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	<i>Page No.</i>
(ii) State Minor Irrigation	186
(iii) Private Minor Irrigation	191
3. Command Area Development	196
4. Flood Control	197
5. Power	199
XII Industry and Minerals	253
1. Village and Small Industries	254
2. Medium and Large Industry	270
3. Sugar Industry	274
4. Geology and Mining	280
XIII Transport and Communication	285
1. Civil Aviation	285
2. Roads and Bridges	285
3. Road Transport	295
4. Tourism	298
XIV Education	299
1. General Education	299
(i) General Education	299
(ii) Sports	305
(iii) Art and Culture	307
2. Technical Education	309
XV Scientific Services and Research	316
1. Science and Technology	316
2. Environment and Ecology	321
3. New Sources of Energy	323
XVI Medical, Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	326
1. Medical and Public Health	326
2. Sewerage and Water Supply	337
XVII Housing and Urban Development	346
1. Housing	346
2. Urban Development	351
XVIII Other Social Services	356
1. Information and Publicity	356
2. Labour and Labour Welfare	356
3. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	361
4. Social Welfare	363
5. Nutrition	365
XIX Economic and General Services	367
XX Hill Area Sub-Plan	378

CHAPTER I

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN U. P.

Uttar Pradesh, with more than 16 per cent of population and nine per cent geographical area of the country, is, the most populous state. It is also one of the most economically backward states and needs much larger inflow of financial resources for its economic and social development as compared to the better developed states.

1.2. The economy of the state is largely agrarian and about 55 per cent of the state's domestic product, as against 40 per cent only in the case of national domestic product, originates from agriculture and allied sectors. Further about 78 per cent of the state's total working force as against 72 per cent in the country is engaged in agricultural and allied activities. The secondary sector has not yet assumed the desired level in the state's economy. The over-all growth in agriculture was also slow in the early planning era, though it has picked up well in the past few years. As a result, Uttar Pradesh which was above the national average in terms of per capita income and a number of other economic and social indicators in 1950-51 has slipped behind next other major states of the country. The main factor responsible for this state of affairs has been the low level of investments in the state economy in the past, the selection being aggravated by a large population, high dependence on agriculture (subject to vagaries of nature) preponderance of small holdings, inadequate infra-structure and slow industrial development.

Population and its growth

1.3. The population of the state in 1981 according to 1981 census was 110.9 millions with density of population of 377 persons per sq. km. as against all India density of 220.

The population density for Uttar Pradesh in 1981 was thus the highest except for 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 the decade 1971-81, the corresponding increase in the country as a whole

being 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 1,164 lakhs.

Working force

1.4. 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. 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 29.66 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. The total population in the state thus constituted about 31.8 per cent in 1981 as against 37.6 per cent in the country, while the working population in 1971 was about 31 per cent in the state as against a corresponding figure of 32.9 per cent for the country.

Employment

1.5. For a populous state, like Uttar Pradesh, optimum utilization of human resources is essential for its proper development. The position in this regard is some what better in this state as compared to several other major states in the country. According to 32nd round of National Sample Survey (1977-78), unemployment in Uttar Pradesh was about 4.12 per cent which was lower than the all India average of 8.18 per cent and much below than Kerala (25.69 per cent), Tamil Nadu (15.59 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (10.67 per cent) and West Bengal (10.16 per cent).

1.6. Though authentic data regarding employment is not available, statistics made available by the state's training and employment directorate presents a fairly good picture of the variation with time in the employment situation in the state. As per information of

the said directorate nearly 22.91 lakh workers (17.38 lakh workers in public sector and 5.53 lakh workers in private sector) were engaged in different establishments in this state in 1979-80. The number of such workers has increased by about 2.9 per cent in 1980-81 reaching 23.57 lakhs (17.94 lakhs in public sector and 5.63 lakhs in private sector). Though the number of workers is increasing, yet the number of candidates (job-seakers) on the live register is increasing at a much faster rate. This number in 1981 was 15.06 lakhs which was about 10.4 per cent higher than that for the previous year.

Agriculture

1.7. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the state. It is, therefore, appropriate that about 70 per cent of the total plan outlay should be spent on various programmes for development of agriculture and in creating infra-structure for agricultural development such as irrigation, power etc.

Irrigation

1.8. 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 95.81 lakh hectares in 1981-82 (the last year for which compiled figures are available) recording an increase of 7.7 per cent over 1978-79 and 7.5 per cent over 1979-80. The net area irrigated 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 per cent and 53.5 per cent 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 the 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 55.4 in 1981-82, the gross irrigated area as percentage to gross cropped area being 43.5 and 46.9 per cent respectively.

1.9. All 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 as compared to other agriculturally advanced states of Punjab (71.3 per

cent), Haryana (43.0 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (42.0 per cent) but more than for other states. Although it increased to 50.9 per cent in Uttar Pradesh during 1978-79 but it was still lower than Punjab (80.0 per cent) and Haryana (52.5 per cent). Similar situation exists in case of percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area. Although there has been large scale extension of irrigation facilities in this state during the last decade, agriculture is still largely dependent upon rains and consequently agriculture production remains subject to influences of weather.

Fertilizer consumption

1.10. There has been a continuous rise in distribution of chemical fertilizers. Fertilizers distribution during 1982-83 was 16.30 lakh tonnes which was 28.3 per cent higher than the distribution (12.70 lakh tonnes) in 1981-82. The increase in the distribution of chemical fertilizers in 1980-81 over the previous year was 8.79 per cent in Uttar Pradesh as against the corresponding increase of 5.0 per cent in the country. In 1981-82 also, the increase (10.35 per cent) in distribution of chemical fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh was higher than that in the country (7.3 per cent).

1.11. In terms of per hectare consumption of fertilizers, it is observed that fertilizer 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. at the end of the fifth plan period (1978-79) and to 66.34 kg. in 1982-83. 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 not only forged ahead of the All-India average but also most of the major states except Punjab (117.9 kg. per hectare) and Tamil Nadu (63.2 kg. per hectare).

Productivity and cropping intensity

1.12. As a result of increase in irrigation facilities and higher doses of fertilizers, the average yield rates, particularly for 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 further 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 0.6 per cent to 16.40 quintals per hectare and it touched an all time high level

of 18.60 quintals per hectare in 1982-83. Thus productivity per hectare of wheat in 1982-83 increased by 20.0 per cent as compared to 1978-79 and 13.4 per cent over previous year. Similarly, the average yield of rice which was 10.53 quintals per hectare in 1980-81 increased to 11.15 quintals in 1982-83. 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. The productivity of sugarcane is also increasing. Similarly, the average yield of potato increased substantially during the fifth plan period and it was 155.10 quintals per hectare in 1978-79. It further increased to 155.66 quintals per hectare in 1980-81 but is likely to be somewhat lower (151.49 quintals per hectare) in 1981-82. It further rose to 156.82 quintals per hectare in 1982-83. 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.

1.13. The inter-state comparative figures of the productivity of some of the important crops are available for the year 1980-81. It is observed that the yield rates of rice and wheat in this state are lower than the national average and much below than those in the neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryana. The average yield of rice in Uttar Pradesh in 1980-81 was 10.53 quintals per hectare being higher than Bihar (9.97 quintals per hectare), Madhya Pradesh (8.34 quintals/hectare), Orissa (10.31 quintals/hectare) and Rajasthan (8.81 quintals/hectare). The highest average yield was recorded by Punjab (27.36 quintals/hectare) followed by Haryana (26.02 quintals/hectare). Tamil Nadu (18.82 quintals/hectare) and Karnataka (20.37 quintals/hectare). Likewise, the average yield of wheat in Uttar Pradesh which was 16.50 quintals per hectare during 1980-81 was lower than the average yield of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Orissa and West Bengal. The highest average yield was observed in Punjab (27.24 quintals per hectare) followed by Haryana (24.39 quintals per hectare), Gujarat (19.79 quintals per hectare) and West Bengal (16.72 quintals per hectare). With regard to the average yield of sugarcane (in terms of Gur) it was 47 quintals per hectare in this state in 1980-81 which was less than All-

India average of 58 quintals per hectare and much lower than the yields of Maharashtra (102 quintals per hectare), Tamil Nadu (99 quintals per hectare) and Karnataka (82 quintals per hectare). The states of Bihar (31 quintals per hectare), Haryana (40 quintals per hectare), Madhya Pradesh (28 quintals per hectare) and Rajasthan (39 quintals per hectare) were, however, behind the Uttar Pradesh in this respect.

1.14. The cropping intensity in the state also increased by 3.6 per cent during the period 1978-79. It was 139.0 per cent in 1978-79 and further increased to 143.3 per cent in 1981-82 which is indicative of the fact that efforts are being made to bring more area under multiple cropping. But in spite of substantial increases in the cropping intensity in the state in the recent past, it was significantly lower than the cropping intensity of the neighbouring states like Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

Agriculture production

1.15. The over-all impact of various development programmes in the field of agriculture was that production of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh increased from 195.85 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 231.08 lakh tonnes 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 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 foodgrains decreased to 164.39 lakh tonnes showing a decline of 28.9 per cent. The decline in production of foodgrains was observed in almost all the major states except Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. In the subsequent years when the weather conditions were favourable foodgrains production rose and touched the level of 263.52 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 which was higher by about 59.9 per cent and 13.7 per cent respectively than the levels of 1979-80 and 1978-79.

1.16. 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 setback in 1979-80 in which it came down to

a level of 512.28 lakh tonnes. But in the subsequent years a continuous rising trend was discernable and production of sugarcane touched the level of 820.00 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. This would be 31.6 per cent and 7.3 per cent higher than the production level of 1978-79 and 1981-82 respectively. Similarly 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) rose to 43.76 lakh tonnes and 44.86 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. Thus the production of potato in 1982-83 showed an increase of 2.5 per cent over the previous year and 4.4 per cent over 1978-79. The oil-seeds production in 1978-79 was 15.15 lakh tonnes which after declining to 9.64 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 again reached the level of 16.01 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. The production of oil-seeds is however, expected to fall by about 13.1 per cent (13.78 lakh tonnes) in 1982-83.

Industry

1.17. The position of the state on industrial map of the country is very low. 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 registered and unregistered manufacturing industries to the state's economy was about 12.5 per cent in 1981-82 whereas it was about 16.5 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 28.2 per cent, 27.0 per cent and 20.2 per cent respectively. Further the 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.

Sugar

1.18. 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 tonnes

which was about 30 per cent of All-India production. It was the highest in this state followed by Maharashtra (10.53 lakh tonnes). The production of sugar in 1978-79 was 14.63 lakh tonnes which fell down to 9.96 lakh tonnes 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 to 20.80 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. But, it declined by 2.2 per cent (20.35 lakh tonnes) in 1982-83. However, the sugar production in 1982-83 has been higher by about 39.1 per cent as compared to the production in 1978-79.

Cement

1.19. 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. The highest 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 took the second place with 33.78 lakh tonnes of cement production in 1978-79. The production of cement in Uttar Pradesh was only 5.83 lakh tonnes and it declined to 4.50 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 but again increased to 5.26 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. With Kajarhat Cement Factory going into production in 1980-81, cement production in the year 1982-83 has gone up to 9.32 lakh tonnes, registering an increase of about 59.9 per cent and 38.1 per cent over 1978-79 and 1981-82 respectively.

Vanaspati

1.20. 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 the production of vanaspati was 1.52 lakh tonnes and 1.64 lakh tonnes during 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. Thus, the production of vanaspati during 1982-83 was higher by 36.7 per cent and by 7.9 per cent as compared to the production in 1978-79 and 1981-82 respectively.

Cotton cloth and cotton yarn

1.21. The production of cotton cloth fluctuated during the period 1978-83. While it was 228.7 million metres in 1978-79, it came down to 191.5 million metres in 1982-83 which was lower by 16.3 per cent and by 6.1 per cent as compared to the production of 1978-79

and 1981-82 (204.0 million metres) respectively. The production of cotton yarn during 1982-83 was 108 thousand tonnes. This was higher by 47.9 per cent as compared to 1978-79 (73 thousand tonnes) and by 56.5 per cent in comparison to 1981-82 (69 thousand tonnes).

1.22. An idea of general performance of organised and unorganised industrial sectors can also be had from the provisional results thrown up by the Economic Census conducted in the State in 1977 and 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 lakhs 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 lakh 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.

1.23. 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 9.4 per cent per annum. However, the growth has been only 4.3 per cent during 1978-79 to 1981-82.

Power

1.24. Power is the most important infrastructure 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 Renuagar) which was 3,076 M.W. at the end of the fifth plan period (1978-79), increased to 3,353 M.W. in 1979-80, 3,687 M.W. in 1980-81 and 3,753 M.W. in 1981-82. But the power generation was only 10,139.5 MWH, 10,124 MWH, 10,190.5 MWH and 11,348.1 MWH. in these years.

1.25. 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 for most of the major States except for Bihar (76 units) and Himanchal Pradesh (66 units). Punjab with 315 units, Maharashtra with 272 units and Gujarat with 245 units occupied the first three positions on the scale of per capita consumption of electricity. Out of the total consumption of power (8710.9 Gwh) in the State during the 1981-82, the percentage shares of industry and agriculture were 46.0 and 34.9 respectively. The rest (19.1 per cent) was consumed for domestic and other purposes. 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 industries has decreased and that of agriculture has increased in 1981-82 as compared to 1978-79.

1.26. In the matter of rural electrification also the position in this State does not compare favourably with this. Though the number of electrified villages increased from 36,298 in 1978-79 to 53,367 by the end of 1982-83 registering an increase of 47.0 per cent, yet the number of electrified villages were only 47.4 per cent of the total villages at the end of 1982-83. The States which are much ahead of this State are Haryana, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu (almost 100 per cent). These States are followed by Maharashtra (77.2 per cent), Gujarat (68.5 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (65.5 per cent).

Roads

1.27. The length of surfaced roads as maintained by public works department in the State was 42,384 km. at the end of the fifth plan period (1978-79). It increased to 42,989 km. in 1979-80 and to 45,319 km. by the end of 1981-82 which was 5.4 per cent higher than the position that existed in 1979-80.

1.28. It is also observed that the length of surfaced roads per hundred square kilometer of area in the State is very low. During 1979-80 the length of roads per hundred square kilometers of area 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 the lowest excepting 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.).

1.29. 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

1.30. The number of junior basic schools in the State was 70,292 in 1979-80 which increased to 71,637 in 1981-82 and to 72,000 in 1982-83. Thus, the number of these schools in 1982-83 increased by about 2.7 per cent and about 0.8 per cent over 1979-80 and 1981-82 respectively. The number of senior basic schools in 1982-83 (14,069) also increased by 6.8 per cent over 1979-80 (13,173) and by 1.6 per cent over 1981-82 (13,852). The enrolment in junior basic classes in 1979-80 was 93.17 lakhs which increased by about 16 per cent in 1982-83 (108.35 lakhs). In 1982-83, this was higher by 10 per cent than that of 1981-82 (98.65 lakhs). Similarly, the enrolment in senior basic classes increased by about 26 per cent in 1982-83 as compared to 1979-80 and was also higher by 10.8 per cent than that in 1981-82. With regard to availability of junior basic schools and senior basic schools per lakh of population, it was 64 and 12 in 1982-83.

1.31. Although as a result of expansion of educational facilities in the State, literacy rate increased from 21.7 per cent in 1971 to 27.4 per cent in 1981, yet it is much below the All-India average of 36.2 per cent and is the lowest except Bihar (26.0) and Rajasthan (24.0). The highest literacy percentage rate is recorded in Kerala (69.2) followed by Maharashtra (47.4), Tamil Nadu (45.8) and Gujarat (43.8).

Medical and health

1.32. The number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries (including primary health centre) has continued to increase during the Sixth Plan. In 1978-79 their number was 2,982 which increased to 3255 by the end of 1981-82. Likewise, the number of hospitals and dispensaries of indigenous systems also rose from 1149 in 1978-79 to 1319 by the end of 1981-82, registering an increase of 14.8 per cent. The number of beds available in the allopathic hospitals and dispensaries also show an upward trend. Their number in 1978-79 was 52627 which increased to 55117 in 1980-81

and further rose to 55939 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 1978-79, Uttar Pradesh with 52 beds remained much below the national average (101) and some of the major states viz. Maharashtra (170), Himachal Pradesh (150), Kerala (141), Punjab (128) and Tamil Nadu (112).

Drinking water supply

1.33. According to a survey made in 1972, out of 112561 villages, 35,506 villages were identified as drinking water 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 Sixth 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

1.34. 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 development 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, over all growth of the economy has 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 State domestic products and its growth

1.35. 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 1981-82 that estimates of net state domestic products at current prices

showed a continuous rising trend from Rs. 4,256 crore in 1970-71 to Rs. 14,732 crore in 1981-82. The increase in national income during this period was 254 per cent as against an increase of 246 per cent in the State. The State's per capita income also increased from Rs. 486 to Rs. 1,309 during the same period, indicating an increase of about 169 per cent as against an increase of 176 per cent in the national per capita income.

1.36. The growth in the national or state income at current prices is a composite effect both of real increase in goods and services as also in the prices. As regards growth in the economy in real terms, the total state net domestic product at 1970-71 prices increased from Rs. 4,256 crore in 1970-71 to Rs. 5,871 crore in 1981-82. Thus the real total state income rose by about 37.9 per cent during the period 1970-71 to 1981-82, giving a compound annual growth rate of 3.0 per cent as against the growth of 3.5 per cent at the national level. The states of Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam and Bihar registered higher growth rates of 4.8, 4.6, 4.5, 4.0, 3.7, 3.3 and 3.2 per cent respectively during this period. But the growth rate in Uttar Pradesh was higher than some other states viz. West Bengal (2.1 per cent), Karnataka (2.1 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (2.6 per cent), Rajasthan (2.3 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (2.7 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (2.9 per cent).

1.37. 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 11.8 per cent in 1981-82, because of a relatively faster growth rate of the national economy. 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 (11.8 per cent).

1.38. 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 6.7 per cent

which was higher than even the growth in the national economy (5.2 per cent). The economy of the State, however, again suffered a severe setback in 1979-80 due to unprecedented drought. The over-all impact of drought in 1979-80 was a fall of 15 per cent in state domestic product as against a fall of about 5 per cent only in the national gross domestic product. This setback naturally adversely affected public investment capacity in the subsequent years also. The position, somewhat, improved in 1980-81 and 1981-82. The growth rate of 3.1 per cent was recorded in the economy of the State during the period 1979-82. It was higher than the corresponding growth rate of 2.5 per cent observed at the national level. When compared with other states it was observed to be lower than the states of Punjab (3.2 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (5.1 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (3.5 per cent), Bihar (3.6 per cent), Gujarat (3.8 per cent) and Assam (3.3 per cent). The other states however, trailed behind Uttar Pradesh in this respect. Further the rough estimates for 1982-83 based on tentative information and indicators, reveal that the growth rate during the first three years of the sixth plan i.e. 1980-81 to 1982-83 with 1978-79 level as base would be around 4.7 per cent. If the growth rate during the first three years is calculated with 1979-80 as base year, it would turn out to be about 10.5 per cent annually. However, it should not be forgotten that 1979-80 was an extremely bad year and any comparison with that year would be misleading.

Per capita state domestic product

1.39. The per capita income at constant (1970-71), prices in the state in 1970-71 was Rs. 486 which increased to Rs. 514 in 1978-79. After declining to a level of Rs. 426 in 1979-80 the per capita income again increased to Rs. 522 in 1981-82. Thus the increase in the State's per capita real income during 1970-71 to 1981-82 was Rs. 36 which was much less than the corresponding increase of Rs. 87 in national per capita income. In this way at 1970-71 prices the gap between per capita income of the state and the country, which was Rs. 147 in 1970-71, widened further upto Rs. 198 during 1981-82. It is also observed that per capita real income (Rs. 522) of this state (at 1970-71 prices) in 1981-82 was lowest except for the states of Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 501) and Bihar (Rs. 448), the highest per capita income being of Punjab (Rs. 1,429) followed by Maharashtra (Rs. 1,008), Haryana

(Rs. 1,074), Gujarat (Rs. 950) and West Bengal (Rs. 720).

Sectoral structure

1.40. 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 1981-82 was 52.9 per cent, as against 39.5 per cent at the country level and for the manufacturing sector it was 11.4 per cent of the state's income as against 11.2 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 54.2 per cent, 19.5 per cent and 26.3 per cent in 1981-82 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.

1.41. The annual growth rate observed during the period 1971-72 to 1981-82 in agriculture (including animal husbandry) sector was 2.0 per cent while that of manufacturing sector it was 5.3 per cent. The growth rate in rest of the sectors was 3.8 per cent.

Price trend

1.42. Inflationary pressures are inherent in a developing economy and they affect all sections of the population in different ways. The poor ones are particularly hard hit by the price rise. The cost of various plan projects and programmes goes up in money terms and the physical progress of development programme suffers setbacks. It is, therefore, essential to study the price behaviour in the context of the performance of the State economy.

1.43. Since the beginning of the planning era the whole country is experiencing the affect of rise both in wholesale and retail prices of different commodities. However, the prices moved upward at a slower pace during 1982-83 in comparison to the rise in previous years. The wholesale price index (base 1970-71) in

1981-82 was 270.4 which was higher by 6.9 per cent in comparison to that of 1980-81 (253.0). But in 1982-83 it rose to 274.4 recording an increase of only 1.5 per cent over 1981-82. Similarly the rise in rural prices in 1982-83 as reflected by the rural retail price indices was of a higher degree (8.4 per cent) as compared with corresponding increase of 5.8 per cent in 1981-82 over the previous year. Further, this index increased to 276.9 during the quarter April-June 1983.

Plan investment

1.44. The total expenditure during the fifth plan period (1973-79) 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. 3,362.12 crores (54.2 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. It is also observed that 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.

1.45. 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 in as much as the growth rate during the fifth plan period in the state's economy was higher than that observed in the country. 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 as also for all other major states excepting Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. This is mainly attributable to comparatively lower per capita investment during previous plan periods in this State.

1.46. Although the total plan outlay of this state increased substantially during successive plan periods, the per capita outlays has been generally lower than all states' average and 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 the all-States' average of Rs. 417 and also all

the other major states except Bihar (Rs. 211) and Tamil Nadu (Rs. 279). The per capita plan outlay of Rs. 329 in this state was also much lower than per capita plan outlay of advanced states viz. Punjab (Rs. 694), Haryana (Rs. 674), Maharashtra (Rs. 527) and Gujarat (Rs. 516) i.e. lower by 52.6 per cent, 51.2 per cent, 37.6 per cent and 36.2 per cent respectively. This trend continued during the subsequent years also.

1.47. Taking into account the aggregates of per capita plan outlay since the beginning of the planning era (1950-51 to 1982-83), it is revealed that per capita plan outlay of Rs. 1,077 in this state is higher than that of Bihar (Rs. 802) and West Bengal (Rs. 1,016) only but considerably lower than all states' average (Rs. 1,236) and very low in comparison to that of Punjab (Rs. 2,537), Haryana (Rs. 2,108), Gujarat (Rs. 1,897) and Maharashtra (Rs. 1,772).

1.48. While the allocation of central assistance was expected to be comparatively higher in per capita terms so as to enable a backward state like Uttar Pradesh to come up 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. 149), 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 of all states' average and was much lower than the increase 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). Similarly per capita market borrowings allowed during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period was Rs. 10.81 which was lowest amongst all the 14 major states except Bihar (Rs. 9.89). During the Fifth Five-Year Plan period also it was the lowest (Rs. 24.36) amongst the major states. There being serious limitations to the internal resources which a backward State can provide for plan financing, the low level of central assistance has been a factor for the state not being able to develop its potentials in several fields more expeditiously.

Population Details

State	Popula- tion in lakhs 1981	Density persons/ sq. km. 1981	Percen- tage urban/ popula- tion 1981	Sex- ratio 1981	Annual growth rate of popu- lation (%)		Popu- lation 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	12.4	947	2.0	2.2	57.5
3. Gujarat	340	173	31.1	942	2.6	2.4	39.0
4. Haryana	129	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	2.3	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	100	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	50.1
14. West Bengal	545	614	26.5	911	2.4	2.1	52.5
Total	6852	220	23.7	936	2.2	2.2	48.1

ANNEXURE II

Selected Indicators of Development of Uttar Pradesh

Item	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. STRUCTURE OF ECONOMY—					
1.1 Sectoral contribution at constant prices (1970-71) estimate (%).					
(a) Primary Sector	60·2	56·5	55·8	49·0*	54·2Q
(b) Secondary Sector	14·9	16·5	17·8	21·3*	19·5Q
(c) Tertiary Sector	24·9	27·0	26·4	29·7*	26·3Q
1.2 Sectoral contribution at current prices (%)					
(a) Primary Sector	60·2	62·7	50·2	45·5*	46·7Q
(b) Secondary Sector	14·9	14·1	18·0	20·7*	19·9Q
(c) Tertiary Sector	24·9	23·2	31·8	33·8*	33·4Q
2. AGRICULTURE—					
2.1 Average yield (Qtls/Hect.)					
(a) Wheat	13·02	9·78	15·50	13·14	16·40
(b) Rice	8·16	8·63	11·59	5·06	10·95
(c) Pulses	8·24	5·32	7·62	5·29	7·43
(d) Sugarcane	406·42	412·65	381·46	373·17	462·79
(e) Potato	92·00	92·04	155·10	130·81	152·25
(f) Oil-seeds	4·71	4·32	4·04	2·68	4·89
2.2 Production (lakh M. T.)—					
(a) Foodgrains	195·85	155·63	231·08	164·39	242·94
(b) Potato	14·86	17·21	42·96	31·63	43·76
(c) Oil-seeds	18·52	15·54	15·15	9·64	19·44
(d) Sugarcane	546·72	607·73	623·24	512·28	764·40
2.3 Intensity of cropping (%) ..	134·11	134·01	139·01	139·09	143·29

*Provisional.

Q—Quick estimates.

Item	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2.4 Gross irrigated area as percentage to gross cropped area.	36.04	36.91	43.52	44.74	46.91
2.5 Consumption of fertilizers (Kg./Hect.)	17.71	20.13	45.60	43.30	52.20
3. INDUSTRIES :					
3.1 Production :					
(a) Vanaspati ('000M.T.)	103	71	120	96	152
(b) Sugar (000 M. T.)	1301†	1295†	1463†	996†	2080
(c) Cement ('000 M. T.) ..	358	560	583	450	676
(d) Cotton Text. (Lakh Mtrs.)	2531	1915	2287	1897	2040
(e) Cotton Yarn (Lakh Kg.) ..	780	591	733 ^R	581	692
4. POWER :					
4.1 Electrified villages (No.) ..	20719	29765	36298	38577	47525
4.2 Electrified Harijan Basties (No.) ..		5960	12453	14014	18858
4.3 Per capita power consumption(Kwh.)	60	58	90	87	79*
4.4 Power consumption by categories (%)					
(a) Industry ..	64.01	58.88	51.69	47.93	46.00
(b) Irrigation ..	16.82	20.25	31.41	33.49	34.91
(c) Domestic use ..	8.63	9.73	9.85	10.59	10.58
(d) Others ..	10.54	11.14	7.05	7.99	8.51

*Provisional.

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

R— Revised.

ANNEXURE II—(Concl.)

Item	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5. MEDICAL :					
5.1 No. of Hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population.	2	3	3	3	3
5.2 No. of beds in Hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population.	43	49	52	52	49
6. EDUCATION :					
6.1 Enrolment in Junior Basic Schools ('000 No.)	10865	11799	8989 ^R	9317	9823
6.2 Enrolment in Senior Basic Schools ('000 No.)	2218	2428	2583 ^R	2792	1610

R—Revised

Economic and social indicators

State	Literacy percentage 1981(P)	Per capita state domestic product 1981-82 (Rs.)		Percentage shares in State domestic products at current prices 1981-82		
		At current prices	At constant prices 1970-71	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	29.72	1536 ^P	718 ^P	53.8	16.6	29.6
2. Bihar ..	26.01	995	448	54.7	16.4	28.9
3. Gujarat ..	43.75	2211	950	37.4	25.9	36.7
4. Haryana ..	35.84	2574	1074	51.9	18.7	29.4
5. Himachal Pradesh ..	41.94	1659	719	53.0	16.3	30.7
6. Karnataka ..	38.41	1458	664	47.1	23.6	29.3
7. Kerala ..	69.17	1312*	590*	44.2*	22.2*	33.6*
8. Madhya Pradesh ..	27.82	1217	501	54.7	20.0	25.3
9. Maharashtra ..	47.02	2519 [@]	1008 [@]	28.3	35.2	36.5
10. Orissa ..	34.12	1147*	524*	63.0**	14.0**	23.0**
11. Punjab ..	40.74	3122	1429	45.7	21.4	32.9
12. Rajasthan ..	24.05	1417	585	58.3	14.4	27.3
13. Tamil Nadu ..	45.78	1373	667	29.1	35.0	35.9
14. Uttar Pradesh ..	27.40	1309	522	46.7	19.9	33.4
15. West Bengal ..	40.88	1595	720	35.8	27.0	37.2
India ..	36.12	1750	720	39.5	23.2	37.3

*Figure relates to 1980-81

**Figure relates to 1979-80.

P—Provisional

@Preliminary Estimates.

Q—Quick estimates.

of some major states

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 (Gur) per hectare (in kg.)		Cropping intensity 1978-79 (percentage)
	1978-79	1980-81	1978-79	1980-81	1978-79	1980-81	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
3.2	556	574	1868	1978	6356	8612	115.6
2.0*	1385	1567	984	997	2723	3141	133.4
2.8	1924	1979	1164	1166	5676	5921	108.7
3.3*	2294	2439	2678	2602	3630	4052	151.3
2.3	1209	858	1247	886	..	..	166.7
1.5	678	591	1980	2037	7139	8172	107.9
3.1@	..	..	1583	1646	..	..	133.4
2.4	933	937	739	834	2897	2811	115.4
4.6	802	863	1469	1570	9210	10152	108.9
0.7*	1789	1795	1007	1031	6109	6296	135.7
4.8	2713	2724	2936	2736	5673	5514	157.2
1.3	1444	1464	1112	881	3684	3949	113.1
2.5	@@	..	2017	1882	9994	9939	122.9
2.6	1550	1650	1159	1053	3815	4709	139.0
2.6	1916	1672	1401	1442	5872	6063	127.4
3.3	1568	1649	1328	1338	4911	5817	120.5

*For 1971-72 to 1980-81.

@For 1971-72 to 1978-79.

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

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 1977-78 (Rs.)	Per capita consumption of electricity 1980-81 (K.w.h.)	Surfaced road length per hundred sq. km. of area 1979-80
	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash				
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(29)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1. Andhra Pradesh	31.9	10.4	3.6	962	8173	106	23
2. Bihar ..	13.9	2.6	1.8	N.A.	14464	76	16
3. Gujarat	19.7	11.3	3.4	1942	16141	245	19
4. Haryana	34.5	5.8	2.2	N.A.	19798	213	43
5. Himachal Pradesh	13.2	2.5	1.7	366	29078	66	7
6. Karnataka ..	17.5	7.3	6.3	1539	14202	157	33
7. Kerala	14.3	8.0	11.1	1189	9980	109	62
8. Madhya Pradesh	5.7	2.8	0.7	596	16580	98	12
9. Maharashtra	13.3	4.6	3.3	1856	21853	272	24
10. Orissa	6.5	2.0	1.1	N.A.	17600	116	10
11. Punjab ..	81.1	33.3	4.5	N.A.	13701	315	69
12. Rajasthan	6.3	1.4	0.3	N.A.	15893	99	11
13. Tamil Nadu ..	37.6	10.9	14.7	1272	14372	190	50
14. Uttar Pradesh	35.0*	8.5*	3.3*	449@	9463	87	23
15. West Bengal ..	31.2	9.0	5.7	1620	12525	114	37
India	21.3	7.0	3.6	N.A.	14628	135	20

@ Provisional

* As per Directorate of Agriculture U. P.

ANNEXURE III—(Concl'd.)

Surfaced road length per lakh of population 1979-80	Number of recognised Primary/Junior Basic Schools per lakh of population on 1978-79 R	Number of Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries per lakh of population on 1978-79 R.	Beds available in Allopathic Hospitals per lakh population 1978-79 R.	Electrified villages as percentage of the total villages at the end of year 1980-81	Per capita plan outlay	
					1981-82	1982-83
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
146	91	3	55	65.8	100	112
48	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31.8	80	95
136	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	68.5	186	224
18	54	4	85	100.0	225	249
118	128	9	150	59.4	280	283
215	76	5	108	62.6	113	123
114	33	4	140	100.0	108	108
128	128	2	41	35.8	123	139
148	98	8	170	77.2	172	216
72	146	3	55	40.0	105	114
258	92	9	128	100.0	204	231
145	81	N.A.	N.A.	45.4	100	100
158	67	4	112	99.1	115	147
76	77	3	60	37.6	97	108
74	94	23	101	37.5	117	90
120	87	4	101	47.6	123	141

R—Revised on the basis of 1971 population.

N.A.—Not available.

*Estimates of national state income at current and constant (1970-71) prices**(Rupees in crore)*

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	40064
1976-77	8135	66754	4745	40271
1977-78	9464	75536	5154	43951
1978-79	9756	81123	5361	46386
1979-80*	10283	88372	4560	43922
1980-81*	13955	106539	5651	47490
1981-82+	14732	121243	5871	49887

*Provisional estimates.

+Quick estimates.

Sources.—

1. National Accounts Statistics Government of India
2. State Income Estimates of U. P. 1970-71 to 1981-82 Bulletin no. 194.

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	450	627	71.8
1972-73	603	712	84.7	467	604	77.3
1973-74	668	871	76.7	436	621	70.2
1974-75	752	1006	74.8	446	618	72.2
1975-76	721	1024	70.4	474	661	71.7
1976-77	818	1077	76.0	477	650	73.4
1977-78	929	1191	78.0	506	693	73.0
1978-79	935	1252	74.7	514	716	71.8
1979-80*	962	1383	72.2	426	662	64.4
1980-81*	1272	1571	81.0	515	700	73.6
1981-82††	1309	1750	74.8	522	720	72.5

†At constant (1948-49) Prices
Source:

*Provisional

††Quick estimates.

1. State Income Estimates of U. P. Bulletin no. 168 and 194.
2. National Accounts Statistics, Government of India.

Percentage distribution of total income at current prices

Year	India				U. P.				Percentage share of U. P. to India	
	Pri- mary	Secun- dary	Tertiary	Total	Prim- ary	Secun- dary	Tertiary	Total	Secun- dary	Ter- tiary
(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	42.4	22.4	35.2	100.0	54.5	15.7	29.8	100.0	8.5	10.3
1977-78	43.0	22.4	34.6	100.0	53.0	16.1	30.9	100.0	9.0	11.1
1978-79	41.0	23.4	35.6	100.0	50.2	18.0	31.8	100.0	9.2	10.8
1979-80	38.8	24.0	37.2	100.0	45.5	20.7	33.8	100.0	10.1	10.6
1980-81	39.9	23.0	37.1	100.0	50.8	18.9	30.3	100.0	10.8	10.7
1981-82	39.5	23.2	37.3	100.0	46.7	19.9	33.4	100.0	10.5	10.9

Sources :

State Income Estimates in U. P. Bulletin Nos. 168, 175, 182, 186, 194.

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 output 1980-81.

District/Region	Per capita output (Rs.)	(At current prices)		
		Percentage share in total output		
		Agriculture and animal husbandry	Forestry and logging	Manufacturing (Registered and un- registered)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agra	650.57	68.3	0.3	26.8
2. Aligarh	818.22	78.1	0.0	17.7
3. Bareilly	795.37	74.0	0.0	21.2
4. Bijnor	1,331.84	82.4	3.3	14.6
5. Budaun	759.59	95.4	1.2	2.9
6. Bulandshahr	975.24	83.9	0.1	13.9
7. Etah	717.95	89.3	0.1	8.3
8. Etawah	687.38	88.9	0.5	8.7
9. Farrukhabad	684.81	93.4	0.1	5.6
10. Mainpuri	752.16	80.9	0.1	15.6
11. Mathura	781.45	84.0	0.0	13.0
12. Meerut	1276.23	74.2	0.0	25.0
13. Ghaziabad	1688.89	40.1	0.0	54.3
14. Moradabad	884.00	87.6	0.2	10.8
15. Muzaffarnagar	1403.96	90.5	0.1	9.9
16. Pilibhit	1148.64	86.9	2.0	5.4
17. Rampur	581.53	85.0	0.6	8.3
18. Saharanpur	1322.56	64.0	1.4	31.8
19. Shahjahanpur	759.82	94.9	0.3	3.8
Western Region	960.06	78.2	0.6	18.4

ANNEXURE VII—(Contd.)

District/Region	Per capita output (Rs.)	(At current prices)		
		Percentage share in total output		
		Agriculture and animal husbandry	Forestry and logging	Manufacturing (Registered and un- registered)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bara Banki	699.90	85.9	0.1	12.5
2. Fatehpur	776.89	93.4	0.1	5.9
3. Hardoi	625.03	96.7	0.1	2.6
4. Kanpur	958.91	51.6	0.1	36.3
5. Kheri	919.76	92.3	2.8	4.6
6. Lucknow	676.78	47.0	0.1	48.5
7. Rae Bareli	694.70	76.7	0.1	19.1
8. Sitapur	745.38	91.0	0.0	8.5
9. Unnao	652.05	84.5	0.2	12.5
Central Region	766.79	76.2	0.4	18.7
1. Banda	867.68	92.8	1.2	4.9
2. Hamirpur	973.40	89.4	0.4	8.9
3. Jalaun	792.73	96.7	0.4	2.8
4. Jhansi	784.51	68.1	0.6	28.8
5. Lalitpur	679.47	84.5	2.6	8.
Bundelkhand Region	839.98	87.1	0.9	10.3
1. Allahabad	767.97	69.8	0.1	28.0
2. Azamgarh	661.21	83.8	0.0	16.2
3. Bahraich	508.99	93.4	3.2	2.4
4. Ballia	502.49	95.5	..	4.1
5. Basti	520.10	92.9	0.0	5.6
6. Deoria	613.75	91.0	0.1	8.9
7. Faizabad	551.67	87.6	0.0	11.3
8. Ghazipur	590.17	87.7	..	11.5
9. Gonda	580.83	93.7	1.4	3.7
10. Gorakhpur	533.32	81.3	4.2	11.8
11. Jaunpur	529.57	95.1	0.0	4.3
12. Mirzapur	853.55	68.3	4.4	23.6
13. Pratapgarh	588.83	85.6	0.0	14.3
14. Sultanpur	578.04	95.2	0.0	4.3
15. Varanasi	711.81	55.8	0.4	40.6
Eastern Region	611.24	82.4	0.9	14.7

ANNEXURE VII—(Concl'd.)

(At current prices)

District/Region	Percentage share in total output			
	Per capita output (Rs.)	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Forestry and Logging	Manufacturing (Registered/ & Unregistered)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Almora	817.58	83.9	10.4	4.7
2. Pithoragarh	1085.60	83.5	11.3	4.6
3. Dehra Dun	837.37	53.3	9.4	31.1
4. Garhwal	783.41	81.0	15.8	2.7
5. Chamoli	1229.09	62.4	33.2	4.2
6. Naini Tal	1498.48	71.3	14.9	7.9
7. Tehri-Garhwal	784.38	83.1	13.8	2.4
8. Uttar Kashi	1765.61	52.4	43.4	3.9
Hill Region	1067.66	71.7	16.8	8.5
Uttar Pradesh	793.65	79.2	1.6	16.4

Annual compound rates of growth in different sectors

(Per cent)

Sectors	During 1969-70 to 1973-74 (Fourth Plan)	During 1974-75 to 1978-79 (Fifth Plan)	1981-82 over 1978-79	During 1961-62 to 1970-71	During 1971-72 to 1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	0.8	5.7	2.1	1.5	2.0
2. Primary ..	0.9	5.5	2.1	1.6	2.0
3. Manufacturing ..	3.4	9.4	4.3	5.1	5.3
4. Secondary ..	6.7	7.3	6.3	6.1	5.5
5. Other sectors	2.9	5.3	2.9	3.0	3.5
6. All sectors	2.3	5.7	3.1	2.5	3.0
7. Per Capita Income ..	0.4	3.3	0.5	0.7	0.6

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. Tamil Nadu	46.0	132.9
14. Uttar Pradesh	50.9	118.9
15. West Bengal	24.1+	103.+
India	26.5	126.9

* Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown

† Percentage of gross area irrigated to net area irrigated.

+ Rebate to 1977-78.

Source—Fertilizers Statistics, 1979-80.

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

Region	Agricultural & allied sector		Manufacturing sector		Total Income		Per Capita income	
	1980-81 over year 1970-71	1978-79 over year 1973-74	(Regd. & un- regd. 1980-81 over year 1970-71	1978-79 over year 1973-74	1980-81 over year 1970-71	1978-79 over year 1973-74	1980-81 over year 1970-71	1978-79 over year 1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Western	.. 2.4	5.4	5.4	9.5	2.9	6.1	0.6	3.7
2. Central	.. 1.6	6.2	4.4	7.5	2.1	6.4	(—)0.1	4.1
3. Eastern	.. 1.9	6.4	3.7	10.6	2.0	6.7	(—)0.2	4.3
4. Bundelkhand	.. 1.1	5.0	6.3	12.6	1.5	5.7	(—)0.8	3.2
5. Hill	.. 2.1	2.7	9.4	8.3	1.7	2.5	(—)0.7	0.1
6. U. P.	.. 2.0	5.7	4.9	9.4	2.4	6.0	0.2	3.7

* Based on estimates of district domestic products of Com- modity Servicing Sectors.

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 1982-83)
							1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	33	52	91	58	98	338	104	115	100	112	1116
2. Bihar ..	25	40	67	40	85	211	57	85	80	95	802
3. Gujarat ..	58	76	108	84	204	516	171	196	186	224	1897
4. Haryana ..	@	@	@	91	358	674	202	249	225	249	2108
5. Karnataka ..	46	62	100	70	128	369	108	131	113	128	1296
6. Kerala ..	31	49	101	73	156	313	105	128	108	108	1226
7. Madhya Pradesh ..	34	48	84	44	114	345	124	130	123	139	1227
8. Maharashtra ..	37	57	103	83	199	527	161	175	172	216	1772
9. Orissa ..	56	54	120	60	113	290	89	114	105	114	1136
10. Punjab ..	175	146	212	90	316	694	199	221	204	231	2537
11. Rajasthan ..	39	53	97	56	120	337	113	130	100	100	1225
12. Tamilnadu ..	28	57	98	71	134	279	90	100	113	147	1167
13. Uttar Pradesh ..	25	32	72	53	132	329	93	110	97	108	1077
14. West Bengal ..	54	48	80	49	82	283	86	130	117	90	1016
All states ..	27	39	77	56	120	417	110	130	119	141	1236

@ The State was not in existence.

Per Capita Central assistance and Central assistance as proportion of total State 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	134	23.1
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	64.4	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.

Per Capita central assistance and central assistance as proportion of total state plan outlay

State	First Plan		Second Plan		Third Plan		three annual Plans (1966—69)		Fourth Plan		Fifth Plan 1974-75		Sixth Plan	
	Per Capita C. A. (Rs.)	Propor- tion %	Per Capita C. A. (Rs.)	Propor- tion %	Per Capita C. A. (Rs.)	Propor- tion %	Per Capita C. A. (Rs.)	Propor- tion %	Per capita C. A. (Rs.)	Propor- tion %	Per capita C. A. (Rs.)	Propor- tion %	Per capita C. A. (Rs.)	Propor- tion %
(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	66	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. Tamil Nadu ..	14	49.4	29	81.2	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

20-POINT PROGRAMME

The new 20-Point Programme is an agenda for national action to promote social justice and economic growth. The Programme has been dovetailed into the over all plan of development so as to provide special thrust in critical areas in order to achieve immediate results for various segments of the population. The emphasis in the revised 20-Point Programme is on schemes and measures which will take the benefits of development directly to the weaker sections. While the rural poor will be the principal beneficiaries of the revised 20-Point Programme as a whole the unprivileged group in urban areas will be helped by specific programmes like slum improvement, E. W. S. housing etc.

2.2. The State Govt. has adopted the new 20-Point Programme in its true spirit and has taken effective measures to ensure smooth and time-bound implementation of the programme and so that the targets set at national and State level are achieved and objectives of the programme fulfilled.

Implementation and monitoring

2.3. A multi-level system of monitoring has been introduced to keep regular watch on the proper implementation of the programme. The State Government have constituted committees from the Block level onwards up to the State level. The Block level Committees are headed by the local Congress (I) M.L.A.s and 3 non-officials nominated by Minister incharge of districts are its members. The S. D. M. and the President of Block Congress (I) Committee have been made Vice-President. The Committees meet once in a quarter and review and monitor the pace of progress of 20-Point Programme in the blocks.

2.4. The district level Committees are headed by the Ministers who have been made incharge of the districts for effective implementation of the programme. These Committees have as its members all the M.L.As. and M. P.s belonging to that district, president of District Youth Congress (I), district president of National Students Union of India and a few other non-officials nominated by the State Government on the consideration of their involvement in the 20-Point Programme. These committees hold regular meetings for monitoring the programmes, pinpointing the deficiencies in implementation of the various progra-

mmes and for suggesting suitable corrective measures.

2.5. The State level Committee is headed by the Chief Minister and has as its members the Ministers incharge of the departments which are responsible for implementing the various schemes of the 20-Point Programme, a few members of the legislature and prominent members of the public from various walks of life and committed to the programme. The Chief Secretary is also a member of the State level Committee and the Secretary Planning and 20-Point Programme is its Member-Secretary. Quarterly meetings of this Committee are held regularly under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister and problems coming in the way of the proper implementation are discussed in these meetings. The secretaries and heads of departments responsible for implementing the 20-Point Programme are present in these meetings and suitable directions are given to them for improving implementation of the programmes.

Monitoring by high officials

2.6. In addition to the abovementioned arrangement of monitoring at various levels, monitoring is also being done regularly by officers at different levels. At the district level, the District Magistrate reviews the progress of the Programme in the first week of each month in a meeting of the district level officers. Thereafter he sends the compiled progress report on all points to his Divisional Commissioner along with his review report. Divisional Commissioner reviews the progress of the Programme in the second week of each month in a meeting attended by District Magistrates of Division and Divisional Level Officers. The Commissioners send the districtwise compiled progress reports along with their review report to the State Government by 15th of each month.

2.7. At the State level every concerned department has a departmental committee which is headed by the departmental Secretary. This Committee has the concerned Head of the department and other senior officers as its members. These departmental committees meet once in a month and review the progress of items of their department included in the

20-Point Programme. In order to have a better coordination with different sections of the department itself as also with the 20-Point Programme department of the State Government and with the Government of India, one officer in each concerned department has been nominated as 'Nodal Officer'.

2.8. The Chief Secretary reviews the progress of implementation of 20-Point Programme in meetings of the Secretaries Committee every month. Apart from providing specific guidance for speedy implementation of the programme, interdepartmental issues are sorted out and problems being encountered in implementation of the programme are also solved in this meeting. The Chief Secretary also hold meetings at the divisional level with a view to understanding the problems of the field officers in implementing the various programmes. Such meetings enable expeditious actions needed at State level for better implementation of programmes in the field and for removal of bottlenecks including issue of necessary sanctions.

Reporting system

2.9. The State Govt. have adopted double channel of reporting on the advice of the Planning Commission. The State level progress report is obtained from concerned Secretaries/heads of departments who obtain information directly from their field officers posted in the districts and compile it at their level. The 20-Point Programme department coordinates the activities of different departments, scrutinises the progress reports received from the departments, compiles them on proformae prescribed by the Planning Commission and the State Govt. and sends them to the Planning Commission and members of State level Committee. In order to cross check the informations received from the Secretaries/heads of departments, the 20-Point Programme department obtains districtwise progress report directly from field through Divisional Commissioners.

Steps taken to achieve targets and improve quality of performance

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

(i) Districtwise disaggregation of the targets has been done and communicated to districts.

(ii) Emphasis has been laid on the

steady and progressive achievement according to schedule fixed for each month and quarter instead of completing the targets at the end of the year.

(ii) Secretaries and heads of departments have been asked to make field visits, sort out the problems of field and also make spot verifications.

(iv) Officers of the Planning and 20-Point Programme Department are also going to the field and making spot verifications. The field units of Planning department have been entrusted with the work of regular inspections and spot verifications.

(v) The Division and District level Officers of different departments have been asked to make regular inspections and verify the physical achievements reported from the lower level.

(vi) Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been involved in I. R. D. Programme and have been entrusted with the responsibility of checking the correctness of achievements reported at the block level.

(vii) Members of the State, District and Block level Committees have been empowered to make inspections and verification of achievements reported by different departments. Hon'ble ministers have also been requested to satisfy themselves regarding the veracity of the figures of achievements in different sectors during their inspection tours.

Strengthening of 20-Point Programme Department

2.11. To ensure that the Programme is being implemented properly and is being monitored at various levels regularly, a separate 20-Point Programme Department has been created in the Chief Secretary's Branch with Planning Secretary as its Secretary who is assisted by a Special Secretary and Deputy/Joint Secretary. This department functions as the coordinating department at the State level and provides necessary linkage between the various departments involved in the implementation of the programmes. It provide the linkage between State Govt. and Govt. of India on one hand and field level on the other hand. It acts upon the instructions received from Govt. of India and Planning Commission and also sends

necessary instructions to district and division level.

2.12. In view of the growing demand of districtwise information regarding the progress of the programme and also evaluation reports the State Govt. has decided to bring out districtwise performance reports every month on the line of Planning Commission. The 20-Point Programme Department is not yet equipped in staff and equipment to handle the information received from 57 districts of the State and its proper processing. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the department suitably and to equip it so that it becomes an effective organisation for the realization of the tasks entrusted to it.

Achievements and targets for 1983-84 in respect of various points

2.13. The annexure shows in brief targets and achievements under the different points. Position with respect to each point is also briefly stated below :

Point No. 1—Increase Irrigation Potential, Develop and disseminate Technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.

2.14. Increase in irrigation potential is directly related with the increase in agriculture production and as such the highest priority has been attached to this programme. At the end of 1981—82, a potential of 184.01 lakh hectares was created through Major, Medium and Private Minor Irrigation sources. During 1982-83 against 12.87 lakh hectare target, 12.57 lakh hectare additional irrigation potential was created. In 1983-84, 9.80 lakh hectare target has been proposed, against which 3.12 lakh hectare, was achieved to end of September, 1983. The contribution of private minor irrigation is much more than the State sources. On this consideration the State Government is liberally providing loans and subsidies to eligible small and marginal farmers under different schemes. 1430, 1550 and 1379 new Public Tube wells were added during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively the target for the year 1983-84 is 1200 Tube wells.

2.15. *Dry Land Farming*—The entire Bundelkhand region and a large part of Hill regions water deficient. 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 sub-divided into four agro-climatic zones and suitable varieties of crops have been identified for each zone. The emphasis is on short duration crops and mixed cropping. Village level development workers have been asked to organise demonstrations and give timely advice to the farmers. Micro-water shed 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 was 10.38 lakh hectares out of which 10.56 lakh hectare was achieved.

Point No. 2—Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oilseeds.

2.16. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of pulses in the country. The average productivity is also higher than the national average. In 1982-83, total area under pulses was 32.37 lakh hectares and production was estimated at 25.00 lakh tonnes. During 1983-84 it is proposed to increase the area to 39.00 lakh hectares and raise the production to 30.00 lakh tonnes. The major oil seed crop of Uttar Pradesh is mustard, whose production is highest in this State. The total oilseed production during 1982-83 was estimated at 18.00 lakh tonnes. A target of 21.00 lakh tonnes oilseed production on 42.00 lakh hectares has been fixed for 1983-84.

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

2.17. Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented in all the 885 development blocks of the State from October 2, 1980 with 50 per cent assistance from Government of India. The aim of the programme is to bring the rural poor, especially small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans above the poverty line by providing them additional income. Under this programme 600 families are to be benefited in each development block, out of which 50 per cent families should be from Scheduled caste/Scheduled tribes. During 1982-83 and 1983-84 each block has been allocated Rs. 8 lakh to support the programmes designed to help the poorest families of rural areas. For 1982-83, a target of benefiting 5.31 lakh families with an outlay of Rs. 70.80 crores was fixed against which, 5.56 lakh families with an outlay of Rs. 65.45 crores were actually bene-

fited. The beneficiaries under this programme are assisted in utilising productive assets acquired with the subsidy and loans made available by State Government and financial institutions 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. For 1983-84 a target of benefiting 5.31 lakh families with an outlay of Rs. 70.80 crores, has been fixed, out of which 1.11 lakh families with an expenditure of 13.05 crores, have been benefited by the end of September 1983.

2.18. 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 the earlier programme and provide a permanent foundation to the need economy with the creation of durable assets for the benefit of the local population. A total outlay of Rs. 72.57 crores was provided for 1982-83 with the objective of generating employment of 566 lakh mandays. An outlay of Rs. 68.80 crores to create employment for 550 lac mandays has been proposed for 1983-84 out of which 98 lac mandays employment has been created by the end of September 1983. The State proposed outlay for 1984-85 is 3747 lakh. In addition to Social forestry and afforestation on massive Scale priority under NREP for 1984-85 will be for creation of drinking water facilities, deepening of ponds and construction of drains and flood protection works in rural areas.

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

2.19. With the enactment of Uttar Pradesh Land Ceiling Act, 1972, nearly 2.50 lakh areas 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. In 1982-83, 4200 acres of land was assumed and 4830 acres was allotted up to March 1983 to 5110 persons. During 1983-84 up to September 1983, 4380 acres of land was assumed out of which 3330 acres was allotted to 3020 persons. Nearly 40000 acres of land is under litigation and as soon as the cases are decided, the land will be distributed. In order to make proper use of the land so

allotted, an amount of Rs. 88.69 lakh was disbursed to 29070 persons in 1982-83. Out of the amount of Rs. 98.00 lakh is proposed to be given as financial assistance to 25000 persons in 1983-84, Rs. 11.87 lakh was disbursed to 3200 persons by the end of September 1983.

2.20. For effective land reforms, ceiling land allottees are being given an assistance of Rs. 1,000 per hectare under the centrally sponsored scheme. An outlay of Rs. 96.24 lakhs has been approved for the year 1982-83 and Rs. 98.00 lakh for the year 1983-84. Till the end of September 1983 records of 193104 land allottees have been corrected covering 25059 villages.

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

2.21 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 B. delkhand 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.

2.22. For effective enforcement of these rates, apart from the Inspectors of the Labour Department, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Assistant Development Officers (Agriculture, Cooperative and Panchayat) have been given the right of inspection under Minimum Wages Act. From the date of last revision up to March 1983, 72653 inspections were made, 2633 directional cases were filed and 89 prosecutions were made. During 1983-84, 33993 inspections were made, 947 directional cases were filed and 4 prosecutions were made by the end of September, 1983.

Point No. 6—Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.

2.23. 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. There were 8055 bonded labour in hill area and 589 in plain area. As far as bonded labourers in hill area are concerned, all have been rehabilitated by 31st March,

1983 and Rs. 303.36 lakh was spent over them. In plain areas only 92 were left to be rehabilitated in 1983-84. With the achievement of this target, all the bonded labours indentified so far will have been rehabilitated.

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

2.24. In 1982-83, 4,14,730 Scheduled Caste and 4129 Scheduled Tribes families were assisted under special component plan both under IRD and non-IRD programmes with a view to raise them above poverty line. For 1983-84 a target of assisting 45 lakh Scheduled Caste and 3150 Scheduled Tribes families has been fixed with a total outlay of Rs. 121.26 crores, out of which 69,206 Scheduled Caste and 830 Scheduled Tribes families had been assisted to end of September, 1983.

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

2.25. In 1982-83, 5619 problem villages were provided with safe piped drinking water by Jal Nigam and it is proposed to cover 8000 additional problem villages with safe drinking water facility in 1983-84. For achieving this target, an outlay of Rs. 4019 lakhs has been proposed under M. N. P. Scheme and Rs. 4.091 lakhs under A. R. P. Schemes. This year 3507 villages have already been covered by the end of September, 1983.

2.26. An other scheme of providing drinking water in Harijam Bastis is being implemented by Rural Development Department. By the end of March 1983, 4195 drinking water wells, 3026 hand-pumps and 736 diggys were constructed in Harijam Bastis. It is proposed to construct 1364 wells as 500 diggies. During 1983-84 with an outlay of Rs. 268.67 lakhs, 1127 wells, 103 hand pumps and 53 diggies have been constructed by the end of September, 1983. In 1984-85 it is proposed to construct 6419 wells, 5220 hand pumps and 567 diggies with an outlay of Rs. 500.63 lakhs.

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

2.27. The programme of allotment of house-sites to weaker section of the society was taken up in 1972. Since its inception, 1610724 families have been allotted house-sites up to March, 1983, out of which 1212723 families are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and remaining belong to other weaker

section of society. A target of allotment of 60000 house-sites has been proposed for 1983-84, against which 55078 house-sites have been allotted by September, 1983. A target of allotment of 10.000 house-sites has been proposed for 1984-85.

2.28. Apart from the house-sites, a housing scheme for the rural poods is also being implemented under this scheme for construction of houses the limits of subsidy has been fixed up to Rs. 2000 or 75 per cent of the total cost of a house which ever is less in the plains and Rs. 3000 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. This labour oriented scheme was started in 1979 and 41375 houses were constructed up to March, 1982. During 1982-83 against a target of construction of 17000 houses with the budgetary provision of Rs. 366.40 lakhs, 18,183 houses were constructed with Rs. 408.22 lakhs. In 1983-84 against the target of 5.765 house, 5,375 have been constructed by September, 1983. As regards 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs has been approved and it is proposed to construct 9674 houses.

2.29. During 1982-83, 2298 houses were constructed by Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam for the weaker section of society where in Rs. 89.56 lakhs was utilised. In 1983-84, 4025 houses have been proposed to be constructed, against which 1559 houses have been constructed by the end of September 1983.

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

2.30. By the end of March, 1982, a population of 8,92,800 were benefited under this scheme and 189263 more have been benefited during 1982-83. It is proposed to extend this benefit to 1,75,000 population during 1983-84, out of which 71396 have been benefited by the end of September, 1983. An outlay of Rs. 234.50 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

2.31. Housing condition in big cities is far from satisfactory. This is worse for economi-

cally weaker sections. Therefore, an ambitious scheme of housing for economically weaker section of the society has been formulated. In the beginning this scheme was launched in 12 big cities of Uttar Pradesh having a population of 2 lakh or more but now this scheme has been extended to 23 cities having a population of one lakh or less. In slum areas, under this scheme facilities like construction of Nali, Kharanja, sewer piped line, electric pole, public latrines and bath rooms, are provided. During 1982-83 the State Government constructed 19292 houses which benefited 189263 population. In 1983-84 it is proposed to construct 27000 houses, out of which 2521 houses have been constructed by the end of September, 1983. Other agencies like HUDCO, G. I. C. etc. are also constructing houses and are giving priority to this section of society.

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

2.32. The installed capacity of the State grid at the beginning of Sixth Plan was 3254 M. W. Comprising of 1068 M. W. hydro and 2,186 Thermal Power. During Sixth Plan period 2,144 M. W. would be added. The installed capacity has been raised to 3370 M.W. till the end of March 1983. 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.

2.33. 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, 53367 villages have been electrified till the end of March 1983. Harijan Basties are being given priority in the Electrification Programme. 22692 Harijan Basties have been electrified till the end of March 1982 and 4,38,866 pump sets/tube-wells have been energised till this date.

2.34. During 1983-84, additional capacity of 430 M. W. electrification of 3500 villages and 1988 Harijan Basties and energisation of 36000 pumpsets/tubewells is planned. Till September 1983, 263 villages and 282 Harijan Basties have been electrified and 6393 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.

2.35. *Forestry* : The forest area of U. P. is about 17.4 per cent of the total land area, as against an area 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 Bhabhar 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.

2.36. Under different schemes of forestry, 23.45 crore trees were planted during 1982-83 and for 1983-84 an ambitious target of planting 42.09 crores trees has been fixed. Till September 1983, 29.64 crores trees were planted. This achievement is an all time record.

Keeping in view, the raw material required for the wood based industries in the State, a target of 295 lakh plants were fixed during 1982-83 over an area of 16544 hectares. The target of 1983-84 has been kept at 203 lakhs plants under Production Forestry Programme. The target for 1982-83 under Farm Forestry Programme was kept at 1,231 lakh plants out of which 1466 lakh plants were planted. The revised target for 1983-84 is 2100 lakh plants.

2.37. *Biogas* : Till the end of March 1983, 26,861 Biogas/Gobargas Plants were setup in the State. For 1983-84, a target of 12,000 Biogas Plants has been fixed for the State out of which 2000 plants will be setup by K. V. I. C. and the rest by the State Government, 4328 Biogas Plants have been setup by the State Government up to September 1983.

Point No. 13—Promote Family Planning on a voluntary basis as a peoples movement.

2.38. The demographic goal is to reduce the birth rate of the State (which at 40.4 per thousand for the past decade was higher than the national average of 33.0 to 30 per thousand by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. To achieve this objective vigorous efforts are being made to strengthen advance and developmental aspect of the programme, Leproscope method of vasectomy has gained vast popularity. One hundred and twenty-three Leprosopes have been provided in the different hospitals of the State and efforts are being made to procure some more instru-

ments in the near 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 atten-

tion. For propagating I. U. D.'s para medical staff are being trained easy availability of other contraceptives like Nirodh and oral pills is being ensured. The achievements of these programme are given below :

TABLE I—Achievements under Family Planning

Item	Unit	Position as on 1-4-83	Achievement during 1982-83	Target 1983-84	Achievement upto Sept. 1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Sterilization	'000 No.	3022	431	849	76
2. I. U. D.	„ „	2362	279	470	103
3. C. C. Users	„ „	493	493	232	203
4. Oral Pills users	„ „	28	28	75	18

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

2.39. There were 944 Primary Health Centres, 12,637 sub-centres and 81 Subsidiary Health Centres catering to the health of rural areas till the end of 1982-83. During 1983-84, it is proposed to establish 26 Primary Health Centres, 1,930 sub-centres and 54 Subsidiary Health Centres.

2.40. Leprosy—A programme for control of leprosy is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme financed by the Centre on 100 per cent basis. The objective 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 an intensive programme for the eradication of this disease before the end of this century.

2.41. A target of surveying 42.33 lakh population and detecting an estimated no. of 54 thousand patients has been fixed for the year. It is proposed to start treatment of all newly detected cases and treat 35 thousand cases 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.

2.42. Tuberculosis—T. B. Control is one of the important programmes for which Government of India is sharing the expenditure on 50:50 basis. Every district headquarters 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.

2.43. During 1983-84, a target of 23 lakh B: C. G. Vaccination and 1.88 lakh registration of new cases has been fixed under the Programme.

2.44. Blindness Control—A Programme for control of blindness is also being implemented by on the basis of 100 per cent assistance from Government of India. Under the programme the emphasis is on the control of preventable blindness, cataract operations and for supplementing nutritional 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 five mobile units and one Regional Eye Institute at Sitapur are being established in the State.

2.45. A target of 1.95 lakh cataract operation has been fixed for the year 1983-84.

Point No. 15—Accelerate Programmes of Welfare for Women and Children and Nutrition Programmes for Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers and Children, specially in Tribal, Hill and Backward areas.

2.46. In spite of expansion of the health infrastructure and educational programmes in the country, the 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 project, (Jawan in Aligarh, Dalmau in Rae Bareilly and Shankargarh in Allahabad) were initiated on experimental basis in U. P. out of 33 projects in the country. With the success of these pro-

jects, the scheme has been expanded and 88 projects were set up till the end of 1982-83. During 1983-84, 17 new projects are being set up. The scheme is being implemented by Harijan and Social Welfare Department.

2.47. The Rural Development and Education Departments are also implementing the Nutrition Programme for the welfare of of pregnant and nursing women and children. During 1983-84, the Education Department has fixed targets of providing nutrition to 13.7 thousands pregnant women, 132.4 thousands children below 6 year age and 785 thousands school going children. In addition to this, the Rural Development Department has fixed targets of providing nutrition to 13.1 thousand pregnant women and 26.2 thousands children below 6 years age.

2.48. The Health Department is taking care of health side of maternity and child welfare. T. T. to pregnant women and D. P. T. to children and has increased the immunisation coverage considerably. Distribution of iron folic acid and Vitamin A tablets has risen significantly. During 1983-84, a target of 15 lakhs T. T. to pregnant women and 21 lakh D. P. T. to children has been fixed. 25 lakhs doses of Vitamin 'A' and 9 lakhs of iron folic acid dose has 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.

2.49. By the end of 1981-82, there were 84,489 junior and senior basic schools in the State imparting formal education to 129.43 lakhs students in the age-group of 6-14. According to 1981 Census, children in age-group 6-11 are 143 lakhs and in age-group 11-14 are 79 lakhs, totaling to 222 lakhs boys and girls who are to be imparted formal and non-formal education. Primary education is being supplemented by non-formal education there were 19742 centres at the end of March, 1983 imparting in formal education to 4.35 lakhs students in the aforesaid age-group. During 1983-84 it is proposed to set up 32450 centres which will impart informal education to 8.11 lakhs students. out of which 17040 centres have already been set up by the end of September 1983. In the case of formal education (6-14) 86174 centres were opened by the end of

March, 1983 with total enrolment of 143.45 lakh students. During 1983-84 it is proposed to open 398 new schools which is expanded to create 146.71 lakh enrolment.

2.50. Adult education programme is being accorded a high priority. There were 9836 adult education centres by the end of March, 1983 in the State and 2.92 lakhs adults were being given non-formal education in these centres. During 1983-84, it is proposed to open 18035 new centres which will cover 5.32 lakhs adults. By September, 1983 end, 14063 centres have been opened which covered 4.02 lakhs adults.

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

2.51. By the end of August 1983, there were 22207 fair price shops in the State out of which 11997 shops were in Co-operative Sector and 10210 shops were in private sector. Number of shops in rural areas was 13266 as against 7730 shops in the urban areas. During 1982-83, 995 new shops were opened and it is proposed to increase this number to 4000 in 1983-84 in order to cover up the entire State. By September 1983, 1423 shops have already been opened. At present, food grains, 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 :

- (i) New shops should be opened in co-operative sector in areas where owing to physio-geographical conditions one shop in a Nyaya Panchayat is inadequate.
- (ii) Mobile shops be opened in trans Jamuna (Bundelkhand, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi) areas on experimental basis.
- (iii) Labour colonies of big irrigation, power and P. W. D. projects areas and industrial areas be provided

with consumer goods through fair price shop.

- (iv) Shops in the premises of educational institutions catering to students be declared a Fair Price Shop and essential commodities be supplied to the shops on cheap rates.

2.52. With a view to bring about improvement in the functioning of public distribution system in rural areas, the following steps have been taken by the State Government :

- (i) In rural areas fair price shops will in variably remain open every week on Mondays and Thursdays and essential commodities will be ensured to be available on these days.
- (ii) Godowns coming under Department of Civil Supplies will remain open on Friday, Saturday and Monday, so that the dealers of these areas may be able to lift the commodities required. For essential commodities brought by the societies/shop-keepers for distributions, it will be certified by Gram Pradhan or Sarpanch that they have actually been brought into the village.
- (iii) After disposal, the village Pradhan/Sarpanch/Up-Pradhan and three other members will again be required to certify that the commodities have actually been distributed to the consumers. The society will be able to lift its next instalment of quota of foodgrains when the above formalities have been met.
- (iv) The working of distribution system will be constantly reviewed in the meeting of the Kshetra Samities.
- (v) The officers of food and civil supplies department have been specially instructed to make casual inspection on the aforesaid day and ensure that the order issued by the State Government in this regard are being strictly complied with.

2.53. 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. In the year 1982-83,

7393 M. Ton paper was allotted for text books and 10058 M. Ton for exercise books at cheaper rates. 14500 M. Ton and 20000 M. Tons targets have been fixed in 1983-84 for text books and exercise books respectively.

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.

2.54. The State Government accord high priority to industrialisation of 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 investments in the State are also inadequate. So far as the liberalisation of investment procedure and streamlining of industrial policy is concerned, the major issue relate to the Government of India, but, 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 atleast 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, 'Udyog Bandhu' has been set up in the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The number of small scale units till the end of March 1983 was 82037 in the State. It has been proposed to set up 13,000 units during 1983-84 against which 4787 units were established by the end of September 1983. Handloom is the biggest decentralised sector of industry in the State. The production of handloom cloth has increased from 4800 lakh metres in 1980-81 to 5516 lakh metres in 1982-83. It is proposed to increase it further to 5400 lakh metres in 1983-84. About 2598 lakh metres 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 maney.

2.55. The Government of India has to take major actions in this regard, while 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. During 1982-83 restrictive orders were passed against 59 cases, 20 persons were arrested and property worth Rs. 35.43 lakhs recorded. During 1983-84 by the end of September 1983, restrictive orders were passed against 20 persons, 10 persons arrested and amount worth Rs. 1.34 lakhs was recovered.

2.56. Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is being affected against hoarders and black marketers. District Magistrates have been asked to intensify raids on commercial enterprises believed to be engaged in incorrect practices. Special courts are being set up for hearing and disposal of economic offences. During 1982-83 and till September 1983, the progress is as under :

	Unit	1982-83	Sep. 1983
1. Raids conducted	No.	36890	18438
2. Persons arrested	Do.	2667	749
3. Licences cancelled	Do.	1032	362
4. Licences suspended.	Do.	1821	1565
5. Value of goods confiscated.	Lakh Rs.	722.00	249.00

2.57. In order to check evasion and avoidance of taxes, stern actions are being taken under different Acts by the different departments such as, Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax, Electricity and Transport Departments etc.

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

2.58. There are 57 public sector enterprises in the State out of which 49 are registered under Companies Act. More than Rs. 2916 crores State resources has been invested in these enterprises, out of which Rs. 2383 crores alone is invested in State Electricity Board as a share Capital and long term loan. A broad categorisation of the States public enterprises reveals that 8 enterprises are engaged in productive activities, 5 in financial assistance, twelve in regional development, thirteen in sectoral development 3 in services of weaker section, 2 in manufacturing, 8 in services, 4 in Sugar Cane Development and 2 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. The actual achievement for 1982-83 and the targets fixed for 1983-84 in respect of 3 main enterprises are given below :

TABLE 2—ACHIEVEMENT AND TARGETS

Name of enterprise	Item	1982-83 Achievement	1983-84 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. U. P. Electricity Board	(1) Thermal Plant load factor%	40.1	42.75
	(2) Electricity generated (M. W.) :		
	(a) Thermal	8420	9453
	(b) Hydel	4167	3967
	(3) Revenue Receipts (lakh Rs.)	43735	54769
2. U. P. State Road Transport Corporation	(1) Bus fleet utilization (%)	74	77
	(2) Bus utilization (Km. % per day)	214	224
	(3) Load factor (%)	74	81
3. U. P. State Cement Corporation Ltd.	(1) Capacity Utilisation (%)	67.54	71.15
	(2) Cement production (Lakh M. T.)	9.32	14.80

Physical Progress 20-Point Programme

Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	Achievement		1983-84		Percentage
				1981-82	1982-83	Target up to September 1983	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. (A) Increase in Irrigation Potential—								
	(a) Large and Medium Irrigation	.. Lakh Hect.	65.62	2.80	1.64	0.55	..	..
	(b) State Minor Irrigation	.. ..	29.64	1.60	1.43	1.25	0.19	15.3
	(c) Private Minor Irrigation	.. ..	88.75	9.83	9.50	8.00	2.93	36.6
	Total (a—c)	..	184.01	14.23	12.57	9.80	3.12	..
	(d) Government Tube-wells	.. No. ..	18406	1550	1379	1500	179	14.9
1. (B) Dry Land Farming—								
	(a) Kharif Area	.. '000 Hect.	..	..	227.00	870.00	879.00	101.0
	(b) Rabi Area	.. ..	..	..	829.00	580.00	..	..
	(c) Short term Paddy Nursery	.. ..	124.00	124.00	174.00	250.00	237.00	94.8
	(d) Area uner Micro Planning	.. ..	..	..	453.00	850.00	519.00	61.0
	(e) Area under Micro shed	.. ..	..	..	603.00	600.00	360.00	60.0

2. (A) Pulses—

(a) Kharif Area	..	..	..	'000 ect.	387	387	717	900	1065	118.3
Production	..	..	..	'000 M. Ton	134	134	102	250	..	..
(b) Rabi Area	..	..	..	'000 Hect.	2712	2712	2520	3000	..	..
Production	..	..	..	'000 M. Ton.	2136	2136	2398	2750	..	..
(c) Total Area	..	—	—	'000 Hect.	3099	3099	3237	3900	1065	27.3
Production	..	..	..	'000 M. Ton.	2270	2270	2500	3000	..	..

2. (B) Oil Seeds—

(a) Kharif Area	..	..	..	'000 Hect.	1024	1024	1033	1126	704	62.5
Production	..	..	..	'000 M. Ton	357	357	398	400	..	..
(b) Rabi Area	..	..	..	'000 Hect.	2803	2803	2913	3074	60	2.0
Production	..	..	..	'000 M. Ton	1588	1588	1402	1700	..	..
(c) Total Area	..	..	..	'000 Hect.	3827	3827	3946	4200	764	18.2
Production	..	..	..	'000 M. Ton	1945	1945	1800	2100	..	..

3. (A) Integrated Rural Development—

1. Families benefited	..	Lakh No.	21.20	5.40	5.56	5.31	1.11	20.9
2. Families benefited—S.C./S.T.	..	Ditto	4.84	1.89	2.37	2.70	0.42	15.6
3. Total loan distributed	..	Lakh Rs.	19,806.37	9,978.63	16,076.48	20,000.00	3,426.55	17.1
4. Amount of subsidy	..	Ditto	9,973.85	4,873.12	6,545.21	7,080.00	1,305.07	18.4

ANNEXURE—(Contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	Achievement		1983-84		Percentage
				1981-82	1982-83	Target	Achievement up to September 1983	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. (B) National Rural Employment Programme—								
1.	Employment Created	Lac Manday	535.75	367.15	565.54	550.40	98.16	17.8
2.	Employment Created S.C./S.T. ..	Ditto	146.41	..	138.91	242.00	32.42	13.4
3.	Amount Utilized	Lakh Rs.	6,450.63	4,055.97	7,257.49	6,880.00	1,474.15	21.4
4.	Amount Utilized S.C./S.T. ..	Ditto	1,250.13	..	1,389.76	1,600.00	236.11	14.8
4. (A) Agriculture Land Ceiling—								
1.	Land Assumed	'000 Acre	261.16	3.10	4.20	..	4.38	..
2.	Land Allotted	Ditto	233.46	4.10	4.83	..	3.33	..
3.	Number of Allottees	No.	190468	4032	5110	..	3020	..
4.	Allottees given possession ..	No.	185340	1271	7390	..	1950	..
5. Financial Assistance to Allottees—								
	(a) Amount	Lakh Rs.	234.16	40.00	88.69	98.00	11.87	12.1
	(b) Beneficiaries	No.	89713	10450	29070	25000	3200	12.8

4. (B) Completion of Land Records—

Villages where land records complied	..	No.	23700	..	1359	..
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5. Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour—

1. Inspections	..	No.	24038	18046	72653	..	33993	..
2. Directional Cases filed	..	..	2209	1703	2633	..	947	..
3. Prosecutions	..	..	23	23	89	..	4	..

6. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour—

1. Labour Rehabilitated	..	No.	4155	1869	4949	92	*	..
2. Amount of economic assistance	..	Lakh Rs.	..	93.33	126.96	..	0.20	..

7. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Development Programme—

1. Assistance rendered to bring above the poverty line :

(a) Scheduled Castes :

1. I. R. D.	..	No.	..	} 360586	236511	270000	41862	15.5
2. Non-I. R. D.	..	No.	..		178219	180000	27344	15.2

(b) Scheduled Tribes—

1. I. R. D.	..	No.	..	} 640	4129	3150	723	} 26.3
2. Non I. R. D.	..	No.	..		107			

8. Drinking Water Supply to Villages—

1. By Jal Nigam :

(a) Total villages	..	No.	13070	1468	6214	8754	3702	42.3
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* 10 partially rehabilitated.

ANNEXURE—(Contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the Point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	Achievement		1983-84		
				1981-82	1982-83	Target	Achieve- ment up to September, 1983	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	(b) Problem Villages	No.	8782	870	5619	8000	3507	43.8
	2. By Rural Development Department—							
	(a) Wells	No.	43235	4080	4195	1364	1127	82.6
	(b) Hand Pumps .. ..	..	4530	782	3026	..	103	..
	(c) Diggis in Hills .. ..	..	2193	672	736	500	53	10.6
	9. (A) House site Allotment—Allottees—							
	(a) Total	No.	1459587	133795	151137	60000	55078	91.8
	(b) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes .. ..	..	1190180	89914	103543	46000	42088	91.5
	9. (B) Construction of houses by Rural Development Department—							
	(a) Total Houses	No.	41375	20934	18183	5765	5375	93.2
	(b) Houses for S.C./S.T. .. ..	..	35506	17475	16614	4287	4943	115.3
	(c) Amount Utilized	Lakhs Rs.	905.31	466.31	408.22	139.00	127.82	92.0

9. (C) Construction of houses by Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam—

(a) Total construction of houses ..	..	No.	..	..	2298	4025	1559	38.7
(b) Amount utilized ..	..	Lakh No.	..	..	89.56	..	..	..

10. Slum Improvement—

1. Population benefitted ..	..	No.	892800	129700	189263	175000	71396	40.8
2. Houses for economically weaker section ..	..	..	99600	10076	19292	27000	2521	9.3

11. Power Generation—

1. Capacity installed ..	..	M. Vtt.	3770	..	..	430	..	..
2. Electricity generation ..	..	M. Unit	11348	11348	12584	13420	5929	44.2
3. Village electrification ..	..	No.	47525	5153	5842	3500	263	7.5
4. Electrification of Harijan Basties ..	..	,	18858	2581	3834	1888	282	14.9
5. Energisation of pumpsets ..	..	..	414943	30994	23923	36000	6393	17.8

12. (a) Afforestations—

1. Social Forestry ..	..	Hect.	261155	35005	39610	42266	39191	92.7
2. Total Plantation ..	..	Lakh No.	8502	1060	2345	4209	2964	70.4

* Partially rehabilitated.

(45)

ANNEXURE—(Contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	Achievement		1983-84		Percentage
				1981-82	1982-83	Target	Achievement up to September 1	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
12. (B) Biogas and Alternative Sources of Energy								
1.	Biogas/Gobargas	No.	11748	11748	15113	10000	4328	43.3
2.	Solar photo voltaic pump .. ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Windmill .. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Hydrane .. ..	..	144	53	80	75	10	13.3
13. Family Planning								
1.	Sterlization	'000 No.	2589	159	431	849	76	9.0
2.	I. U. C. D. .. ..	..	2080	225	279	470	103	21.9
3.	C. C. users .. ..	..	402	431	493	232	203	87.5
4.	Oral pills users .. ..	..	1	16	28	..	18	24.0
14 Primary Health								
<i>Health Centres</i>								
1.	Establishment of Primary Health Centres	No.	927	10	17	26	..	..
2.	Establishment of Primary Health Sub-Centres.	..	11192	1445	1420	1930	..	..
3.	Establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres	..	..	..	81	54	..	..

Leprosy Control

1. Leprosy units set up	..	.. No.	2821	..	56	28	..	..
2. Population surveyed	..	.. '000 No.	34142	5042	4233	..	2270	..
3. New patients identified	..	.. "	357	36	54	60	25	41.7
4. Patients treated	..	.. "	330	35	54	60	25	41.7

Blindness Control

1. Eye hospital setup	..	.. No.	156	7	21	12	..	..
2. Patient treated	..	.. '000 No.	..	328	1934	..	866	..
3. Cataract operations	..	.. "	..	10	124	195	21	10.8
4. Other operations	..	.. "	..	10	99	..	44	..

T. B. Control

1. B. C. G. vaccination	..	.. '000 No.	..	1942	2360	230	10 4	46.3
2. New patients regd.	..	.. "	..	..	179	188	10	56.4
3. Patients treated	..	.. "	..	..	176	..	105	..

15. Women and Child Welfare Programme

1. Nutrition for pregnant women:

(a) Education Department	..	'000 No.	16	16	16	14	11	81.8
(b) Rural Development Department	..	"	16	16	39	13	10	72.5

(47)

ANNEXURE—(Contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	Achievement			1983-84	Percentage
				1981-82	1982-83	Target	Achieveme up to Septem- ber 1983	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2.	Nutrition for children below 6 years :							
	(a) Education Department	.. '000 No.	148	140	140	132	110	82.7
	(b) Rural Development Department	.. ..	44	39	77	26	30	114.5
3.	Nutrition for school going children	.. '000 No.	875	825	825	785	581	74.0
4.	I. C. D. S. (Social Welfare Depart- ment).							
	(1) Setting up of new centres under No. I.C.D.S.	.. ..	32	10	56	17	17	100.0
	(2) Beneficiaries	.. .. '000 No.	..	..	246	758	732	96.5
5.	T. T.	.. .. Lakh No.	..	6.75	9.03	15.00	4.09	27.3
6.	D. P. T.	.. ..	..	7.76	10.62	21.00	4.92	23.4
7.	D. T.	.. ..	..	10.14	11.93	18.00	5.48	30.4
8.	Iron pholic acid :							
	(i) Mother	6.67	10.43	9.00	5.51	61.2
	(ii) Children	9.01	9.69	9.00	4.45	49.4

9. Vitamin 'A'	18.61	18.63	25.00	12.16	48.6
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16. Education

(A) Formal education (6—14 age group):

1. New school opened	No.	85489	642	685	398	369	92.7
2. Boys enrolled	..	..	'000 No.	9033	9033	10053	10292	10077	97.9
3. Girls enrolled	..	..	..	3910	3910	4292	4379	4252	97.1
4. Total enrolment	..	..	..	12943	12943	14345	14671	14329	97.7

(B) Informal education (6—14 age group):

1. New centres opened	..	..	No.	13600	13600	19742	32450	17040	52.5
2. Boys enrolled	..	..	'000 No.	181	181	290	487	258	53.0
3. Girls enrolled	..	..	..	96	96	145	324	134	41.4
4. Total enrolment	..	..	..	277	277	435	811	392	48.3

(C) Adult education:

1. New centres opened	..	..	No.	11490	11490	11600	18035	14063	78.0
2. Total enrolment	..	..	'000 No.	323	323	343	532	402	75.6

17. (A) Increase in Fair Price Shops

1. New shops opened	..	..	No.	20649	} 20001	734	3625	1384	38.2
2. Mobile shops	..	..	..	18		18	75	..	..
3. Shops in educational institutions (hostels)	..	..	..	65		65	100	..	..
4. Shops opened in industrial areas	..	..	..	177		178	200	42	21.0
5. Total new shops opened (Total 1—4)	..	..	..	20909	20001	995	4000	1423	35.6

ANNEXURE—(Contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	Achievement		1983-84		Percentage
				1981-82	1982-83	Target	Achievement up to September 1983	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
17. (B) Distribution of Text Books.—								
1.	Text Books distributed at cheap rates (Allotment paper).	M. Ton.	..	7393	7393	14500	1832	12.6
2.	Exercise books distributed at cheap rate (Allotment of paper).	M. Ton.	..	10058	10058	20000	2915	14.6
18. Handicrafts, Handlooms and Village Industries Programme								
1.	Setting of Village and Small Scale Industries.	No.	68426	12530	13611	13000	4787	36.8
2.	Employment in these Industries	.. No.	157408	90287	222403	95000	448888	47.2
3.	Handloom Units.							
	(a) Looms brought under Co-operative fold.	No.	330418	7179	8111	7500	1756	23.4
	(b) Looms adopted by Handloom Corporation.	No.	55186	11842	7252	6000	1276	21.3
4.	Handloom Cloth Production	.. Lakh Meter	5020.00	5020.00	5515.86	5400.00	2597.91	48.1
5.	Handloom Training (Person Trained)	.. No.	20000	5635	7114	8000	1368	17.1

Handicraft—

(a) Sale by export Corporation	Lakh Rs.	580.50	650.01	875.00	224.53	25.7
(b) Unit assisted by leather Corporation	Beneficiaries no.	4170	8899	33100	3356	10.1
7. Units set up under I. R. D. P.	No.	..	86959	66375	21012	31.6
8. Unit set up by TRYSEM trainees	No.	..	19208	22125	2455	11.1
9. Action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders :						
<i>A. Food and Civil Supplies Department—</i>						
1. Raids conducted	No.	33902	36890	..	18438	..
2. Persons arrested	No.	2507	2667	..	749	..
3. Licences cancelled	No.	1337	1032	..	362	..
4. Licences suspended	No.	1023	1821	..	1565	..
5. Value of goods confiscated	Lakh Rs.	435.00	722.00	..	249.00	..
<i>B. Sales Tax Department—</i>						
1. Cases filed.. ..	No.	..	7	..	175.00	..
2. Amount recovered through intensive units and in check-posts.	Lakh Rs.	277.34	367.00	..	175	..
3. Additional tax imposed after checking.	Lakh Rs.	575.00	547.00	..	334.00	..
<i>C. COFEPOSA—</i>						
1. Cases where order passed against offenders.	No.	..	59	..	7	..
2. Arrested persons	No.	..	20	..	10	..
3. Amount confiscated	Lakh Rs.	..	35.43	..	1.34	..
<i>D. Entertainment tax—</i>						
1. Raids/inspections	No.	..	8811	..	4257	..

Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	Achievement		1983-84		Percentage
				1981-82	1982-83	Target	Achievement up to September 1983	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	2. Cases of tax evasion	.. No.	..	..	98	..	40	..
	3. Licences suspended	.. No.	..	..	27	..	10	..
	4. Licences cancelled	.. No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Amount realised by way of penalty	Lakh Rs.	..	..	0.55	..	0.32	..
<i>E. Transport Department—</i>								
	1. Number of cases detected for Tax evasion.	No.	..	23393	24372	..	9114	..
	2. Tax amount realised	.. Lakh Rs.	..	37.40	53.69	..	30.86	..
	3. Vehicles caught for Tax evasion	.. No.	..	8023	10367	..	4480	..
	4. Realised amount—							
	(a) Tax	.. Lakh Rs.	..	24.15	59.87	..	26.65	..
	(b) Penalty	.. „	..	0.81	6.89	..	7.81	..
<i>F. Electricity Duty—</i>								
	1. Raids/inspections	.. No.	..	44969	31736	..	9227	..
	2. Cases filed	.. No.	..	5032	2465	..	1292	..
	3. Amount involved	.. Lakh Rs.	..	63.47	44.28	..	20.59	..
	4. Realised amount	.. „	..	..	1.15	..	0.62	..

CHAPTER III

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

One of the objectives of plans is to improve the quality of life of rural poor. The Minimum Needs Programme has been introduced as a part of the plan, with a view to provide basic amenities of life to the rural poor. The programme defines minimum levels which have to be attained in the fields of elementary education, adult education, rural health, water supply, rural roads, rural electrification, rural housing, environmental improvement of slums and nutrition.

3.2. Indicators of inter-State disparities reveal that Uttar Pradesh is comparatively backward in the matter of electrification, deficient in the matter of roads, junior basic schools and in medical facilities. Table I gives the position of Rural Electrification Programme in various States of Indian Union. It is clear from the table that percentage of villages electrified was the highest (100%) in Haryana, Kerala and Punjab followed by 99.1 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 77.2 per cent in Maharashtra and the lowest (25.6) in Assam. The percentage of villages electrified in U. P. was 37.6 % (1980-81) against all States' average of 47.3. The table also reveals that average length of total surfaced road per 100 sq. km. of area was

23 km. in east U. P., as against corresponding figures of 69 km. in Punjab, 62 km. of Kerala and 50 km. of Tamil Nadu. Regarding the dispersal of education facilities in the States, the number of recognised junior basic schools per lakh of population was 77 at the end of 1978-79 in U. P. as against 87 for all states average. The number of recognised junior basic schools per lakh of population was highest (146) in Orissa followed by 128 in Madhya Pradesh, 98 in Maharashtra. As regards medical facilities, the number of beds in hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population in 1978-79 was 60 in U. P. as against 95 in all the States of Indian Union. It is also clear from the table that number of beds in hospital and dispensaries per lakh of population was the highest (170) in Maharashtra, followed by 150 in Himachal Pradesh, 141 in Kerala, 123 in Punjab and 112 in Tamil Nadu. Similarly the number of hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population was 3 in U. P. as against 4 in all the States of Indian Union. The table also reveals that the number of hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population was the highest (9) in Punjab, followed by 8 in Maharashtra and 5 in Karnataka.

TABLE—I—Minimum Needs Programme—Some indicators of inter-state disparities

State	Percentage of villages electrified (1980-81)	Length of total surfaced road per 100 Sq. km. of area (km.) (1979-80)	No. of Recognised J. B. S. per lakh of population (1978-79)	No. of beds in hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population (1978-79)	No. of hospitals/ dispensaries per lakh of population (1978-79)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh	65.5	23	91	55	3
2. Assam	25.6	11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Bihar	31.8	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. Gujrat	68.5	18	89	41	2

TABLE 1—(Concl'd.)

State	Percentage of villages electrified (1980-81)	Length of tota-surfaced road per 100 Sq/km. (km.) (1979-80)	No. of Reconised J.B.S. per lakh of popula-tion (1978-79)	No. of beds in hospitals and dispen-saries per lakh of population (1978-79)	Nof of hospital dispensaries per lakh of population (1978-79)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5. Haryana	100.0	43	54	84	4
6. Himachal Pradesh	59.4	7	128	150	9
7. Karnataka	62.6	33	76	108	5
8. Kerala	100.0	62	33	141	4
9. Madhya Pardesh	35.8	12	128	41	2
10. Maharashtra	77.2	24	98	170	8
11. Orissa	40.0	10	146	55	3
12. Punjab	100.0	69	92	128	9
3. Rajasthan	45.4	11	81	64*	5*
14. Tamil Nadu	99.1	50	67	112	4
15. Uttar Pardesh	37.6	23	77	60	3
16. West Bengal	37.8	37	94	101	2
All States	47.3	20	87	95	4

*1977-78

3.3. 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 1985 are shown in Annexure-I. Adherence to these goals and targets would go a long way in removing regional inequalities in the matter of provision of these basic amenities.

3.4. The State's Sixth Plan outlay for Minimum Needs Programmes 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 breakup of the outlay earmarked for different programmes under M. N. P., expenditure incurred during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and outlays of 1983-84. For purpose of comparison, outlays proposed for 1984-85 are also given in table 2.

TABLE 2—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of the programmes/schemes	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83 Actual expenditure	Annual Plan 1983-84		1984-85 (Proposed outlay.)	
					Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Total	Capital content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I—Education								
1. Elementary Education	8592.44	1023.68	912.58	1851.02	2104.20	2044.71	2449.67	3.27
2. Adult Education	481.24	19.90	36.65	61.78	186.45	181.15	137.33	..
Total	9073.68	1043.58	949.23	1912.80	2290.65	2225.86	2587.00	3.27
II—Rural Health	7489.00	898.89	1353.13	1205.06	1377.86	1473.06	1650.00	1318.50
III—Water Supply								
1. Rural Water Supply	20350.00	2742.99	3663.28	3593.53	4019.00	4019.00	4500.00	4500.00
2. Harijan Drinking Water Scheme	1650.00	200.00	182.50	444.05	259.00	258.67	65.00	65.00
Total	22000.00	2942.99	3845.78	4037.58	4278.00	4277.67	4565.00	4565.00

(55)

TABLE 2—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the programmes/schemes	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1918-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83 Actual expenditure	Annual Plan 1983-84		1984-85 (Proposed cut- lay.		
					Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Total	Capital content	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
IV. Rural Roads	31500.00	5479.00	5292.00	6030.00	7500.00	7500.00	7000.00	7000.00	
V. Rural Electrification ..	8879.00	483.00	794.00	1810.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	
VI. Rural Housing									
1. Rural Development Department	1725.00	289.00	289.00	351.78	248.00	139.00	225.00	225.00	
2. Revenue Department ..	75.00	10.97	10.00	12.07	13.00	13.00	5.00	5.00	
Total ..	1800.00	299.97	299.00	363.85	261.00	152.00	230.00	230.00	
VII. Environmental Improvement of Slums	1000.00	200.00	200.00	232.40	225.00	234.50	225.00	..	
VIII. Nutrition.									
1. Rural Development	215.00	41.00	37.00	40.00	45.00	37.00	50.00	..	
2. Social Welfare	355.00	46.00	55.24	227.41	305.00	305.00	825.00	..	
3. Education	313.00	26.54	21.21	14.84	31.00	31.00	31.00	..	
Total ..	883.00	113.54	113.45	282.25	388.00	373.00	906.00	..	
Grand Total ..	82624.68	11460.97	12846.72	15873.94	17813.51	17744.09	18663.00	14616.77	

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

3.6. *Elementary Education*—Elementary education is an important input for social awareness and respectivity to modern ideas, improvement in quality of life, widening of mental outlook and development of human resources. 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 up to 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 one km. in plains as well as in hills. New senior basic schools are to be provided within a radius of 3 km. of all the habitations of over 800 population.

4.7. An attempt is also being made to impart education to all children in the age group of 6—11 years and to at least 50 per cent in age-group of 11—14 years.

To provide these facilities at the elementary stage in unserved areas, the following number of schools have been opened during these four years of the Sixth Plan :

	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Total Hills		Total Hills		Total Hills		Total Hills	
Primary Schools	282	136	454	115	533	109	319	85
Middle Schools	148	50	188	38	152	28	80	30

During 1984-85 it is proposed to open 405 primary (330 plains and 75 hills) and 138 middle schools (113 plains and 15 hills) in rural areas. The percentage of enrolment (based on the projected population according to 1981 census figures) in the age-group 6—11 is expected to be 70% (92% boys and 47% girls).

It is a matter of serious concern that the Sixth Plan target of opening 6697 primary schools is not going to be achieved mainly because of increasing cost of construction of a school

buildings. In the field of enrolment also, our achievement is behind the national target of achieving 95% enrolment at the primary stage and 50% at the middle stage. Thus we will have, a long way to go to achieve the target of universalization of elementary education at the end of Sixth Plan.

During the Sixth Plan our achievement in this regard (outside N R E P) has been as follows :

Construction of Buildings

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Primary Schools	451	218	304	308
Middle Schools	66	118	158	103

For the year 1984-85 it is proposed to sanction grants for the construction of 352 primary and 135 middle school buildings. As it is our requirements for construction of school build-

ings is almost the same as it was at the beginning of the Sixth Plan, consequently a huge back log will have to be carried on to the Seventh Plan.

It is estimated that about 113.17 lakhs boys and girls will be enrolled in the class I—V (age group 6—11 years) and about 36.72 lakhs VI—VIII (age group 11—14 years) by the end of 1984-85.

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

As regards enrolments—98.65 lakhs boys and girls in the class I—V (age group 6—11 years) were going to school at the end of 1981-82 in the junior basic schools of the State. It is expected that the number of enrolments in the above age group would have increased by 9.70 lakhs by the end of 1982-83.

The total enrolment of the children in the classes VI—VII (age-group 11—14 years) is also likely to raise from 30.78 lakhs at the end of 1981-82 to 35.10 lakhs at the end of 1982-83.

3.7. *Adult Education*—National Adult Education Programme was started in the State in 1979-80. 9563 centres were opened during 1979-80, and 1980-81 and during 1979-80 and 1980-81 the total number of adults on rolls were 2,92,216.

In the year 1981-82 the programme covered 81 development blocks of 44 districts with 11,490 centres (as against the target of 11,600) run by Government agency and 1,287 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 was 15,500 against which 11,600 centres were opened. Number of persons registered at these centres were 3,43,275. Central Government also sanctioned 13 new projects for the year 1982-83. Taken together the adult education programme has now covered all the 56 districts with 14,063 centres functioning in 107 blocks. During 1984-85 the target of opening of adult education centres is 29,400.

An outlay of Rs. 4.81 crores have been proposed during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) under this programme, against which Rs. 118.33 lakhs have been utilized by the end of 1982-83. During the year 1983-84, and expenditure of Rs. 181.15 lakhs is likely to be incurred against the approved outlay of Rs. 186.45 lakhs. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 137.33 lakhs is proposed under this programme. The

schemewise details of financial and physical progress is given in statements G. N.-4 and G. N.-5 respectively.

3.8. *Rural Health*—Under rural health programme one community health worker in each village fully covers and provides services for sanitation, immunisation, simple remedies and referral service, etc. Besides this one primary health centre for every thirty thousand of population in plains and twenty thousand in tribal and hilly areas and a sub-centre for every five thousand of population in plains and three thousand in tribal and hill areas, have been proposed to be established by 2,000 A.D. The main thrust under this programme is on making up of deficiencies in the existing coverage of centres and sub-centres. Rural Health Programme schemes are divided into nine categories viz. (i) spill over scheme (2) upgrading of Primary Health Centres into 30 bedded Rural Hospitals, (3) construction of Primary Health Centres, (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 and (9) establishment of subsidiary Health Centres.

The outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) for the Rural Health Sector under Minimum Needs Programmes was Rs. 74.89 crores of which a sum of Rs. 34.57 crores has been utilized till the end of 1982-83. Another Rs. 14.73 crores is likely to be spent during 1983-84. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 16.50 crores has been proposed which includes Rs. 13.19 crores of capital content.

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

3.9. *Rural Water Supply*—This programme provides assured supply of safe potable water to all left over problem villages. In addition the programme also aims at providing wells to the scheduled castes population in plains and diggias in hills.

3.10. *Piped Water Supply*—The rural water supply has been given great importance and high priority with the launching of

20-point programme. Till the end of year 1981-82, coverage of villages was mainly by piped water supply, except in UNICEF assisted programme of handpumps in rocky areas of Bundelkhand, Mirzapur, Varanasi and Allahabad districts of the State.

According to a survey carried out by Jal Nigam out of the remaining 21,105 problem villages as on 1st April, 1983, 4,617 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. 16,488 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 remaining 2 years of the Sixth Five Year Plan about Rs. 234 crores will be required Against this requirement about Rs. 157 crores (Rs. 95 crores in the State Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 62 crores under the centrally sponsored Accelerated Programme) are expected to be made available. This leaves a gap of about Rs. 77 crores for which the centre will be approached in due course.

Rs. 40.19 crores have been provided in the year 1983-84 in the State Sector for the Rural Water Supply Programme. Of this Rs. 18.28 crores are ear-marked 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 new villages. With this allocation 2,500 problem villages will be covered. The break up of the coverage by piped water supply and hand pumps would be 840 (including 440 villages in Hill Region) and 1,660 respectively. Besides these problem villages, about 639 non-problem villages will also be benefited by the piped water supply, making a total of 3,139 villages.

Out of the above allocation about Rs. 305.40 lakhs are proposed to be spent on the schemes in the districts of Varanasi, Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Mathura, Agra and Etawah under the "Dutch Credit Programme."

Thus a provision of Rs. 133.57 crores has been made up to 1983-84, leaving a balance of Rs. 69.93 crores for 1984-85. Against this an outlay of only Rs. 45.00 crores has been proposed, leaving a gap of Rs. 24.94 crores. With the allocation already made only 3,019 problem villages will be covered, out of which 1,913 villages (including 1,100 villages in hill region) will be covered by piped water supply

and 3,206 villages by hand pumps. Besides, these problem villages about 250 non-problem villages are also expected to be covered by the piped water supply making a total of 5,269 villages.

With the above outlay, there will be a short fall of 981 villages. However as per targets of 20-point programme, if all the problem villages are to be covered by March 1985 more funds will have to be allocated.

3.11. *Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme*—The Government of India had intimated that Rs. 83.78 crores will be made available during Sixth Five Year Plan under the above programme. Till the end of 1982-83, Rs. 42.11 crores have been made available. In the year 1983-84, Rs. 40.91 crores will be available under this programme against the balance amount of the Sixth Five Year Plan. With this allocation all the 198 on going piped rural water supply scheme covering about 2,600 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 5,500 problem villages are proposed to be covered under this programme. Out of these villages only 390 will be covered by the piped water supply.

For the year 1984-85 about 7,105 problem villages are proposed to be covered under this programme, out of which only 643 villages will be covered by the piped water supply.

3.12. *Rural Roads*—Under this programme it is proposed to connect all the villages having a population of 1,500 and above and 50% of villages having a population between 1,000 and 1,500 with the main roads during the Sixth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.315.00 crores has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan to achieve the desired objective. It is proposed to utilize the above 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 kms. missing links in plains and 80 kms. in hills.
- (3) To provide 43 missing bridges in plains and 50 in hills.
- (4) To construct 243 kms. of roads in plains and 100 kms. of roads in hills in the area of tribal region.

- (5) To construct 200 kms. of new sanctioned roads in plains and 159 kms. in hills in Scheduled Castes areas.

Out of Rs. 315.00 crores outlay for the Sixth Plan, a sum of Rs. 168.01 crores has been utilized up to 1982-83. Another sum of Rs. 75.00 crores is likely to be spent during 1983-84. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 70.00 crores has been proposed. The yearwise financial outlays and expenditure are shown in the Statement G. N.-4 while the physical targets and achievements are shown in Statement G. N.-5.

3.13. *Rural Electrification*—Under this priority.

Basties and energisation of private tube-wells/provision of electric connections to Harijan pumping sets has been assigned to a high priority at least fifty per cent of the villages of the

An outlay of Rs. 88.79 crores was earmarked State. Besides the electrifications of villages, ramme it is proposed to supply electricity to for rural electrification, works under the Minimum Needs Programme in Sixth Plan (1980—85). Against this outlay an amount of Rs. 30.87 crores has been spent up to 1982-83. Further, an amount of Rs. 15.00 crores is expected to be spent during 1983-84 and an equal outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores is being proposed for 1984-85.

The yearwise financial outlays and expenditure are shown in Statement G. N.-4 while the physical targets and achievement are shown in Statement G. N.-5.

3.14. *Rural Housing*—Under this scheme, the housing needs of the poorest section of the 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. A survey is being conducted throughout the State to prepare up to date list of persons who have become eligible for the allotment of house sites. 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 1984-85.

An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme for the development of house sites. Against the above outlay of Rs.

33.04 lakhs have been spent by Revenue Department up to 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is expected to be spent during the year 1983-84. Further Rs. 5 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1984-85 by the Revenue Department.

Under the housing schemes for the rural poor, it is proposed to construct 76,000 houses during Sixth Plan period (1980—85) with an approved outlay of Rs. 17.25 crores. Under the scheme, persons who permanently live in rural areas and are members of Scheduled Caste/Tribe and other backward class, agricultural labourer marginal farmers of other caste, who are landless or have irrigated land not exceeding 0.04 hectare or 1.0 hectares un-irrigated land and any member of their family having no other source of income, are benefited. Seventy five per cent 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.

During the first three years of the Sixth Plan (1980—83) 57,765 houses have been constructed and a sum of Rs.929.78 lakhs has been spent.

As regards 1983-84 revised plan outlay of Rs. 248.00 lakhs has been sanctioned and physical target of constructing 10,693 houses has been fixed. But against this only Rs. 139.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget but of which only 5,765 houses may be constructed.

An outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85. The yearwise financial outlays and expenditure are shown in Statement G. N.-4 while the physical targets and achievements are shown in statement G. N.-5.

3.15. *Envirolnental Improvement of Slums*—Under this programme, environmental improvement of urban slums is proposed in terms of expansion of water supply, sewerage, paving streets and provision of community latrines as well as improvement of areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes. The scheme for environmental improvement of slum areas was started in the year 1972-73 by the Government of India which was transferred in the State Sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan and uptil now is operative in only 35 cities and towns.

The coverage of scheme has been extended to ten more cities having population between one lakh and two lakhs as per 1971 census during 1983-84. During 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme. So far as physical achievements are concerned, about 10.82 lakhs slum dwellers have been benefited under this scheme upto March 1983. The target for 1983-84 is to benefit 1.75 lakhs persons. The proposed outlay for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 225 lakhs and with this allocation 2.10 lakhs persons living in slums are expected to be benefited during 1984-85.

The year-wise financial outlays and expenditure are shown in Statement G. N.-4 while the physical target and achievements are shown in Statement G.N.-5.

3.16. *Nutrition*—In order to attack the problems 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 pre-primary school going 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 in value a great effort and close resources.

It is recognised that nutritional improvement has actual relationship with economic and social development of any geographical entity. It has also been recognised that there should be better integration of six different disciplines related to nutrition namely nutrition, agriculture, health, education, economics and sociology. The 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.

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

3.17. *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. 118.09 lakhs has been spent upto 1982-83, benefiting 42296 children including pregnant and nursing mother to whom the foodgrains have been distributed. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 37.00 lakhs will be spent during 1983-84 benefiting 26199 and 13086 of the above type of children and mothers. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed under this programme.

3.18. *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 cost per beneficiary in such cases is around 60 paise per day. An outlay of Rs. 825 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85. The expenditure upto 1982-83 is Rs. 328.15 lakhs and likely expenditure during 1983-84 is Rs. 305.00 lakhs.

3.19. *Education Department*—The Education Department has been implementing the mid-day meals programmes in many of the districts along with the special nutrition programme in some of the districts of the States. Under special nutrition programme the total number of beneficiaries at the moment is 2.901 lakhs. Further 0.114 pre-School going children is likely to be benefitted during 1983-84 and a target of 0.114 pre-school going children is fixed for the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 31 lakhs has been fixed for the year 1983-84 for the nutritional programme run by Education Department. Same outlay is proposed for the year 1984-85.

The details of outlays and expenditure under this scheme run by different departments is given in Statement G. N.-4 while the physical targets and achievements are shown in Statement G. N.-5.

SPATIAL PROFILE AND STRATEGIES FOR BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Reduction of inter-regional disparities has been one of the basic objectives of the State Plan since the very beginning. In accordance with this objective, the Government has been continuously making earnest efforts for the development of backward regions of the State. The task of developing these areas was given greater attention during the Third Five Year Plan, and regional planning approach was adopted for planning and development purposes. The state was divided into five economic regions viz. Western, Central, Eastern, Hill and Bundelkhand, on the basis of contiguity, cropping patterns, agroclimatic factors, geophysical conditions etc.

4.2. Special emphasis was laid during the Third Plan on the development of backward areas leading to reduction of inter-regional imbalances and special schemes and projects benefiting these areas were specifically identified and the process of allocating relatively higher outlays to the less developed regions was for the first time introduced in the Third Plan, which continued with added emphasis in the subsequent Plans.

4.3. Out of the above mentioned five economic regions, three regions viz. the Eastern, Bundelkhand, and the Hill have been recognised by the State Government as relatively backward, on account of consideration like low productivity, density of populations, terrain, inadequate infrastructure and recurrence of natural calamities like floods, droughts etc. The Eastern Region comprises fifteen districts, Bundelkhand includes five districts of Jhansi Division and the Hill region consists of eight hill districts. The total population of these 28 districts, recognised as backward is 5.18 crores, as per 1981 census constituting 46.7 per cent of the population of the State.

4.4. *Special Efforts Made for Reduction of Regional Disparities* : (i) With the objective of reduction of regional imbalances, relatively higher outlays were allocated to the backward regions in the Third Plan and onwards. The expenditure incurred during the Third Plan and the three Annual Plans in these areas constituted 52.5% of the divisible expenditure. In the

Fourth Plan also, the allocations for these areas amounted to 53% of the divisible outlay, whereas these areas have 46.7% of the population of the State. In the Fifth Plan too, the total expenditure incurred against in schemes benefiting these regions was 56.4% of the total divisible expenditure.

(ii) Besides allocating higher outlays, special schemes projects, in addition to normal programmes of development, were included in the Third and succeeding Plans suiting to the needs of backward regions and for exploitation of their potentials to the maximum. In order to accelerate industrial development, 22 districts of these regions have been selected by the Govt. of India, where concessional finances is being made available through institutional finance. Besides, six district in these three backward regions have been selected for giving outright grant and subsidy to entrepreneurs for setting up of industrial ventures therein. Since October, 1980, national programme of I. R. D. has been launched throughout the country which would go a long way in reducing the inter-regional disparities.

(iii) The State Government had set up a Hill Development Board which is charged with the responsibility of formulating plans for the eight hill districts, regularly review the progress of implementation of programmes. A separate Hill Development Department has been functioning in the State since 1972-73. A new Planning Division, for the hill areas viz. the "Hill Division" has been created in the State Planning Institute, with the objective of preparing Plans of the region and evaluate the implementation of sectoral programmes and schemes, launched in the Hill region.

(iv) Regional Development Corporations namely, Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam, Bundelkhand Vikas Nigam, Garhwal Vikas Nigam and Kumaun Vikas Nigam have been established under the Companies Act for mobilising institutional finance and undertaking commercially viable projects in the respective regions. These Corporations are envisaged to play a role of catalytic agency in the development of backward areas. In addition for Bundel-

khand region, two high level bodies viz. the Bundelkhand Vikas Pradhikaran and the Bundelkhand Vikas Salakhar Parishad have been constituted. The main function of these two bodies is to undertake detailed review of the various development programmes and take decisions on broad matters of policy in order to accelerate the pace of progress in Bundelkhand region.

(v) Despite the above efforts of the State Government, regional disparities still exist in the State are briefly described below :

4.5. *Eastern Region* : (i) The region comprises 15 districts viz. Allahabad, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur and Varanasi. The region has mainly alluvial soil which is fertile. However, chunks of alkaline and saline lands are also found in various districts of the region.

(ii) The region has tropical climate and rainfall during 1980-81 was recorded as 1500 m.m. Rivers Ganga, Ghagra, Gandak and Gomti and their tributaries flow through the region which cause flood havocs in large areas of the region during rainy season every year.

(iii) The population of the region, according to 1981 census comes to 416.52 lakhs, which is about 37.57 per cent of the total population of the State. The density of population comes to 485 persons (1981 census) per sq. km. of area as against 377 for the State as a whole. The region is backward in the matter urbanisations percentage of urban population to total population of the region comes to only 10.69 as against the State percentage of 17.95 in 1981. The reporting area of the region is 86.4 lakh hectares which is about 29.05 per cent of the total area of the State.

(iv) The pressure on land is very high in the region as 79.08 per cent of the total workers of the region are engaged in agricultural and allied activities as per 1981 census. The net area sown per capita (rural only 0.15 hectare in 1980-81. For the State the percentage of generalised worker was 74.55 per cent and net area in per capita 0.19 hectare respectively. The region is in some what better position as compared to the State as a whole in respect of adoption of improved agricultural technology.

(v) In the year 1980-81, the region had an intensity of cropping 145.20 per cent as compared to 142.69 per cent for the State as a whole.

In the same manner per hectare consumption of fertilisers was found to be 53.33 kg. in the region as against the State figure of 51.66 kg. only. The gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown of the region during 1978-79 was Rs. 2830.40 as against 2918.63 for the State and gross value of agricultural produce per capita (rural) was Rs. 474.21, as compared to Rs. 589.51 of the State.

(vi) The region also lays behind other regions in case of net domestic output per capita. In the year 1978-79 (the year for which latest estimates are available) is calculated at Rs. 487 for the net domestic output per capita at current prices, of the region as compared with figures of Rs. 663, Rs. 855, Rs. 625, Rs. 659 and Rs. 598 for Bundelkhand, Hill, Central and Western regions and the State respectively. Except Bundelkhand region, the Eastern region is at the lowest position, in regard to number of workers in registered industrial establishments per lakh of population (1979-80 data) but it happens to be at the top position among all the regions in value added per industrial workers.

(vii) The region except for the Western region is in a better position as compared to remaining three regions in respect of electrification. The percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages in the region in 1982-83 was 44.92. The corresponding percentage for the hill, Bundelkhand, Central and Western Regions were 36.42, 80.23, 44.34 and 54.57 per cent respectively.

(viii) The region has a favourable position with respect to availability of pucca roads, when measured in terms of per thousand sq. km. of area. In March 1982, the region had about 226 km. of pucca roads per 1000 sq. km. of area which was the highest among all the regions except the hill regions where the corresponding figure worked out to 243 kms. However, the length of pucca roads per lakh of population was lower than the figures of all other regions except that for the western region.

(ix) The region is much behind all other regions of the State in the matter of schools per lakh of population number of allopathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population and number of beds in allopathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population. There were 13210 scarcity villages in the region by the end of March 1982 which number was about 50 per cent of the total scarcity villages

in the State. About 8 per cent of the total villages were covered under the piped water supply, as compared to 11.61 per cent of the State as a whole.

4.6. *Hill Region* : (i) The Hill region consists of 8 districts viz. Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal, Pauri-Garhwal, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Almora. According to 1981 census, the population of the region was 48.36 lakhs, which was 4.36 per cent of the total population of the State. The reporting area of the region is 5327 hectares constituting 17.91 per cent of the corresponding area of the State. The density of population of the region is 95 persons per sq. km. of area, which is lower than all the regions of the State. About 78 per cent of total Scheduled Tribes of the State reside in this region.

(ii) The sub-Himalayas, lower Himalayas and higher Himalayas are the three geographic zones of the region. The region has a rugged topography and altitude ranges between 300 and 7800 metres. Except for a few valleys of Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, the entire region is hilly with high undulating terrain. The annual rainfall is about 2600 mm. in the region.

(iii) The forests and minerals like limestone, marble, magnesite, sand stone, gypsum and dolomite are the rich resources of the region. The climate is ideal for horticultural and live-stock development.

(iv) The pressure on land is high which is evident from the fact that per capita (rural) net area sown in the region was only 0.18 ha. (in 1980-81) which was quite low but somewhat higher than for the Eastern region and the State average. The percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area in the region is only 28.62, which is the lowest among all the regions except Bundelkhand Region (23.95 per cent). The percentage of consumption of electricity in agriculture to total consumption during 1979-80 was only 7.72 which was the minimum of all the regions of the State. Again, the per hectare consumption of fertilizers during 1981-82 was only 37.24 kg. and except Bundelkhand Region was found to be lagging behind all other regions of the State. However, the gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown during 1978-79 was Rs. 3636.52 in the region which was far ahead of all the regions of the State in this respect.

(v) The per capita net domestic output of this region during 1978-79 was Rs. 855 which was the highest among all the regions of the State. The industrial sector of the region is inadequately developed. The value added per industrial worker (during 1979-80) was Rs. 8,227 which was the lowest among all the regions of the State.

(vi) The percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages during 1982-83 was 36.42, which was much lower than the State average of 45.53 per cent.

(vii) All the regions were behind this region in the matter of length of pucca roads per hundred sq. km. of area and per lakh of population during 1981-82. In September 1982 there were 149 Junior Basic Schools, 29 Senior Basic Schools and 15 Higher Secondary Schools per lakh of population in this region which thus enjoyed a top position among all the regions of the State. The region was also at the top among all the regions in respect of medical facilities. The percentage of scarcity villages covered by piped water supply by the end of March 1982 was 66.19 as compared to 24.74 per cent of the State as a whole.

4.7. *Bundelkhand Region* : (i) The region comprises five districts viz. Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda and Hamirpur. The southern hills and part of the Central Indian Plateau (south of river Yamuna) mainly form this region. The climate of the region is dry but very hot during summers. The average annual rainfall ranges between 800 mm. to 1200 mm.

(ii) The land of the region is mainly uneven and rocky, there are deep ravines of rivers Yamuna and Chambal which render large chunks of land unfit for cultivation in the region.

(iii) According to 1981 census, the population of the region is 54.29 lakhs which is 4.90 per cent of the State's population. The density of population of this region as per 1981 census, is 185 persons per sq. km. as against 377 persons of the State. The reporting area of Bundelkhand Region is 2966 thousand ha. which is 9.97 per cent of the total reporting area of the State. Thus, the pressure on land is not very high in the region and the average size of the holding is the highest among all the regions of the State. Even the per capita (rural) net area sown during 1980-81 was

0.42 hectare in the region which continues to be the highest in the State. The intensity of cropping and per hectare consumption of fertilizers are, however, very low. As a result, the gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown during 1978-79 amounted to only Rs. 1629.30 as compared to Rs. 2918.63 for the State. The region is also at the lowest position in case of consumption of electricity as per capita consumption of electricity in the region is 0.03 thousand kwh while it was 0.09 thousand kwh for the State.

(iv) The region is backward in regard to availability of infra-structural facilities. Only 30.23 per cent villages were electrified (1982-83) in the region as against 45.53 per cent of the State. Length of pucca roads per hundred sq. km. of area was only 16 km. while it was 21.8 km. in the State. In both these aspects, the region was behind all the regions of State.

(v) The region enjoys somewhat better position in so far as the facilities of hospitals/dispensaries are concerned. The number of all-nathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population during 1980-81 was 3.20 and all other regions except the Hill region (where it was 11.92) were behind this region. In spite of 37.77 per cent of scarcity villages covered by piped water supply in the region as compared to 24.74 per cent of the State, the region still experiences a severe scarcity of drinking water during summer seasons.

4.8. *Central Region* : (i) The region comprises nine districts of the State, viz. all the districts of Lucknow Division and Kannur and Fatehpur districts of Allahabad Division. Rivers Ganga, Gomti and Sharda flow through this region and it thus contain their fertile Doabs. The region has tropical monsoon climate and the average rainfall comes to about 1550 mm. a year.

(ii) According to 1981 census, the population of the region was 195.96 lakhs which is 17.68 per cent of the State's population. The density of population of the region is 428 persons per sq. km., as against 377 persons of the State. The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population in the region is 26.35, which is the highest among all the regions of the State.

(iii) The percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers in the region is about 75.75

as against 74.55 per cent of the State which means that the pressure on land is quite high in the region. However, per capita (rural) net area sown was only 0.19 hectare in the year 1980-81 which was just equal to the figure of the State. The intensity of cropping in the region during 1980-81 was 135.31, which was much lower than the State's average of 142.69. The gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown was Rs. 2951.29 only in the year 1978-79 which excepting Bundelkhand Region (Rs. 1629.30), was found to be lower than the remaining three regions.

(iv) The number of workers registered in industrial establishments per lakh of population in 1979-80 was 1255 in the region and all other regions of the State were behind this region in this regard. However, value added per industrial worker in the same year was Rs. 13501 in region which was less than the Eastern region (Rs. 14623) and Bundelkhand region (Rs. 13990).

(v) The irrigation facilities in this region are relatively poor. The percentage of net irrigated area of net area sown during the year 1980-81 in the region was 48.77, as compared to 54.89 per cent of the State as a whole. The percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages by the end of March 1983 was 44.34 as against the State percentage of 45.53. In case of roads too, the region is lagging behind as length of pucca roads per hundred sq. km. of area and per lakh of population by the end of March 1982 were respectively 21.4 and 50.00 kms. in the region as against the State figures of 21.8 km. and 58.02 km. respectively. The number of Junior and Senior Basic Schools and High Schools, per lakh of population in the region at the end of September 1982 were 64.45, 13.39 and 3.57 respectively as compared to 65.13, 12.69 and 5.06 in the State as a whole. The number of all-nathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population in the year 1982-83 was 2.90, as against 2.87 hospitals/dispensaries in the State. The number of beds in all-nathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population in the region was 63.25 and this region occupied a better position as compared to other regions except the hill region. In the same manner, excepting the Hill region, this region lagged behind all the regions of the State in so far as banking facilities are concerned.

4.9. *Western Region* : (i) The region comprises districts Meerut, Agra, Moradabad and Rohilkhand Division and Farrukhabad and

Etawah districts of Allahabad Division. Two major rivers, viz. The Ganges and Yamuna flow through this region. The region has made good progress not only in sectors of agriculture and animal husbandry but also in regard to diversification of economic growth. However, Budaun, Bijnor and Pilibhit districts are still relatively backward in comparison to other districts of the region. The climatic conditions of the region are generally favourable to agriculture and is tropical in character. The rainfall during the year 1980-81 was 907.0 mm. The percentage of population of this region to total population of the State, according to 1981 census, was 35.49. The total reporting area was 8707 thousand hectares which comes to 27.00 per cent of the total reporting area of the State. The density of population in the region was 479 persons per sq. km. of area, which was highest among all the regions except the Eastern Region, where it was 485 persons per sq. km. of area, during the year 1981.

(ii) The percentage of workers engaged in agriculture and allied activities in the region was 69.16 as against 74.55 per cent in the State as a whole. The per capita (rural) net area sown during 1980-81 was 0.20 hectare as compared to 0.19 hectare of the State, which means that the pressure on land is comparatively not so high. The consumption of fertilizers per hectare of cropped area was 63.45 kg. in 1980-81, which is the highest among all the regions of the State. The region is in a comparatively better position in intensity of cropping which works out to 50.71 per cent for the region against 142.69 per cent for the State for the year 1980-81. The gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown was Rs. 3294.25 during the year 1978-79 in the region and all other regions except the Hill Region were behind this region in this regard. This region is far advanced regarding adoption of improved and recent agricultural technology is concerned. The percentage consumption of electricity in agriculture to total consumption during the year 1979-80 was 41.49 in the region as against 28.04 per cent of the State. The region has a very good net work of irrigation system. The percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area in the region in the year 1980-81 was 72.36 which was the highest among all the regions of the State.

(iii) The region occupies a good position in respect of village electrification. The percen-

tage of villages electrified to total inhabited villages was 54.57 in 1982-83 whereas the corresponding percentage of the State was 45.53. The position of the region in regard to availability of educational, medical and other social facilities is not better as compared to other regions of the State but in the field of agriculture, industries and other economic activities this region is more developed than other regions of the State.

(iv) To indicate regional disparities, some important indicators are given regionwise in Annexure to this Chapter.

4.10. *Problems of the Backward Regions :* The three backward regions of the State have special problems and that too of very high magnitude and these are the major obstacles in the accelerated growth of these regions. A brief analytical account of the special problems which three backward regions, namely The Eastern, Bundelkhand and the Hill regions are facing is given below :

4.11. *Eastern Regions :* (i) The Eastern Region is characterised by high density of population, complete dependence of the population on agriculture, fragmented and scattered small-size agricultural holdings, low agricultural productivity, lack of non-agricultural employment and underemployment.

(ii) The region is often a victim of devastating floods and severe droughts. The average size of holdings is very small. More than 36 per cent of the rural house-holds have holdings of less than 7.5 acres (3.04 ha.). The average yield of all the important crops in the region is less than the State average. The irrigation facilities are too inadequate as only about 40 per cent of the gross area sown was irrigated in 1980-81. Even the available irrigation is not assured one, as canals and tube-wells provide less than 1/3rd (31.9 per cent) of the total irrigation as compared to 72.4 per cent in the Western and 70.7 per cent in the Central region.

(iii) A major factor adversely affecting the economy of the region is the recurrence of floods. The recurrence of floods not only results in large scale damage in an area that can ill afford it, but also inhibits initiative of the inhabitants to adopt permanent means for improvement. On an average, the annual damage to crops and property due to floods is estimated to be about Rs. 25 crores.

(iv) The region is often affected by severe droughts. The trans-Yamuna area of Allah-

abad District, some parts of Mirzapur District and Chakia Tahsil of Varanasi District face a frequent problem of severe droughts with the result that the affected tract has been declared as Drought Prone Area. Consequently, the potential of agriculture is not only diminished but is left unutilised. Large areas of the region (specially in the districts of Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Faizabad, Jaunpur, Allahabad etc.) are under usar or Alkaline lands. Similarly, large chunks of areas on both sides of river Gomti are under ravines. The area on the banks of river Ganga and Ghaghra are adversely affected by water logging and soil erosion.

(v) The Eastern Region does not figure prominently in the industrial map of the State. However, a great potential of development of Handloom and Khadi and Village Industries exist in this region, particularly in the districts of Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur.

(vi) The region is backward among all the regions of the State, so far as education level is concerned. The literacy rate of the region, as per 1981 census is 24.28, which is the lowest amongst all the regions of the State. The region is also backward in the matter of road facility. The length of pucca roads per lakh of population is 46.61 km. is much below than the State average of 58.02 km.

4.12. *Bundelkhand Region* : (i) Bundelkhand Region has certain special problems such as low agricultural productivity, an acute paucity of roads, poor accessibility to rural areas, an acute shortage of drinking water facilities in large tracts of the region, existence of vast areas under culturable wastes, too inadequate irrigation facilities and almost negligible industrial development. The agriculture crops are damaged on a large scale by stray cattle, which are left loose. This has been accustomed by their owners due to non-availability of fodders with them in the lean periods of the year, which adversely affects the crop production in the region. In addition, the region is having a wide-spread problem of deep ravines and large tracts of land, thus, get eroded, and rendered unsuitable for agriculture.

(ii) The region is drained by Betwa and Ken rivers, which join the Yamuna River. Characterised by heavy soil erosion, vast areas of the region constitute culturable waste and fallow lands. However, Bundelkhand Region as a

whole is a surplus tract in the production of food grains.

(iii) Though the milch cattle are found in large numbers in this region but breed being indigenous, the average milk yield is very low. Besides, the cultivation of green and other fodder is not being done on the required scale, with the result that the yield of milk is too low in the region.

(iv) The use of ground water resources in Bundelkhand Region is restricted to a large extent because of typical topography, consisting of rocky hills, uneven terrain, uneven plateau and absence of appropriate soil cover. The level of ground water is very deep in this region and under these limiting conditions, it was considered too costly to explore irrigation works from ground water. However, with the help of latest remote sensing techniques, it is now possible to locate proper underground water-resources and suitable programmes for minor irrigation and drinking water facilities can be properly formulated.

(v) Lack of adequate irrigation facilities are responsible for low productivity in agriculture in the region. The intensity of cropping in the region is the lowest as compared to other regions of the State. Since irrigation facilities are not in abundance in the region as such only Rabi crops are given irrigation from the limited means developed so far.

(vi) The industrial sector of Bundelkhand Region is most undeveloped among all the regions of the State, which is borne out by the figures mentioned in the earlier paragraphs. Lack of infrastructure, viz., electricity, roads and irrigation are responsible for backwardness of this region. Bundelkhand has an acute paucity of roads in the interior parts of the region which, if properly and, adequately developed can open it to various important Mandies and rail heads of the State and country.

(vii) The entire region has been declared to be dacoity affected area. The dacoit menace creates feeling of insecurity among various sections of the society and act as a deterrent for an overall economic development of the region.

4.13. *Hill Region* : (i) On account of special problems 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, difficult agricultural and settlement patterns, severe soil erosion, inadequate basic infrastructure of all weather interior roads, irrigation power, marketing and credit facilities lack of industrialisation and institutional support, larger gestation period of projects and relatively higher construction and maintenance costs of projects etc.

(ii) Some of the hill belts which are inhabited by scheduled tribes are relatively more socio economically depressed and need special attention for improving their quality of life.

(iii) Forests cover a large area in the region and provide good potential of timber and other building materials. However, an indiscriminate felling of forest trees is disturbing the ecological balance of the region with the result that land slides have become more common in the recent years with occasional flood havoc in some of the hill districts of the State.

4.14. *Strategies of development of Backward regions* : (i) In the context of removal of regional disparities, there is an imperative need for bringing a reorientation in the strategies of development of the backward areas and more so a change in planning process itself. The planning process in the State has to be restructured, so that it may be able to address itself to the pressing needs of the backward areas and counter balance the factors, which have been holding back the progress so far. The past experiences have made it quite clear that mere disaggregation of resources from the top amongst various regions, without concomitant restructuring of the planning process to provide decentralised decision making will not result in a proper framework for initiating and sustaining the process of accelerated regional development, based on an optimum utilisation of local resource potentials. The new planning process should, therefore, enable the 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 fulfilment of two major conditions. The first would be designing of multilevel planning framework for the State as a whole, which would optimise the overall growth rate through appropriate measures for functional specialization, based on comparative advantage to various regions due to variations in resource endow-

ments, infrastructural development and agro-climatic conditions and also develop sequential equation of specific strategies, which would, through dynamic exploitation of local resource potentials and with active participation of the local people, help in reducing the existing regional imbalances. The multilevel 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 the necessity of evolving the 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.

(ii) The strategy of development of the backward regions, resulting in reduction of regional disparities, should first of all envisage scientific management of resources and provide adequate work to the mass of labour force of the region. The development process will have to be so organised that the levels of productivity and consequently, the income of mass of workers in the region experience steady increase, period after period. A planning exercise for a particular backward region will have to begin with the examination of the process of economic development and technical and structural factors responsible for the growth or non-growth of the economy. On the basis of such analysis, the plan of development should be prepared, taking into consideration the natural endowments, development potentials and special problems of the region. Investment is the *sine qua non* of economic development. The growth rate of a region's economy primarily depends on the magnitude of investment. Thus in the context of objective of removal of regional disparities, the investment in the backward areas have necessarily to be augmented considerably. Besides public sector, private and financial institutions' investments will have to come up in a big way for these areas. In allocating funds among different sectors, within the available resources, it has to be kept in view that the size of development programme of the sector in a region, which is relatively less developed in that respect, is substantially enhanced. The programmes would have necessarily to be based on the felt needs and should be able to solve the special problems of the region. In each of these backward regions, the major

problems and the impediments to rapid development, in particular fields have to be carefully studied and appropriate measures derived for accelerated development.

Some important alternative strategies are suggested for the three back-ward regions of the State :

4.15. *Eastern Region* : (i) Chronically flood affected areas and areas prone to water logging in the Eastern Region should be improved upon by undertaking some long term integrated flood control measures by the Government of India. It would be advisable to adopt some permanent measures to check the areas from heavy floods and water logging in place of taking short term measures from year to year under the natural calamities relief funds. The proposals should be examined in the National context for developing a permanent system of effective drainage and preservation of affected lands.

(ii) Schemes should be taken up in the region for the training of rivers and streams by taking up deepening and drenching operations and large scale plantations on the sides of river banks.

(iii) Areas affected by heavy soil erosion and ravines (Specially along river Gomati) should be taken up for reclamation and renovation of land for intensive cultivation.

(iv) An integrated programme should be taken up for the reclamation of Usar lands. It would be desirable to inter-link the reclamation operations by developing irrigation facilities in the affected soils along with for effective use of soil amendments.

(v) With the level of irrigation potential already attained in comparatively better districts of the region, efforts should be made to raise the intensity of cropping through multiple cropping schemes and substitution of short term crops. There appears to be a good scope for adoption of suitable crop rotations in areas where irrigation potential has already been created. This would also promote intensive cultivation in the region.

(vi) Since the land holdings are very small, it would be worthwhile to take up cultivation of vegetables near the potential towns and central places for local consumption as well as for export to Calcutta and other big markets.

(vii) Appropriate research facilities should be provided in various parts of the region for evolving suitable varieties of oil-seeds, pulses

and other short duration crops to meet the deficiencies of oil-seeds and pulses and also to raise the intensity of crops.

(viii) Though in the revenue records, a large number of village-ponds have been recorded but in actual practice, most of them have been put under the plough. What is needed, is that, all the recorded ponds be got deepened under the NREP, their embankments should be improved and outlets provided for the development of inland fisheries.

(ix) Collection of Tendu leaves in the district of Mirzapur and adjoining areas, should be organised through the Mandaliya Vikas Nigam, Varanasi or Tarai Jan Jati Vikas Nigam to avoid contractors and giving full benefits of labour to the tribal population of the region.

(x) Activities of lac culture and bee keeping be revived on scientific lines in the appropriate parts of district Mirzapur and Chakia Tehsil of district Varanasi.

(xi) In the drought prone areas of the region, use of moisture preserving technology is of great advantage. In such conditions, high yielding varieties of oil seeds, millets, cereals (like barley) and legumes (like gram and pulses) requiring minimum moisture, should be grown. The programmes of social forestry and farm forestry including fodder trees, sericulture and tusser culture also appear to be good programmes in this regard.

(xii) With a view to diversification of substantial population from the primary to the secondary and tertiary sectors, and to check the out migration of people, it is necessary that systematic efforts should be made to establish more and more household, cottage and village industries in the 11 industrially backward districts of the region. Even the small industrial units and units in the tiny sector should be established in smaller towns/growth centres of the region.

(xiii) It is also recommended that the beneficiaries under the I. R. D. and Special Component Plan Programmes, should tend to locate their industrial units at such places where "Economies of Scale" permit them to go for arranging the various factors of production at cheaper rates and also avail opportunities for the sale of their products at a minimum costs of transport and movement of goods.

(xiv) Integrated Tribal Development Plan for the two blocks of district Gonda has already been formulated and is being implemented

by the State Harijan and Social Welfare Directorate. In a similar manner, Integrated Tribal Development Plans should be drawn-up for execution in the areas inhabited by tribals in the districts of Bahraich and Mirzapur.

(xv) In a bid to raise the literacy percentage among the female population of the region, it is recommended that a well organised programme may be launched. In this regard, the post of A. D. O. (Women-Social Education), should be revived along with a minimum number of 5 female village development officers. This staff should see after the welfare of the downtrodden families and organise Mahila Mangal Dals and run adult education class through the Gram Luxmies.

The Eastern Region is not fully exposed to the outside regions of State in view of river Ganga in Bihar acting as a barrier. Though a bridge has already been constructed at Ujhiyar Ghat and the second one is under construction at Ghazipur, such bridges are needed at appropriate places over the rivers and streams flowing even within the region to generate a desired interaction with the inside and outside market centres.

(xvi) In the problem and scarcity villages of the region specially in the districts of Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur and Varanasi, priority attention should be given in taking up potable water supply schemes.

(xvii) A High Level Development Board on the lines of Bundelkhand Region needs to be organised to look after integrated and accelerated development programmes of the Eastern Region.

4.16. *Bundelkhand Region* : (i) The arid and semi-arid conditions prevailing in the Bundelkhand Region coupled with typical soil texture make it difficult to adopt scientific agricultural techniques on the one hand and optimum use of land resources on the other. The under-utilisation of net area sown in Kharif season and negligible area sown under Zaid crops calls for careful studies to find out the reasons behind this typical practice. However, it is suggested that for the present, adoption of water-shed management and dry farming techniques are the only alternatives to overcome the above mentioned problems in a shorter span of time.

(ii) Judicious crop rotations should be devised in conformity to the suitability of soils for attaining the optimum productivity. It is sug-

gested that greater emphasis should be laid on increasing the area under pulses and oil seeds. For increasing the area under these crops, it is necessary that seed and fertilizer distribution centres should be established in such a fashion so that the maximum travel distance is minimised and timely supply of required quantities of all the agricultural inputs is assured.

(iii) In view of larger potential available for cultivation of pulses, it is recommended that a Pulse and Oil Seeds Research Station is established to evolve suitable varieties of seeds after fair trials in the field.

(iv) A broad based land levelling and soil conservation programme is required to be launched on priority basis in this region for treatment of areas under ravines. This would not only bring more areas under cultivation but would also go a long way in abolishing the hide-outs of anti-social elements in all the five dacoity prone districts of the region.

(v) Horticulture in this area can be developed on commercial lines for greater augmentation of profits to the farmers. It is suggested that efforts should be made to maximise the production of vegetables, green peas, ginger and other spices which are in great demand in the nearby Kanpur Metropolitan and Babina Cantonment area.

(vi) The balance ground water is available in large quantities and with the introduction of latest techniques of remote sensing and deployment of deep boring rig machines, it is possible to install State and Private tube-wells in the Bundelkhand region.

(vii) The water-shed management and development of micro-water shed areas by construction of check-dams on 'Nallahs', and construction of water harvesting and submergence 'bundhies' would create maximum irrigation potential in the region.

(viii) The region is having a considerable strength of milch animals but their breed is indigenous and the milk yield is extremely low. Suitable measures should be adopted for improving the local breed of milch animals by taking up cross-breeding programmes on a crash basis.

(ix) The custom to let loose the cattle is very harmful to the standing crops. It is suggested that large areas under culturable wastes, should be developed into pasture lands. Greater emphasis should be given for the cultivation of fodder crops and perennial grasses in collabora-

tion with the Central Grass land and Fodder Development Research Institute Jhansi.

(x) Grazing facilities should be extended to villagers in the proximity of forest areas in order to prevent damages to the standing crops by stray cattle.

(xi) There is a plenty of scope for sheep rearing and goat-keeping in the region. The bushy flora and thorny trees found in the area can provide adequate fodder to sheep and goats. Sheep and goat rearing is a profitable business and needs to be extensively popularised among families of marginal farmers and landless labourers.

(xii) The region is having considerable water area in bundhies and ponds which can be further developed for scientific pisciculture. The bundhies and tanks should be improved, cleaned and escapes constructed to make them suitable for fish production under the overall programmes of District Fisheries Development Agencies.

(xiii) Forests are covering about 8 per cent of the total reporting area of the region. New programmes need to be taken up for roadside and canal side plantations together with renovation of existing forests. For speedier implementation of social forestry programme in the region, two-hectare nurseries should be developed in every block as per latest norm fixed by the State Government.

(xiv) Power should be made available to private pumping sets/small tube-wells for irrigation and for other agro-industrial units, by ensuring a continuous and regular supply of electricity in the rural and urban areas of the region.

(xv) It may be worthwhile to establish atleast one medium industrial unit in each district of the region. The existing handloom industry in Jhansi and Hamirpur districts affords a sound basis for its further expansion in the remaining districts of the region in producing a variety of quality terricott fabrics.

(xvi) The region is having a large number of water scarcity villages. These villages should be given drinking water supply on a priority basis. With a decision taken to dispense with rural piped-water supply, India Mark-II heavy duty hand pumps should be installed in adequate numbers in the scarcity villages. The urban areas of the region should, however, be provided with piped-water supply.

(xvii) The weakest link in both the I. R. D. and Special Component Plan Programmes is that no organised marketing system has yet been evolved for the sale of finished products manufactured by the beneficiaries. It is suggested that through Government intervention, the N. C. D. C., Gandhi Ashram, K. V. I. C. P. C. F. etc. should be persuaded to co-operate in organising the marketing of finished products through their channels of sales and distribution.

(xviii) In view of an acute socio-economic backwardness, a broad based social programme is required to be launched in the region. The family activities primarily and social activities thereafter, usually circumvent around the women or housewives. Apart from the care of children and welfares of other members of the family, many economic programmes can be organised with an active participation of women to supplement the family income. Hence, it is proposed that a woman welfare worker of the rank of an Assistant Development Officer and atleast five lady Village Development Officers be provided for extension of welfare programmes pertaining to mothers and children and also for organising training and economic development programmes in the block (like tailoring, basket weaving, cloth weaving, ban making, tat-patti weaving etc.) In addition, educating the women folk and broadening their outlook will also enable them to adopt "small family norm" in the rural areas of the region.

(xix) The kols living in Patha area of Banda District are not a declared scheduled tribe, the State Government are determined to give them a similar treatment as is being done in the case of other tribals living in the State. The total population of Kols in this area is 17,140 and they are primarily engaged in agriculture of working as agricultural labourers. The land owned by them is not so productive and is affected by frequent droughts. The bondage of labour is very common among Kols. The overall position of Kols is very distressing and needs concerted efforts to raise their income through cottage industries based on agro-forest resources. Anyway, for an all round development of Kols, it is recommended that an Integrated Tribal Area Development Plan should be formulated and implemented through the District Development Administration.

(xx) Central places should be identified for the Bundelkhand Region as a whole, so that policy functions are located at most appropriate locations which will result in greater utilisation of functions and facilities at minimum travel

distances. The hierarchy of the central places will also be useful for taking up suitable corrective measures.

4.17. *Hill Region*—For a balanced development of the Hill region, regional planning and integrated area planning should be the basic approaches. The major strategies in this regard, should be :

- (i) In the Hill region, eight main catchments have already been identified which correspond to the eight hill districts of the region. At the block level, micro-catchment bodies should be formed to cover an area of 3,000 to 5,000 hectares each. An integrated approach in the formulation and execution of schemes on water-shed basis should be adopted.
- (ii) The approach in planning and execution of inter sectoral programmes should also be on narrowing down the intra-regional or inter-district disparities. Partly, it can be done through the disaggregation of divisible outlays on the basis of an adopted formula in the years to come but a major success can be achieved by also pooling the non-plan outlays, already available in the continuing schemes. In this connection, the adjoining area of Himachal Pradesh like Rohru, Jhubbal etc. be also taken as geographical areas of the common Hill Region and activities like marketing of fruits, potatoes, mushrooms etc. and tribal welfare be jointly organised on the basis of spatial and inter-sectoral linkages.
- (iii) Agriculture has somewhat limited scope in the hilly terrain and even under ideal conditions, self sufficiency in the production of cereals, millets etc. cannot be attained. There appears to be a genuine need to diversify maximum efforts in the production of fruits and other horticultural crops like potatoes, vegetables etc. Marketing of fruits and vegetables including cultivated mushrooms should be organised on systematic and economic lines with an active participation of the Government.
- (iv) The plantation work in the Civil and Soyam and Panchayat forests be intensified. The involvement of local people should be adequately ensured.
- (v) The programmes of afforestation, horticulture and animal husbandry should be taken up in a coordinated manner.
- (vi) In order to reduce the growing cattle population, castration of scrubbed cattle should be taken up on a massive scale.
- (vii) Integrated soil conservation operations should be jointly taken up by the Forest and Agriculture Departments on catchment area basis covering all the affected areas of the community, Government and agricultural lands. A long term programme needs to be drawn up on the basis of occurrence of land slides and soil erosions and subsequent damage to the hill ecology.
- (viii) Alternative avenues for increasing food production in the form of collection of edible mushrooms growing in wild and cultivation of edible mushrooms on a big scale be fully exploited. Initial success in the cultivation of European mushrooms has already been achieved at Naini Tal.
- (ix) Regulated market yards for fruits, vegetables and foodgrains be established at the potential growth/service centres of the Hill Region in order to generate economic impulses which may be conducive in the overall economic development of the hill areas.
- (x) Minimum lengths of new roads should be constructed in the Hill Region to meet the vital needs of the area. Except some missing link roads, no major road works should be normally taken up in order to preserve the ecological system. It would be a better perspective, if a network of some heavy-duty and long-distance rope-ways both for the transport of goods and passengers, be created in the Hill Region and thus open up the remaining inaccessible areas. For running these rope-ways, a separate body or a corporation be set up, which should also be involved in the generation of power

through a series of micro-hydel dam/ power stations. This would not only raise the consumption of electric power in the Hill Region but would also help in maintaining the ecological and environmental balance.

(xi) Activities under tourism should be based on an integrated approach to provide maximum facilities to middle and lower class tourists on cheap and moderate rates. Construction of modern Dharmshalas on the yatra routes and other places of tourist attraction should be fully exploited.

(xii) Intensive programmes for training of youths to generate self-employment and viable programmes for women be developed. For tribal women, even single or double trade industrial training centres should be established within the tribal belts of the Hill Region. Industrial development should include setting up of industrial units in the cottage, household, village, tiny and small scale sectors which should be based on agriculture (including horticulture, fisheries etc., forest, cattle, mining and other natural resources available in the

Hill Region. A strict regulatory control needs to be exercised to check the undesirable mining activities in order to restore ecological balance in the affected parts of the hilly terrain.

(xiii) Tribals are living in large numbers in the Hill Region. These tribals are facing a variety of problems, some of which include indebtedness, bonded labour, exploitation by non-tribals, forced trafficking of women (confined to one or two packets only) and illegal transfer of agricultural land and property. The cultural heritage of tribals is also being disturbed by the so called cultured sections of the society. In order to solve such problems, some broad-based socio-economic programmes, with an active participation of tribals, need to be developed in the tribal belts of the Hill Region. In this connection Integrated Tribal Development Plans for the Buxa and Tharu tribals and for five blocks of District Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi and Tehri-Garhwal have already been formulated which need examination at the earliest possible.

*Important Indicators showing Inter-Regional
Disparities*

Indicator	Region					
	Eastern	Bundel- khand	Hill	Central	Western	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A—SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS						
1. Revenue villages (No.)	54891	5213	15956	16297	32119	124476
2. Inhabited villages (No.)	49392	4532	14970	15526	28080	112500
3. Density of population per sq. km. (1981).	485	185	95	428	479	377
4. Decennial growth of population in 1971—1981.	+25·57	+26·52	+26·52	+24·47	+25·66	+25·49
5. Percentage of population to total population (1981).	37·57	4·90	4·36	17·68	35·49	100·00
6. Percentage of urban population to total population (1981).	10·69	19·97	18·30	21·16	23·71	17·95
7. (a) Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population (1981).	21·05	25·60	15·97	26·35	18·70	21·16
(b) Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total Scheduled Castes population of the State (1981).	37·37	5·93	3·30	22·02	31·38	100·00
(c) Decennial growth of Scheduled Castes in 1971—1981.	+26·84	+27·95	+26·72	+21·73	+29·25	+26·44
8. (a) Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total Scheduled Tribes of the State (1981).	9·14	0·03	78·09	9·40	3·34	100·00
(b) Decennial growth of Scheduled Tribes in 1971—1981.	+25·13	—72·54	+29·12	+7·78	—61·58	+17·19
9. Number of handicapped persons (1981).	51283	11843	7581	38580	55359	164580
10. Literacy percentage (1981):						
(a) Total	24·28	28·69	39·29	27·72	28·19	27·16
(b) Male	37·06	41·78	53·85	37·93	38·73	38·76
(c) Female	10·73	13·95	24·11	15·83	15·55	14·04

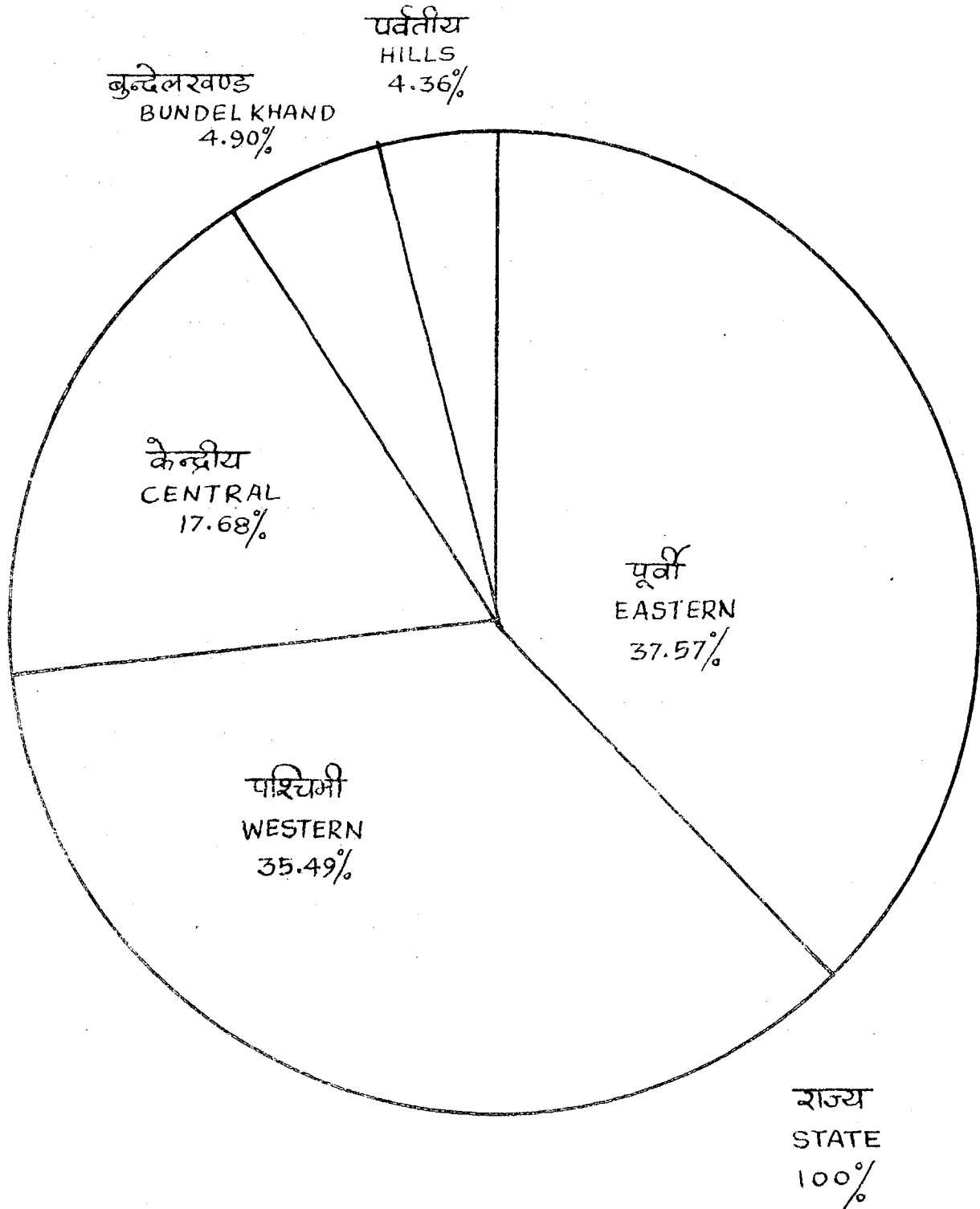
Indicator	Region					
	Eastern	Bundel- khand	Hill	Central	Western	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11. Reporting area ('000 hectare) (1980-81):	8640	2966	5327	4599	8207	29739
12. Percentage of small and marginal holdings to total holdings (1976-77).	90·82	64·34	72·82	87·13	80·77	85·77
13. Percentage of area under small and marginal holdings to total area under holdings (1976-77).	54·62	22·52	46·22	52·62	41·10	45·56
14. Average size of marginal land holdings (in hectare) (1976-77).	0·33	0·48	0·32	0·40	0·40	0·36
15. Average size of holdings (in hectare) (1976-77).	0·82	2·35	1·03	1·00	1·31	1·18
B—Indicators showing levels of Economic Development						
1. Percentage of workers (1981).						
(a) Cultivators and agricultural labourer.	79·08	78·27	69·32	75·75	69·16	74·55
(b) Household industry, manufacturing, processing servicing and repair.	4·74	3·15	1·49	2·49	3·60	3·69
(c) Other workers ..	16·18	18·58	29·19	21·76	27·04	21·76
2. Intensity of cropping (1980-81).	145·20	112·68	162·98	135·31	150·71	142·69
3. Per capita (rural) net area sown (in hectare) (1980-81).	0·15	0·42	0·18	0·19	0·20	0·19
4. Per tractor gross cropped area (hectare) (1980-81).	618·34	434·38	1696·09	631·81	238·72	388·19
5. Per hectare consumption of fertilizer (in kg.) (1981-82).	53·33	12·63	37·24	45·70	63·45	51·66
6. Per capita availability of foodgrains (kg.) (1980-81):						
(a) Cereals	172·01	188·65	270·19	187·25	235·25	202·25
(b) Pulses ..	19·35	106·47	4·11	27·17	15·00	22·79

Indicator	Region					
	Eastern	Bundel- khand	Hill	Central	Western	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. (a) Gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown in Rs. (1978-79).	2830.40	1629.30	3636.52	2951.30	3294.25	2918.63
(b) Gross value of agricultural produce per capita (rural) in Rs. (1978-79).	474.21	710.15	676.38	620.88	678.96	589.51
8. Number of milch cattle per 100 of population (1978).	10	22	37	14	12	14
9. Credit deposit ratio (June 1982).	37.40	36.27	35.50	63.75	47.65	47.42
10. Net domestic output per capita at current prices in Rs. (1978-79).	487	663	855	625	659	598
11. Number of workers in registered industrial establishment per lakh of population (1979-80).	276	188	413	1255	751	620
12. Value added per industrial workers (in Rs.) (1979-80).	14623	13990	8227	13501	12263	11859
13. Percentage of manufacturing sector to total net output at current prices (1978-79).	16.34	10.46	96.32	18.48	22.03	18.01
14. Percentage of consumption of electricity in agricultural to total consumption (1979-80).	23.16	32.60	7.72	14.15	41.49	28.04
15. Per capita consumption of electricity '000kwh) (1979-80)	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
C—Indicators showing levels of Development of Natural Resources						
1. Average rainfall (in mm.) (1980-81).	1516.2	1454.3	15629.9	1598.5	907.0	1323.9
2. Percentage of area under forests to total reporting area (1980-81).	9.54	8.10	64.55	5.11	4.70	17.25
3. Percentage of net area sown to total reporting area (1980-81).	65.39	61.50	13.22	65.79	73.60	57.91
4. Per cultivator net area sown (in hectare) (1980-81).	0.81	1.91	0.64	0.80	1.02	0.92

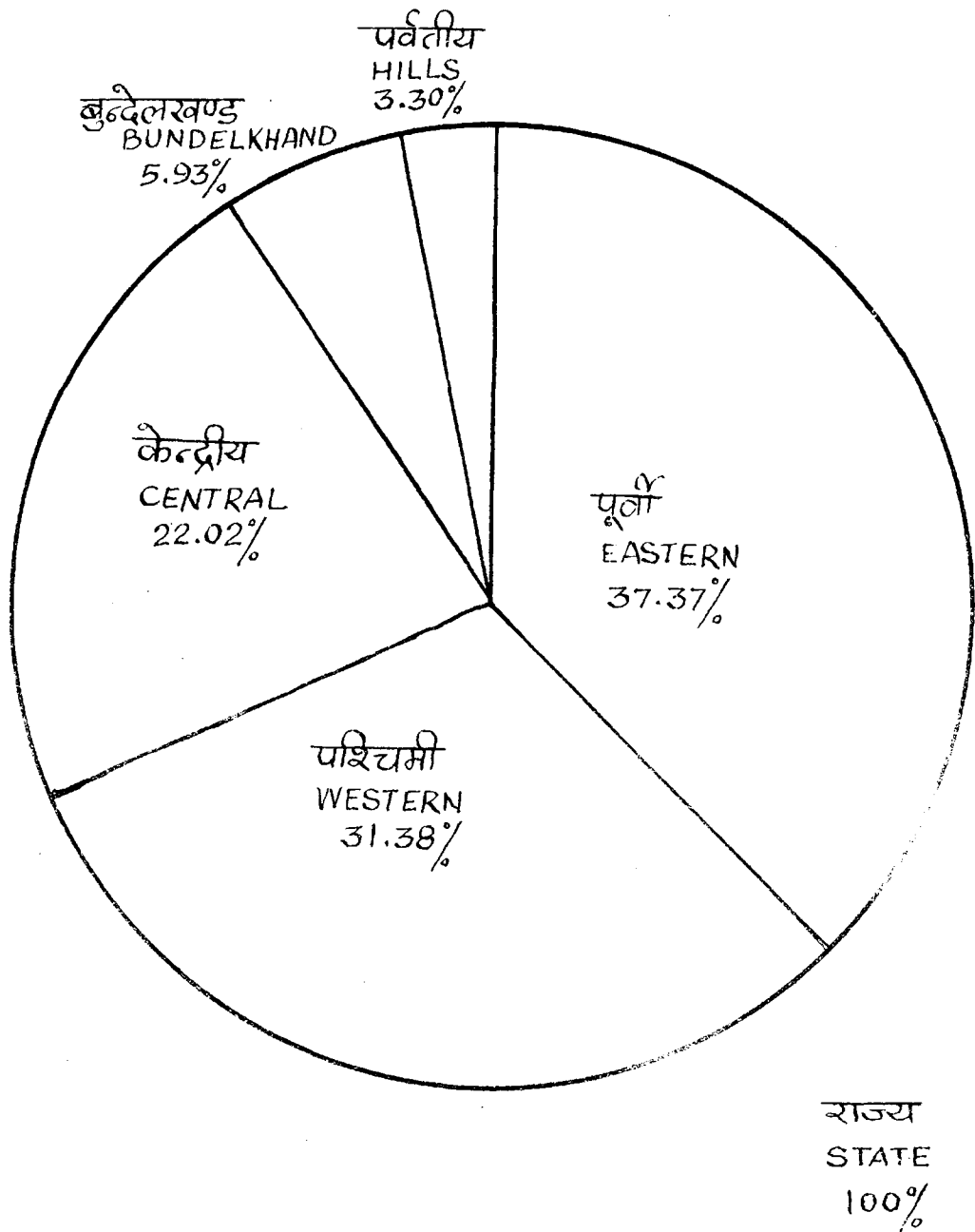
Indicator	Region					
	Eastern	Bundel- khand	Hill	Central	Western	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Percentage share of net area sown to cultivable area (1980-81).	86·66	77·04	65·65	83·75	90·01	85·02
6. Percentage of balanced underground water to total safe yield (as on April 1, 1981).	74·68	83·04	81·39	73·30	57·35	70·22
7. Sourcewise percentage of irrigated area to net irrigated area (1980-81) by—						
(a) Canal ..	26·70	74·70	47·86	47·94	23·42	33·62
(b) Tube-well ..	59·09	4·77	27·19	43·43	48·04	53·45
(c) Other sources ..	14·21	20·53	24·95	8·63	28·54	12·93
8. Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area (1980-81).	53·63	23·95	28·61	48·77	72·36	54·89
9. Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (1980-81).	40·36	22·59	28·43	40·91	61·69	46·33
D—Indicators showing levels of Infrastructural Development						
1. Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages (1982-83).	44·92	30·23	36·42	44·34	54·57	45·53
2. Electrified Harijan Bastis (1982-83).	7475	1004	2992	3561	5728	20760
3. Number of energised private pumpset/tube-wells (1982-83).	147272	4491	4328	46576	229067	431734
4. Length of Pucca roads per 100 sq. km. (March 1982).	22·6	16·0	24·3	21·4	21·9	21·8
5. Length of Pucca roads per lakh of population (March 1982) in km.	46·61	87·01	256·49	50·00	45·70	58·02
E—Indicators showing levels of Social Services						
1. Number of schools per lakh of population (up to September 1982):						
(a) Junior Basic Schools	57·74	85·85	149·68	64·45	60·04	65·13
(b) Senior Basic Schools	11·09	17·81	29·10	13·39	11·31	12·69
(c) Higher Secondary Schools.	4·33	4·83	15·47	3·57	5·33	5·06

Indicator	Region					
	Eastern	Bundel- khand	Hill	Central	Western	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Teacher public ratio (September 1982):						
(a) Junior Basic Schools	43	43	38	43	41	42
(b) Senior Basic Schools	24	27	21	25	29	26
(c) Higher Secondary Schools.	31	34	25	34	32	31
3. (a) Number of Allopathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population (1982).	2.24	3.20	11.92	2.90	2.38	2.87
(b) Number of beds in Allopathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population (1980-81).	40.15	51.30	128.97	63.25	43.10	49.71
4. (a) Percentage of scarcity villages covered by piped water supply (March 1982).	14.29	37.77	66.19	4.31	3.79	24.74
(b) Percentage of total villages covered by piped water supply (March 1982).	7.97	30.37	47.48	1.52	1.39	11.61
5. Number of scarcity villages (March 1982).	13210	1748	2627	2800	6338	26723
6. Population per fair price shop (in '000) (1979-80).	5.81	3.82	1.20	6.61	5.41	4.84
7. Population per cinema house (in '000) (1979-80).	256.37	161.39	72.31	189.46	115.48	156.06
8. Population per Bank Branch (in '000) (1979-80).	35.42	33.31	15.55	23.64	23.95	26.90

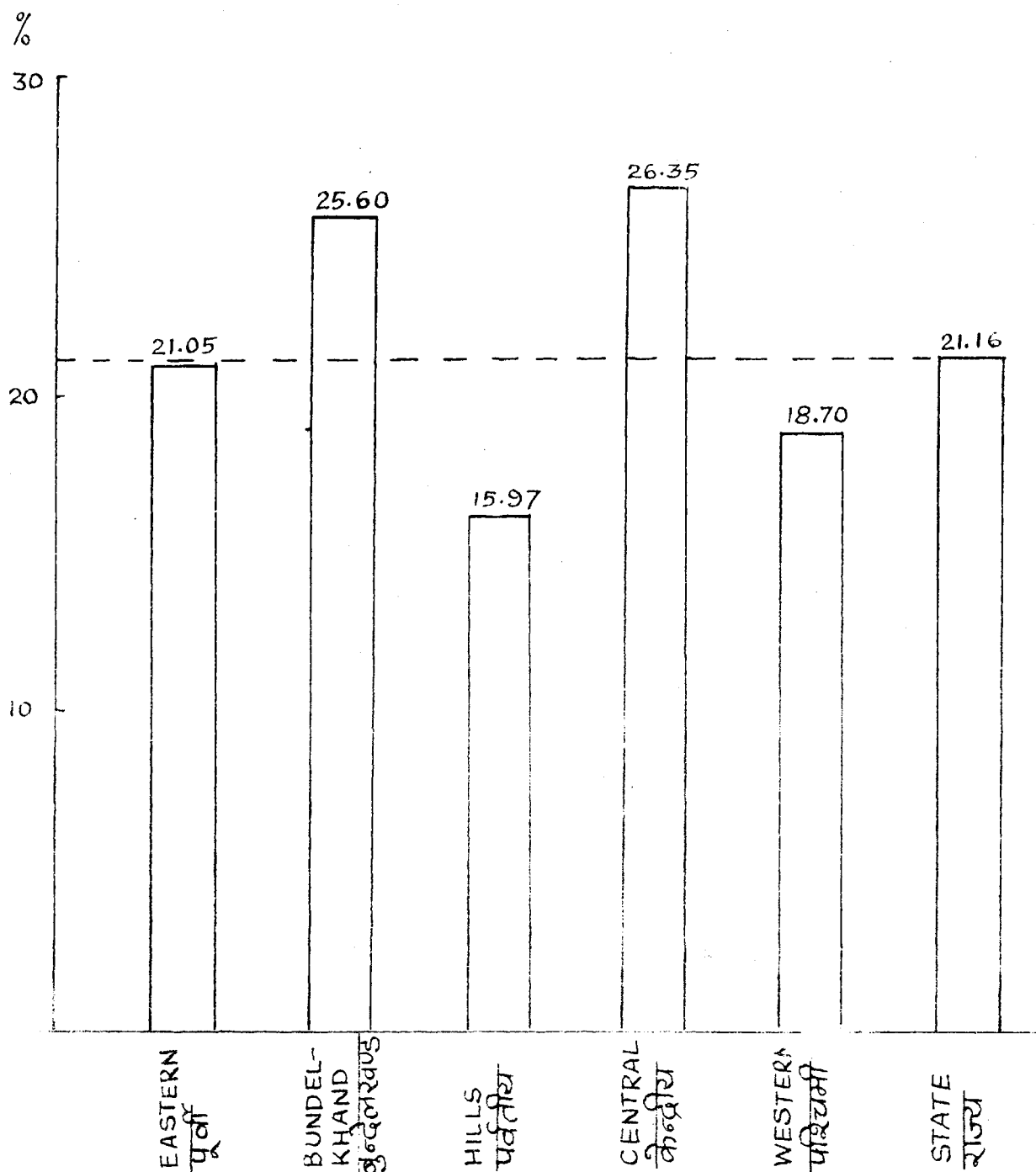
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF THE REGION
TO STATES POPULATION (1981)



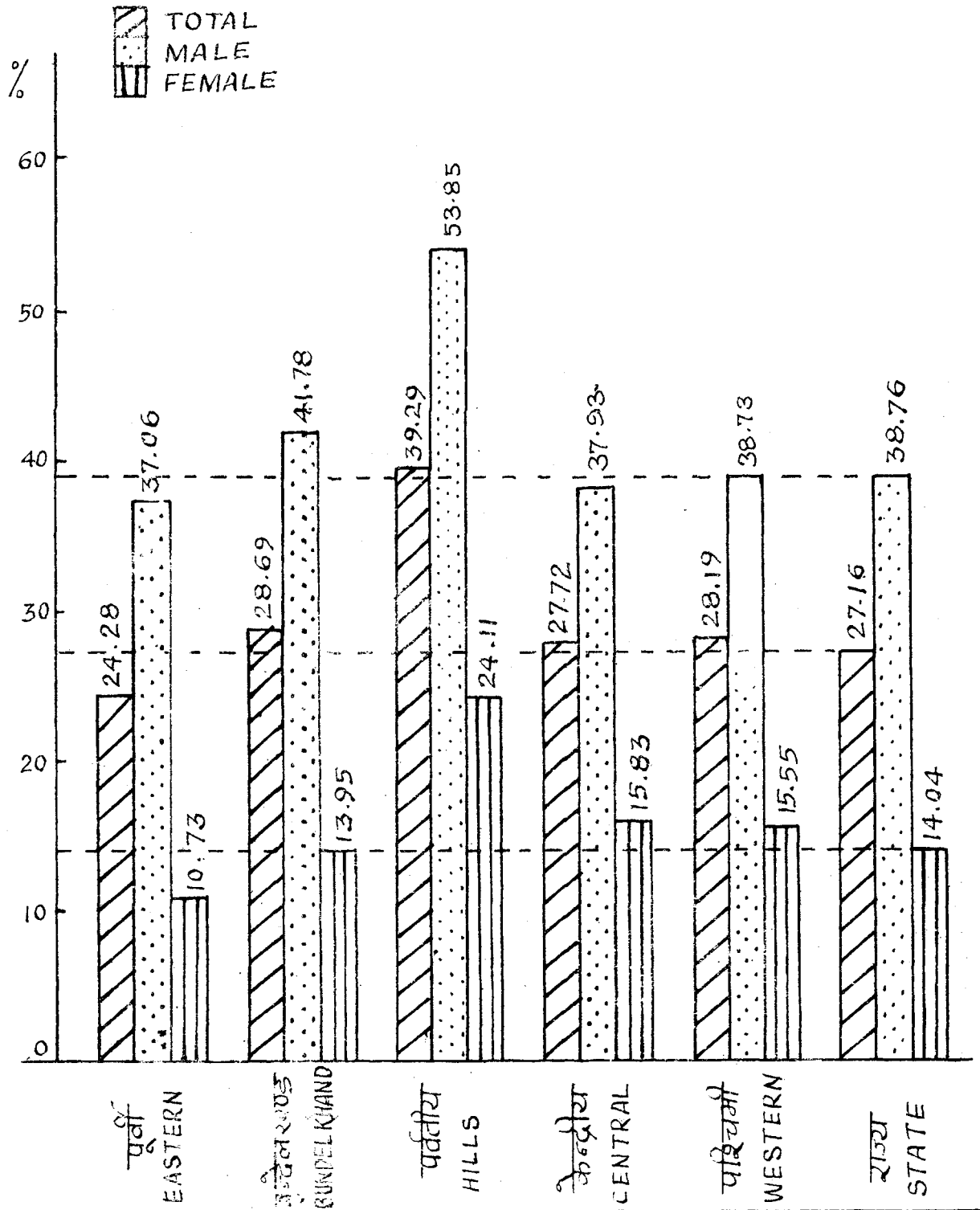
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
POPULATION IN THE REGION TO TOTAL
SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION OF THE STATE
(1981)



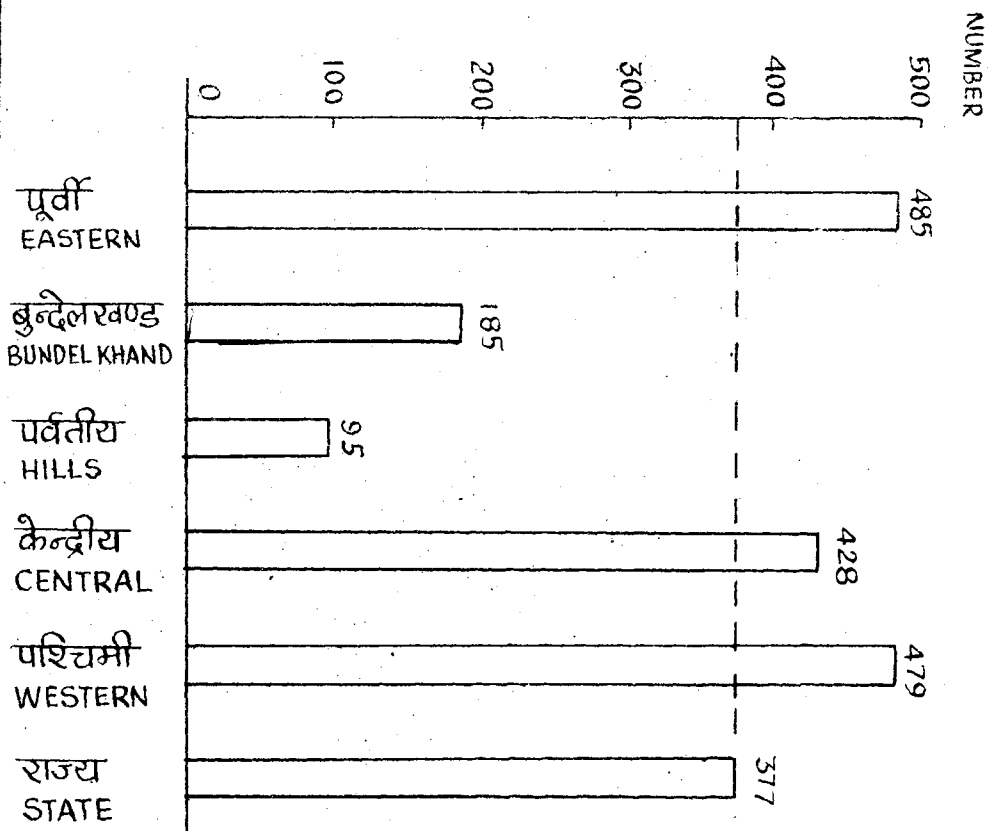
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL POPULATION (1981)



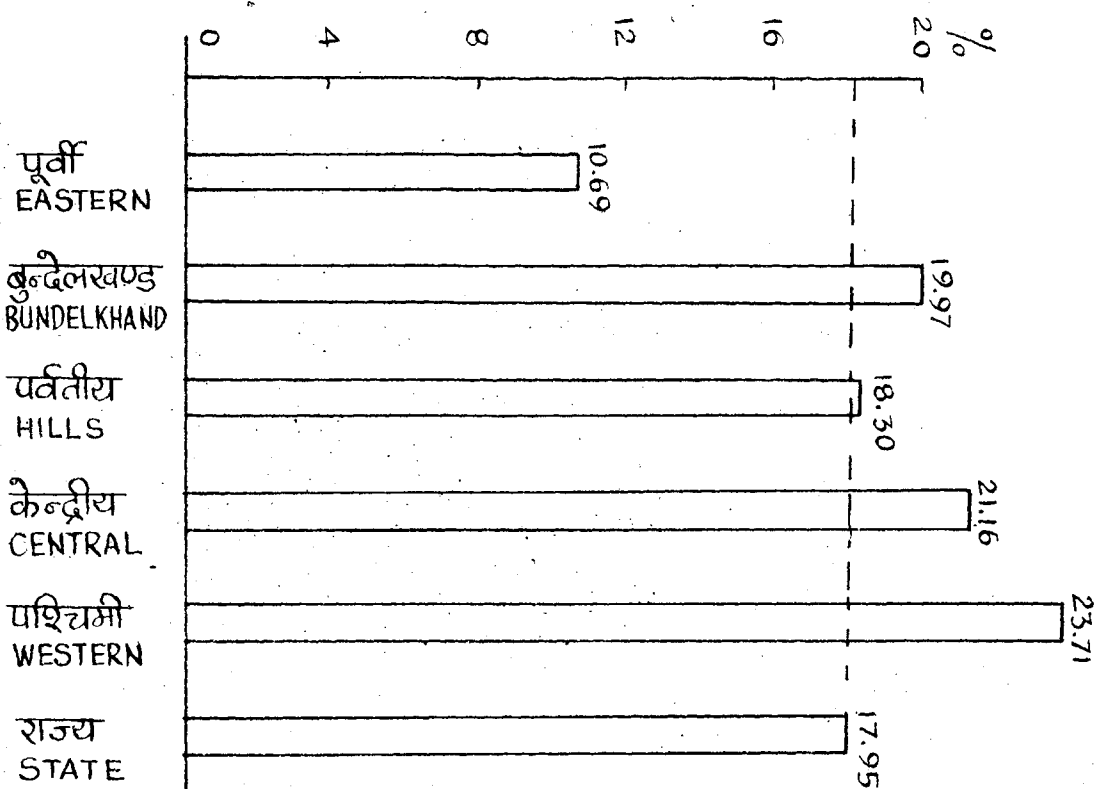
LITERACY PERCENTAGE (1981)



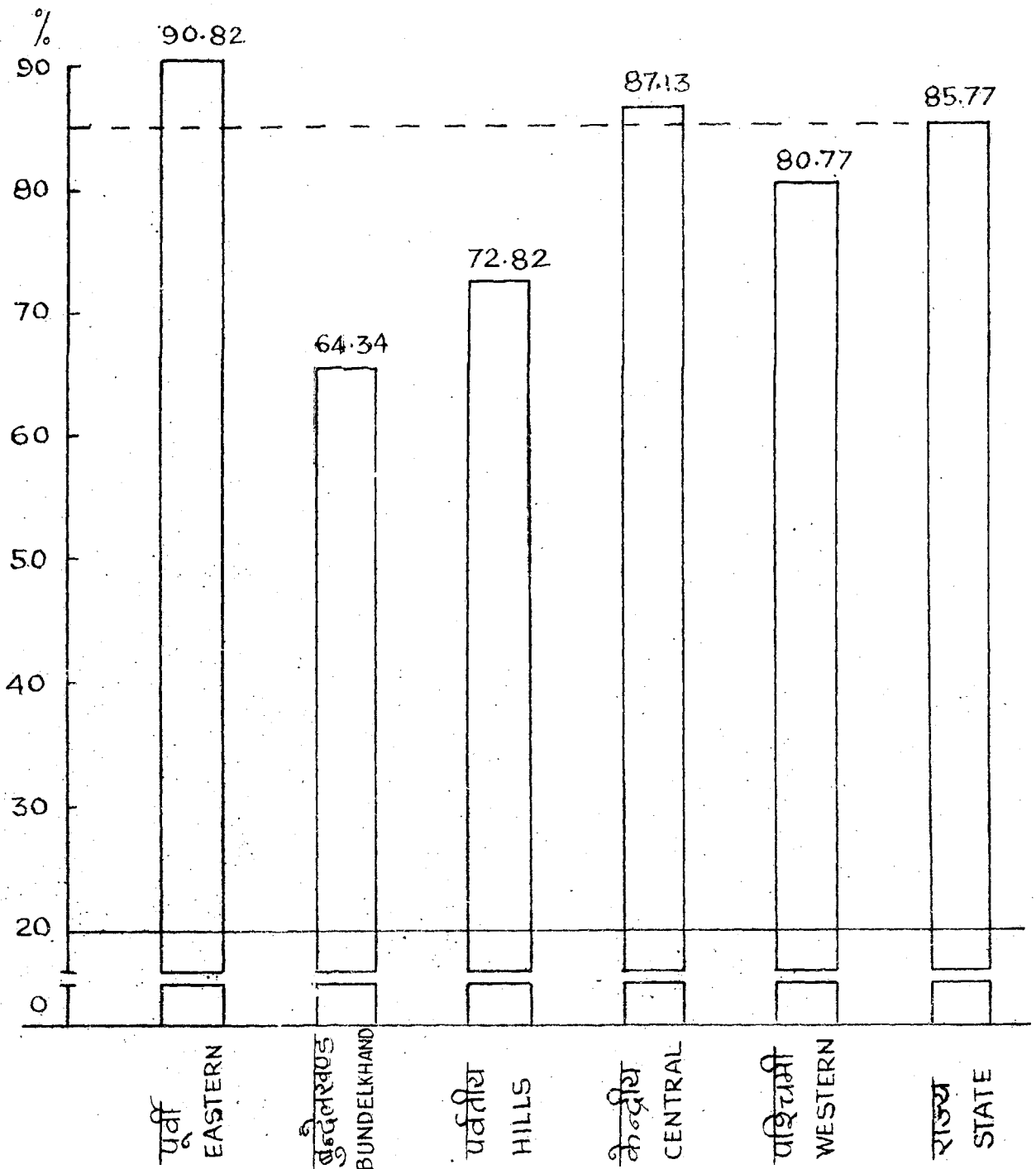
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER Sq. Km. (1981)



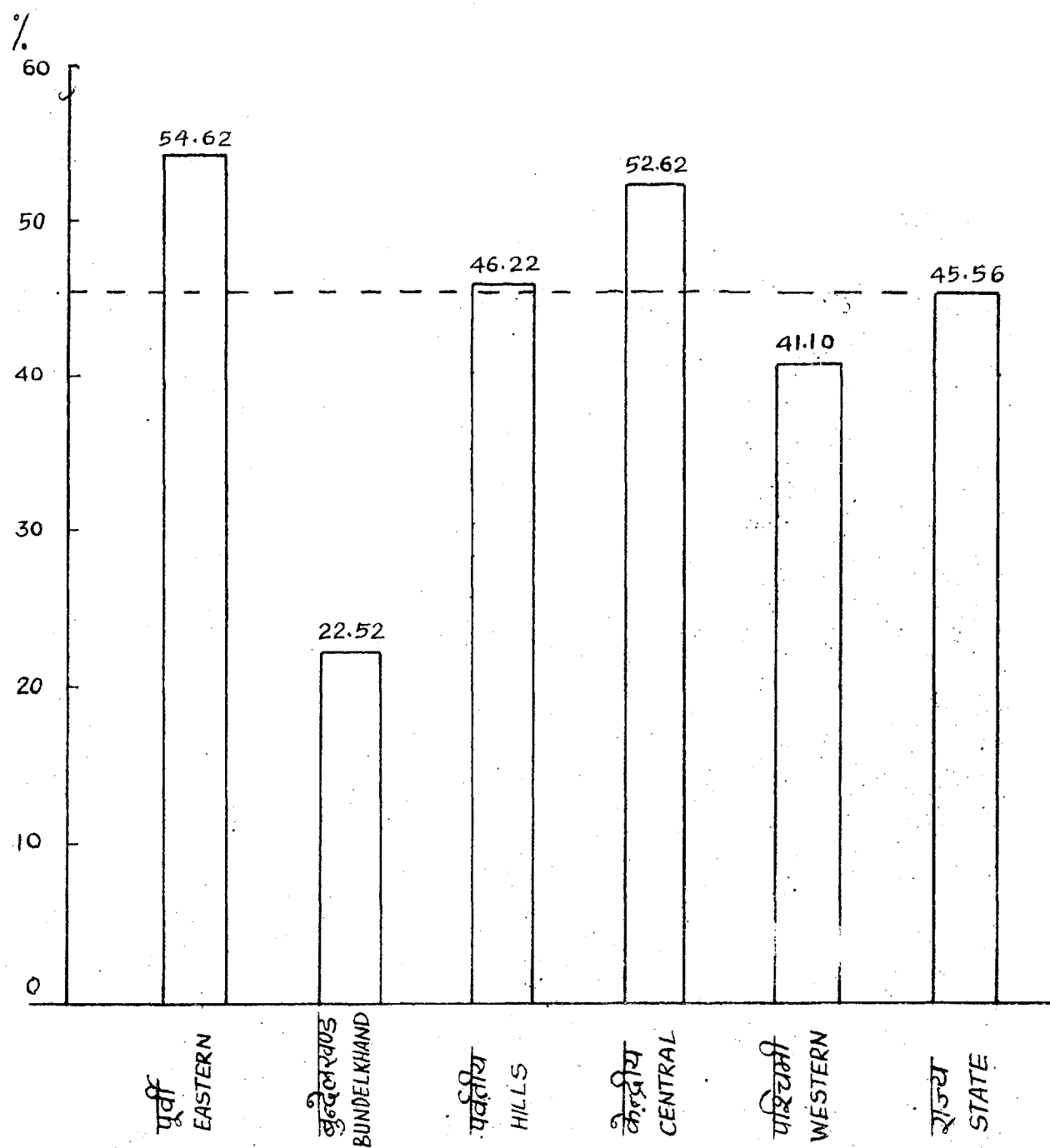
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION 1981



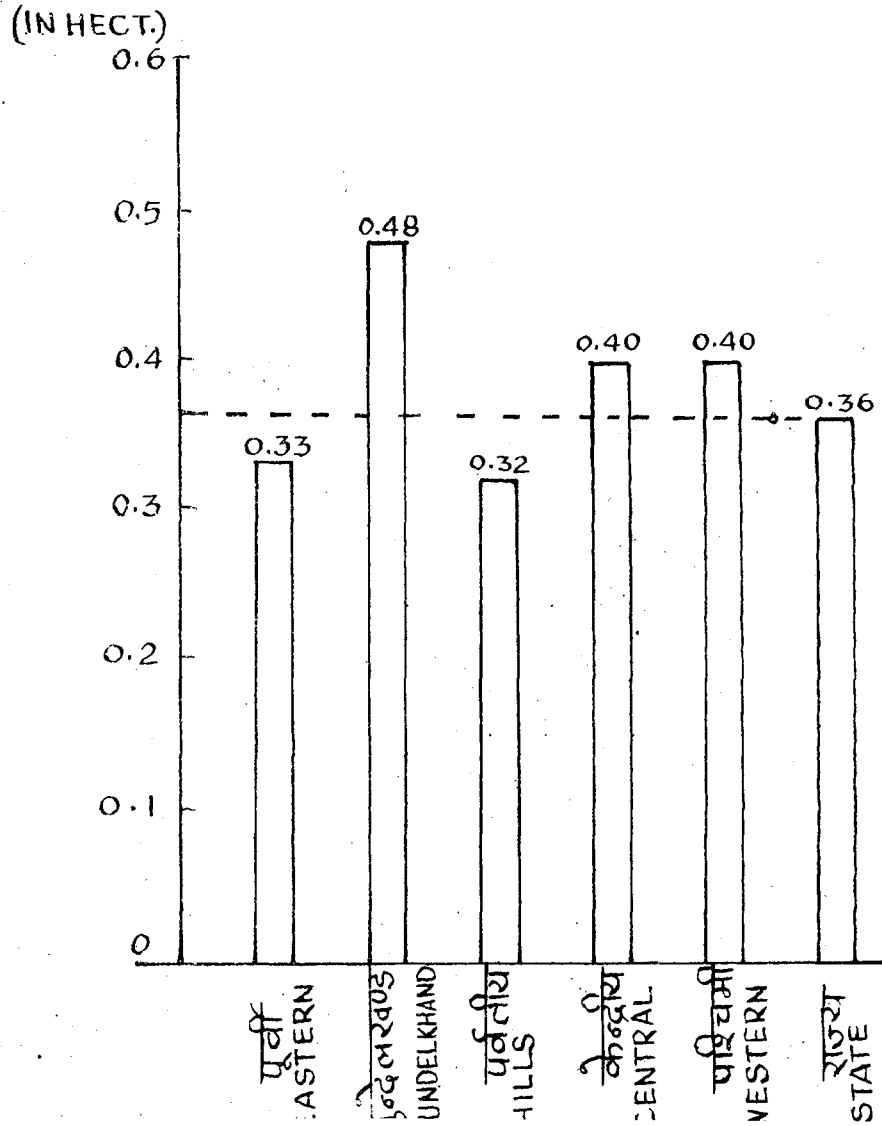
PERCENTAGE OF SMALL AND MARGINAL HOLDINGS TO TOTAL HOLDINGS (1976-77)



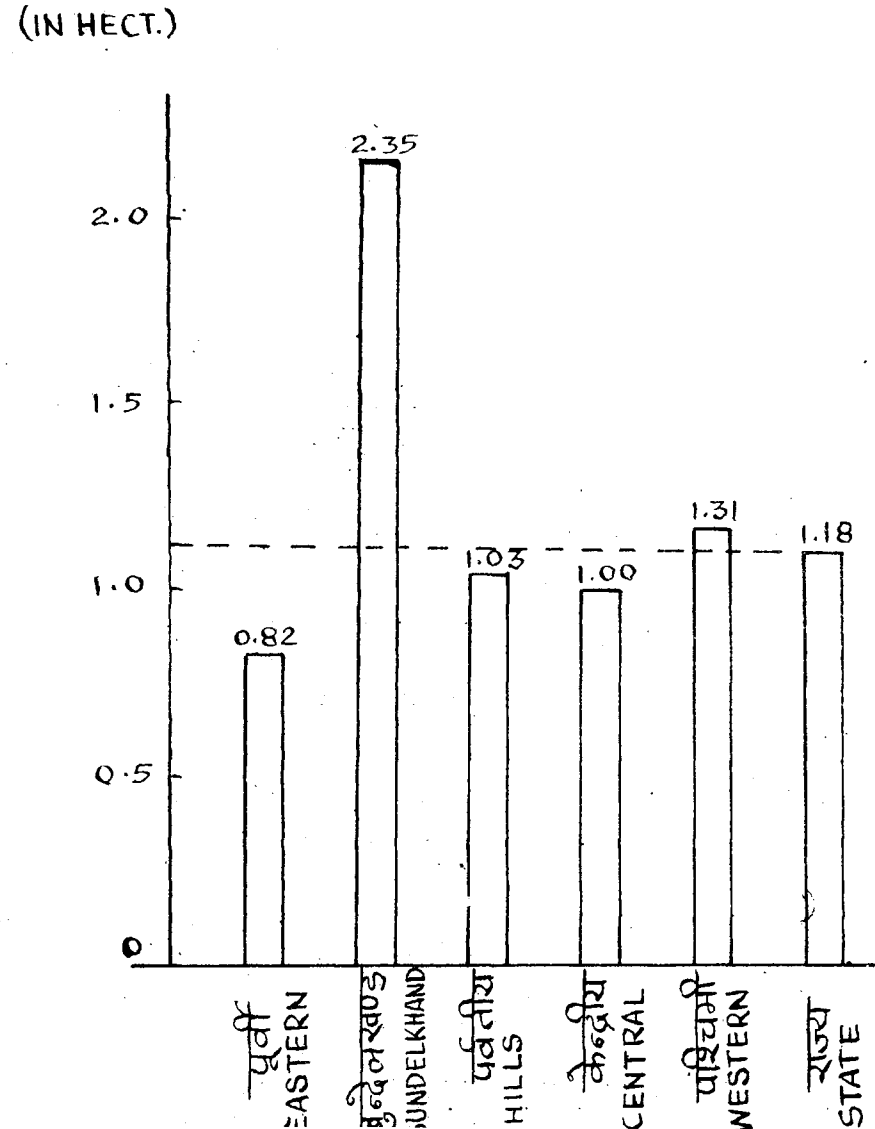
PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER SMALL & MARGINAL HOLDINGS TO TOTAL AREA UNDER HOLDINGS
(1976-77)



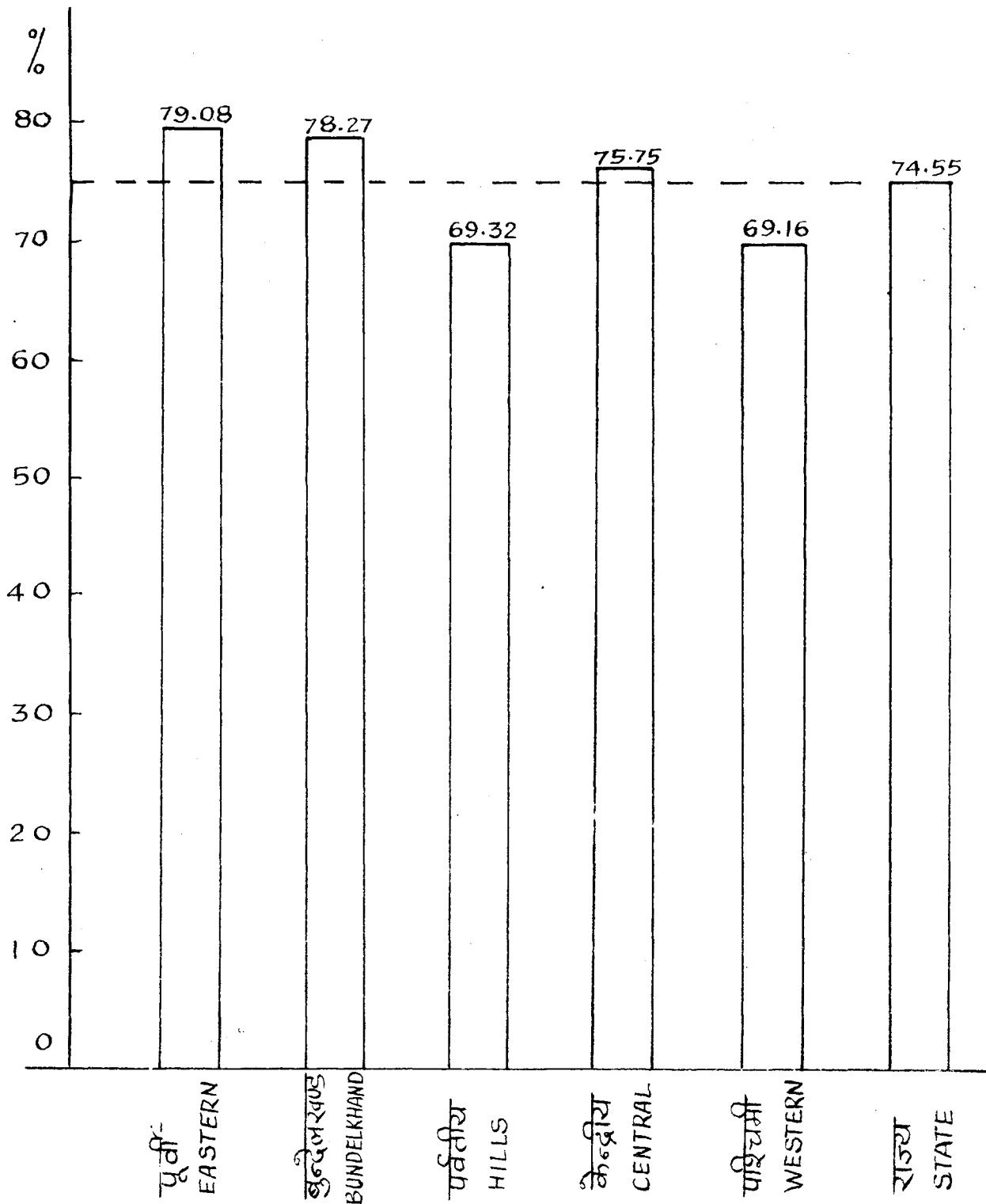
AVERAGE SIZE OF MARGINAL LAND HOLDINGS (IN HECT) 1976-77



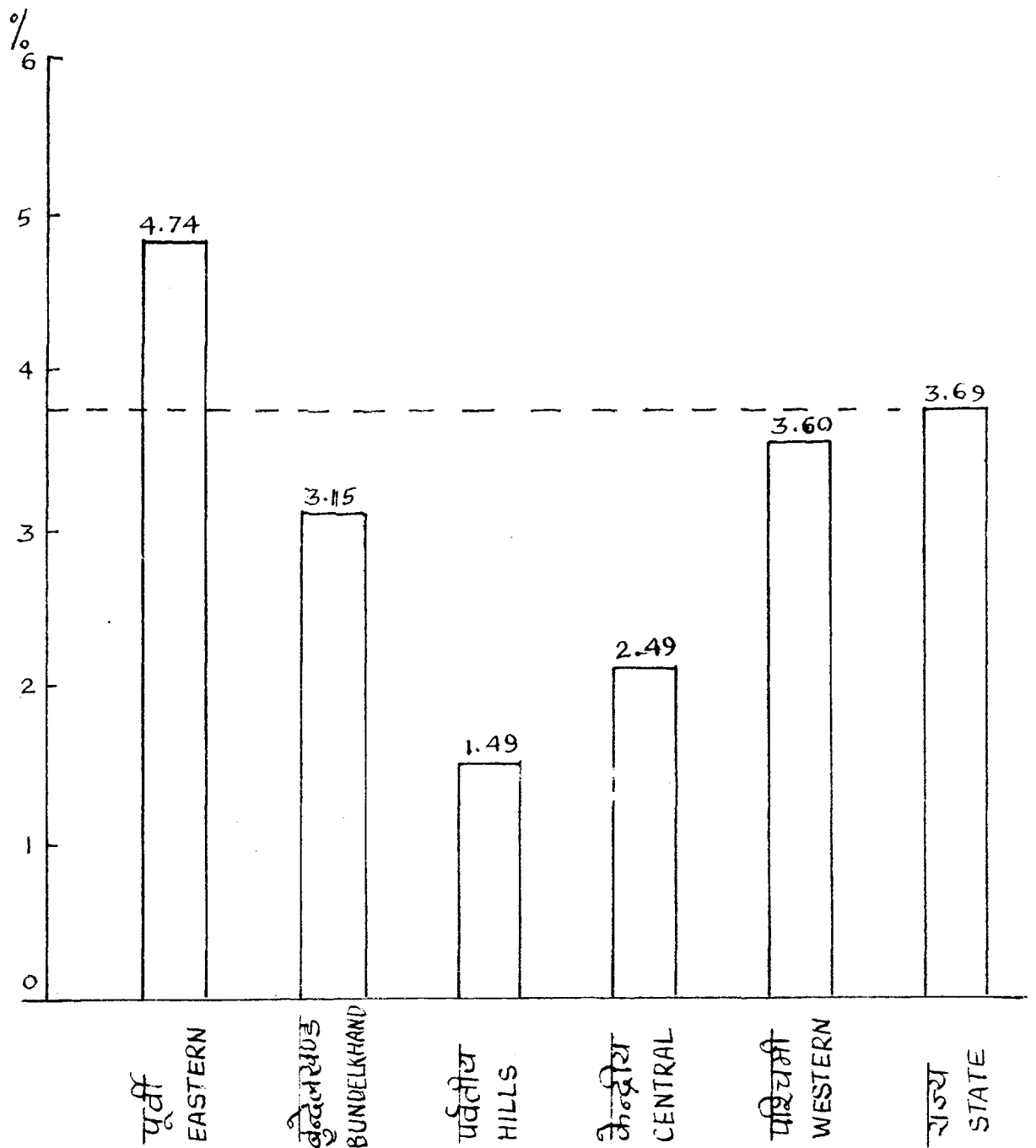
AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS (IN HECT) 1976-77



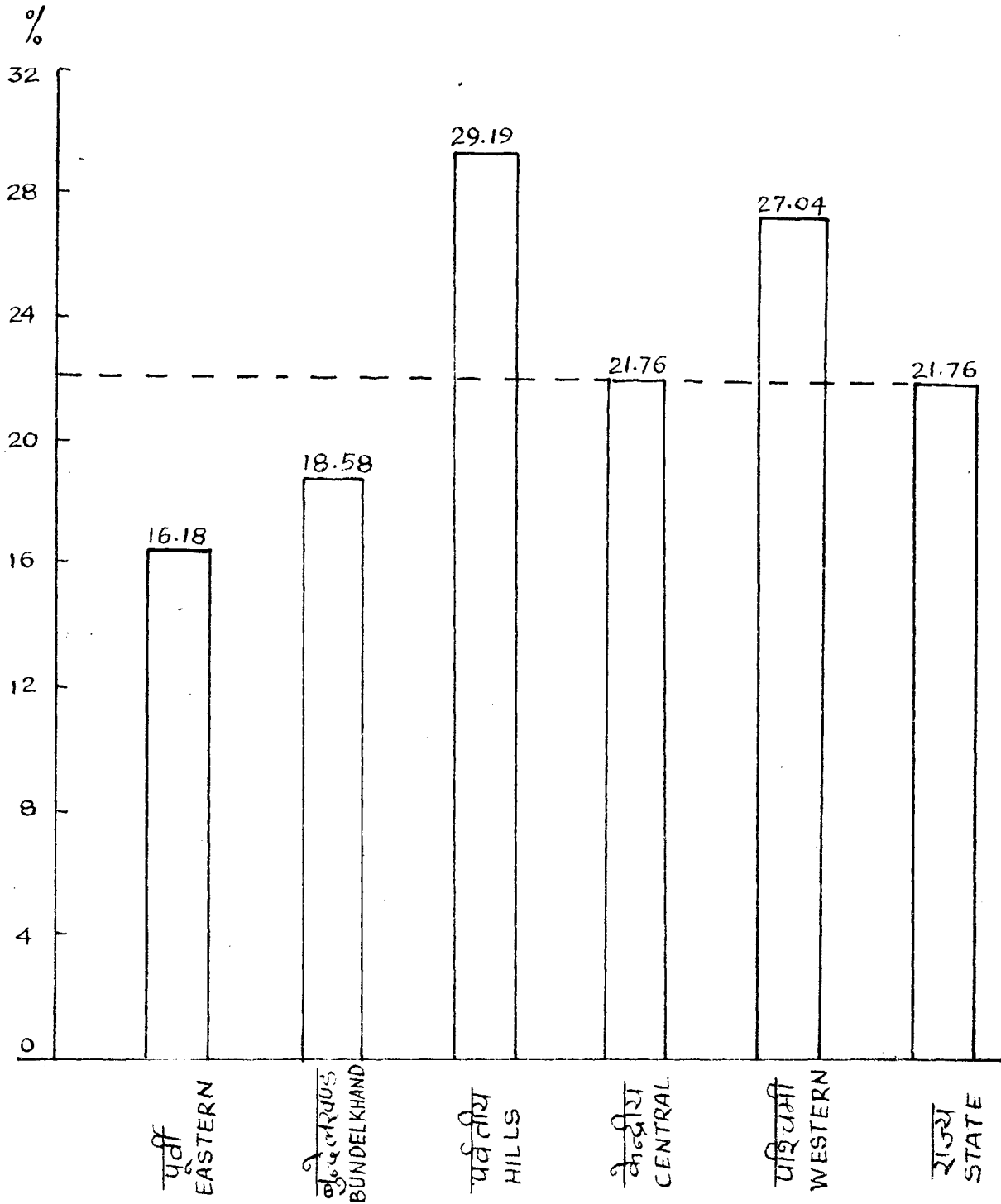
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS (1981)
CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS



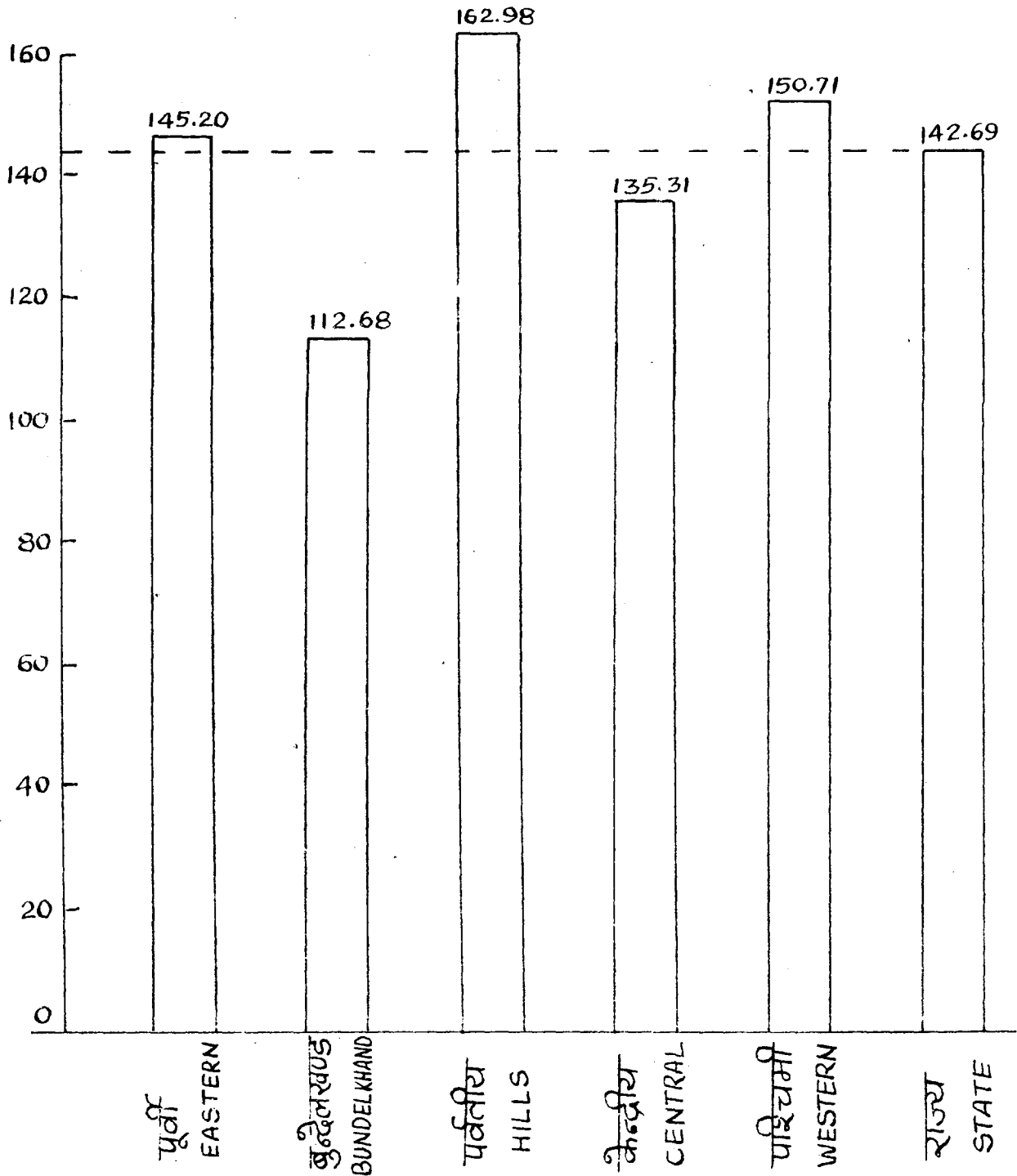
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS (1981)
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING,
PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIR



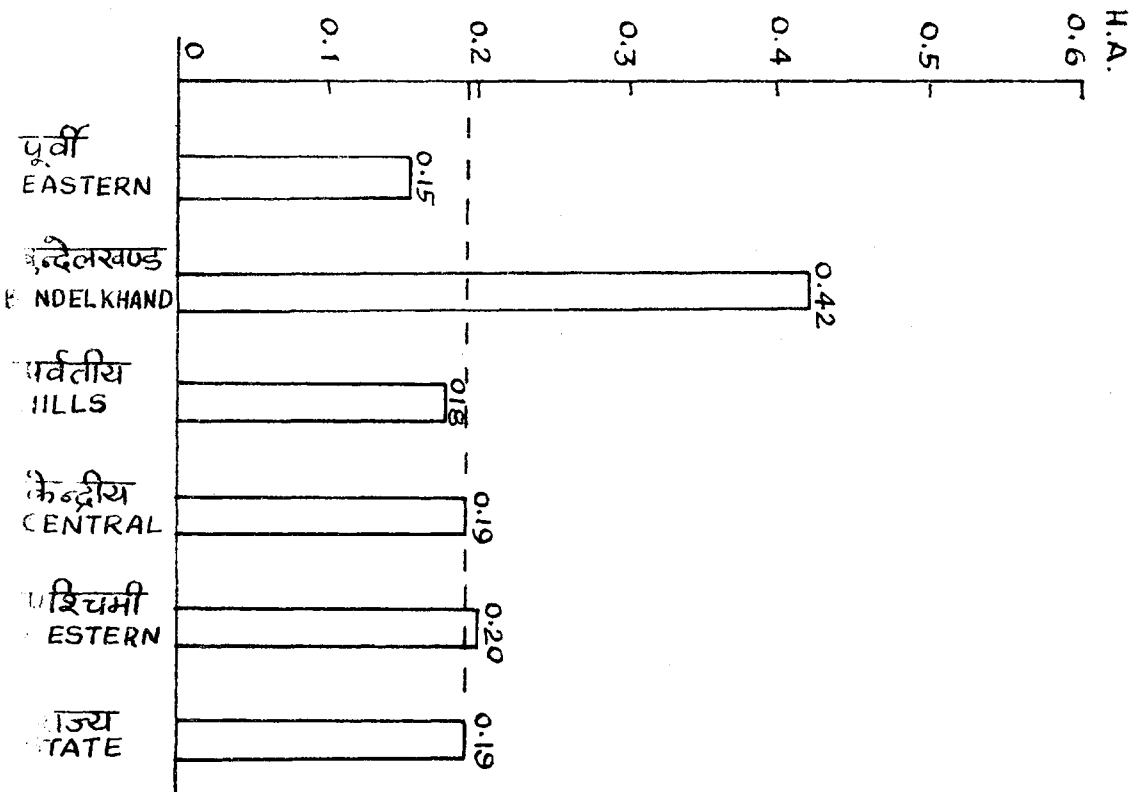
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS (1981)
OTHER WORKERS



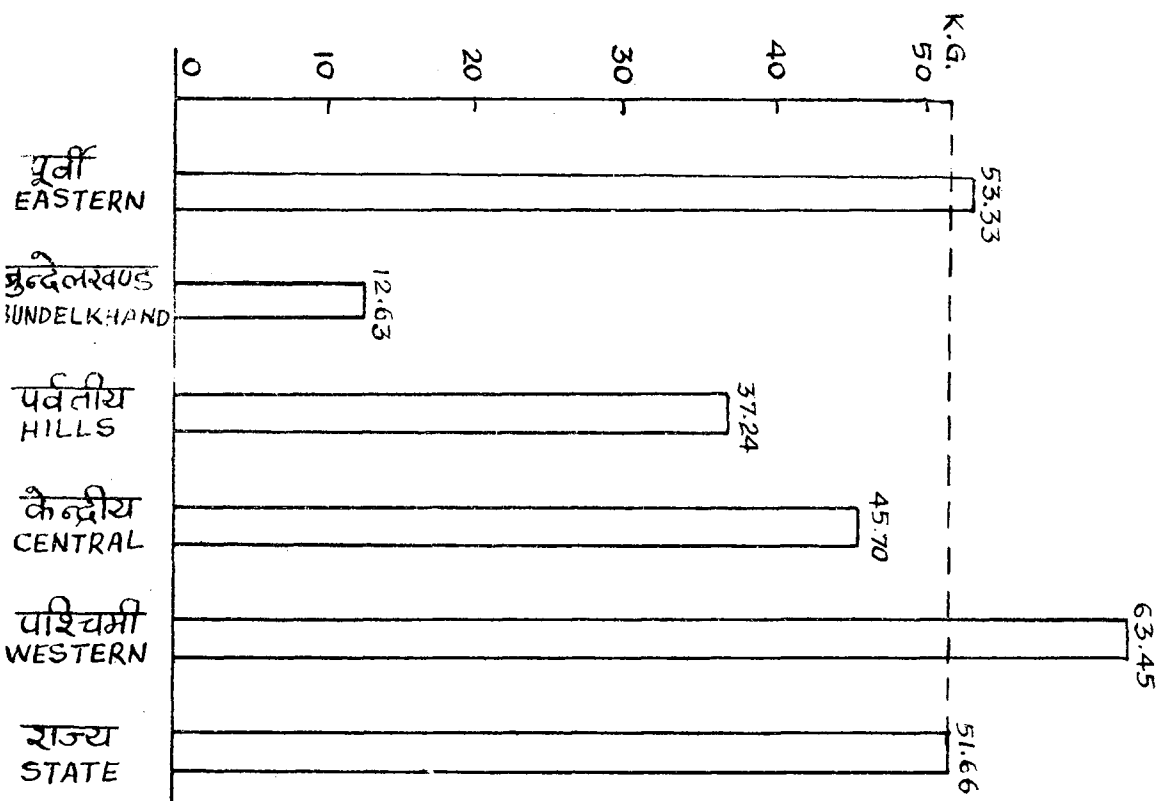
INTENSITY OF CROPPING (1980-81)



PERCAPITA (RURAL) NET AREA
SOWN (IN HA.) 1980-81

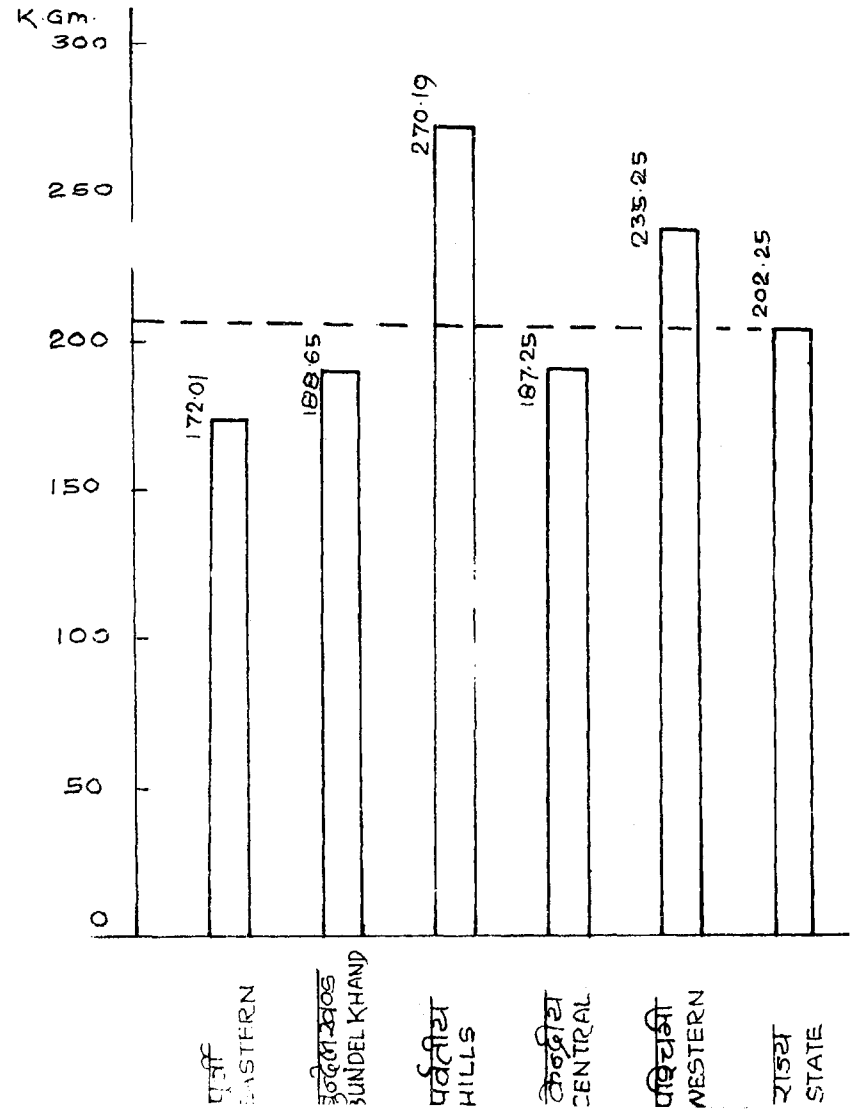


PER HECTARE CONSUMPTION OF
FERTILIZERS (IN K.G.) 1981-82



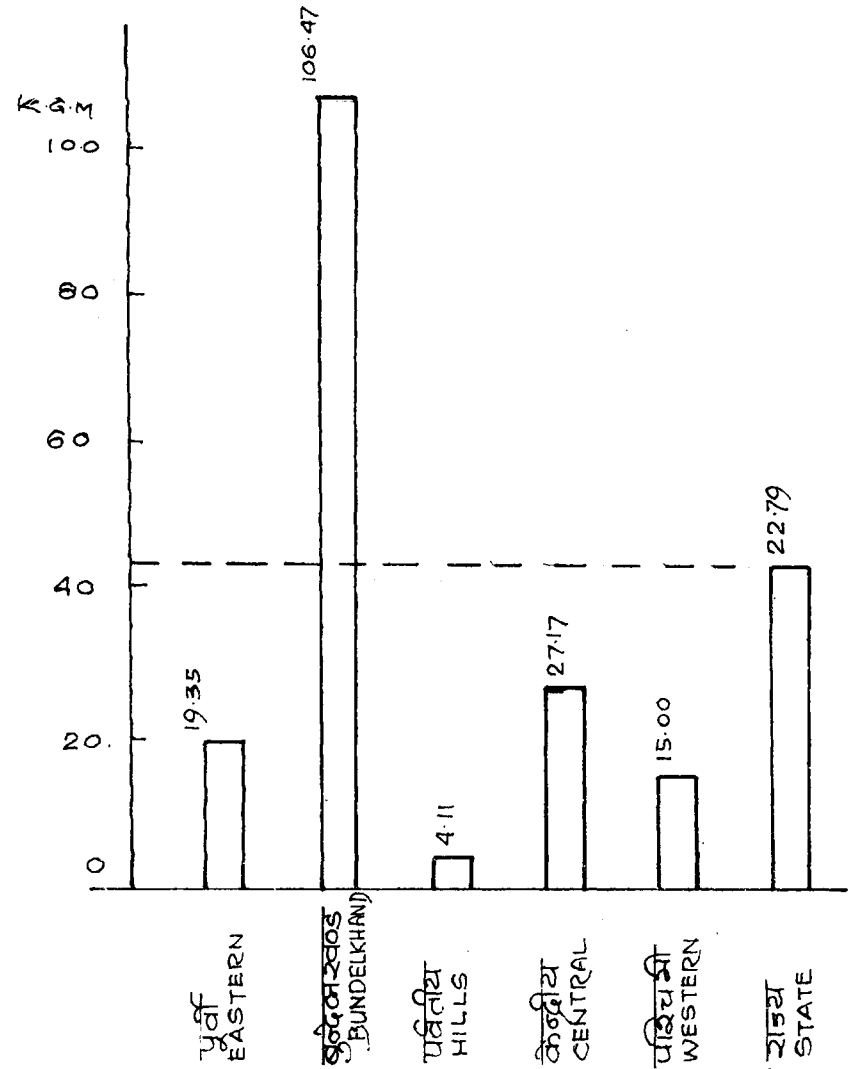
PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF FOOD GRAINS (K.Gm.)

CEREALS

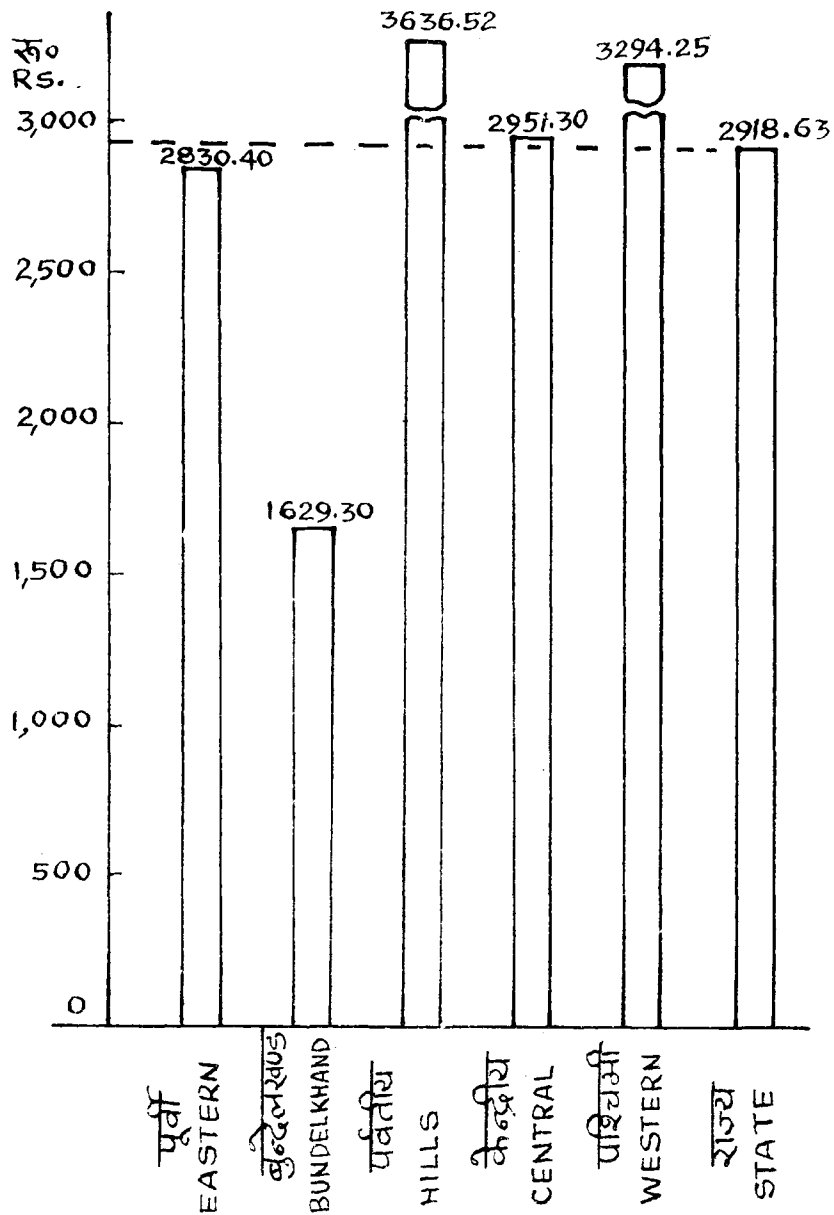


PERCAPITA AVAILABILITY OF FOOD GRAINS (K.Gm.)

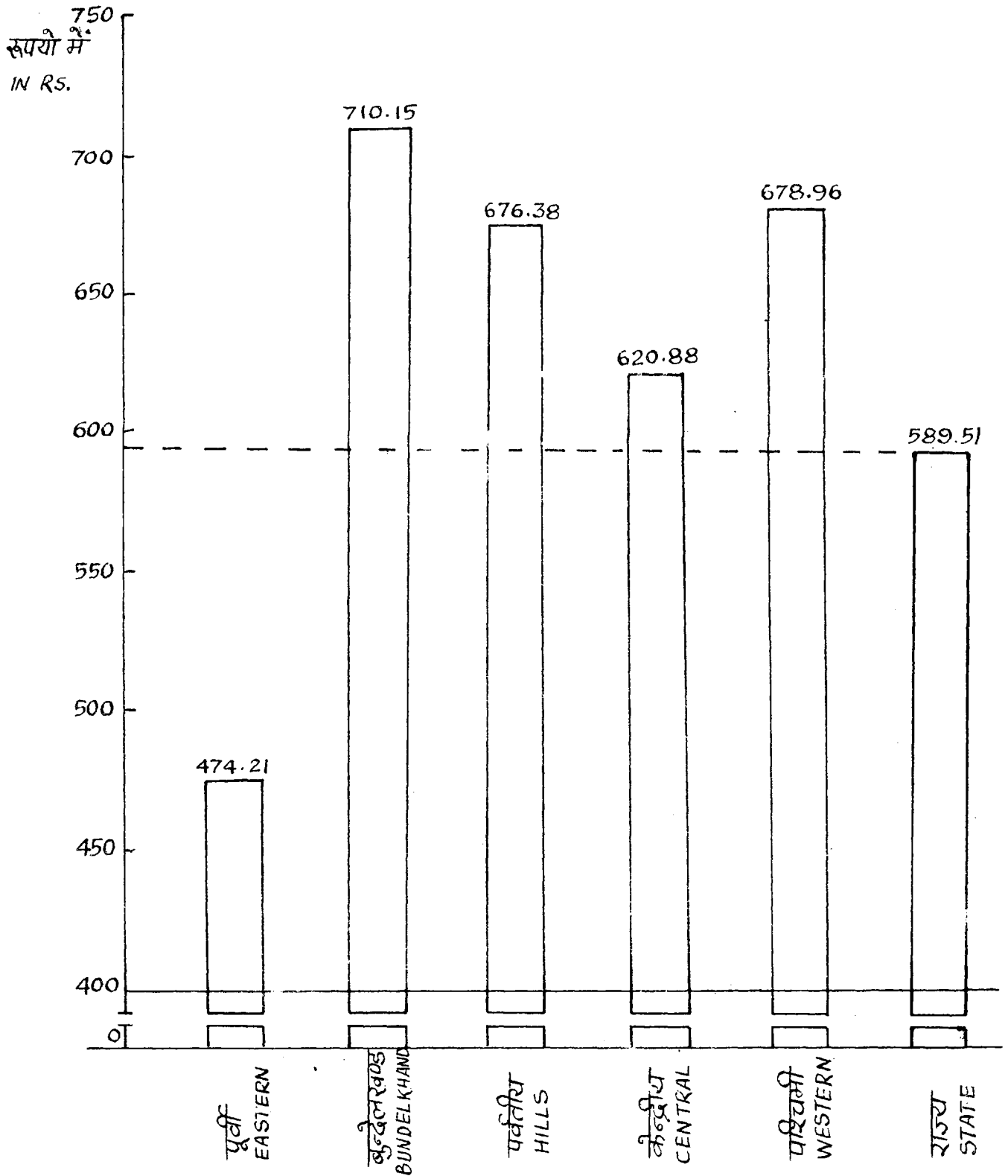
PULSES



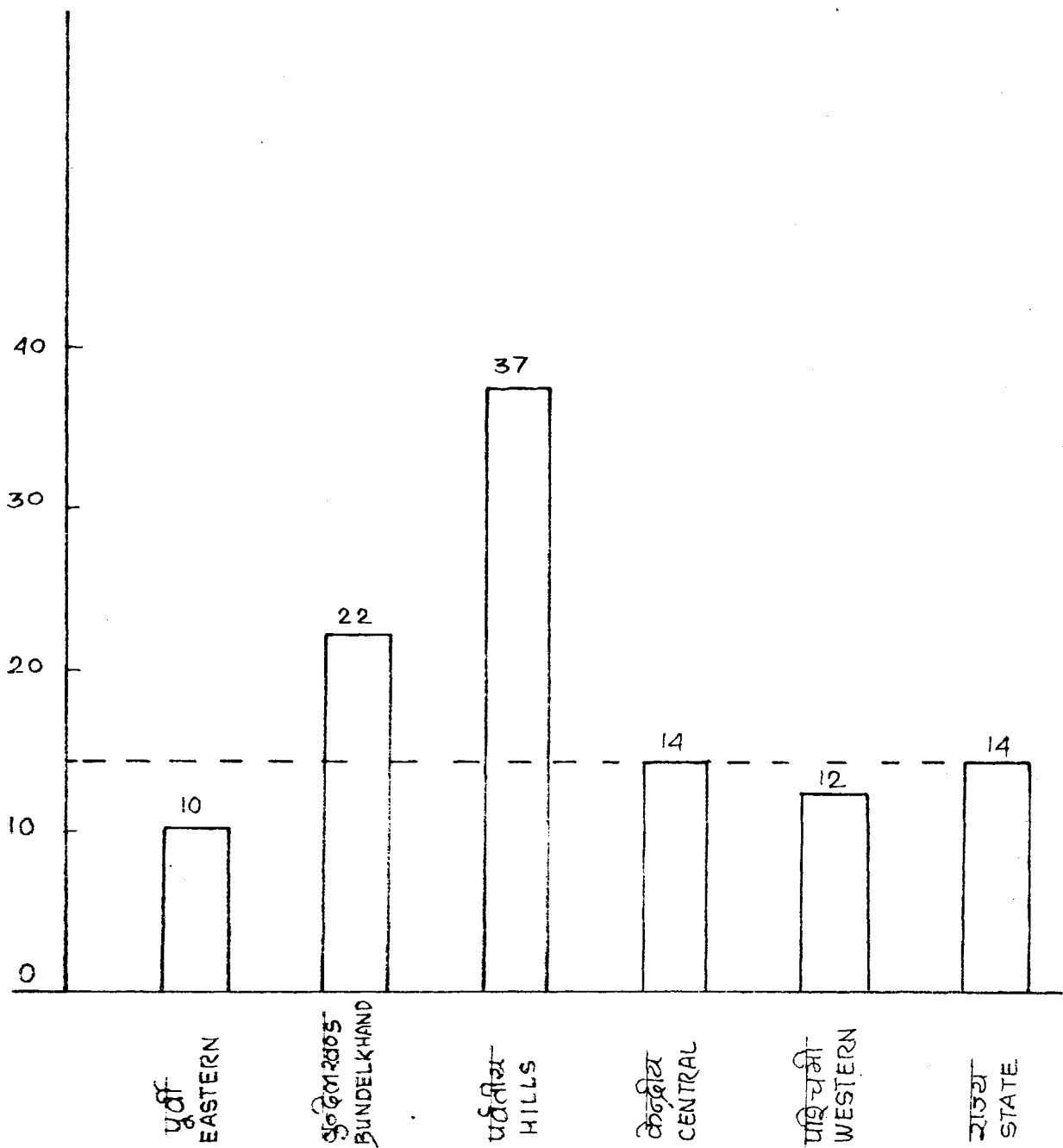
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PER HECT. OF NET AREA SOWN IN Rs. (1978-79)



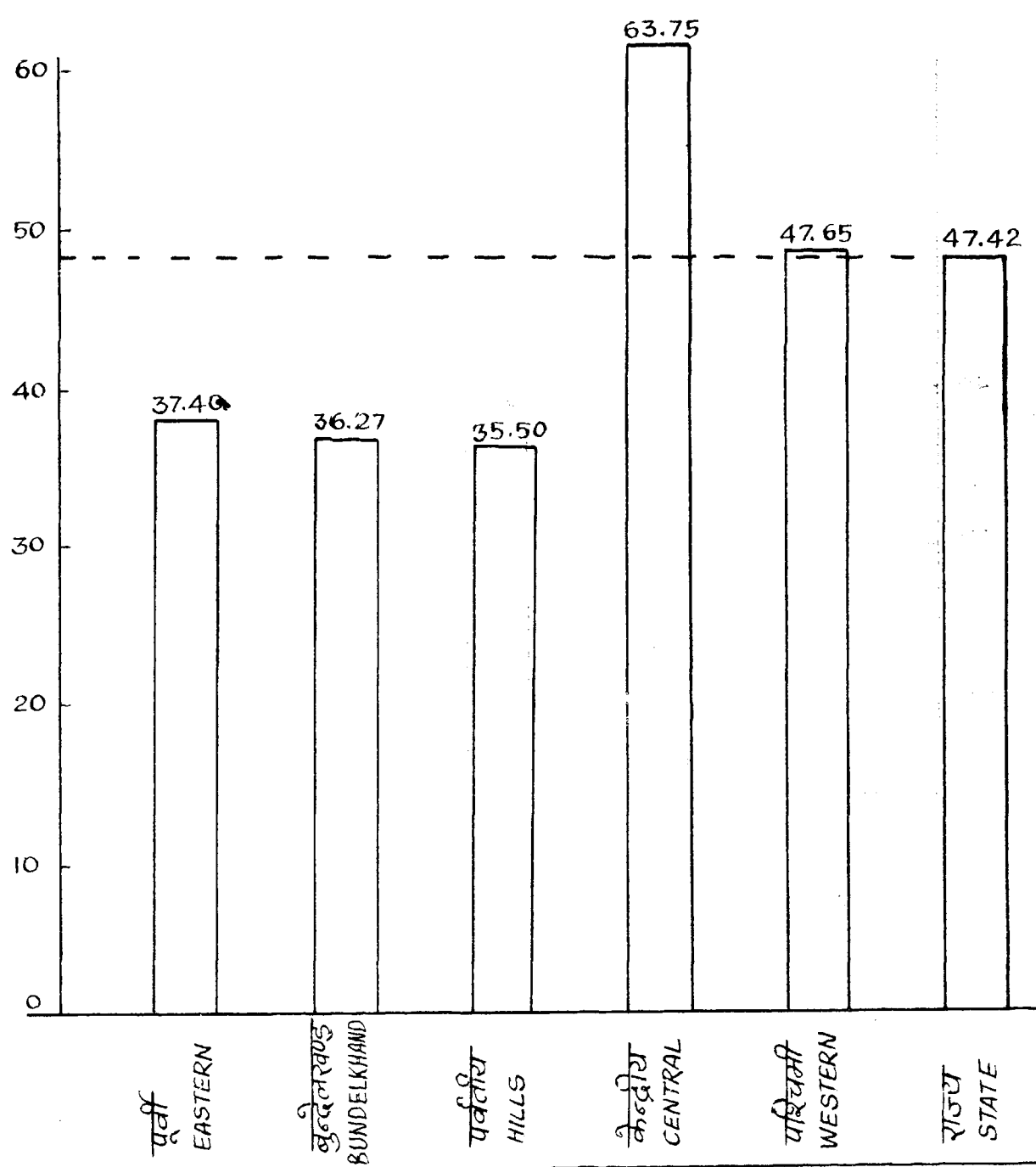
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PER CAPITA (RURAL) IN RS. (1978-79)



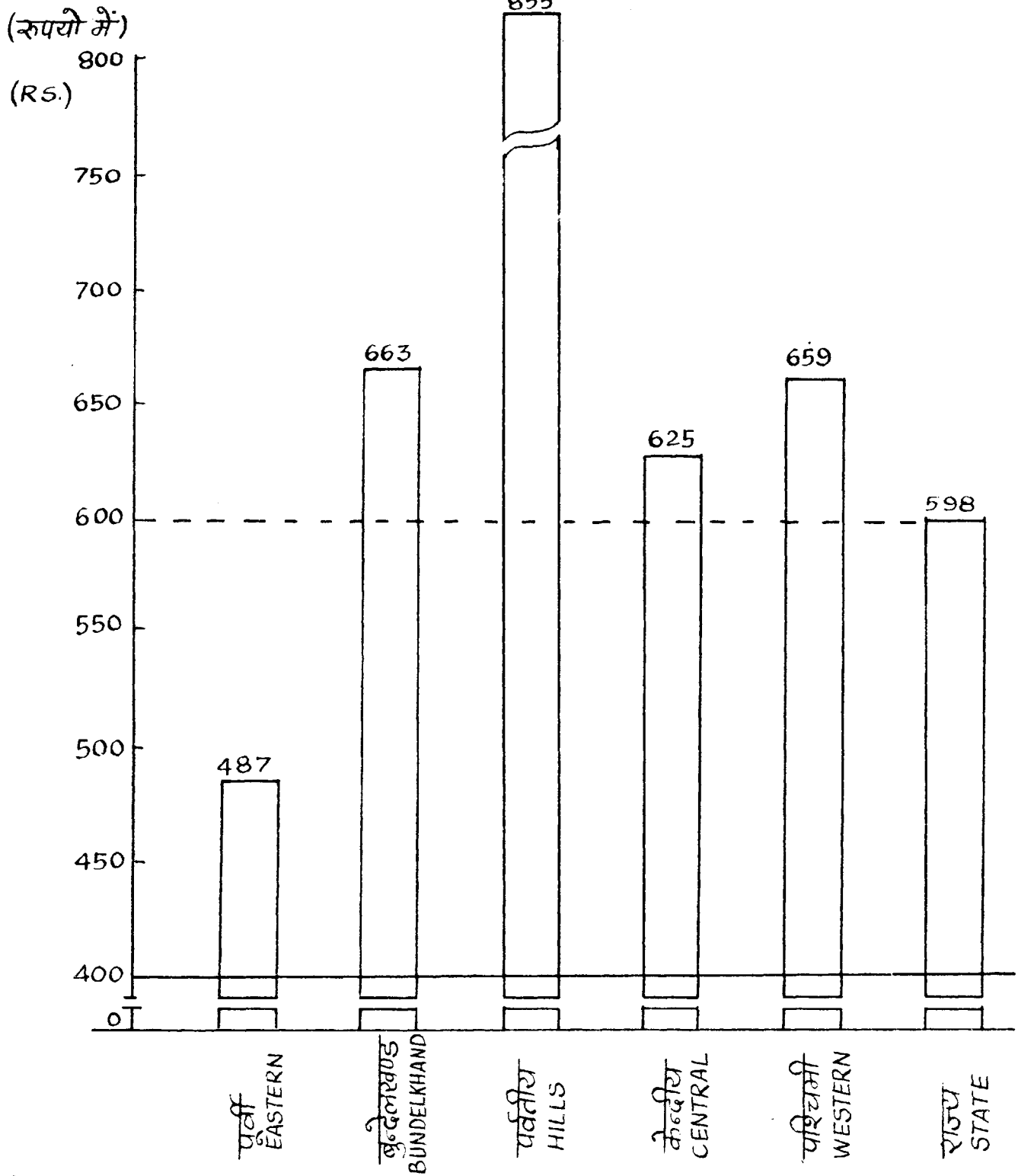
No. OF MILCH CATTLE PER 100
OF POPULATION (1978)



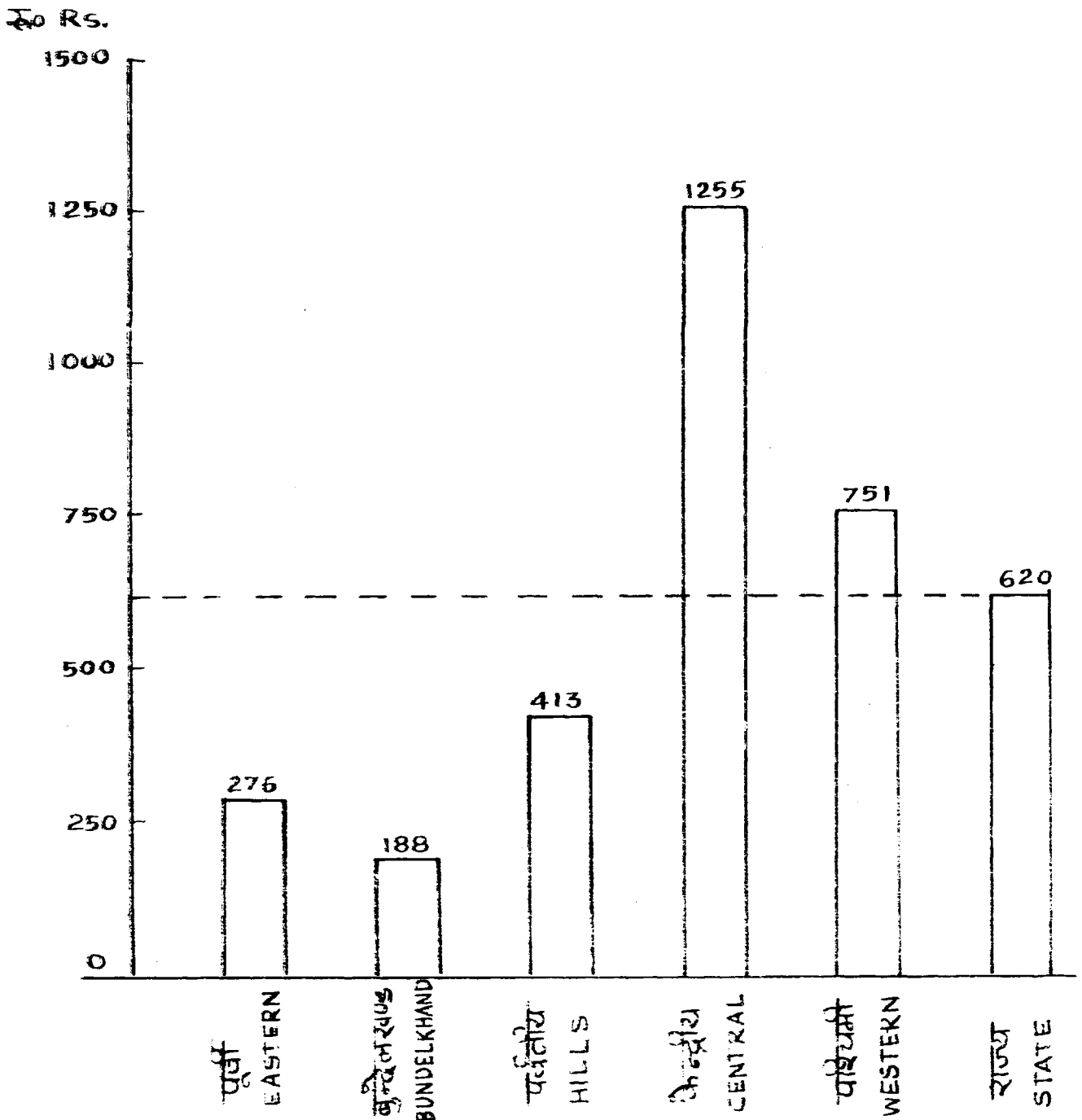
NO. OF MILCH CATTLE
CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO (JUNE 1982)



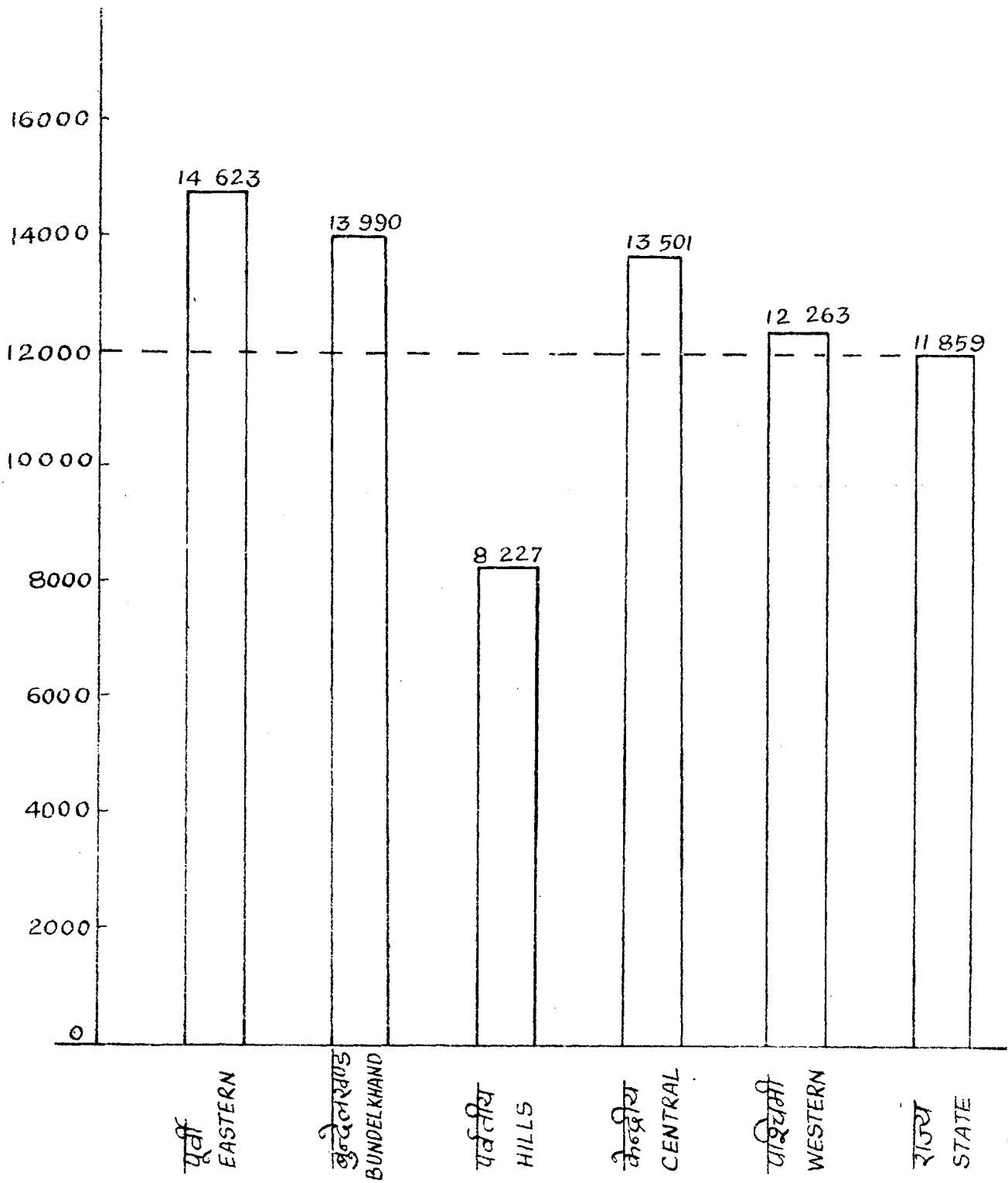
NET DOMESTIC OUTPUT PER CAPITA AT CURRENT PRICES IN Rs. (1978-79)



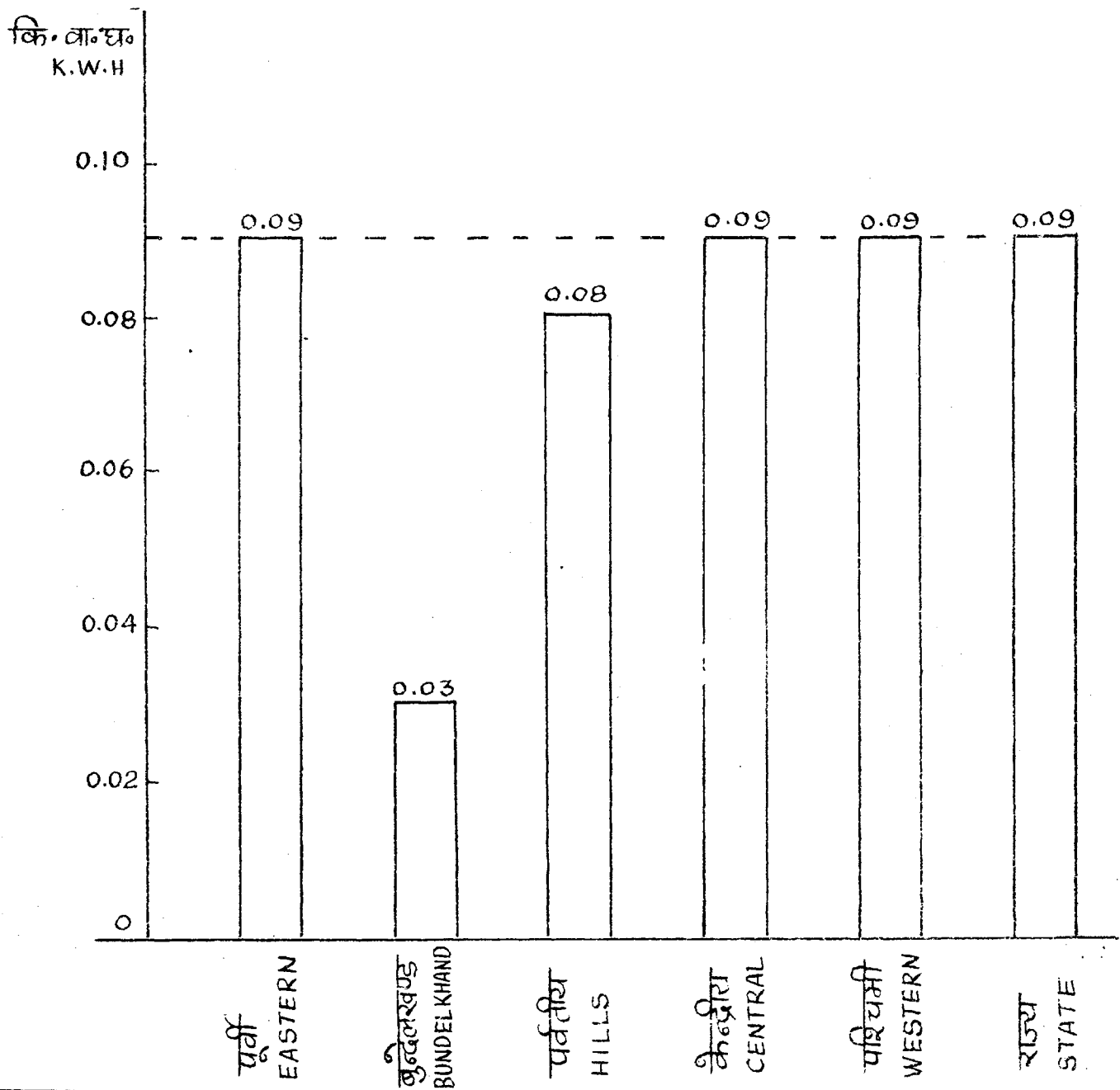
NO. OF WORKERS IN REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT PER LAKH OF POPULATION (1979-80)



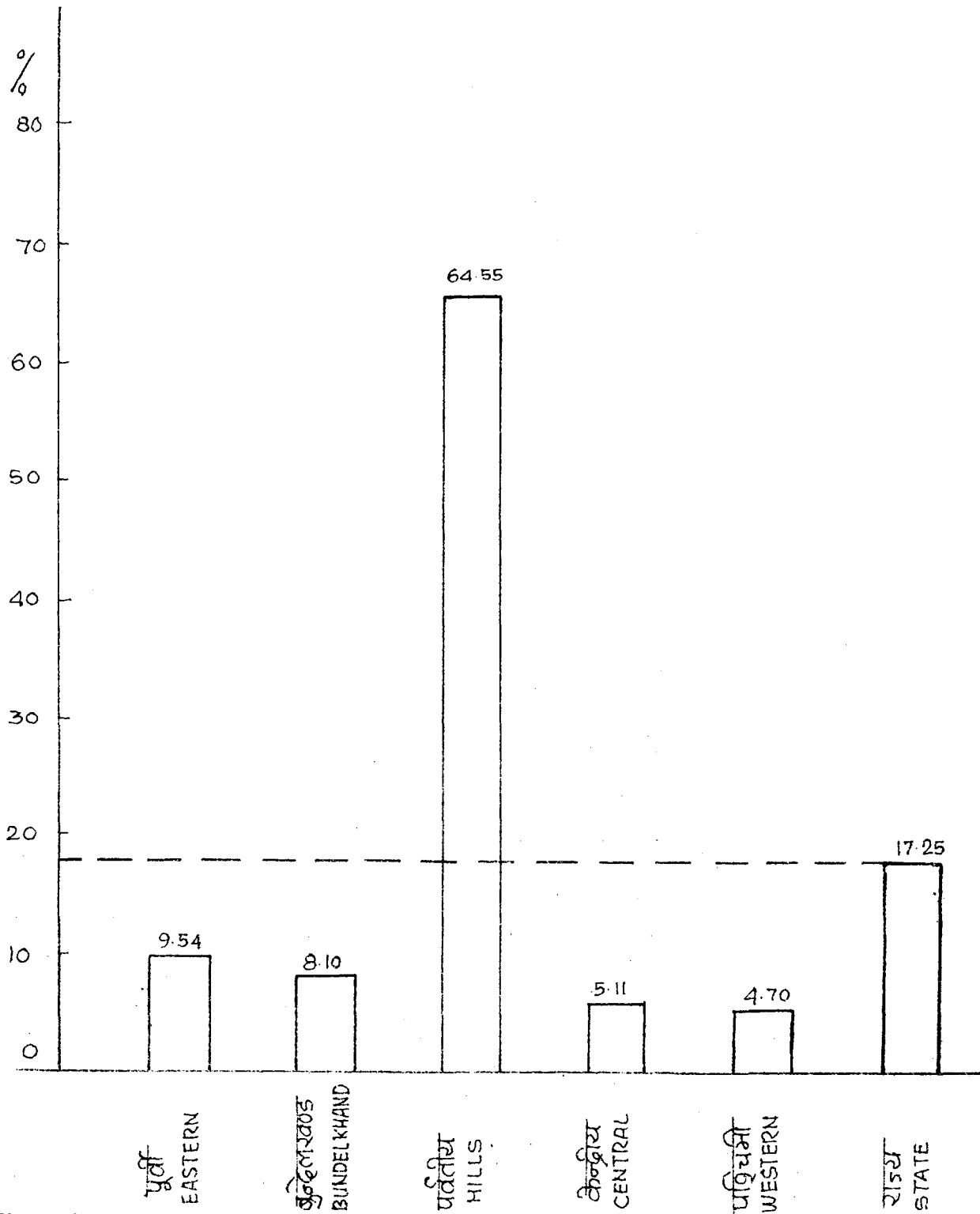
VALUE ADDED PER INDUSTRIAL WORKER (IN RS) 1979-80



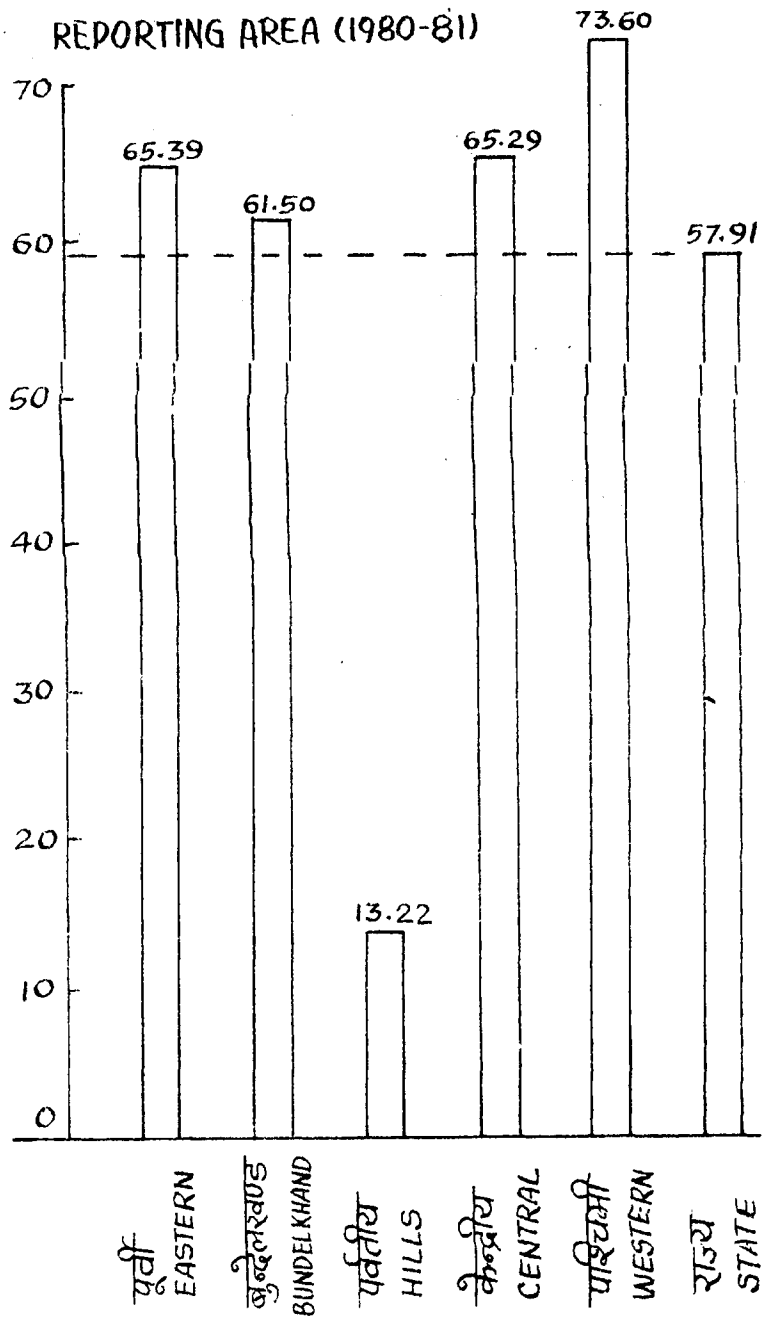
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY
(000 KWH) (1979-80)



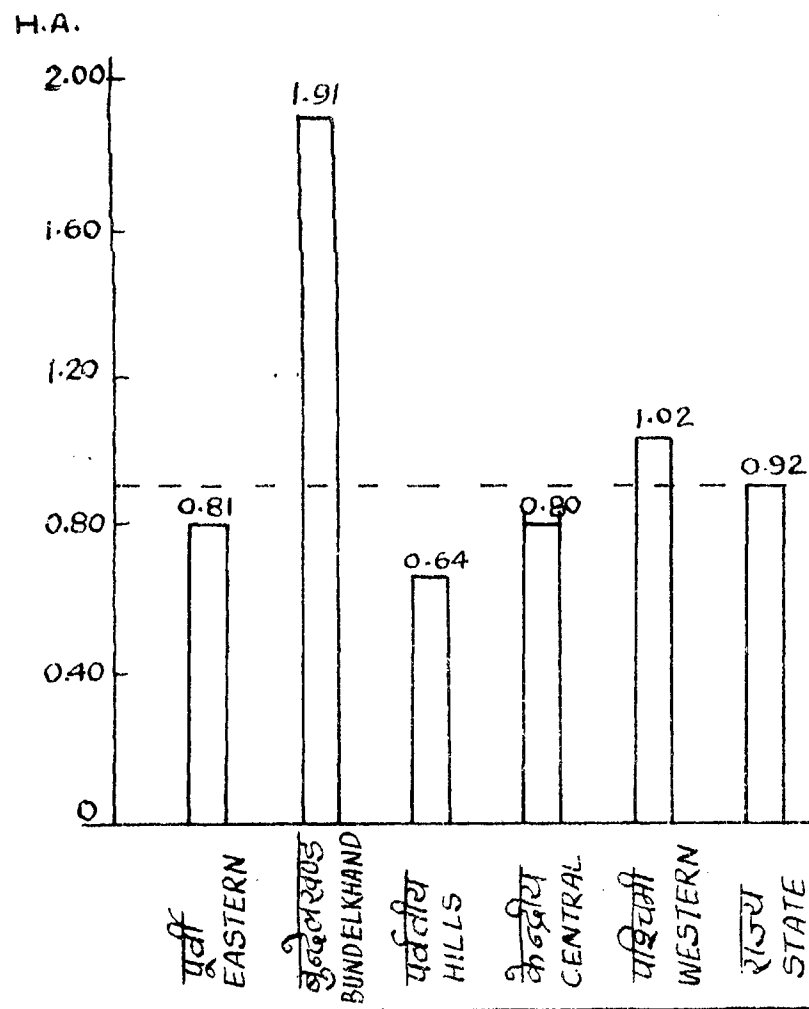
PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER FORESTS
OF TOTAL REPORTING AREA
1980-81



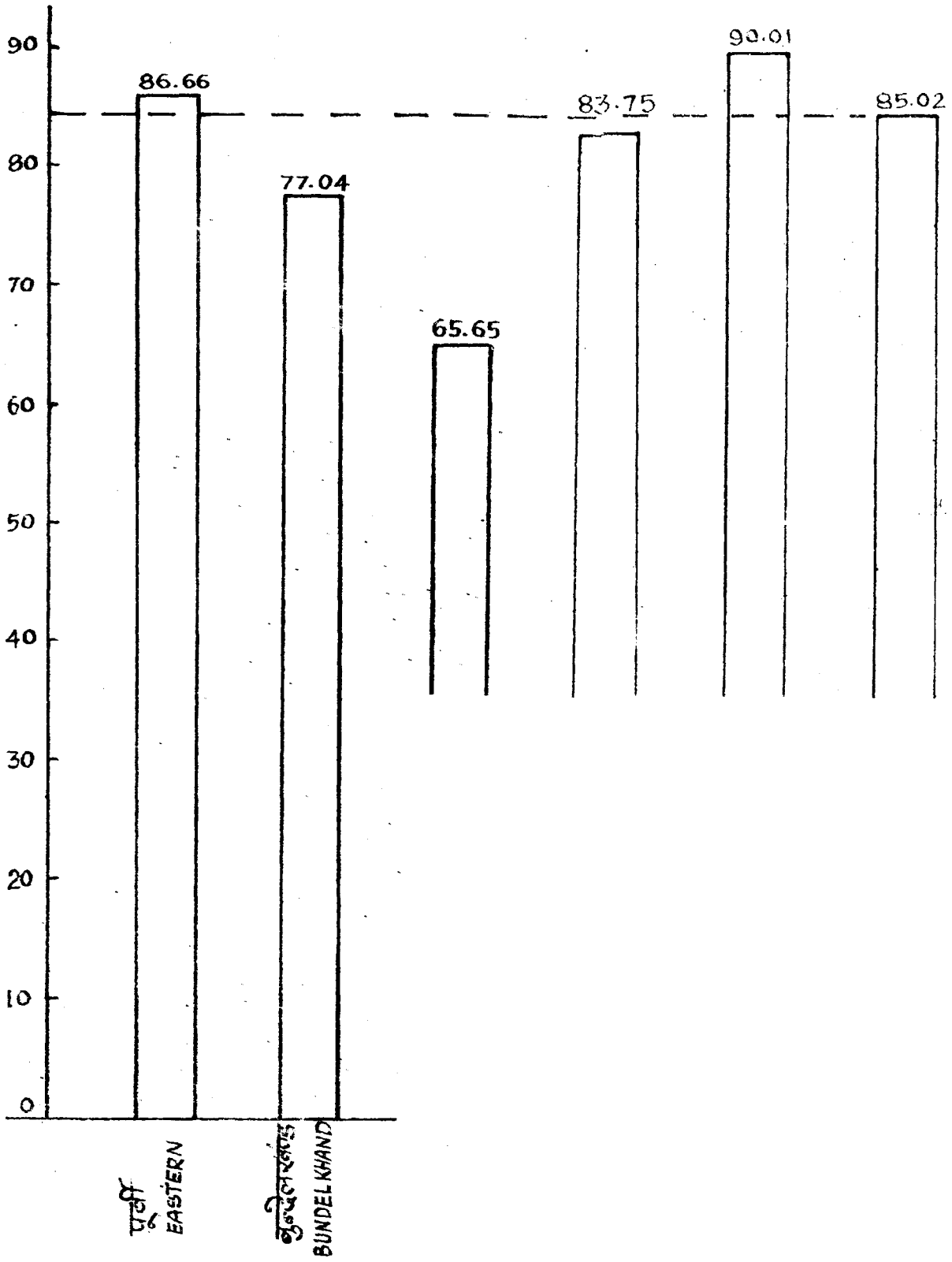
PERCENTAGE OF NET AREA SOWN TO TOTAL REPORTING AREA (1980-81)



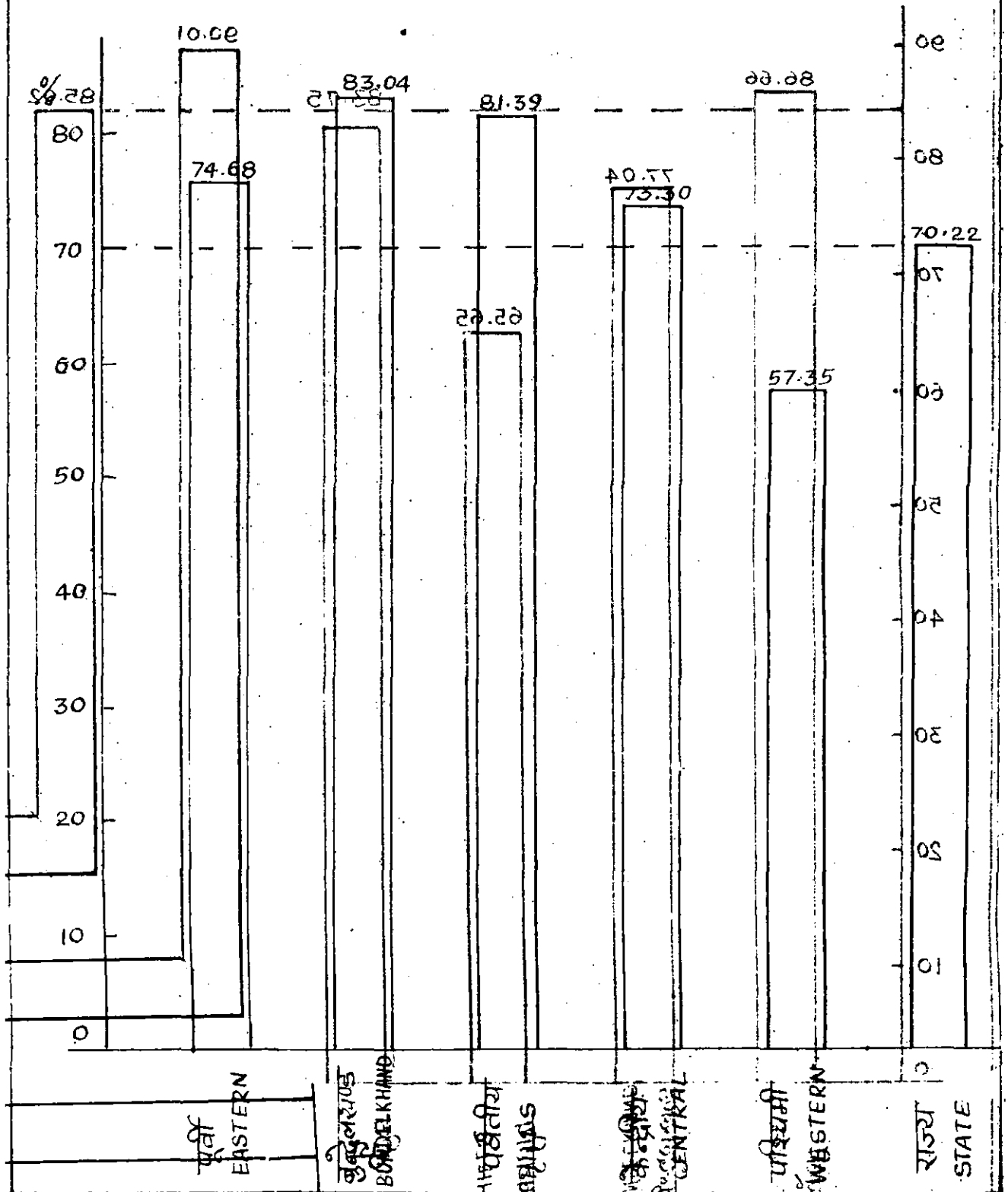
PER CULTIVATOR NET AREA SOWN (IN HECT.) (1980-81)



PERCENTAGE SHARE OF NET AREA SOWN TO
CULTIVABLE AREA (1980-81)



PERCENTAGE OF BALANCED UNDER GROUND WATER TO TOTAL SAFE YIELD (AS ON 1.4.81)

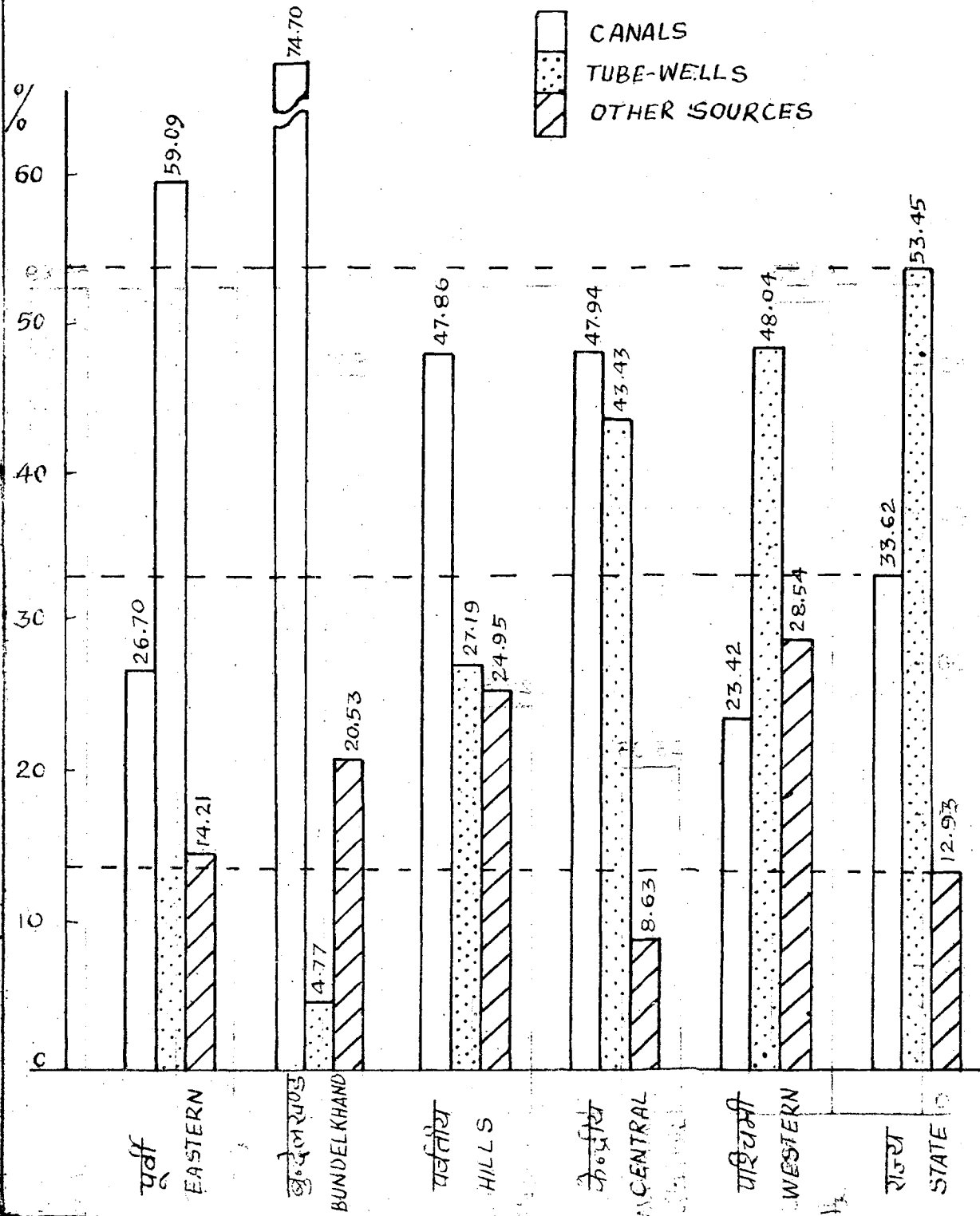


PSUP-2 सामा. (नियोजन) 30.11.83-1500 (DEESET)

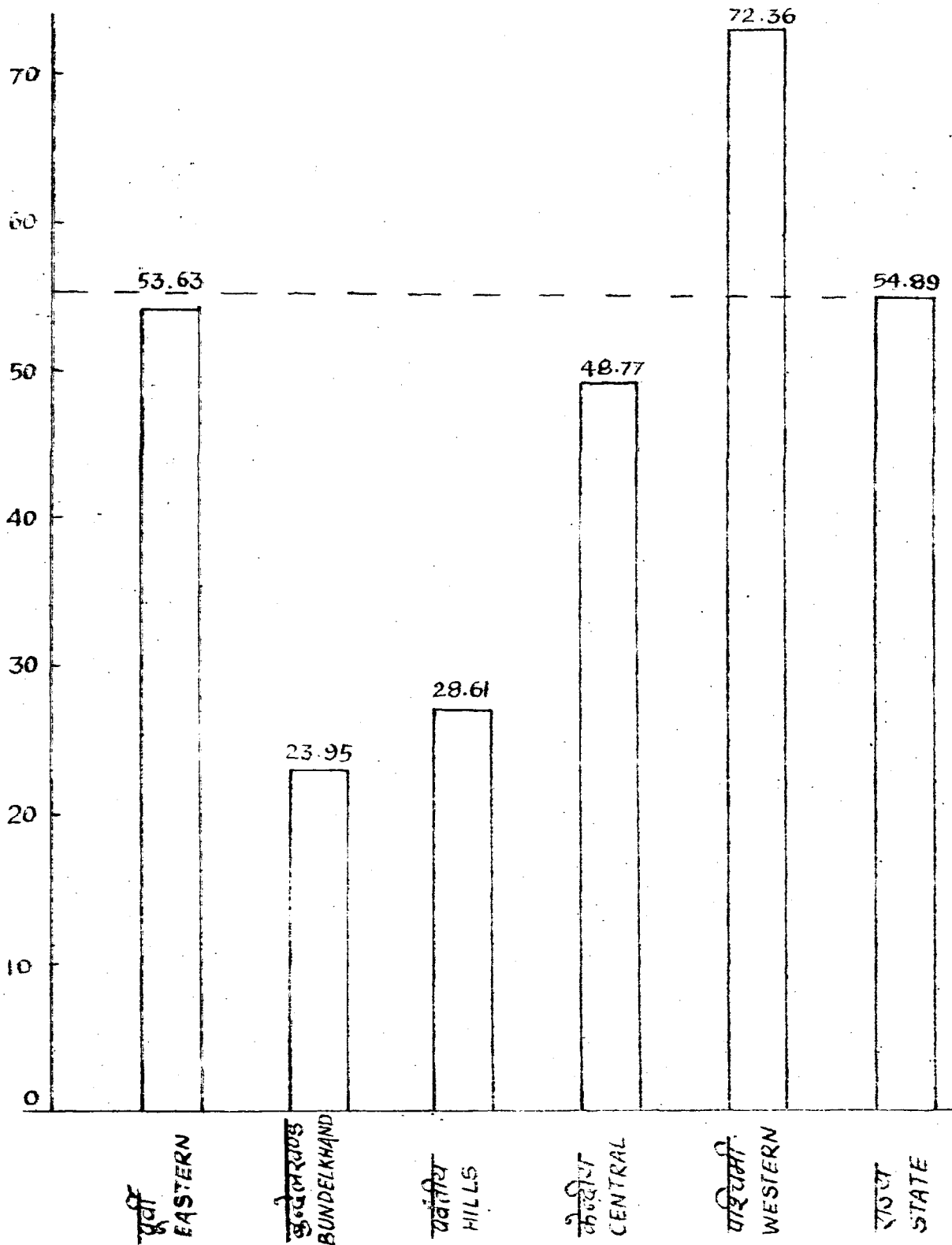
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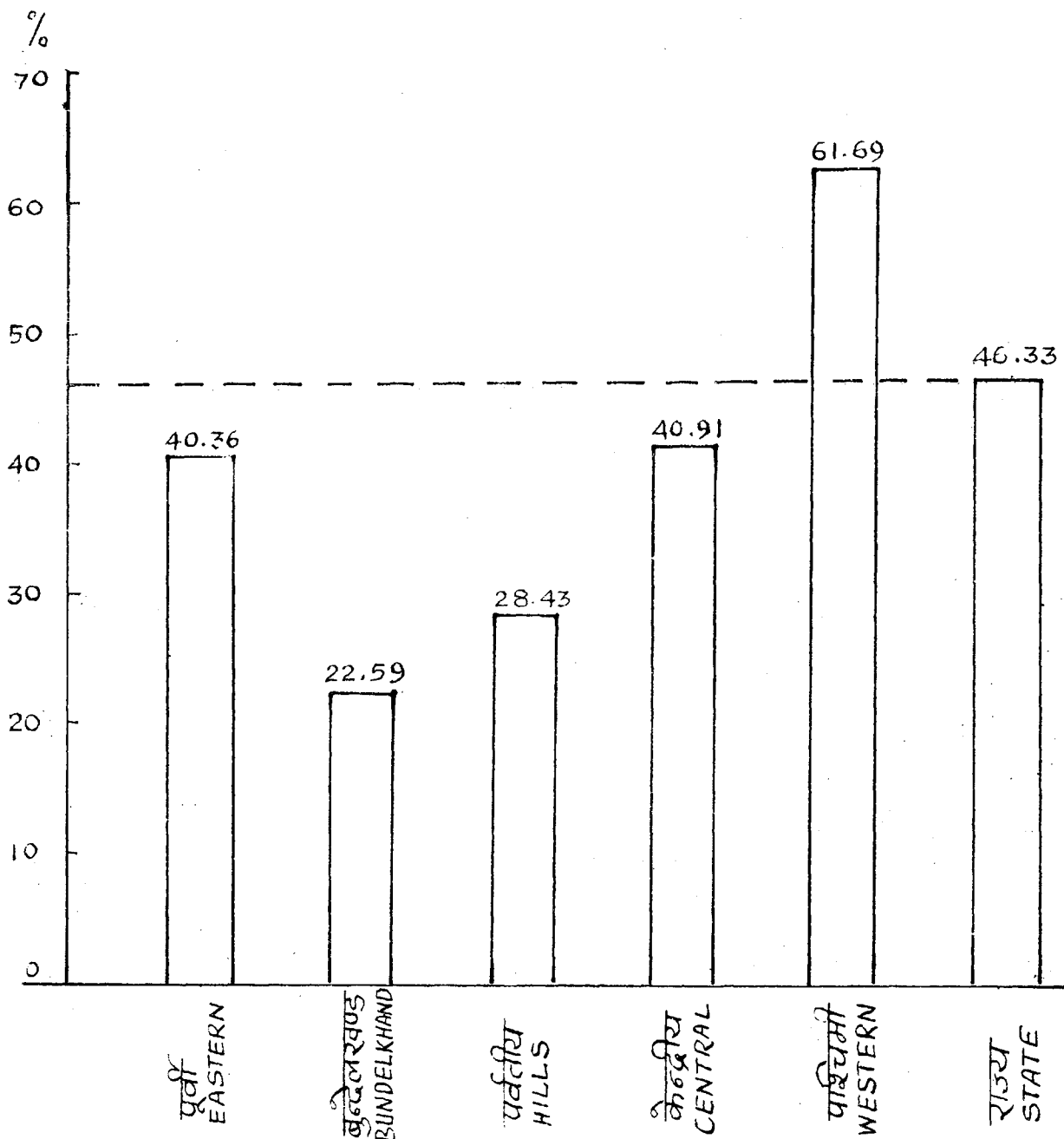
SOURCE WISE PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA TO NET IRRIGATED AREA (1980-81)



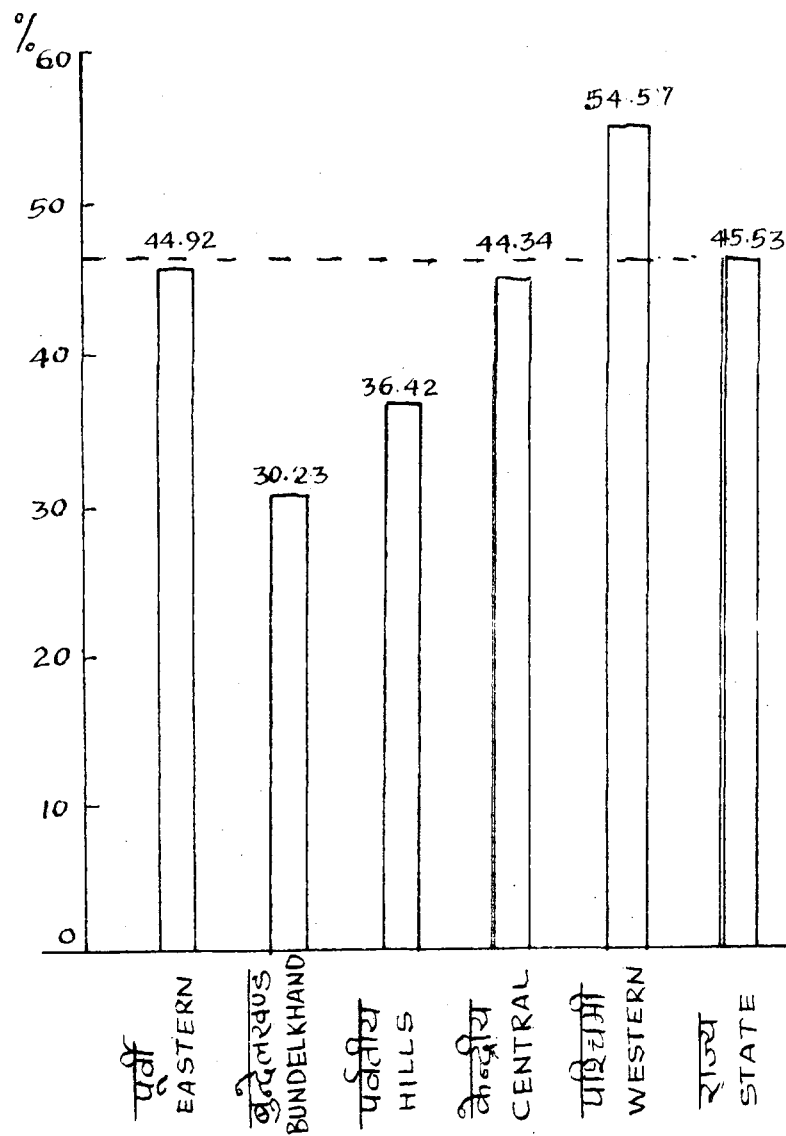
PERCENTAGE OF NET IRRIGATED AREA TO NET SOWN AREA (1980-81)



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

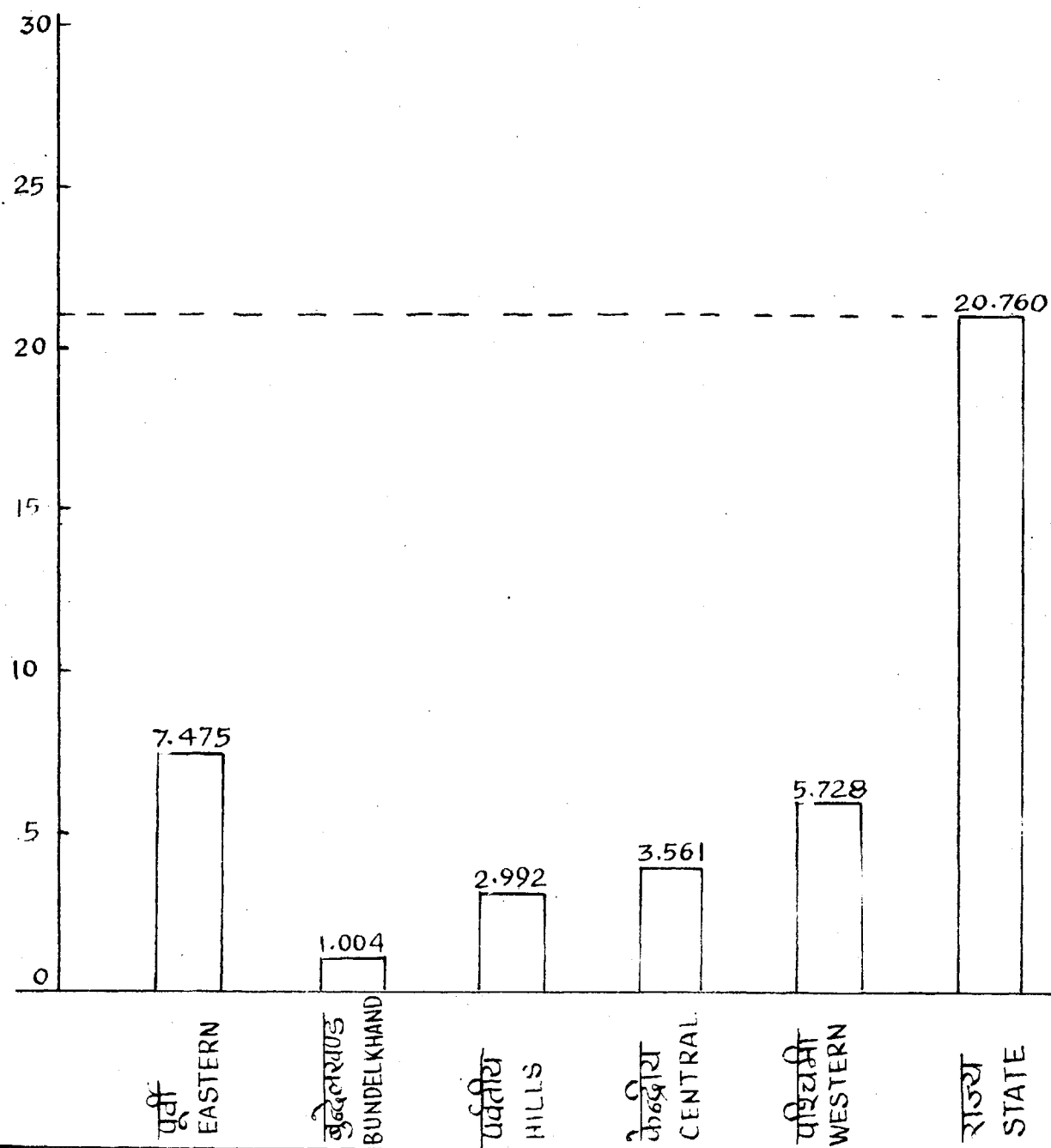


PERCENTAGE OF ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES TO TOTAL INHABITED VILLAGES (1982-83)

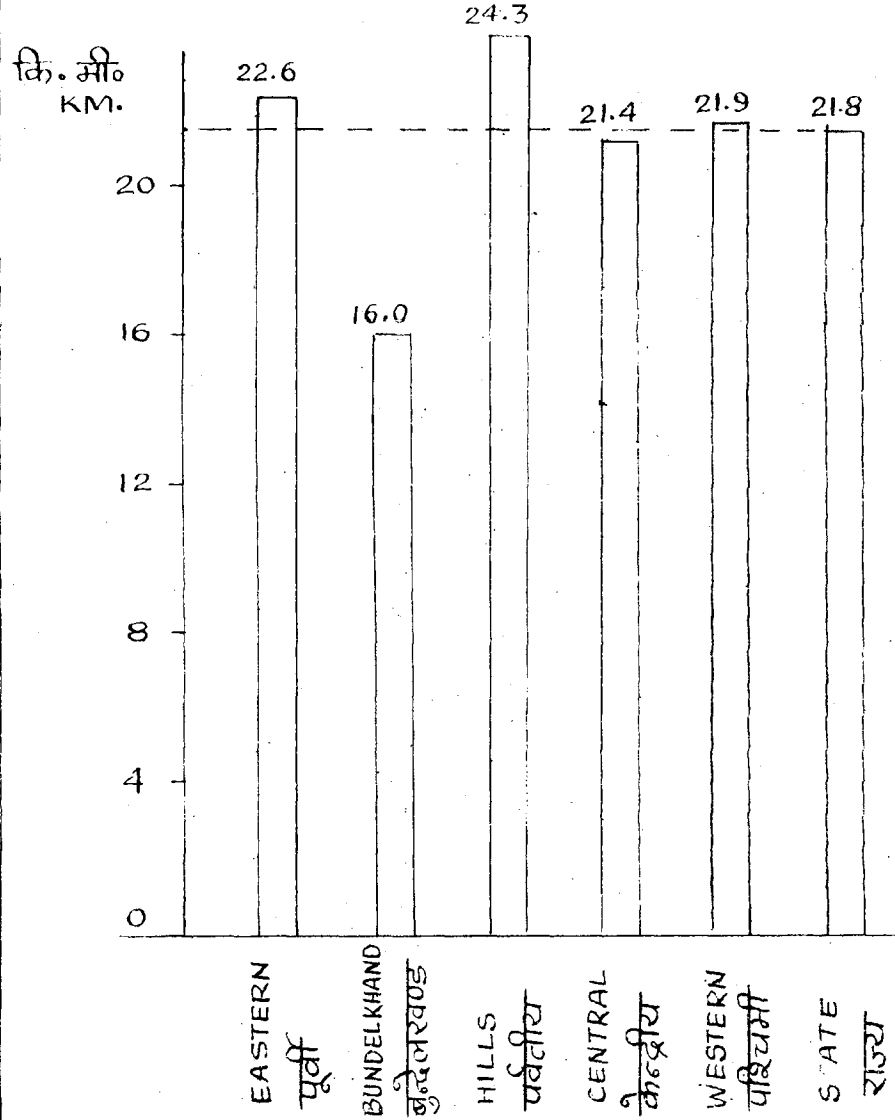


ELECTRIFIED HARIJAN BASTIES (1982-83)

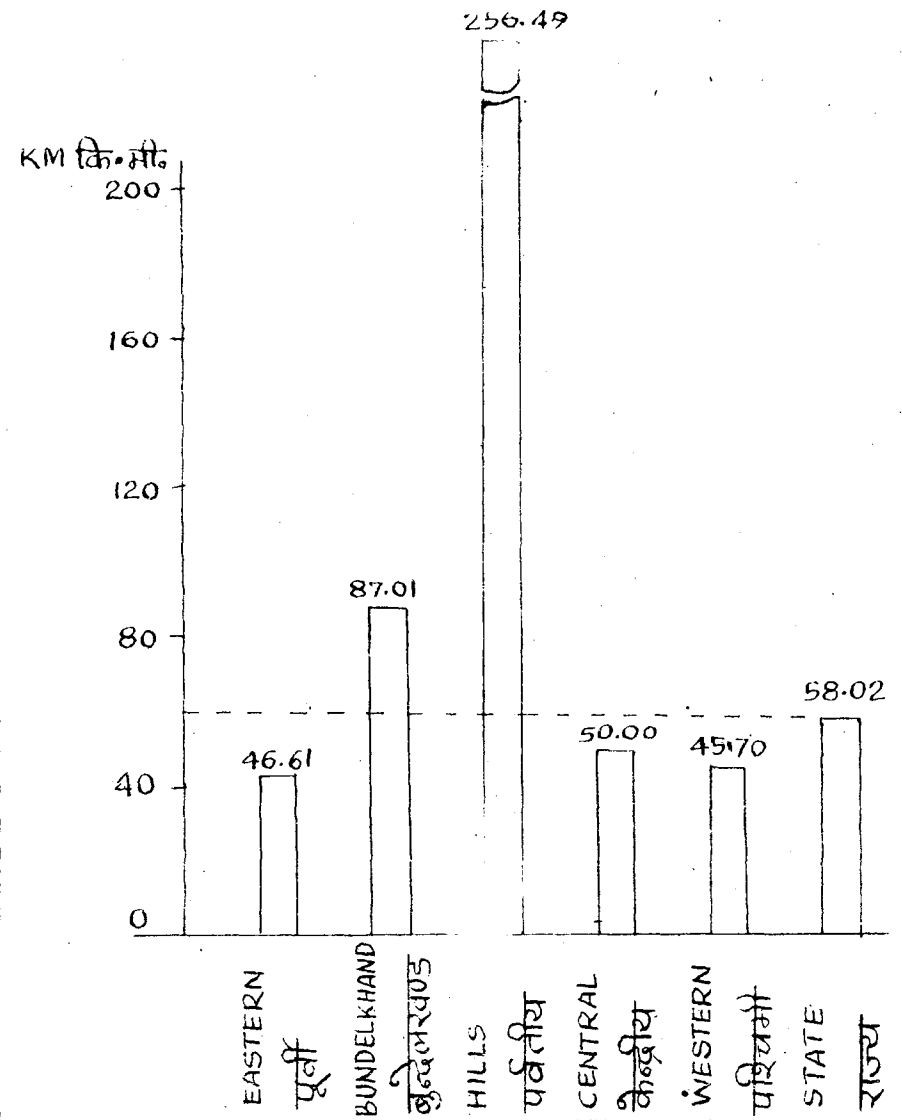
('000 No.)



LENGTH OF PUCA ROADS PER 100 SQ. KM (MARCH 1982)

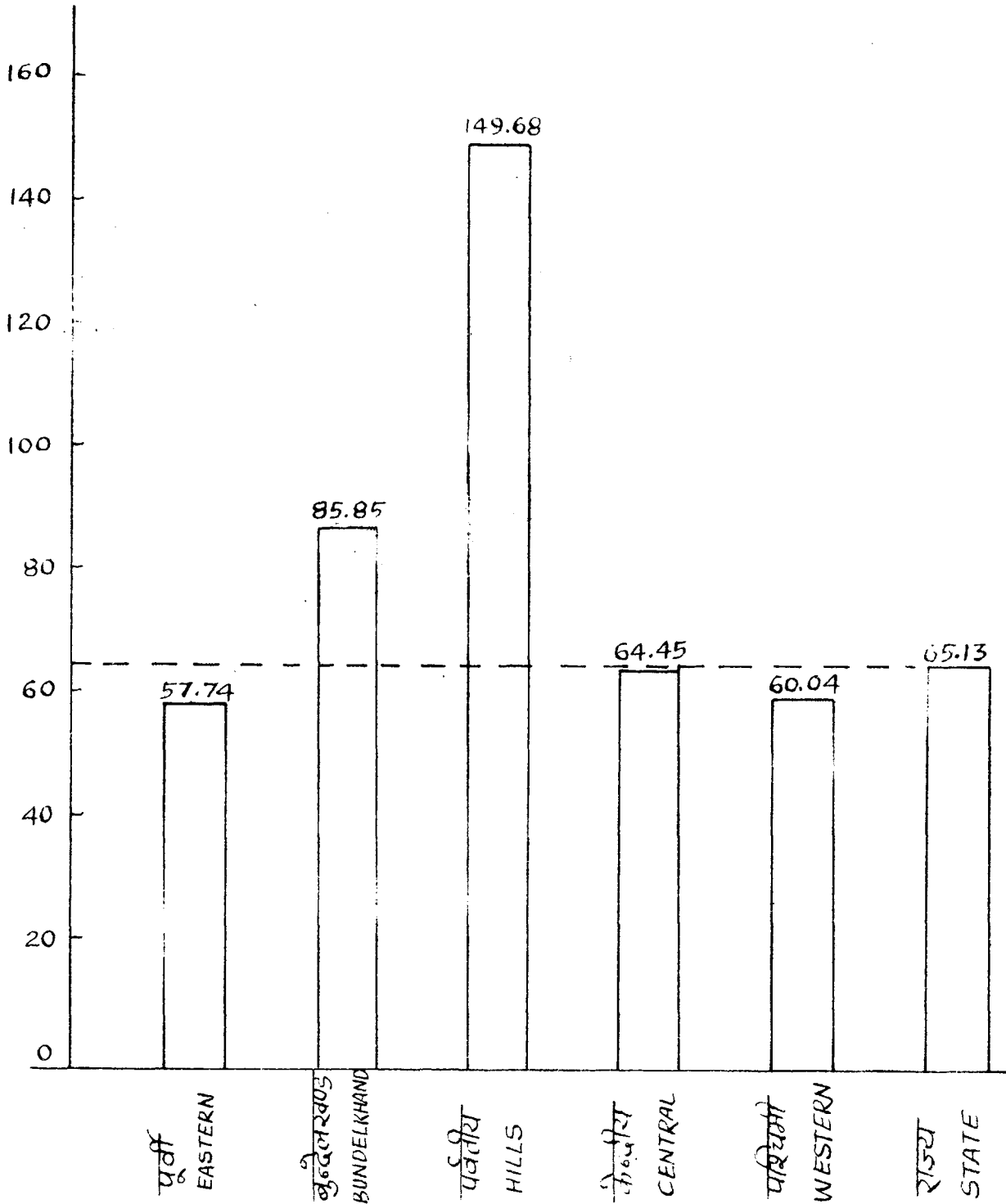


LENGTH OF PUCA ROADS PER LAKH OF POPULATION (MARCH 1982) IN KM.



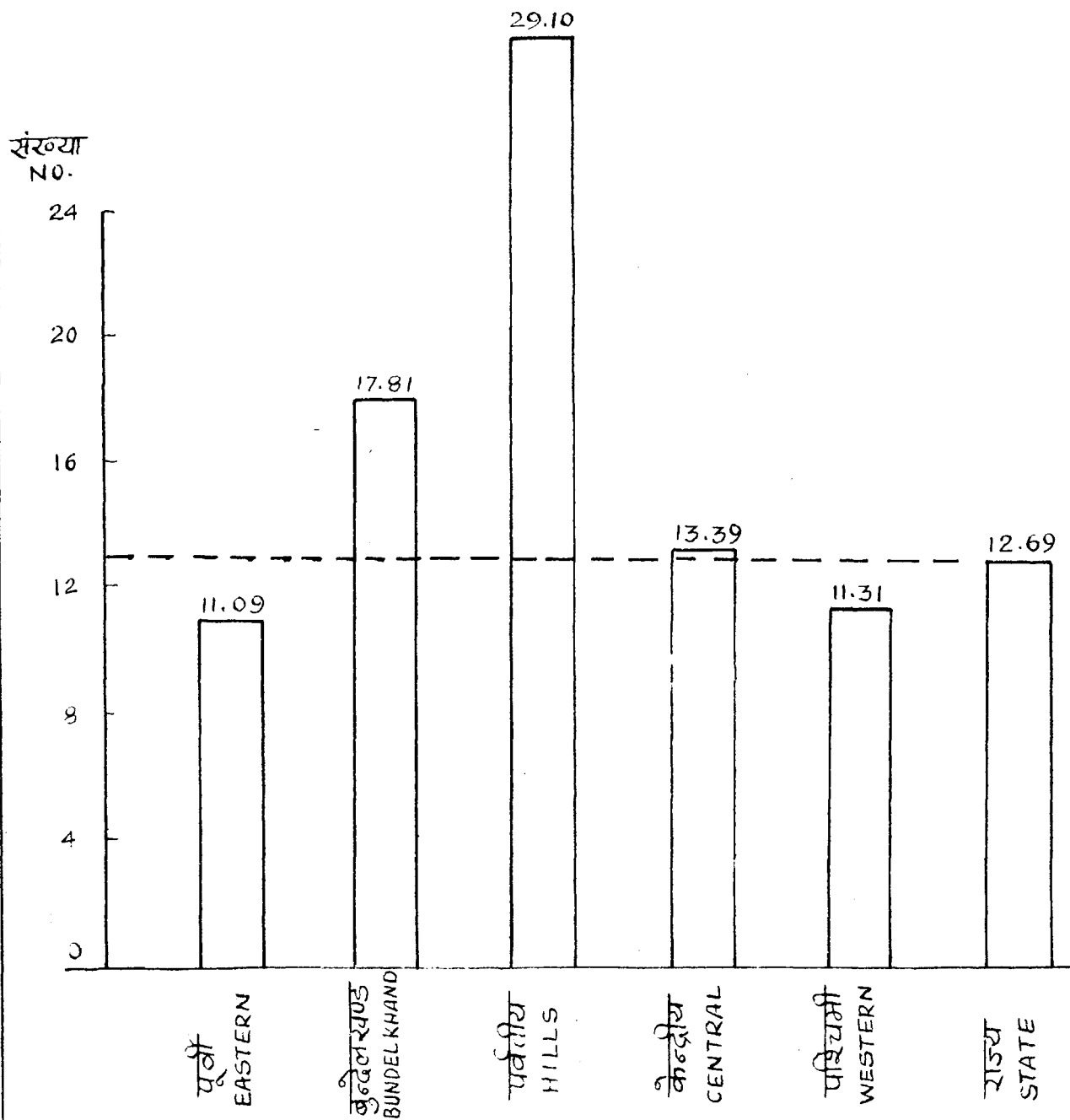
No. OF SCHOOL PER LAKH OF POPULATION (UP TO SEPT. 1982)
(JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS)

संख्या
NUMBER

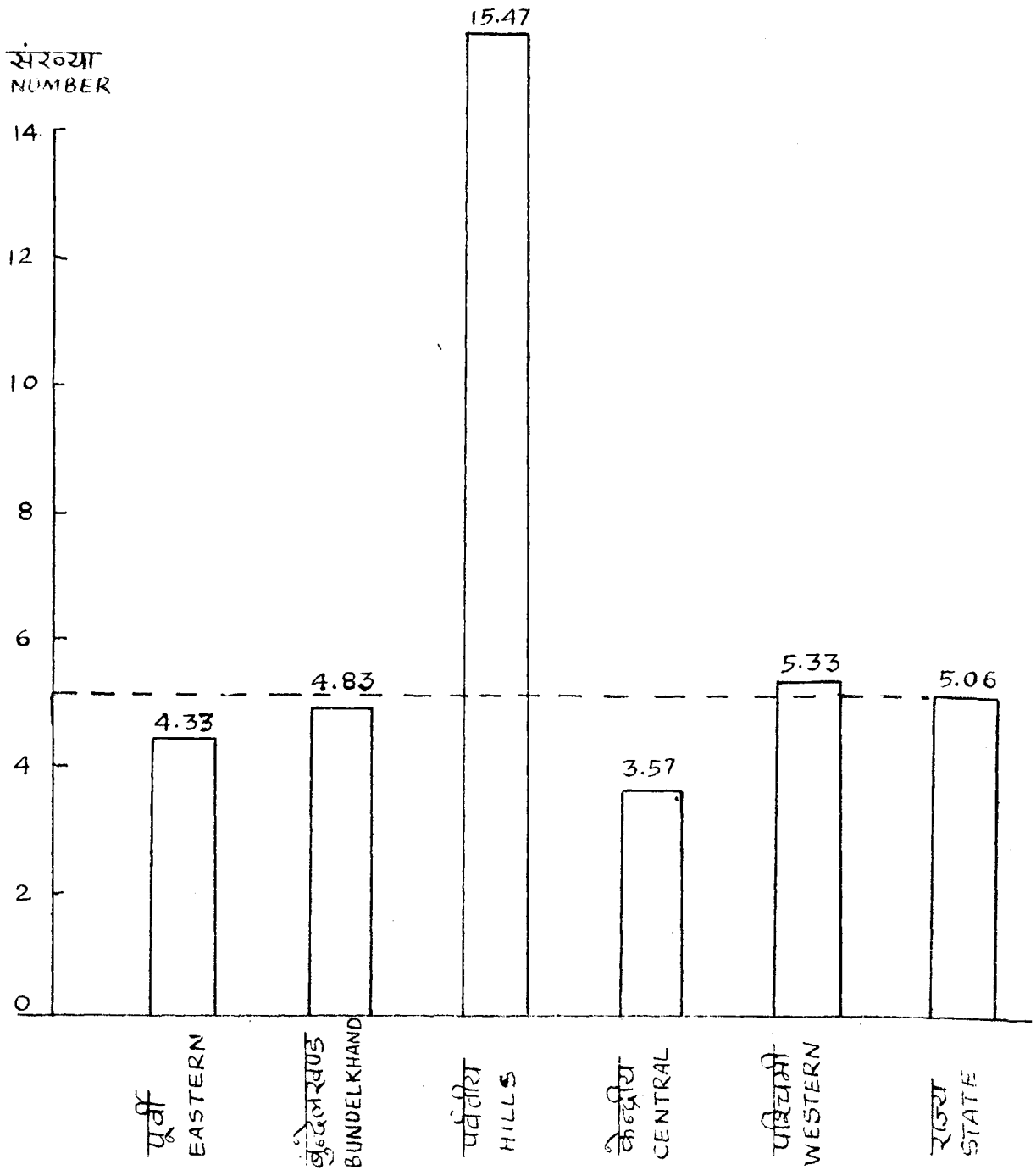


NO. OF SCHOOL PER LAKH OF POPULATION
(UPTO SEPT. 1982)

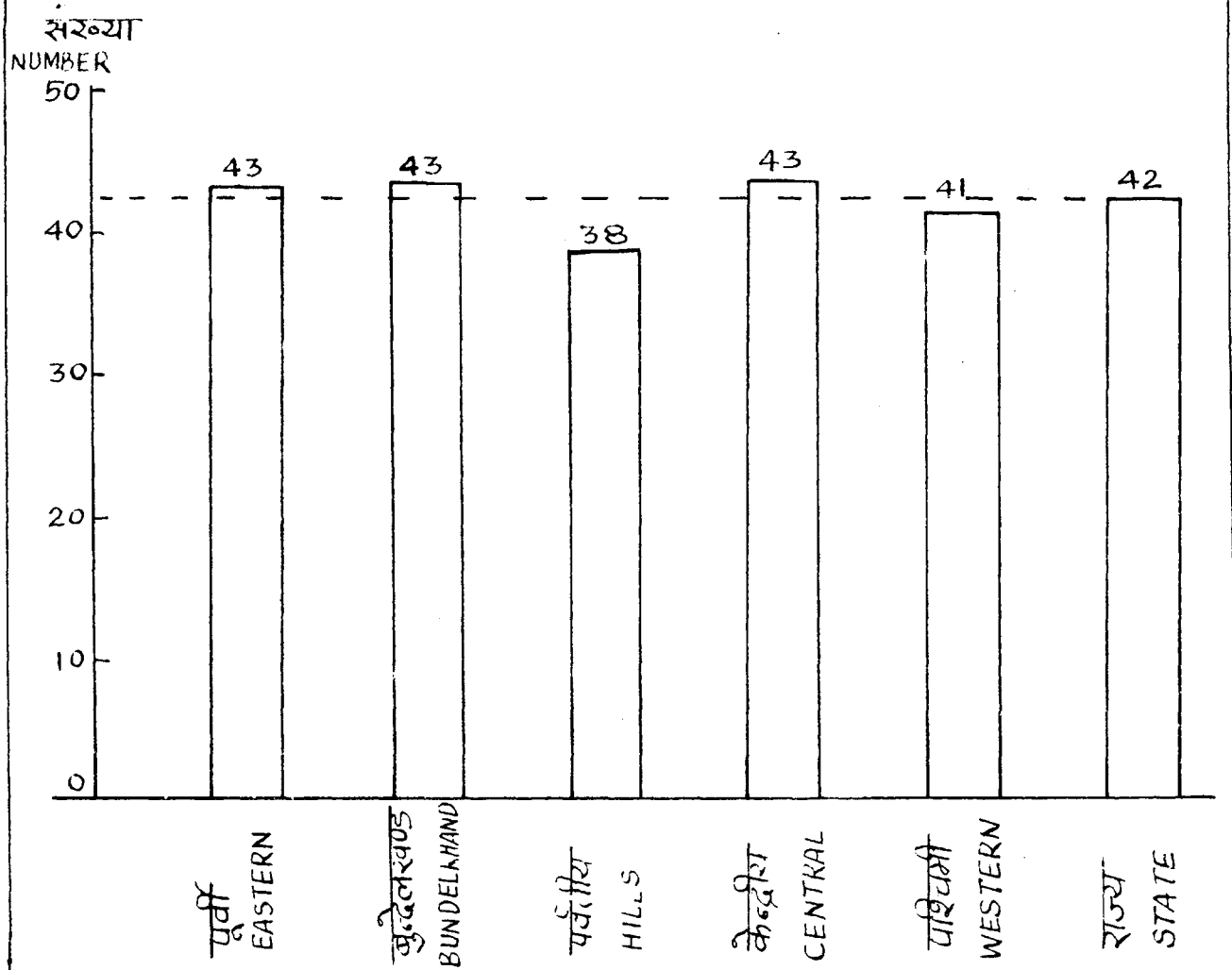
SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS



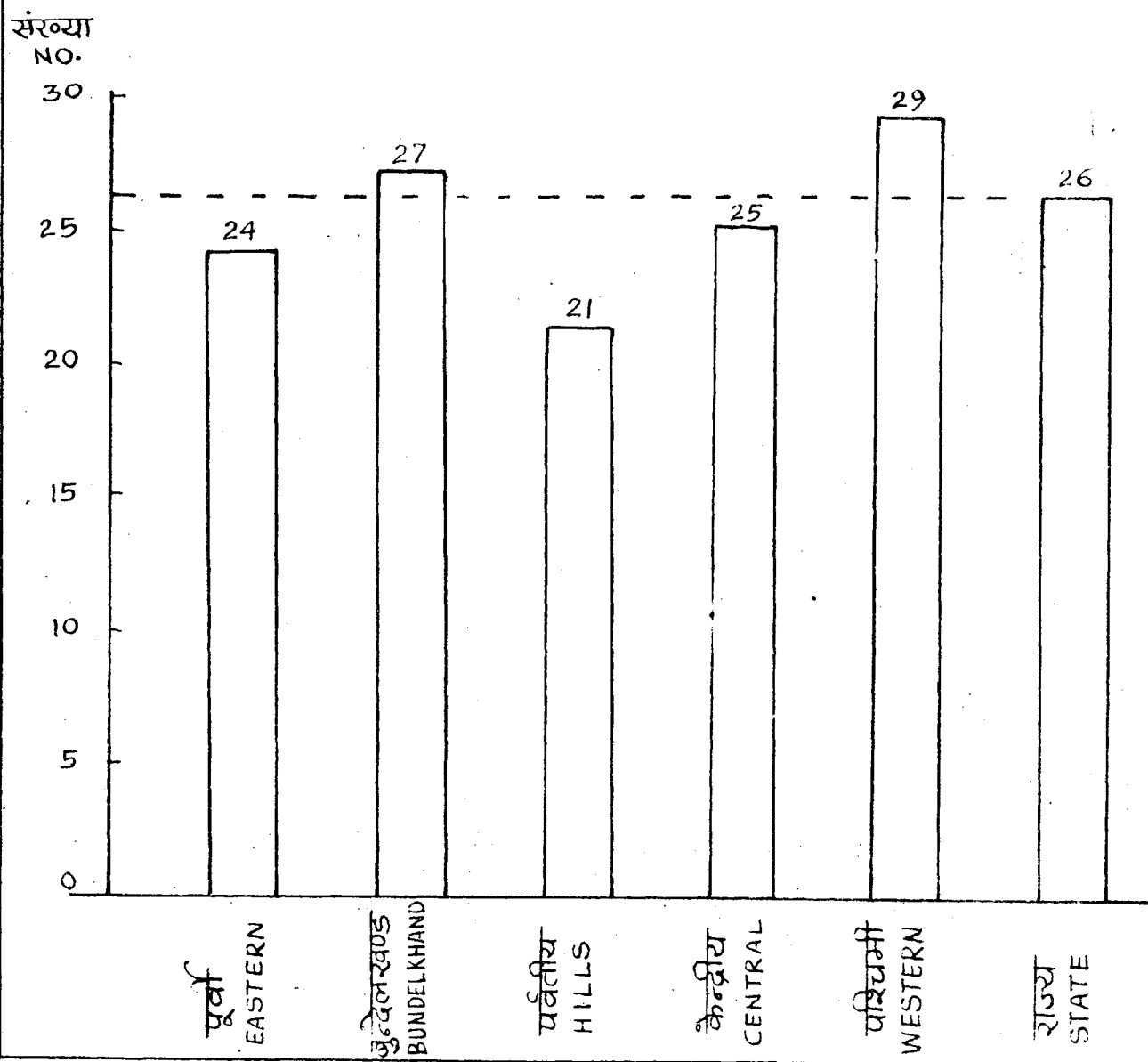
No. OF SCHOOLS PER LAKH OF
POPULATION (UPTO SEPT. 1982)
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS



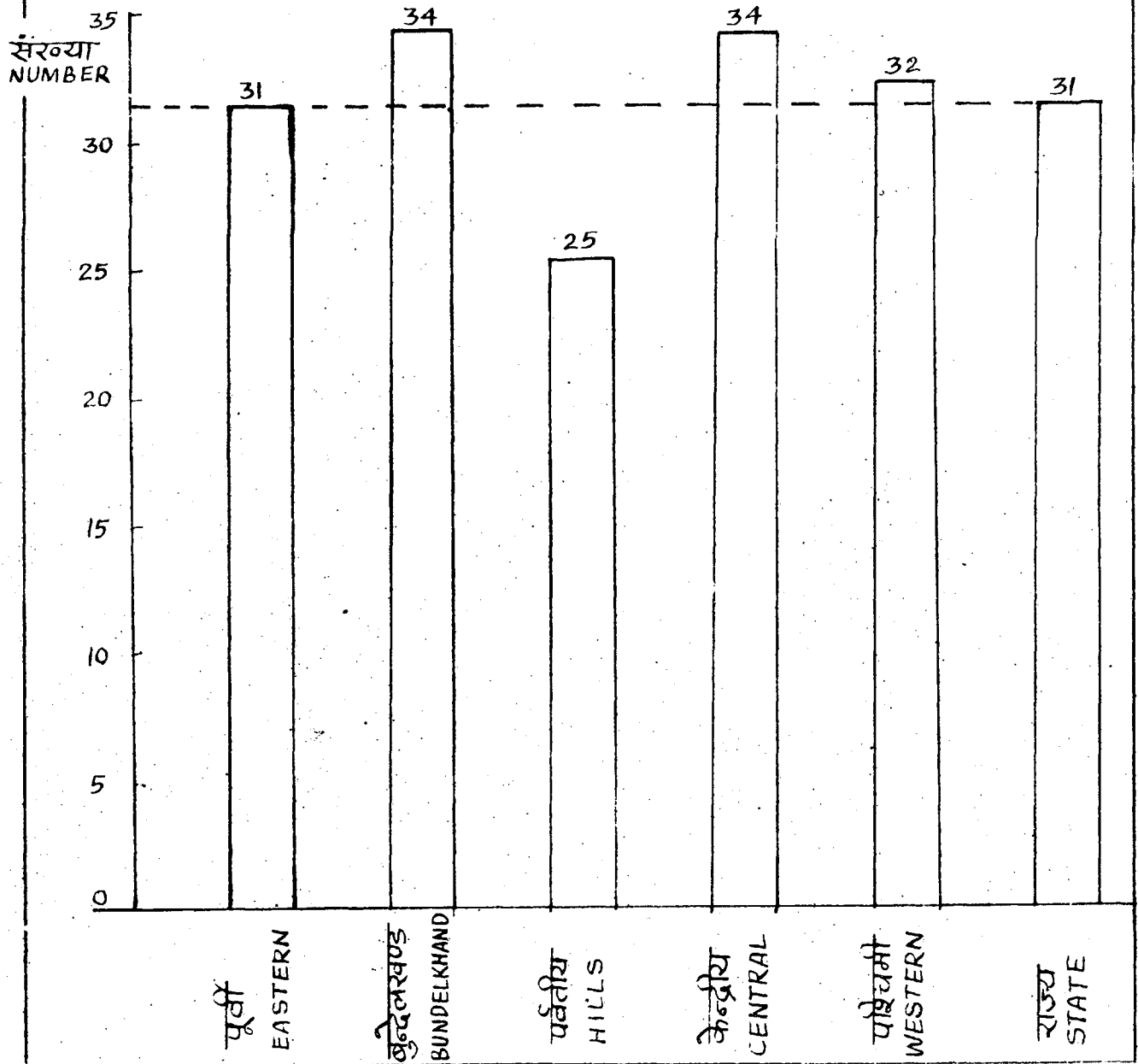
TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO (SEP. 1982)
JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS



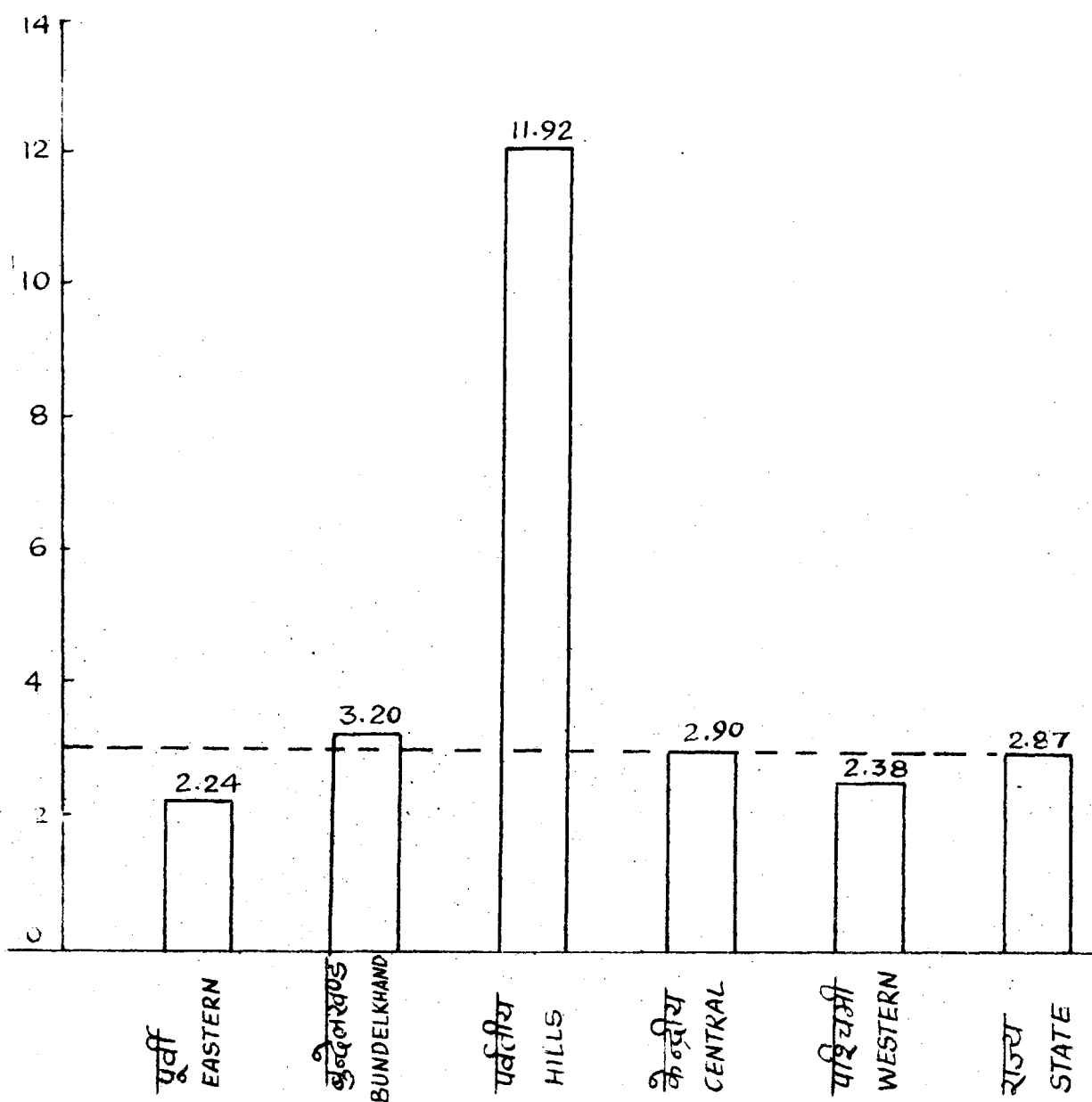
TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO (SEP. 1982)
SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS



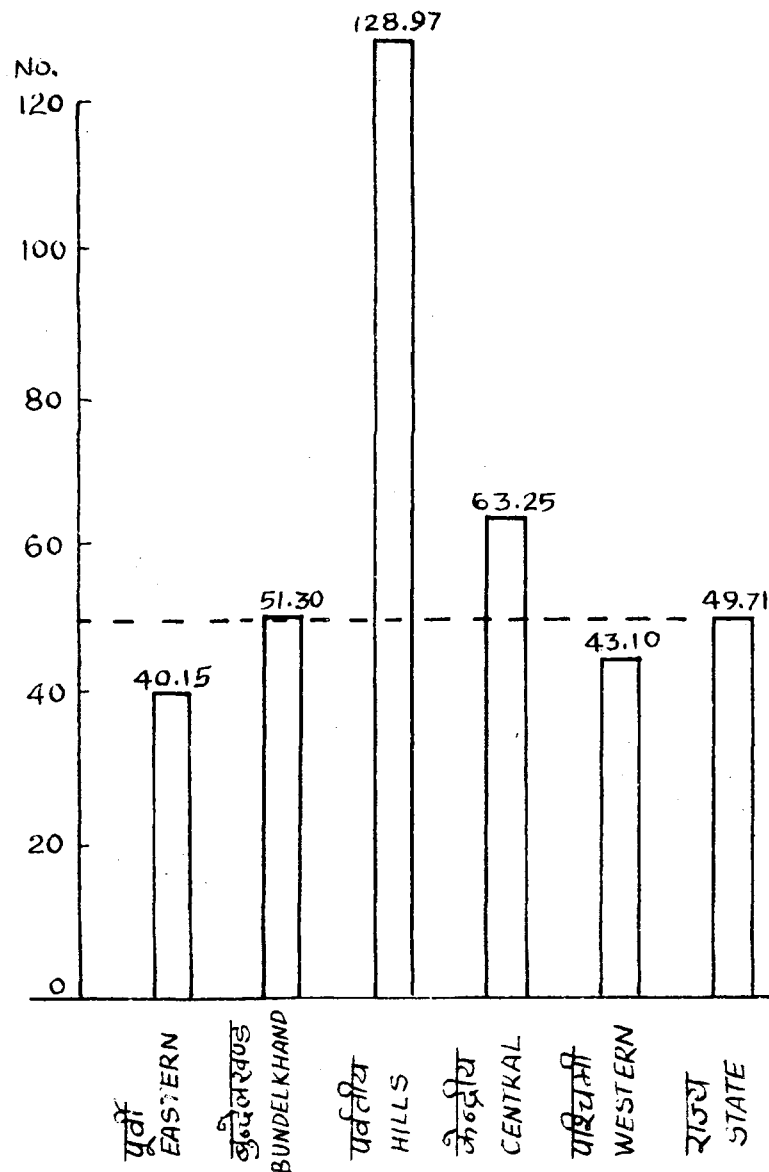
TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO (SEP. 1982)
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS



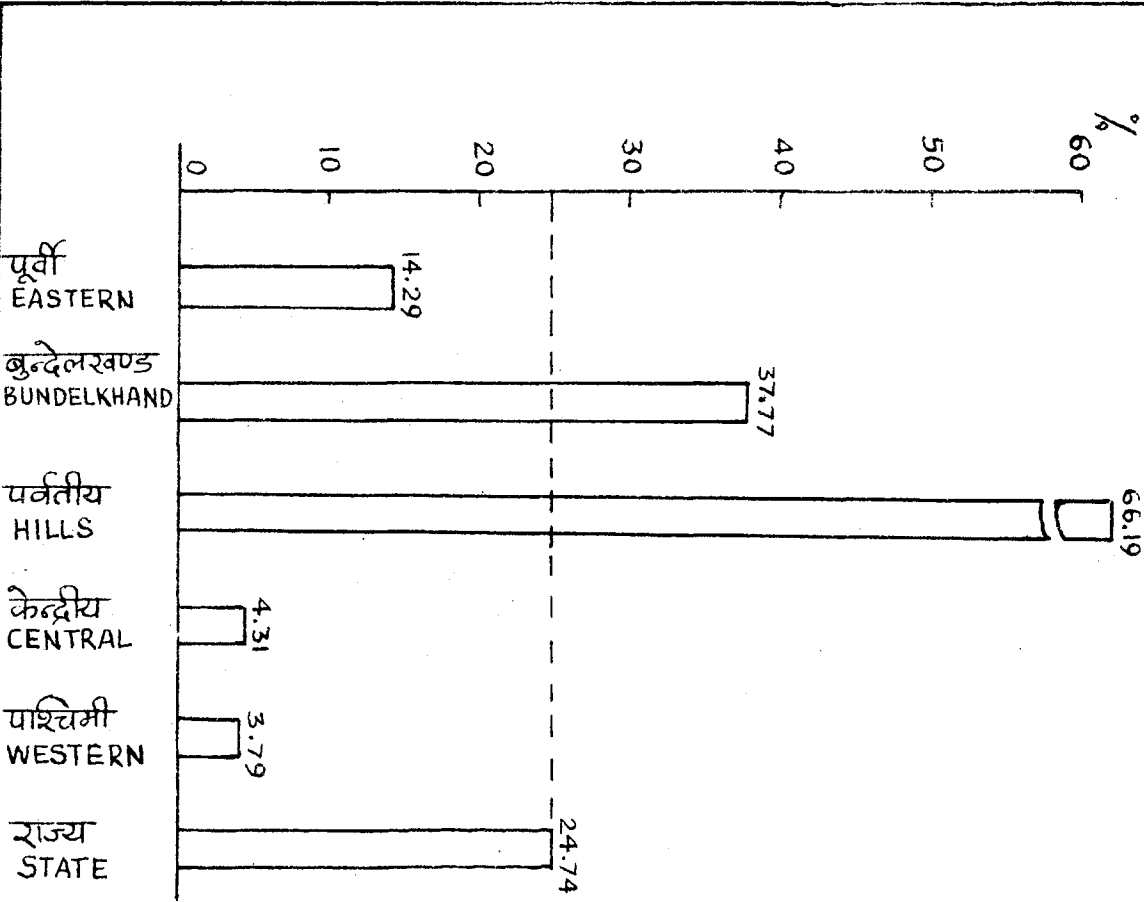
NO. OF ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS/DISPENSARIES
PER LAKH OF POPULATION
(1982)



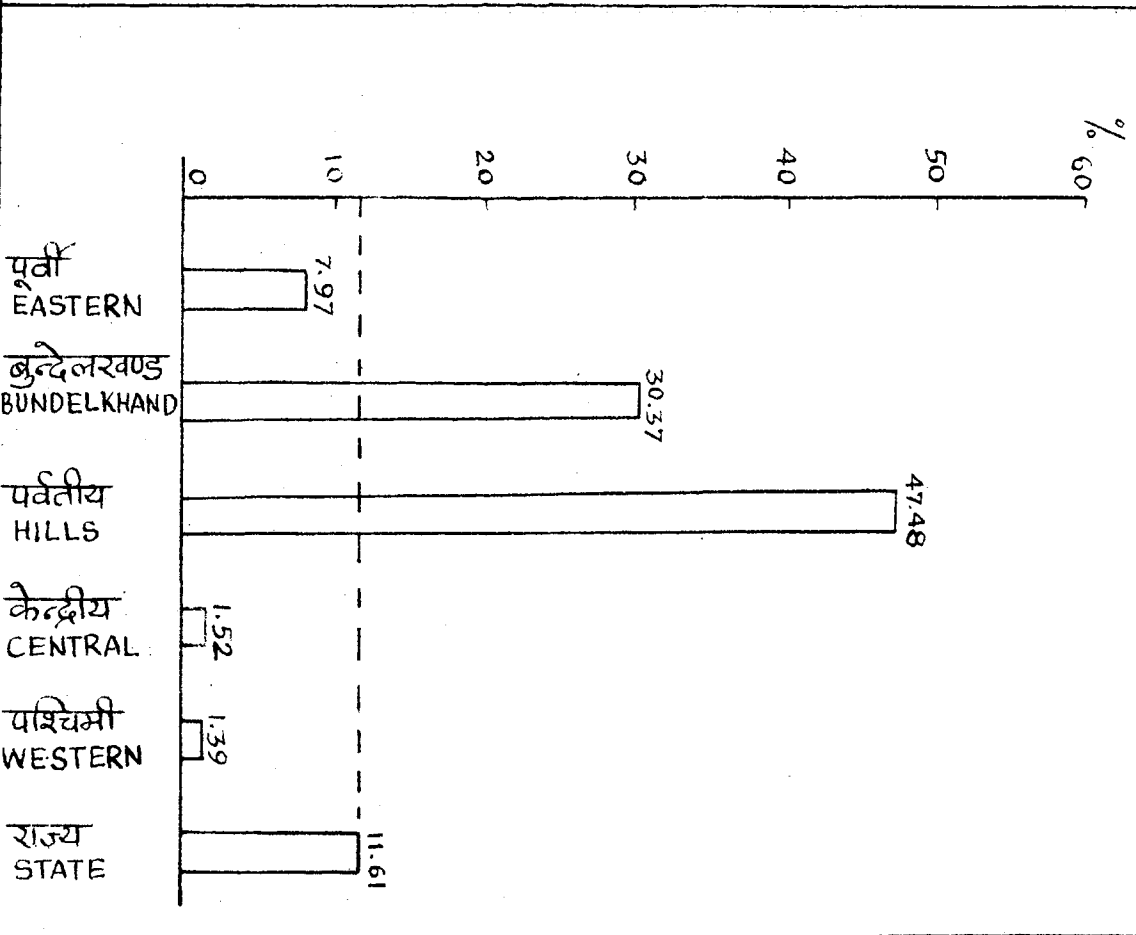
NO. OF BEDS IN ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS/ DISPENSARIES
PER LAKH OF POPULATION
(1980-81)



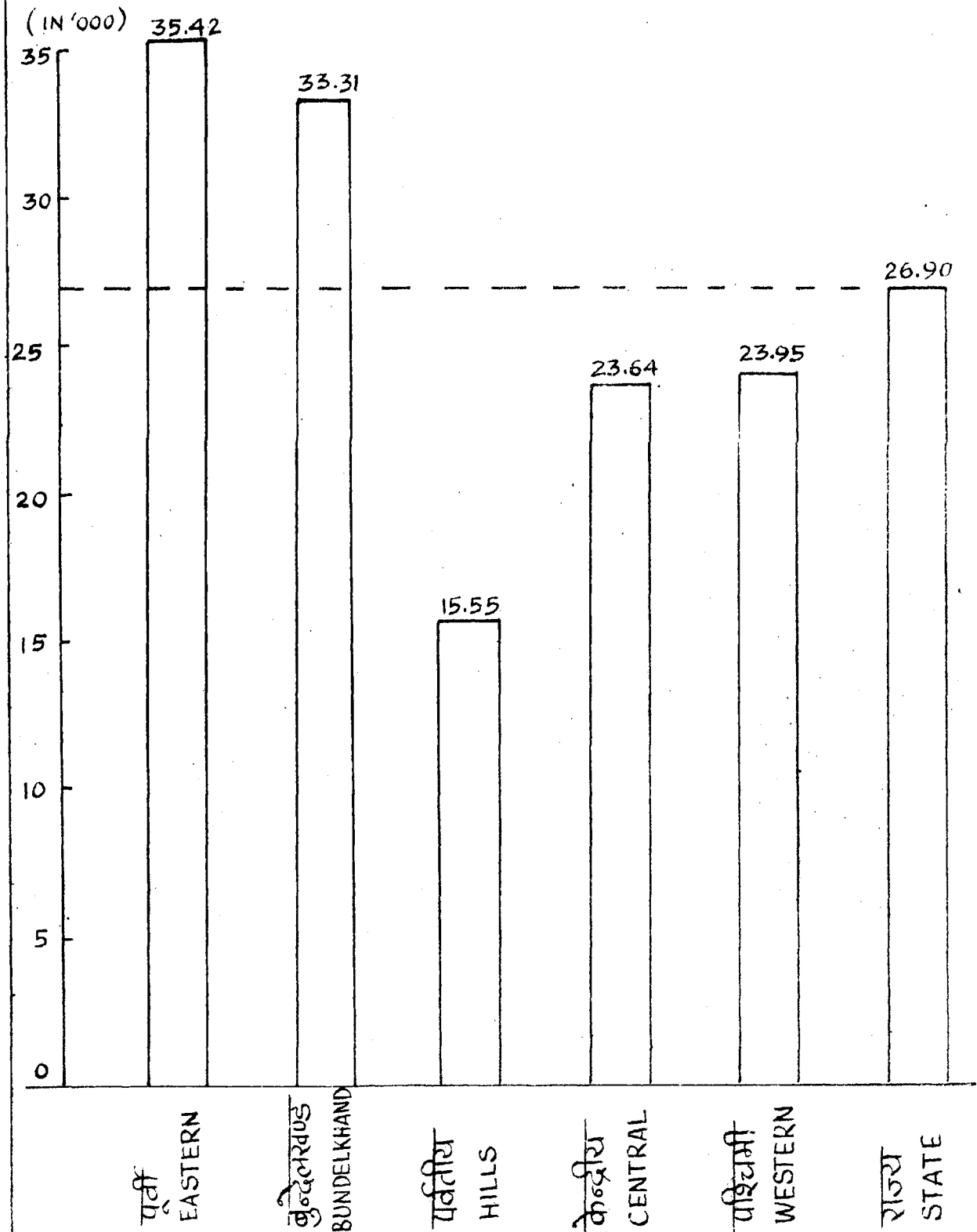
PERCENTAGE OF SCARCITY VILLAGES COVERED BY PIPED WATER SUPPLY (MARCH-1982)



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VILLAGES COVERED BY PIPED WATER SUPPLY (MARCH-1982)



POPULATION PER BANK BRANCH
(IN '000) (1979-80)



CHAPTER V
MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

Population

The population of the State according to 1981 census was 1108.62 lakhs registering an annual growth rate of 2.30 per cent during the decade 1971-81. The following table shows growth rates of rural and urban areas during the decade.

Table 1 : Annual growth rate of population during 1971-81.

Area	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rural	1.77	1.85	1.81
Urban	4.75	5.06	4.89
State	2.26	2.34	2.30

5.2. On the basis of the above growth rates population of the State in different years of the Sixth Five Year Plan is estimated in the following tables:

5.3. Thus during the Annual Plan period, 1984-85 there will be an addition of 27.56 lakh persons to the population—17.47 lakhs persons in the rural and 10.09 lakh persons in the urban areas.

5.4. For the purpose of assessing availability and requirements of manpower, the age-group 15—59 years is being considered. Age-wise break-up of 1981 population census is still awaited.

Table 2 : Estimates of Population

(In lakhs)

Year (March)	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1981	480.41	429.22	909.63	107.78	91.21	198.99	588.19	520.43	1108.62
1982	489.02	437.22	926.24	112.58	95.52	208.10	601.60	532.74	1134.34
1883	497.79	445.36	943.15	117.53	99.98	217.51	615.32	545.34	1160.66
1884	506.69	453.63	960.32	122.66	104.60	227.26	629.35	558.23	1187.58
1985	515.74	462.05	977.79	127.96	109.39	237.35	643.70	571.44	1215.14
Additions during 1984-85.	9.05	8.42	17.47	5.30	4.79	10.09	14.35	13.21	27.56

5.5. According to the report of 'Expert Committee on Population Projections'¹ it has been estimated that in the year 1981, 54.38 per cent of the population belonged to the age-group 15—59 years. However, in the rural areas the proportion in the age-group was 53.99

¹ Report of the Expert Committee on population projections. Census of India—1971, Series—1, paper 1 of 1979, page 175.

per cent, while in the urban areas it was 56.60 per cent. Assuming this percentage to hold good even today, population in this age-group is likely to be as follows :—

Table 3 : Estimated population in the agegroup 15—59 years from 1981 to 85.

(In lakhs)

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1981 ..	260.05	231.06	491.11	62.98	48.78	111.76	323.03	279.84	602.87
1982 ..	264.71	235.37	500.08	65.69	51.08	116.77	330.40	286.45	616.85
1983 ..	269.45	239.76	509.21	68.48	53.48	121.96	337.93	293.24	631.17
1984 ..	274.27	244.21	518.48	71.37	55.96	127.33	345.64	300.17	645.81
1985 ..	279.17	248.74	527.91	74.35	58.53	132.88	353.52	307.27	660.79
Additions during 1984-85.	4.90	4.53	9.43	2.98	2.57	5.55	7.88	7.10	14.98

Labour force

5.6. Labour force comprises two components, namely, (i) persons categorised as working or employed, and (ii) seeking or available for work (unemployed). In estimating labour force for the State, results of the 32nd round of the National Sample Survey (Central Sample) have been used. The 32nd round

estimated that 57.52 per cent of the population in the age-group 15—59 years constituted the labour force. Their proportion in the rural and urban areas was 58.56 and 51.65 per cent respectively.

5.7. Estimates of the labour force for 1984 and 1985 are given in the following table.

Table 4 : Estimates of labour force for the annual plan 1984-85

(In lakhs)

Area	1984			1985			Additions during 1984-85		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural..	245.75	57.87	303.62	250.14	59.00	309.14	4.39	1.13	5.52
Urban ..	60.90	6.95	67.85	63.50	7.45	70.95	2.60	0.50	3.10
State ..	306.65	64.82	371.47	313.64	66.45	380.09	6.99	1.63	8.62

Patterns and trends in employment

5.8. The 1981 census revealed that there were 323.03 lakh main workers and 29.65 lakh marginal workers in the State. Marginal workers are defined as those persons who worked for some time during the preceding year, but not for the major part i. e. less than 183 days. Of the total main workers 58.02 per cent or 187.40 lakhs were cultivators, 16.32 per cent or 52.73 lakhs were agricultural labour, household industry recorded 4.39 per cent or 14.19 lakhs and other workers accounted for 21.27 per cent or 68.07 lakhs. Thus about 74 per cent of the main workers were engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers.

5.9. The NSS results of the 32nd round revealed that regular wage/salaried employees accounted for about 11 per cent of the total workers. Proportion of this group among rural and urban workers was about 7 and 38 per cent respectively. Casual labourers in public works were less than half per cent in both the rural and urban areas. However, in agriculture, they accounted for about 10 per

cent in the State—about 12 per cent in rural and less than 2 per cent in urban areas. In non-agricultural activities more than 3 per cent casual workers were engaged, the rural and urban proportion in this activity was 3 and 8 per cent respectively. More details in this respect may be seen in Annexure.

Organised sector employment

5.10. The organised sector employment¹ covers only about 7 per cent of the working force, but a significant proportion of wage salaried workers in non-agriculture sector are covered under this head. According to NSS information, this group claims about 11 per cent of the total workers. Thus the organised sector data provides a reliable picture of employment scenario for this group. This information is also collected regularly on quarterly basis under the Employment Market Information Programme by the employment exchanges.

5.11. Trends in employment in the organised sector during the past few years may be seen in the following table.

Table 5 : Trends in employment in public and private sectors

				(In lakhs)					
Year		Public Sector	Index no.	Private Sector	Index no.	Total	Index no.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
March	1975	..	..	15.29	100.00	5.62	100.00	20.91	100.00
„	1976	..	..	15.62	102.16	5.47	97.33	21.09	100.86
„	1977	..	..	15.85	103.66	5.49	97.69	21.34	102.06
„	1978	..	..	16.45	107.59	6.31	112.28	22.76	108.85
„	1979	..	..	16.95	110.86	5.87	104.45	22.82	109.13
„	1980	..	..	17.38	113.67	5.53	98.40	22.91	109.56
„	1981	..	..	17.94	117.33	5.63	100.18	23.57	112.72
June,	1982	..	..	18.62	121.78	6.28	111.74	24.90	119.08

¹ It includes all Public Sector establishments and non-agricultural establishments employing more than 10 persons.

5.12. The table indicates that during the entire period 1975—82 the growth of employment in the organised sector was of the order of 19 per cent. However, it is also observed that during the period 1980—82 which also covers first two years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, comparatively better performance was observed. In these years the growth of employment has been almost the same i. e. about 9 per cent which was recorded in the preceding five year period, between 1975 and 80. In these two years i. e. 1980—82, the growth of employment in the private sector was 13 per cent as against 8 per cent in the public sector.

5.13. During the entire period of 1975—82

average yearly additions were of about 57 thousands. It is apparent that this increase in the organised sector employment falls far short of the rise in the labour force. In the all India context it is observed that this State's share in the organised sector employment has been decreasing year after year. In 1967 this State's share was 10.44 per cent which declined to 10.25 per cent in the year 1981. For a developing economy as of this State this trend would be disadvantageous and consequently calls for initiating remedial policy-measures.

5.14. Inter-sectoral growth of employment may be seen in the following table.

TABLE 6—Sectorwise growth of employment (Number of workers as in March)

(In lakhs)

Industry/Division	Year				Percentage change during 1979—82
	1979	1980	1981	1982	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing.	0.58 (2.55)	0.59 (2.58)	0.62 (2.64)	0.65 (2.61)	(+)12.07
2. Mining and Quarrying ..	0.05 (0.22)	0.05 (0.22)	0.05 (0.21)	0.06 (0.24)	(+)20.00
3. Manufacturing	4.78 (21.02)	4.41 (19.28)	4.53 (19.28)	5.32 (21.36)	(+)11.30
4. Construction	1.47 (6.46)	1.49 (6.52)	1.53 (6.51)	1.58 (6.34)	(+)7.48
5. Electricity, Gas and water ..	0.86 (3.78)	0.88 (3.85)	0.89 (3.79)	0.91 (3.65)	(+)5.81
6. Whole sale and Retail trade and Restaurant and Hotel.	0.25 (1.10)	0.24 (1.05)	0.26 (1.10)	0.27 (1.08)	(+)8.00
7. Transport, Storage and communication	3.21 (14.12)	3.28 (14.34)	3.36 (14.30)	3.34 (13.41)	(+)4.05
8. Financing, Insurance and Real Estate and Business Services	0.70 (3.08)	0.77 (3.36)	0.81 (3.45)	0.89 (3.57)	(+)27.14
9. Community, Social and Personnel Services.	10.84 (47.67)	11.16 (48.80)	11.45 (48.72)	11.89 (47.74)	(+)9.69
Total ..	22.74 (100.00)	22.87 (100.00)	23.50 (100.00)	24.91 (100.00)	(+)9.54

N. B.—Figures in brackets represent the percentages.

Source : EMI data.

5.15. Table indicates that in the year 1982 the industry division of Community, Social and Personnel Services accounted for the major share (47.74 per cent) of workers employed in the organised sector employment. The other important groups were Manufacturing (21 per cent) and Transport, Storage and Communication (13 per cent). However, as regards growth of employment during the period 1979—82 the industry group of Financing, Insurance, Real Estate etc. improved its level of employment by more than 27 per cent; in Mining and Quarrying, the rise was of 20 per cent and in the manufacturing sector there was an increase of more than 11 per cent. In other sectors growth rates during the four years were between 4 and 12 per cent.

Unemployment Situation

5.16. Unemployment increased in the decade 1971—81. Since 1971, there has been a 3.8 time rise in the size of registrants i. e. from 4.25 lakhs to 16.15 lakhs. The following table shows increase in the number of job seekers since the beginning of Sixth Plan :

Table 7: Growth in the number of job seekers according to live register.

Year	Number of registrants (In lakhs)
1980	13.75
1981	14.27
1982	16.15

5.17. The rising trend in unemployment clearly indicates that at the current level of economic activity demand for the labour has been short of supply.

5.18. National Sample Survey results of the 32nd round also indicate that 2.77 per cent of the total labour force remain wholly unemployed, i. e. this percentage of labour force did

not get employment during the entire reference week. Besides, there are also persons who, although, working also seek work; may be for one or more days during a week. Including the time intensity unemployment of all these persons, (i. e. daily status basis) the total intensity of unemployment according to the NSS 32nd round was 4.33 per cent.

5.19. On the basis of results of the earlier 27th round (1972-73) it was estimated that 3.75 per cent of the labour force in the age group 15—59 years were unemployed on daily status basis. Taking into account the annual proportional rise between the intervening period of two rounds, it is assumed that the unemployment rate at the beginning of 1984-85 would be 5.14 per cent. This includes an estimated 3.72 per cent for wholly unemployed persons. In terms of absolute numbers the estimates of unemployment for March, 1984 in the age group 15—59 years works out as under.

Table 8: Estimates of Unemployment in the age group 15—59.

Assumption	(as on March, 1984)	
	Unemploy- ment as percentage of labour force	Unem- ployment in lakh person years
1. Weekly status	3.72	13.83
2. Daily status	5.14	18.32

5.20. These estimates may be said to be on the lower side because the estimated level of job generation in the past has been generally lower than the additions to the labour force. Rise in unemployment is also, due to the fact that the investment actually made during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period has been inadequate as compared to the minimum requirement of the State.

5.21. The estimated disaggregation of rates of labour force in the age group 15—59 years is presented in the following table—

Table 9—Percentage distribution of labour force in the age group 15—59 years.

Area	Workers	Unemploy- ed*
1. Rural	97.31	2.69
2. Urban	91.67	8.33
3. State	96.28	3.72

*These estimates exclude inadequately employed persons.

5.22. Accordingly, the number of working population, unemployed persons and the total labour force during the Annual Plan period (1984-85) would be as given in the following table—

Table 10—Estimated number of workers unemployed persons at the beginning of the Annual Plan 1984-85 i. e. March 1984.

Area	workers	Unem- ployed*	Labour force
1. Rural	295.44	8.18	303.62
2. Urban	62.20	5.65	67.85
3. State	357.64	13.83	371.47

*Excluding inadequately employed persons.

Education Manpower

5.23. Educational break-up of job seekers as available from Live Register 1982 reveals that educated registrants i. e. matriculates and above accounted for above 62 per cent of the total job seekers. Matriculates and Intermediates alone accounted for about 70 per cent of the educated unemployed, while the proportion of graduates and above with general education was 23 per cent. The remaining 7 per cent share was of technical and professional categories. The following break-up may be seen in this regard :

TABLE 11—Distribution of job seekers by educational level

Category	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percentage increase(+) or decrease(-) during 1979—82	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
I ENGINEERING						
1. Graduates/Post graduates	..	1392	3073	825	645	(—)53.66
		(0.17)	(0.37)	(0.09)	(0.06)	
2. Diploma holders	..	15199	15678	16110	17672	(+)16.27
		(1.81)	(1.90)	(1.67)	(1.74)	
II MEDICAL						
1. Graduates/Post graduates	..	695	657	823	724	(+)4.17
		(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.07)	

Table 11—(Concl'd.)

Category	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percentage increase (+) or de- crease (-) during 1979-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. Paramedicals	1569 (0.19)	1465 (0.18)	1532 (0.16)	1459 (0.14)	(-)7.01
III—AGRICULTURE					
Graduates and Post graduates ..	3049 (0.36)	3011 (0.36)	3437 (0.36)	5045 (0.50)	(+)65.46
IV. VETERINARY PERSONNEL					
1. Graduate/Post graduates ..	10 (Negli- gible)	10 (Negli- gible)	14 (Negli- gible)	23 (Negli- gible)	(+)130.00
2. Stockman	4 (Negligible)	1 (Negligible)	.. (Negligible)	1 (Negligible)	(+)75.00
V. TEACHERS					
	27990 (3.32)	37468 (4.56)	47511 (4.93)	44043 (4.33)	(+)57.35
VI. NON TECHNICAL GRADUATES/POST GRADUATES.					
	188794 (22.44)	181972 (22.04)	206624 (21.45)	234201 (23.06)	(+)24.05
VII. HIGH SCHOOL					
	275986 (32.81)	266596 (32.29)	306858 (31.86)	316893 (31.20)	(+)14.82
VIII. INTERMEDIATES					
	326528 (38.82)	315516 (38.22)	379383 (39.39)	395077 (38.90)	(+)20.99
Total					
	8412.16 (100.00)	825627 (100.00)	963117 (100.00)	1015783 (100.00)	(+)20.75

N. B.—Bracketed figures denote percentage distribution.

5.24. It is significant to note that educated non technical registrants have an overwhelming majority, as much as 93 per cent. However growth of unemployment among technical categories has also been observed which demands attention.

5.25. In the 32nd round of the NSS, edu-

cational data were also collected. These indicate that among wholly unemployed persons share of illiterates and those educated below high school was 74.11 per cent. Higher secondary group constituted 16.82 per cent. Rural and Urban disaggregation of wholly unemployed persons is given in table 12.

TABLE 12—*Educational break-up of unemployed persons**

(Percentage)

Educational level	Wholly unemployed		
	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Illiterates	49.38	15.16	40.78
2. Primary	17.97	23.99	19.49
3. Middle	11.48	20.88	13.84
4. Secondary	15.30	21.34	16.82
5. Graduates and above	5.87	18.63	9.07
6. Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Excluding inadequately employed persons.

5.26. The above table shows that the problem of educated unemployed in all categories is more acute in urban areas. Efforts are, therefore, being made to attract the educated unemployed to set up their own small industrial units with the assistance of institutional finance. District Industries Centres are also trying to assist such entrepreneurs in setting up projects and for getting banking facilities. District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils, it is hoped will play a role in promoting self-employment. The central sector scheme of providing financial assistance to the educated unemployed to the extent of Rs. 25000 will also go a long way in removing educated unemployment.

Female Employment

5.27. According to the 32nd round of NSS female working force participation rate was about 24 per cent in the age group 15—59. Although women are significant contributors to the working force in farm operations and household occupations, they are not always recognised as workers. It is revealed that 83 per cent of female workers were self-employed in rural areas out of which 73 per cent were self-employed in agriculture sector and

10 per cent in non-agricultural sector. About 15 per cent were employed as casual workers while salaried or wage employees were only 2 per cent.

5.28. In the urban areas about 65 per cent of the female workers were self-employed, 48 per cent in non-agricultural activities and 17 per cent in agricultural activities. Regular salaried and wage employees constituted more than 26 per cent of the female working population while casual labourers were 9 per cent.

5.29. In organised sector employment, the proportion of female workers remained almost the same (between 6 and 7 per cent) during the last six years although their number increased from 1.35 lakhs in 1976 to 1.68 lakhs in 1982. The percentage increase in the women employment has been about 24 per cent as against about 19 per cent in the total organised sector during the year 1976—82. At the national level the share of female employment in the organised sector rose to 13 per cent in 1982. There is still much scope for encouraging female employment specially in selected occupations.

Employment prospects during 1984-85

5.30. As indicated in the preceding paragraphs, backlog of unemployment and additions to the labour force during the Annual plan period would be 18.32 lakhs and 8.62 lakh person years, respectively. Thus in all, total job requirement during the year would be of the order of 26.94 lakh person years. It is difficult to make a precise qualification 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, lead and lag factors also play an important role in generating employment. According to an earlier estimate during the Sixth Five-Year plan period, about 23 lakh person-year additional job opportunities were expected to be generated i. e. an average generation of 4.60 lakh person-year jobs in a year. However, taking into consideration the price rise since 1980, the actual job generation with the same monetary level of outlays would be somewhat less. For the year 1984-85, it is estimated that total job generation would be equivalent to 4.54 lakh person-years at 1982-83 prices.

5.31. In the State sector, it is estimated that job generation through government department would be about 7.48 lakh person-years in the construction activities which would mean an additional 1.22 lakh person-year job opportunities over the last year and about 0.89 lakh person-year new opportunities in the continuing phase for maintenance and operation. Thus 2.11 lakh person year job opportunities in all is expected to be created during the Annual plan period at 1982-83 prices. Estimates for sector-wise employment are given in the following table:

TABLE 13—Additional direct employment to be generated during 1984-85

Name of the major Sectors	Construction (in lakh person person days)	Continuing (person years)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	378.86	8396
2. Co-operation ..	0.79	1397
3. Irrigation, Flood-Control and Power	1483.88	13819
4. Industry and minerals ..	..	38048
5. Transport and Communication	97.45	3467
6. Social and community services	81.47	21354
7. Economic Services ..	..	2053
8. General Services ..	..	300
Grand Total ..	2042.45 or about 7.48 lakh person years.	88834

N B. : 1. Rough estimates on the basis of past data.
2. Departmentwise targets are awaited.

5.32. The anti-poverty programmes being executed with the assistance of the Govern-

ment of India, namely-Integrated Rural Development Programme, Special Component Plan and National Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme will go a long way in the creation of additional employment opportunities. The trading 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 the generation of additional incomes in the rural areas and reduction in under-employment. The decentralised planning process will also enable better utilization of resources for creating additional employment based on locally available resources and skills.

5.33. 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 establishing industries in backward areas. The industrial estates are being provided with better infrastructural facilities. The problems of individual industrial units are being resolved expeditiously through monthly meeting at the highest level. The increasing pace of industrialisation as well as its dispersal is showing noticeable impact on the employment situation.

5.34. 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 khandasari sugar industry are being encouraged. Side by side, improvement in the technical processes of such intermediate technologies are attempted through research encouraged and subsidised by the State Government.

5.35. The main problem which still persists is that of the low level of investment in the state's economy by the State and Central Governments and also by the private sector. It is necessary that major new industrial units are established in all parts of the state even in sub-optimal location. 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 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.

ANNEXURE

Percentage Distribution of estimated workers (person weeks) in 1977-78 in age-group 15—59 according to 32nd round of N.S.S.

(Percentage)

Category of workers	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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	12.1	9.41	12.13	43.40	48.1	43.97	17.43	12.63	16.64
Total self-employed	77.9	82.66	78.49	49.91	64.6	51.66	73.24	81.31	74.92
3. Regular salaried/wage employee—									
Agriculture	2.33	0.75	1.97	0.64	0.30	0.60	2.08	0.72	1.79
Non-Agriculture	5.69	1.56	4.77	39.21	25.2	37.63	10.65	3.39	9.13
Total Regular Salaried	8.02	2.31	6.74	39.85	26.22	38.23	2.73	4.11	10.92

<i>Casual labour in public works</i>	0.46	0.14	0.3	0.47	0.39	0.46	0.46	0.16	0.40
5. <i>Casual labour in other types of work—</i>									
Agriculture	11.03	14.00	11.7)	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 casual labour in other types of works ..	14.08	14.84	14.25	19.73	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)

CHAPTER-VI

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

The Special Component Plan aims at providing economic and special inputs for improvement in the living standards of Scheduled Castes population. The programme is specially significant for U. P. in which as much as about 25 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population of the country resides in this State and about 21 per cent of the entire State population of 11.07 crores belong to these castes. The Special Component Plan is aimed at removing the shortcomings in the general planning process which has resulted in the comparatively well-to-do sections of the rural population depriving a disproportionate share of the benefits provided by the State. The following general objectives have been identified for providing benefits to the Scheduled Castes population under Special Component Plan :

(a) All development departments earmark specific outlays out of their devisible plan schemes for the development of the Scheduled Castes and also fix corresponding physical targets. These targets should be optimum considering the size of the plan and need of the targets groups.

(b) That at least 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes families in the State are enable to cross the poverty line in the Sixth Plan period through comprehensive and integrated family oriented programmes of economic development. The total number of Scheduled Castes families in the State is about 46 lakhs out of which about 30 lakh families were estimated to be living below poverty line at the beginning of the Sixth Plan.

(c) That the lag in the educational levels (Primary education) of Scheduled Castes children is removed in the Sixth Plan period itself.

(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 Castes families and their habitation and basties.

(e) That most vulnerable groups among Scheduled Castes, namely scavan-

gers, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities, bonded labourers and women and children are given special attention in the developmental efforts. These general objectives have been elaborated into specific objectives by the different development departments setting out physical and financial targets under different schemes in order to formulate the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and drawing up strategies to ensure that the benefits to the target groups actually flow to them :

6.2. Out of 46 lakh Scheduled Caste families in the State 43.4 per cent are cultivator (mainly small and marginal) and 42.2 per cent are agricultural labour. In this situation greater attention has been given in the Special Component Plan for development of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and forests based rural and cottage industries and asset creation in rural areas. With this view point 50 per cent of the outlay in the major programmes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) are being earmarked for the benefit of Scheduled Caste families.

6.3. The economic programme envisages that 50 per cent of Scheduled Caste families which were below poverty line at the beginning of the Sixth Plan will be enable to cross the poverty line by 1984-85. The targets and achievements for families crossing poverty line in different years of the Sixth Plan have been as below :

Year	Target	(In lakhs) Achievement
1980-81	4.14	1.57
1981-82	4.50	3.61
1982-83	4.50	4.17
1983-84	4.50	0.82

(Upto September '83)

6.4. The increasing importance being given to the Special Component Plan will be apparent from the percentage of outlays quantified

for the benefit of Scheduled Castes which form the basis of special component plan :

TABLE 1—Quantified Outlays

Year	Total Plan Outlay (Rs. crores)	Flow to Special Component Plan Quantification (Rs. crores)	Percentage of S.C. P. quantified Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	999.55	55.04	5.7
1981-82	1118.00	86.63	7.7
1982-83	1202.00*	121.06*	10.07
1983-84	1290.00	121.26	9.4

* Against this expenditure incurred was Rs. 111.64 crores

Special Central Assistance

6.5. On the basis of States Scheduled Castes population, its backwardness and the State's efforts for formulation and implementation of Special Component Plan, the Government of India also provides special central assistance (SCA) as an additive to the State Plan for the economic development of Scheduled Castes. According to the instructions of the Government of India, S. C. A. provisions are being used on the implementation of such programmes which enable Scheduled Caste families to generate additional and permanent source of income. The departments of 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 for which S. C. A. funds are being used. The availability and expenditure on S. C. A. programmes are indicated in the following table :

Year	Available	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	22.06	5.31
1981-82	28.21	25.28
1982-83	29.56	36.46
1983-84*	29.58	—
1980-85*	125.00	—

* Allocation

6.6. Following are some of the important achievements in the implementation of the Special Component Plan :

1. For the first time, the Government of India, released an additional allocation of Rs. 3.1 crores over and above the agreed allocation of Rs. 25.03 crores in 1981-82.

2. The rate of subsidy in economic development programmes for Scheduled Castes has been enhanced from 25 per cent and 33½ per cent to 50 per cent.

3. Upto 1982-83 as many as 294 Blocks were selected for integrated all-round development of Scheduled Castes and as many as 109 Blocks have been selected for development in 1983-84 making a total of 403 Blocks out of the total 492 Blocks of the State where the population of Scheduled Castes is above 20 per cent. In these Blocks following important schemes are being implemented :

(a) Construction of shops/production-cum-marketing centres.

(b) Community minor irrigation schemes.

(c) Allotment of agricultural land.

6.7. A sum of Rs. 3—5 lakhs has been allocated for each of the selected Blocks for integrated development of Scheduled Castes.

6.8. The progress in regard to the constructions of shops upto August 1983 has been as follow :

1. Shops constructed (No.)	7690
2. Wells constructed (No.)—	
(a) Boring	1814
(b) Tube-wells	205
3. Allotment of agricultural land (acre)	1006

6.9. All these schemes are being run through Uttar Pradesh Anusuchit Jati Vitta Vikas Nigam on no-profit no-loss basis.

6.10. Some of the important physical targets/achievements under special component plan during the last two years and targets for 1983-84 are given in table 2.

Table 2—Physical targets and achievements

Item	Unit	Level on April 1, 1982	1981-82	1982-83		1983-84	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. Electification of Harijan Basties ..	No.	18858	2581	2700	3834	1888	
2. Construction of Rural Houses ..	No.	36549	20211	13500	12332	5200	
3. Drinking Water Supply in Harijan Basties							
(a) By Jal Nigam ..	.. Population No.	8.33 lakh.	3.52	4.50	4.36	4.25
(b) By Rural Development Department Wells	No.	43235	4080	4200	3192	1364	
Hand pumps	No.	4530	782	780	2503	500	
Diggies	No.	2193	672	433	498	..	
4. Establishment of sub-health centres in Harijan Basties	No.	250	260	315	81	125	
5. Link roads correction Harijan Basties	Km.	1035	544	397	503	264	
6. Families benefited to cross the poverty line—Scheduled Castes							
(a) Through (IRD)	Lakh No.	..	3.61	2.70	2.36	2.70	
(b) Through other Schemes ..	Lakh No.	..	..	1.80	1.81	1.80
Total (6)	3.61	4.50	4.17	4.50

U. P. Scheduled Caste Development Corporation

6.11. This Corporation is playing a very significant role to enable to Scheduled Castes families to cross the poverty line. This Corporation has been suitably strengthened and

District Development Officer (Harijan Kalyan) has been appointed as ex-officer District Manager of the Corporation. The scheme of providing margin money loan and subsidy is mainly implemented by the Corporation for poverty eradication of Scheduled Castes families. Yearwise progress is given in table 3.

Table 3—Targets and achievements—U. P. S. C.D. C.

Year	Target	No. of families benefited	Margin money loan and subsidy		
			Margin Money	Subsidy	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1980-81	30092	30011	122.00	64.00	186.00
1981-82	81576	88899	428.00	399.00	827.00
1982-83	90000	111169	170.14	951.00	1124.47
1983-84	9000	33917*	21.46	458.90	480.36

*September 1983.

6.12. Under the subsidy and Margin Money Scheme of the Corporation the programmes of economic development are taken up for the Scheduled Caste people living below poverty line. The bankable schemes costing upto Rs. 20,000 in which cost of non-recurring items does not exceed Rs. 12,000 are financed by the Corporation with subsidy and margin money, 50 per cent subsidy is given in the schemes costing upto Rs. 6,000 and in the schemes beyond that amount the margin money loan at the rate of 4 per cent p.a. is given along with bank loan.

6.13. It is proposed to uplift 90,000 Scheduled Castes families living below poverty line in the State during 1984-85. The present policy of the State is to enable DRD's for fulfilling their targets first in rural areas. The State Government has therefore, decided that the corporation should not take up the work of giving 50 per cent subsidy in bankable schemes in rural areas till the target of DRDA's is achieved. The DRDA will provide 50 per cent subsidy to the Scheduled Castes poorers from their funds and the supplementary subsidy of 25 per cent and 16.2/3 per cent as the case may be will be made available to DRDA's by the Corporation in non-selected blocks and in the selected blocks the supplementary subsidy would be given out of funds allotted to selected blocks. In the light of change in Government Policy the corporation will now benefit 90,000 families mostly living in urban areas.

Proposals for 1984-85

6.14. About 15 lakhs Scheduled Castes families are targeted to be raised above the poverty line during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Against this 9.35 lakhs families were benefited by the end of 1982-83. The target for 1983-84 is to raise 4.50 lakh Scheduled Castes families which is expected to be achieved. Thus, about 13 lakhs families will have been raised above the poverty line by 1983-84. Considering the tempo of development generated so far the target for 1984-85 will not be less than that of the current year. The target for 1984-85 to benefit 4.50 lakhs families is proposed.

6.15. The quantified outlays from State plan has been about 9.4 per cent of the total annual plan outlay during the current years. This percentage will be maintained in 1984-85 also.

6.16. As regards Special Central assistance the total assistance received from Government of India during Sixth Plan is Rs. 125 crores. Against this Government of India released about 79.83 crores of S. C. A. upto 1982-83. The expenditure incurred, however, was Rs. 65 crores only. About 30 crores of special Central assistance is expected during current financial year, making a total expenditure of Rs. 95 crores. This leaves a balance of about Rs. 30 crores for 1984-85.

CHAPTER VII

TRIBAL SUB PLAN

There are five tribes in the State viz. Tharu, Buxa, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji who got constitutional recognition in 1967 and were declared as Scheduled Tribes. According to a departmental survey conducted in 1969, the above tribes are living in 7 hill districts, namely Dehradun, Nainital, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and Paurigarhwal and in the 5 plain districts of Lakhimpur Kheri, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Bahraich and Bijnor. The total population of Scheduled Tribes in the State is about 2 lakhs which constitutes 0.2 per cent of the total population of the State. Out of the total tribal population about 80 per cent are residing in hill districts.

7.2. In order to improve the socio-economic condition of Tharus of district Lakhimpur Kheri a project was formulated as per instructions of the Planning Commission in 1974-75 and subsequently it was accepted as the Tribal Development Project (ITDP) which consists mainly of programmes relating to Agriculture, Industries, Education, Housing, Communication, Medical and Health. This project is under implementation since 1976-77. The tribal sub-plans for Gonda, which also has a sizeable population of Tharus, was approved as pocket plan by Government of India which took its final shape on 2nd October, 1980. The task of implementation of these tribal plans has been entrusted to the Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam Ltd.

7.3. The following table gives some of the basic information about ITDP Kheri and Tharu Project of Gonda :

Table I—Basic Data

Item	ITDP Kheri	ITDP Gonda
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of villages in the Project area.	41	49
2. Total population of the area.	16,181	20,903
3. Population of Scheduled Tribes.	15,735	11,740

TABLE 1—(Concl'd.)

Item	ITDP Kheri	ITDP Gonda
(1)	(2)	(3)
4. Number of total households	1,671	2,751
5. Number of Tharu families	1603	1361
6. Number of Tharus families living below poverty line.	822	1,071
7. Item 6 as percent of item 5.	51	78
8. Number of Tharu families raised above poverty line so far :		
1981-82 ..	42	50
1982-83 ..	329	111
1983-84 ..	250	250
(Anticipated)		
Total ..	621	411
1984-85 ..	300	300
(Proposed)		

7.4. Strategy for Development—The strategy for improving the socio-economic conditions of Tharus mainly consists of the following :

(a) To raise the level of income of Tharus by increasing the productivity of existing holdings.

(b) To provide new avenues of gainful activities with a view to making Tharus less dependent on agriculture.

(c) To impart education to Tharu children by opening more schools and arranging non-formal education and also to arrange for adult education.

(d) To implement low cost housing and sanitation programmes on priority basis.

(e) To organise and strengthen the co-operative organisation.

(f) To adopt area development approach with a view to providing minimum basic needs viz. roads and link roads, drinking water, medical and health, rural electrification etc.

(g) To implement individual beneficiary economic programmes viz. Agriculture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Cottage and Small Industries and Tertiary Sector Programmes.

Utilization of outlays

7.5. *Kheri Project*—An outlay of Rs. 349.27 lakhs was allocated for the entire Sixth Plan period. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 81.16 lakhs was made available, out of which Rs. 17.88 lakhs was utilised. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 84.19 lakhs was spent, out of the total available amount of Rs. 98.28 lakhs during the year 1981-82. An amount of

TABLE 2—Quantification of Outlays—Kheri Project.

(Rupees in lakh)

Department	Quantification for 1982-83	Expenditure upto 31st March, 1983	Quantification for 1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agriculture ..	0.31	0.11	0.60
2. Horticulture ..	1.75	..	0.5
3. Soil Conservation	1.42	..	..
4. Irrigation ..	6.00	3.22	6.00
5. Animal Husbandry.	6.68	..	1.60
6. I. R. D. ..	3.00	..	9.02
7. Forestry ..	0.18	..	..
8. Industry ..	4.00	..	2.00
9. Housing ..	2.00	..	..
10. Social Forestry	5.00	..	5.00
11. Co-operative ..	0.69	..	1.41
12. Education ..	..	..	1.50
13. Electricity ..	8.00	5.40	6.00
14. Road ..	25.00	..	16.00
15. Medical ..	2.00	..	3.00
16. Fisheries ..	..	..	0.85
17. Jal Nigam ..	..	..	2.00
18) NREP ..	..	..	3.00
Total ..	60.03	18.73	58.33

Rs. 28.30 lakhs was spent during the year 1982-83, out of the total available amount of Rs. 33.35 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 69.91 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year 1983-84.

7.6. *Special Central Assistance*—During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 15.64 lakhs was made available, out of which Rs. 5.10 lakhs were spent. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 20.54 lakhs was made available during the year 1981-82 and the whole amount was utilised, while Rs. 11.00 lakhs were available during the year 1982-83 and the entire money was spent. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year 1983-84.

7.7. *Quantification of outlay from State Plan for Kheri Project*—During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 60.03 lakhs was quantified from State Plan Outlays for Kheri Project to be spent by various departments. As adequate provision could not timely be made in the budget, only an amount of Rs. 8.73 lakhs could be spent. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 58.33 lakhs would be spent during the year 1983-84. The following table gives a brief picture of the quantified amount sector-wise:

7.8. *Gonda Project*—An outlay of Rs. 213, 65 lakhs was allocated for the entire plan period of 1980-85 for Gonda Project. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 12.67 lakhs was made available out of which Rs. 10.91 lakhs was utilised. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 12.04 lakhs was made available during the year 1981-82, out of which Rs. 10.47 lakhs were spent. An amount of Rs. 18.24 lakhs was spent during the year 1982-83, out of the total available amount of Rs. 16.75 lakhs which includes transferred amount of Rs. 6.61 lakhs from Kheri Project. An amount of Rs. 43.32 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year 1983-84.

7.9. *Special Central Assistance*—During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 3.62 lakhs was made available, out of which Rs. 3.12 lakhs were spent in Gonda Project. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 3.13 lakhs was spent during the year 1981-82 which was available. During the year 1982-83 the available amount of Rs. 2.31 lakhs was fully utilised. A sum of Rs. 3.29 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year 1983-84.

7.10. *Quantification of outlays from State Plan outlay for Gonda Project*—During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 27.48 lakhs was quantified from State plan outlays by the

various departments, out of which Rs. 7.89 lakhs could be spent as adequate provision could not be made in District Plan. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 37.90 lakhs was quantified by respective departments for the year 1983-84, which is likely to be spent :

TABLE 3—Quantification of outlays-Gonda District.
(Rupees in lakh⁸)

Sector	Quantification for 1982-83	Expenditure made upto 31st March, 1983	Quantification for 1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agriculture ..	0.16	0.05	1.30
2. Horticulture ..	1.75	0.16	0.44
3. Soil Conservation	1.42	0.35	1.85
4. Irrigation ..	..	..	0.90
5. Animal Husbandry.	2.34	..	1.42
6. I.R.D. ..	3.00	..	9.23
7. Forestry ..	0.12	..	..
8. Industry ..	5.00	..	2.80
9. Housing ..	2.00	..	..
10. Soil Forestry ..	4.00	4.00	4.00
11. Co-operative ..	0.69	..	1.41
12. Education ..	3.00	3.33	1.50
13. Electricity ..	2.00	..	2.00
14. Road ..	..	..	3.00
15. Medical ..	2.00	..	3.00
16. Fisheries ..	..	..	0.85
17. Jal Nigam ..	..	..	2.00
18. NREP ..	..	..	3.00
Total ..	27.48	7.89	37.90

7.11. *Family Oriented Programme*—Before the year 1982-83 due emphasis could not be laid on family oriented programme. Hence only 42 families in Kheri Project and 50 families in Gonda were raised above the poverty line during the year 1981-82. As many as 329 families were given family oriented economic programmes during the year 1982-83, against a target of 312 families in Kheri Project. Similarly 111 families in Gonda Project were provided with the programmes of economic development against a target of 230 families in 1982-83. The target for 1983-84 is 250 families in each of the two projects. It is ex-

pected that the target will be achieved by the end of the year. The families identified for the purpose have been given programmes of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Village Cottage Industry and Tertiary Sector Programme.

Development of infrastructure

7.12. For the development of irrigation facilities in Kheri Rs. 16.25 lakhs were given to the U. P. Nal Koop Nigam, out of which Rs. 11.78 lakhs were spent and 8 big tube-wells were installed. Similarly, 31 borings were performed under community boring schemes in Kheri at a cost of Rs. 1.57 lakhs, Rs. 2.26 lakhs were spent on electrification of 8 Tharu villages, Rs. 51.90 lakhs were spent by P. W. D. over construction of road from Gaurifanta to Bearayan. Out of this amount, earth and soiling work over 24 kms. have been completed. One demonstration dairy has been established in Kheri project under the supervision of Veterinary Surgeon of the project. Three LAMPS and one project level Federation in Kheri project and three LAMPS were organised in Gonda project for meeting the needs of credit in the project area. Record operations in 31 villages of Kheri Project have also been completed.

Development of human resources

7.13. Efforts were also made for development of human resources in both the projects. 40 village artisan were trained in carpentry in Gonda project and 30 female tharus were given training in tailoring and embroidery work in the same project.

A brief outline of Tribal sub-plan 1984-85

7.14. The pace of expenditure during the first 4 years as also the outlays for 1984-85 is indicated below :

Item	₹ (Rupees in lakh)	
	ITDP Kheri	ITDP Gonda
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Outlay for Sixth Plan	349.27	213.65
2. Expenditure during—		
1980-81 ..	17.88	10.91
1981-82 ..	84.19	10.47
1982-83 ..	28.30	10.24
1983-84 (Anticipated)	108.25	74.61
Total (2) ..	238.62	106.33

(Rupees in lakh)

TABLE 4—(Concl'd.)

Item	ITDP Kheri	ITDP Gonda
(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Outlays proposed for 1984-85 :		
(i) Special Central Assistance.	11.00	5.20
(ii) Quantification from State plan.	42.65	27.85
(iii) Project Budget	23.37	34.55
(iv) Institutional finance	11.90	17.47
Total (3)	88.92	85.07

7.15. The following table gives a brief picture of sectorwise outlays of Rs. 173.99 lakhs proposed for the year 1984-85 :

TABLE 4—Outlays for 1984-85
(Rupees in lakh)

Sector	Kheri	Gonda	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agriculture ..	10.77	8.23	19.00
2. Horticulture ..	1.07	0.90	1.97
3. Minor Irrigation	4.55	6.20	10.75
4. Soil Conservation	2.75	4.15	6.90
5. Animal Husbandry	7.60	10.37	17.97
6. Soil Forestry ..	3.95	5.65	9.60
7. Fisheries ..	0.70	2.15	2.85
8. Cottage and Small Scale Industries.	4.33	5.75	0.08
9. Tertiary Sector	4.00	4.75	8.75
10. Co-operation ..	3.15	3.30	6.45
11. Adivasi Bazar	1.15	1.30	2.45
12. Roads and Communication,	14.75	4.00	18.75
13. General Education	5.60	5.35	10.95
14. Drinking Water	1.10	1.50	2.60
15. Rural Electrification.	7.00	6.75	13.75
16. Public Health and Medical.	2.10	3.20	5.30
17. Rural Housing	5.25	2.75	8.00
18. Community Building.	1.75	1.70	3.45

Sector	Kheri	Gonda	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19. Development of Human Resources.	1.15	0.92	2.07
20. Project Management and Administration.	6.20	6.15	12.35
Total	88.92	85.07	173.90

Beneficiaries

7.16. Total identified families living below the poverty line in Kheri and Gonda project areas are 822 and 1,017 respectively. It is expected that by the end of year 1983-84 say 621 families in Kheri and 411 families in Gonda project would cross the poverty line under various family oriented economic programmes. The plan for 1984-85 aims at raising the income of 300 Tharus households in Kheri project and 350 families in Gonda project as per programme indicated below :

TABLE 5—Target for 1984-85

Sector	Kheri	Gonda	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agriculture ..	100	120	220
2. Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Poultry Farming.	75	80	155
3. Cottage and Small Industry.	50	60	110
4. Tertiary Sector	45	50	95
5. Fisheries Development.	5	5	10
6. Horticulture ..	10	10	20
7. Social Forestry	15	25	40
Total	300	350	650

Quantification of outlays for 1984-85

7.17. The development departments have a major role to play in the uplift of tribal families in both the projects. A total amount of Rs. 70.50 lakhs has been quantified for both the projects, out of which Rs. 42.65 lakhs would be required in Kheri project and

Rs. 27.85 lakhs in Gonda. The department-wise break up is given below :

TABLE 5—Quantified outlays for 1984-85
(Rupees in lakh)

Department	Quantified outlays for 1984-85		
	Kheri	Gonda	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agriculture Department.	0.20	0.75	0.95
2. Soil Conservation Department.	2.75	4.15	6.90
3. Irrigation Department.	3.00	3.00	6.00
4. Social Forestry Department.	3.50	5.15	8.65
5. Animal Husbandry Department.	1.75	2.50	4.25
6. Fisheries Department.	0.50	1.00	1.50
7. Medical and Health Department.	..	..	..
8. Co-operative Department.	1.25	..	1.25
9. P. W. D. ..	13.50	..	13.50
10. Education Department.	3.00	1.50	4.50
11. Hydel Department	6.00	5.00	11.00
12. Horticulture Department.	0.20	0.30	0.50
13. Local Self Department (Jal Nigam).	..	..	..
14. Industry Department.	2.75	3.50	6.25
15. Rural Housing	4.25	1.00	5.25
Total ..	42.65	27.85	70.50

Special Central Assistance for 1984-85

7.18. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan an amount of Rs. 66.45 lakhs was allotted for both the projects under special Central assistance, out of which Rs. 44.70 lakhs were released by the Central Government. An amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs for Kheri project and Rs. 5.20 lakhs for Gonda project have been proposed for sub-plan period 1984-85. This special Central assistance has been earmarked specially for family oriented economic programmes and development of human resources.

Institutional Finance

7.19. The institutional finance including co-operative have a major role to play in the schemes to be taken up by the individual households. The institutional sources have to arrange Rs. 29.37 lakhs in both the project during the year 1984-85. Out of this, the co-operatives will take care of Rs. 11.90 lakhs and Rs. 17.48 lakhs would be arranged by the commercial banks. The role of LAMPS would be significant for arranging short term and long term medium loans for agricultural inputs and investments in animal husbandry, cottage industries, trade, transport and small business etc.

Concept of Adivasi Bazar

7.20. The marketing structure in both the project is not properly developed. Tharus are being exploited by middlemen, contractors and businessmen of the area. In order to remove the constraints it has been proposed to construct marketing centres in each project, which will also serve the growth centre of these backward regions. Articles of daily use will be supplied to the tribals on reasonable rates and adequate provision for the sale of these goods will also be made. It is also proposed to construct some shops which would be allotted to the Tharus households. An outlay of Rs. 2.46 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

Seventh Finance Commission

7.21. In terms of recommendation of Seventh Finance Commission for the upgradation of administration of tribal area of Kheri and Gonda, funds were sanctioned by Government of India for distribution of honourarium to the officials and construction of residential quarters in the project.

7.22. The following table gives an account of honourarium given to the officials so far:

Year	Amount allocated	Amount distributed	Number of official benefited
1980-81	0.25	0.25	126
1981-82	..	0.25	174
1982-83	..	0.25	175

7.23. It is requested that Government of India may kindly agree to allocate an amount of Rs. 75,000 during the year 1984-85 for the

distribution of honourarium to employees engaged in tribal welfare.

Construction of residential quarters

7.24. An amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs was allocated during the year 1979-80 to 1983-84 for

the construction of residential quarters in project area of Kheri and Gonda districts. The construction work was entrusted to Harijan and Nirbal Verg Awas Nigam Ltd. The details of utilisation of funds and residential quarters constructed so far are given as under :

TABLE 6 —Utilization of funds and construction of quarter.

Year	Amount allotted (Rs. in lakh)	Number of quarters to be constructed- Type		Amount spent (Rs. in lakh)	Physical progress- achievements Type	
		A	B		A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1979-80	1.95	3	6	2.05	3	6
1980-81	2.60	4	8	2.96	4	8
1981-82	7.15	15	17	8.25	12	12
1982-83	4.30	10	9	1.67	4	1
Total	16.00	32	40	14.83	23	27

7.25. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85 for providing more residential accommodation to employees

engaged in both the projects in tribal development work.

CHAPTER VIII

DECENTRALISED PLANNING

In 1984-85, the State enters into third year of decentralised planning process, which does not only carry development to people but it also generates development from within. Its catalytic role for people's participation creates mass awakening and leads to self-reliance and better implementation of schemes. Peoples, participation means a share in decision making by all those who are influenced and affected by the decision. Someone rightly said, "Development is not a cluster of benefits' given to the people in need but rather a process by which a populace acquires a greater mastery over its own destiny."

8.2. It is in this context that it has been emphasized from time to time to adopt area development approach in the formulation of State Plans so that conditions prevailing in different physico-geographical and economic regions may be taken fully into account and plans may be drawn up in the light of local resources, initiative, potentials and capacities. It was considered imperative to bring an acceleration in economic growth through the provision of required inputs; extension of improved techniques and building up a network of infrastructural facilities and services by looking into greater detail into aspirations and requirements of specific local areas, communities and situations to meet their diversified need for bringing down inter-regional disparities. The basic aim to implement district plan was to divert the attention from a 'back-log-cum-problem oriented concept' focussed on regions which had its political overtones to the "resource-cum-need based concept" focussed on smaller areas. Basically in district planning process the main approach is on planning from below which will provide realism and concrete content to the plan within a certain broad guideline from the State level.

8.3. The State of Uttar Pradesh took the momentous decision to usher the new era of decentralised planning in the State after a Cabinet decision on May 6, 1981. The scheme has been implemented with effect from financial year 1982-83. Before the Cabinet decision was taken a Study Group was constituted by the State Government under the

Chairmanship of Planning and Finance Minister of the State. The main aim of the group was to have a first hand information of the State of Maharashtra, which was pioneer in experimenting with the multi-level planning. The concept of district planning was introduced in Maharashtra with effect from 1972-73, as a corrective to regionalism, but it was annual plan exercised since 1974-75 that brought out the multi-level planning procedures.

8.4. The formulation of Area Development Plans require the integration and co-ordination of the activities of different sectors. This can be undertaken, at present, only at the district level. District is the lowest territorial unit at which most of the departments, have responsible officials who can work out schemes, lay down time schedules and decide upon lines to ensure proper co-ordination of activities between various departments. Moreover, in respect of most activities, system of data collection does not go below the district level. Therefore, district has been taken as a unit for formulation and implementation of multi-level planning in this State. Districts have been authorised to formulate their plan keeping in view the aspirations of the people, but strictly adhering to National and State Plan priorities.

8.5. In this State the Plan has been classified under the sectors, viz., State sector, and District sector. The programmes and schemes whose flow of benefit in district only have been classified under district sector. The formulation of District plans is the only means for ensuring efficient use of local potentials and resources as also providing firm basis for planning at the State level, therefore, the basic objectives which would serve as a general framework for determining local priorities have been formulated at the State level. The schemes classified under district sector have been finalized by the State Government in consultation with the Heads of Departments, on the basis of a careful consideration of local experiences in this behalf. The schemes under district sector mainly include programmes of agriculture and allied sectors, rural electrification, village and small scale industries, educa-

tion, tourism, sports, vocational training, medical and public health, water supply, labour welfare, social welfare and welfare relating to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes etc. The policy structure which often determines the parametres as well as quality of local action has also been laid down by the State Government. It has essentially emerged through an evolutionary empirical process of political and bureaucratic initiatives, improvisations and inter-actions.

8.6. Some of the current methods and practices in district planning are discussed below :

(a) *Resource inventory and analysis*:—The State has so far exercised only in short term operational plans and have not projected long term perspective for 15—20 years or proposed an integrated programme for 5 years. The experiment is limited to yearly exercises. In 1982-83 the State Government decided to earmark 30 per cent of its annual outlay for District Plans. The share of district plan schemes was found out to be about 30 per cent in overall plan expenditure during a few earlier years for which a quick study was made. The amount thus earmarked for District plan schemes was reallocated to various districts on a rational basis. In view of balanced development of districts, removal of inter-district disparities and the need to accelerate the process in the relatively under developed district, a formula to allocate funds in various districts was evolved giving weightage to population and other socio-economic indicators. The formula is as below :

Item	Percentage allocation
1. Total population	50
2. Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.	5
3. Number of marginal farmers and landless labourers.	10
4. Backwardness in—	
(a) Agriculture production	5
(b) Industrial production	5
(c) Roads	5
(d) Number of beds in hospitals.	5
(e) Drinking water	5
(f) Electrified villages	5

In 1983-84 the total allocation of District plan in the districts of plain area was raised by 5 per cent over the plan outlay of 1982-83. In 1983-84 it has further raised by 7 per cent. So far material resources are concerned, realistic estimation is to be made by the district authorities. District plans are at present being financed by State coffers only. Private or institutional resources are not taken into account. Undoubtedly, channelling of local resources into plan investment should be studied and carefully articulated.

(b) *Sectoral Priorities and Strategy Formulation* : In district plan schemes the first priority has been given to ongoing schemes. After the expenditure on ongoing schemes is met, 60 per cent of the balance is to be utilised for new productive schemes and 40 per cent for infrastructural works.

(c) *Communication and information flows*: In order to keep a watch over the running of the District plan schemes by the Government a system of regular flow of information from districts to headquarters has been evolved. The administrative departments have been asked to issue financial sanctions of the District sector schemes latest by April 15 with information to Finance and Planning Departments. The districts have been asked to submit bimonthly statements regarding fiscal and physical achievements of District Plans.

(d) *Manpower Planning and Employment* : One of the prime objectives of District plan is to create more and more employment. The schemes undertaken in District plans are such which aim at generating mass employment rather than mass production. Considerable emphasis has been laid down on the schemes of self-employment by including schemes of I. R. D., Special Component Plans, National Rural Employment Programme etc.

(e) *Spatial planning* : The paramount importance today is to eliminate disparities existing in various socio-economic fields. The basic objective of the District plan is to eliminate or reduce inter and intra-district disparities. The State Government have, therefore, prepared norms for some of the departmental schemes, which have restricted the district to concentrate their programme in already developed locations. The norms for building schools and hospitals and constructing roads

are mainly in the direction of reducing disparities.

(f) *Planning for target groups* : District plan schemes provide various schemes for welfare of labour, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, backward classes and programmes relating to women and children.

8.7. District planning visualises decentralisation of economic power complementary to the decentralisation of political power. In order to fulfil this aspiration functional aspect has been entrusted to two committees, viz.. (i) District Planning and Monitoring Committee and (2) District Plan Coordination and Action Committee.

(1) District Planning and Monitoring Committee : This Committee consists of following :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (1) A Member of the Council of Ministers | <i>Chairman</i> |
| (2) All Members of Parliament from the district | <i>Member</i> |
| (3) All Members of State Legislatures from the district | <i>Member</i> |
| (4) District Magistrate | <i>Member</i> |
| (5) Chief Development Officer
Additional District Magistrate
(Development)/District
Development Officer. | <i>Member-Secretary</i> |
| (6) Any district level officer can be invited according to need. | |

The main functions of this Committee are :

- (1) to finalise the plan of the district, keeping in view the guidelines issued by the State Government as well as the Plan outlays earmarked for the district.
- (2) to allocate departmental outlays between various blocks on the basis of norms prescribed by the State Government from time to time to eradicate disparities.
- (3) to review District Plan every two months.
- (4) to put up proposals for re-allocation of funds received from District Plan Coordination and Action Committee with its recommendations for approval of the Divisional Committee.

(2) District Plan Coordination and Action Committee : This Committee is constituted of following :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (1) District Magistrate | <i>Chairman</i> |
| (2) Chief Development Officer/
Additional District Magistrate
(Development)/District
Development Officer | <i>Member-Secretary</i> |
| (3) Economic Officer | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| (4) All district level officers of development departments. | <i>Member</i> |

The main functions of this Committee are :

- (1) to formulate District Plan, keeping in view the guidelines issued by State Government and the allocation of funds
- (2) to review the progress of the plan every month.
- (3) to put up proposals for re-allocation of funds.

Besides, there is a provision for an Executive Committee at the district level. This committee is chaired by the District Magistrate. Seniormost officer of development department and a representative of Lead Bank in the district are its Members. C. D. O./A. D. M. (D)/D. D. O. is its Member-Secretary. This Committee provides institutional finance for I.R.D. and other schemes assisted by institutional finance. It coordinates schemes of district and state sector.

At the divisional level a Divisional Committee has been constituted with following :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (1) A Cabinet Minister | <i>Chairman</i> |
| (2) Divisional Commissioner | <i>Deputy Chairman</i> |
| (3) All District Magistrate of the division | <i>Member</i> |
| (4) All officers of development departments at divisional level | <i>Member</i> |
| (5) Representative of Lead Bank of division | <i>Member</i> |
| (6) Joint/Deputy Development Commissioner | <i>Member-Secretary</i> |
| (7) Deputy Director Economics and Statistics | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |

The main functions of this Committee are as below :

- (1) to review and approve the District plan drawn up by District Committees.

(2) to review the progress of implementation of District Plan.

(3) to establish coordination between various departments, fix priorities and assign responsibilities to various agencies and departments for a time bound implementation of the programmes.

(4) to monitor and supervise the achievement of various departments in context of their plan targets and service capacity.

(5) to draw up appropriate credit plans for mobilising maximum amount of institutional finance for implementation of District Plans.

8.8. Administration: At present the grass-root level is manned and managed by the village level functionaries, like village development officer, panchayat sewak, cooperative supervisor, etc. in development blocks, block level officers supervise the work relating to District Plans. At district level it is the District Magistrate who is overall incharge of the programme, but day to day working is carried on by C. D. O./A. D. M. (D)/D. D. O. There are other departmental officers to help him. Economics Officer formulates the plan and monitors its working. At divisional level the plan work is supervised by Divisional Commissioner with departmental aides: At State level work relating to finalisation of the District Plan, its co-ordination and re-appropriation is entrusted to Planning Department. As in decentralised planning local initiative and needs have to play a vital role, the district level functionaries will be greatly benefited under this pattern since they will no longer wait for orders and instructions from State Headquarters. In view of this fact their responsibilities have also increased. At the same time responsibilities of Heads of Departments have not decreased in any way. They will reformulate the programme in such a manner so as to make them more useful, effective and efficacious. They will have to be more vigilant and watchful. At the Government level it is Planning Department which finalise the District Plan schemes, decides policy matters, issues necessary instructions, scrutinises proposals for re-appropriations and monitors progress.

8.9. As discussed earlier the plan exercise in the State has been bifurcated in two sectors, viz., State and District, and the procedure of allotting fund to Heads of Departments have been given up in respect of District Plans. They no more break down State targets and

outlays into district targets and outlays. District plans are formulated with the help of departmental officers by a committee at district level which is headed by a Member of the Council of Ministers. This not only raises the stature of the Committee, which at present has no statutory status, but also enables the district to have an idea of the thinking and policy of the Government on various issues and they are also able to convey to the Government the aspirations and need of the district. Thereafter, District Plans are processed at the divisional level by a Committee headed by a Cabinet Minister. Detailed discussions are held at divisional level meets. The representatives of the Planning Department also attend those discussions with a view to provide information and classification whenever necessary. On reaching State Government the District Plans are thoroughly examined, left over schemes are included with little pruning with the help of various administrative departments which carry it to State Budget. In 1982-83 Heads of Departments were made responsible to issue financial sanctions. From 1983-84, the administrative department will directly communicate to their district level officers budget grant placed at their disposal under intimation to Heads of Departments. Some of the technical sanctions about buildings for which a specification has already been approved by the Finance Department, will also not be required from the State level and the programme can be launched by the district officials deeming as sanction obtained.

8.10. In drawing up District plans attention has been focussed mainly on these aspects of development which are to be planned and implemented at the district levels. Primary functions of district planning are to generate more opportunities for employment and development, especially, for weaker section of society, harness local initiative, potentials and resources, increase in productivity of land, livestock, small and cottage industries, achieve the minimum need programmes, re-organise the existing infrastructural facilities, etc. For an achievement in this direction considerable administrative power have to be delegated to districts. At present there is inadequately in staffing pattern, especially, on technical side. The State Government in collaboration with the Planning Commission intends to induct some more staff. There is a proposal to place a team of experts with the Chief Planning Officer of the

district and create a Planning Cell. The existing staff in the district are being imparted special training of short duration in various mechanism of district planning. Plans are also to be saved from criticism of being district budget. The State Government is considering to delegate power of re-appropriation up to certain amount to the Divisional Commissioner by making suitable amendment in the Budget Manual.

8.11. The decentralised planning in the State is in its primary stage. Therefore, there are few constraints. One major constraint in the process of district planning is lack of surveys and data. Even though considerable administrative and statistical data is currently being collected at the district level in the normal course, there are a number of activities in respect of which adequate and reliable information is not available. This entails difficulty in perspective planning. Secondly, there is paucity of resources. With more than 50 per cent people living below the poverty line, the investment needed for improving their lot will be quite large, while resources of the State are limited. Third constraint is in respect of adequate trained personnel and expertise especially for new plan schemes. Fourthly, sometime narrow departmental loyalties and lack of coordination between various departments impede the progress. Fifthly, there is limited scope of new schemes as the District Plans carry with them the burden of the ongoing schemes and departmental pulls forbid chopping off of redundant or irrelevant schemes and pruning of expenditures. Re-appropriation is another constraint, for which there is a feeling that it can be solved by putting all the schemes in District Plans under one grant, like plan for Hill areas.

8.12. With myriad of tasks for fostering a better growth, it is imperative that statutory, professional and voluntary institutions of the people may be assigned important responsibilities. The Panchayat Raj Institution, Local Bodies and Co-operative Organizations are playing important role in fulfilling the aspirations of people through district planning. A size-

able chunk of resources and inputs of these bodies are channelised for many of the development programmes. The role of Panchayat Raj has been of considerable significance as it has been media to know the people's pulse. However, there is no representation of Panchayat Raj in Planning and Monitoring Committee, but they have adequate voice in the district planning process. Zila Parishads which are at present superceded, formerly played an important role in formulation and implementation of District Plans. After their revival they may again be assigned major role in district planning.

8.13. District plan contains special and sectoral programmes like I.R.D., Special Component Plan, N. R. E. P. etc. Lead Banks of the district are closely associated for their credit plans both at block and district levels. District Plans are no more combination of Block plans, but they dovetail their needs. District plan ultimately farms a part of the State plan.

8.14. It is essential that District plan schemes are properly assessed and monitored. The Committee constituted in the district under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate reviews the progress each month. The other committee headed by the Minister monitors the progress bimonthly. Assessment of the proper implementation is also made at divisional and State levels, where the progress is reviewed after every two months. Necessary formats for monitoring the progress have been issued by the Planning Department. Constant watch is kept at each level for collection, scrutiny, analysis and interpretation of the information and also ensuring guidance and diversions, if any.

8.15. Planning is a continuous process. It emerges through evolution and deep thinking. The District planning in the State is a new concept so there is teething trouble, but it is a measure for speedy progress both in economic activities and social programmes. The State Government is moving with full determination to ensure success.

CHAPTER IX
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

1. AGRICULTURE

(i) Agriculture Production

The State of Uttar Pradesh has rich natural resource endowments for agriculture production. By and large, the land fertile with vast resources of ground and surface water for irrigation. During the past years of Sixth Plan, barring the year that faced severe drought and flood, pace of agriculture production has been quite encouraging. The food-grain production of 231.08 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 was the highest ever achieved before the sixth plan. However, during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, the production of food-grains rose to 249.48, 242.94 and 263.52 lakh tonnes respectively. This is an encouraging trend.

The strategy of crop production for the sixth plan has been as under :

(a) to consolidate the gains already achieved;

(b) to extend the benefits of new technology to more farmers, cropping system and regions and to promote greater farm management efficiency through concurrent attention to cash and non-cash inputs;

(c) to promote scientific land-water use patterns based on consideration of ecology, economical energy conservation and employment generation;

(d) to safeguard interests of both producers and consumers by attending to the needs of production, consumption, marketing and distribution in an integrated manner; and

(e) to accelerate the pace of implementation of credit institutions for beneficiaries.

9.3. *Attainments in crop production and growth rate*—An annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent was envisaged for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The growth rate achieved during first three years (1980—83) of the Sixth Five-Year

Plan is 4.72 per cent in crop production as is elucidated in Table no. 1.

Table 1—Growth Rates of Foodgrains production, Area and productivity.

Period	Compound Growth rates Per cent per annum over the previous Plan		
	Production	Area	Productivity
(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)
First Plan (1951—56)	..	..	..
Second Plan 1956—61).	1.27	0.84	0.43
Third Plan (1961—66) Annual Plan 1966—69).	0.90	—0.002	0.91
Fourth Plan (1969—74).	2.23	0.76	1.44
Fifth Plan (1974—79)	4.45	0.67	3.75
Sixth Plan (1980—83)	2.54	—0.22	2.72
	4.72	1.09	3.60

9.4. The food-production target for the terminal year 1984-85 was fixed as 279.90 lakh tonnes. The achievements during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 has been of the order of 249.48, 242.94 and 263.52 lakh tonnes respectively based on the trend estimate of 214.16 lakh tonnes for the period 1977-78 to 1979-80. The target for 1983-84 has been fixed as 274.00 lakh tonnes. Though the 1983 monsoon came a little late and drought conditions on one hand and floods on the other were faced during Kharif 1983-84, it is expected that a target of 92.60 lakh tonnes kept for kharif food-grains will be achieved. Intensive steps considering local conditions were taken to augment the production. For Rabi crops, arrangements have been to ensure timely availability of inputs and other arrangements, which are conducive to agricultural production. For the terminal year the target of food production is kept as 279.90 lakh tonnes.

9.5. The item-wise trend in achievements and goals for 1984-85 are described in the following paragraphs.

9.6. *Cereals*—A target of 251 lakh tonnes of cereals is proposed for the year 1984-85 against 242.40 lakh tonnes indicated by the Planning Commission. The crop-wise break-up is as under :

Table 2—Target of cereal :

Crops	Production target— 1984-85 (in thousands tonnes)	
	As approved by Planning Commission	As proposed by State Government
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Rice	7700	6200
2. Wheat	13000	16000
3. Coarse grains—		
(a) Jowar	550	500
(b) Bajra	850	700
(c) Maize	1100	1000
(d) Other cereals	1040	700
Sub-Total :	3540	2900
Total cereals :	24240	25100

9.7. *Strategy for Cereals Production—1984-85*—The strategy to be adopted for 1984-85 is as under :

(i) expansion of area under high yielding varieties programmes;

(ii) increase in irrigated area;

(iii) increase in the use of chemical fertilizers together with its judicious and timely application;

(iv) increase in the use of plant protection measures, specially weed control in wheat (*Phalaris minor* and *Avena fatua*);

(v) adoption of recommended agronomic and other practices; and

(vi) provision of adequate crop-loans.

9.8. *High Yielding Varieties Programme*—The target of coverage under high yielding varieties programme is 105.15 lakh ha. against 108.00 lakh ha. which was fixed earlier by Planning Commission for the terminal year of

the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The crop-wise details are given below :

Table 3—Coverage and target of High yielding varieties.

Crops	Coverage target of H. Y. V. for 1984-85 (in thousand ha.)	
	As approved by Planning Commission	As proposed by State Government
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Rice	3750	3500
2. Wheat	6800	6800
3. Jowar	25	5
4. Bajra	100	85
5. Maize	125	125
Total	10800	10515

4.9. *Establishment of community nurseries of rice*—The community nurseries are raised at Government Agriculture Farms and on Tube-wells of farmers to cater to their own needs as well as of other farmers. Under this programme, subsidy @ Rs. 1,500 ha. of community nursery is provided to meet a part of the cost of inputs.

The progress of coverage is given below :

Table 4—Community Nurseries

Year	Area in ha.	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81	118	5.06
1981-82	124	7.48
1982-83	174	28.27
1983-84	241	33.60*
1984-85	300	40.00†

* Anticipated.

† Projection.

9.10. *Minikit (Rice) Demonstrations/adaptive training programme*—Minikit containing small quantities of seeds of different high yielding varieties of paddy are supplied to the farmers free of cost. The coverage and targets of Sixth Plan is given below :

Table 5—Coverage under Minikits

Year	Number of minikit demonstrations		
	Rice	Wheat	Millets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981-82	.. 5,525	..	..
1982-83	.. 1,65,490	14,600	1,489
1983-84—			
Target	.. 60,000	14,507	13,745
Anticipated achievement.	72,000	14,507	7,345
1984-85—			
Projection	.. 80,000	18,000	9,000

Wheat—Wheat seed of rust resistant varieties of wheat is supplied free of cost to the farmers.

9.11. *Training of Extension personnel*—For each crop season zaid, kharif and rabi, training in advance technology is imparted to various categories of workers at State, District, Block and down below the village levels.

9.12. *Pulses*—The target of pulses production for the terminal year of Sixth Plan (1984-85) has been fixed as 37.50 lakh tonnes over the base level production of 24.62 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 (trend estimate). The production target for 1983-84 was fixed at 32.30 lakh tonnes against the achievement of 25.27, 22.68 and 24.95 lakh tonnes for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. The projected target for 1984-85 is 28.90 lakh tonnes.

9.13. *Strategy for Pulse Production—1984-85*—The strategy proposed to be adopted for pulses production is given below :

(i) to bring additional area under :

(a) short duration varieties of urd/moong with assured irrigated water after potato, wheat and oilseeds crops during summer months;

(b) to raise urd in between planted sugarcane rows;

(ii) to introduce pulse crop in irrigated farming system;

(iii) to expand inter-cropping of arhar in soybean, bajra, cotton and groundnut under irrigated conditions;

(iv) to multiply and use improved seeds of pulses;

(v) to adopt adequate and timely plant protection measures;

(vi) to cover the pure area by use of rhizobial culture and phosphatic fertilizers;

(vii) to use improved post-harvest technology; and

(viii) to organise " pulse crop villages" in various development blocks both under rain-fed and irrigated conditions in order to promote integrated approach to production, procurement and marketing of pulse crops based on the latest available technology.

9.14. In addition to State scheme on pulses, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the development of Pulses has also been taken up.

9.15. *Oilseeds*—The production of eight cultivated oilseed crops viz. sesamum, groundnut, Soybean, rapeseed/mustard, sunflower, safflower and non-edible oilseed crops like castor and linseed is proposed to be raised to 20 lakh tonnes. So far the achievement during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 has been of the order of 16.68, 16.01 and 13.78 lakh tonnes respectively. The target for 1983-84 is 23 lakh tonnes. Keeping the achievement trend in the State, it is proposed to produce 19.10 lakh tonnes of oilseeds during 1984-85. The Intensive Oilseed Development Programme aims to bring more area under the improved technology. The strategy adopted to achieve the objective during 1984-85 is :

(i) to ensure adequate supply of improved seed;

(ii) to make available various inputs;

(iii) to organise plant protection measures on campaign basis;

(iv) to layout problem oriented demonstrations;

(v) to provide technical advice and service particularly in location problems hampering the production efforts and to find out solution;

(vi) to distribute free minikits to popularise new oilseed crops/varieties; and

(vii) to introduce pure cropping of oilseeds in larger areas.

Table 6—Oilseed coverage

(Area—'000 ha.)

Crops	Area				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Groundnut ..	191	261	305	332	350
Til (Pure) ..	46	51	50	118	120
Rape/Mustard (Pure).	408	460	415	550	700
Linseed (Pure)	64	85	90	100	120
Castor ..	Less than 500			5	6
Total Oilseeds (Pure).	709	858	860	1105	1296

9.16. *Development of Soyabean*—Emphasis is being laid to develop soybean to get into appropriate cropping pattern, utilizing current fallows and with least disturbance to other crops the areas of soybean. The predominant areas are Bundelkhand, Hills and Bhabar.

Year	(ha.) Area
1980-81	1,34,968
1981-82	1,41,196
1982-83	1,57,257
1983-84 (Anticipated)	1,81,699
1984-85 (Target)	3,00,000

9.17. *Development of dry land farming—1984-85*—The production of foodgrains rose from a level of 117.75 lakh tonnes in 1950-51 to a level of 263.52 lakh tonnes in 1982-83, registering an increase of 124 per cent. During the same period wheat production increase from 27.21 lakh tonnes to 152.86 lakh tonnes registering 470 per cent increase. The net irrigated area increased from 48.40 lakh ha. (1951-52) to 95.35 lakh ha. (1981-82). Use of new strains of cultivated varieties, chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc. also increased significantly. The vast dryland/rain-fed lands of the State constitute 77 lakh ha. They cover sufficient area under foodgrains and bulk of pulses and oilseeds as well as important crops like cotton and groundnut production comes from these areas. Unless the production of dry lands is enhanced, it is not easy to increase/stabilize production.

9.18. A Central Sector Scheme on "propagation of Water conservation/harvesting for dry land areas" has been launched since 1983-84 and it will be continued during 1984-85. The district covered are : Hamirpur, Jalaun, and Jhansi out of 19 districts covered in the country. This is separately shown under "Soil and Water Conservation".

9.19. *Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Dry Land Agriculture*—Popularisation of seed-cum-fertilizer drills, growing of improved crop varieties and application of fertilizer etc. has been sanctioned for implementation in the above cited 3 districts viz. : Hamirpur, Jalaun and Jhansi. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 1983-84 has been provided. This includes 2400 demonstrations of 0.5 ha. and 1200 number of seed-cum-fertilizer drills with inputs. Due to late sanction of the scheme, the programme could not be taken in full swing. From the next year 1984-85, the district-wise details of the scheme as sanctioned by Government of India are being worked out and the same will be implemented during 1984-85 in full in both kharif and rabi seasons.

9.20. *Seeds*—The expansion of area under quality seed of high yielding insect-pest and disease resistant varieties is of paramount importance. It is proposed to replace 15 per cent of paddy and 10 per cent of wheat seed during 1984-85, the terminal year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. During 1982-83 and 1983-84, the seed replacement rate in case of paddy and wheat has been of the order of 6 per cent

and 8 per cent for paddy and 3 per cent for wheat respectively. During 1983-84 the final figure of wheat seed replacement is yet to come from the districts.

9.21. The outlay proposed for 1984-85 under seed schemes is of the following order :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount spent
1980-81	146.49
1981-82	170.54
1982-83	227.81
1983-84	349.30
1984-85 (Outlay)	295.51

9.22. *Chemical fertilizers*—The target of fertilizer distribution during the terminal year 1984-85 is 19 lakh tonnes. The achievement during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 has been 11.51, 12.70 and 16.30 lakh tonnes respectively. During 1983-84, 6.60 lakh tonnes of chemical fertilizer has been distributed during kharif. A working target of 15 lakh tonnes has been kept for Rabi. During 1984-85, special attention will be given to the following :

(i) placement of fertilizer at appropriate depth in the soil,

(ii) fertilizer management in irrigated areas based on soil tests:

(iii) extensive use of seed-cum-fertilizer drills and seeding-spouts (chongas); and

(iv) special emphasis is on the use of balanced fertilizers in dry land areas for optimum return.

9.23. *Plant protection measures*—Large areas are affected by diseases, pests and weeds. The object of plant protection lies in :

(i) minimising the losses arising out of pests and diseases;

(ii) expanding the area under plant protection from 230 lakh hectare to 250 lakh hectare;

(iii) increase the consumption of pesticides from 1,000 tonnes to 2,000 tonnes of technical grade material;

(iv) strengthening surveillance against pests and diseases;

(v) strengthening quality control arrangements;

(vi) expanding the work of "Integrated Pest Control" and

(vii) controlling and eradicating of pests and diseases of agricultural implements including weed control in endemic areas.

9.24. The coverage of area with plant protection measures in the terminal year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is proposed to be 250 lakh ha. The achievement during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 has been the order of 188.38, 202.68 and 244.61 lakh ha. respectively. During the current year 1983-84 it is anticipated that an area of 240 lakh ha. will be treated with plant protection measures. The yearwise expenditure incurred on plant protection is given below :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure
1980-81	20.41
1981-82	32.19
1982-83	57.17
1983-84	113.30
1984-85 (Proposed Outlay)	116.83

9.25. *Crop Production Plan Outlay*—Against an outlay of Rs. 2950.00 lakhs during Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) the actual expenditure during first three years 1980—83 was 2217.27 lakhs. The outlay of the years 1983-84 is Rs. 863.00 lakhs against which it is anticipated that Rs. 912.50 lakhs would be spent. The outlay proposed for the year 1984-85 i.e. last year of the Sixth Plan is Rs. 830.00 lakhs. The development wise details of expenditure during Sixth Five-Year Plan in the background of the proposed outlay for 1984-85 is given in Annexure I.

9.26. As already mentioned it is proposed to produce 279.90 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during 1984-85. The cropwise production target together with physical programme to be under taken for achieving the contemplated targets are given in Annexure II.

(ii) Cane Development

9.27. The contribution of Uttar Pradesh, at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, has been only 25 per cent 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 not only meet full crushing requirement of the sugar industry but will also meet the raw material requirement of Khand-sari and Gur industry. It is proposed to be met mainly by increasing per hectare average yield, better recovery of sugar and stabilising the area under sugarcane. The targets by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan period have been kept as under :

Table 1—Targets and Achievements

Items of Development Unit	Projected level for 1984-85	Achieved level for 1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Sugarcane area Lak', Hectare	15.06	16.95
2. Sugarcane pro- Lakh Tonnes duction.	754.00	830.00
3. Average Yield Tonnes/ hectare	50.00	49.00
4. Sugar production Lakh Tonnes.	21.50	18.60

9.28. In order to produce the targetted 21.50 lakh tonnes of sugar by the end of Sixth Plan, the actual daily crushing capacity of sugar factories is also to be increased from the base year 1979-80 level of 1.33 lakh TCD per day to 1.746 lakh TCD per day. This gap of 0.41 lakh tonnes is proposed to be full filled by way of establishing 13 new sugar factories (1250×13=0.162 lakh tonnes) and by modernisation, rehabilitation and expansion of the existing units—0.248 lakh tonnes.

Mid term review of Sixth Plan

9.29. The level of installed crushing capacity of the sugar factories is directly linked with sugar production and consequently, the production of sugarcane. The base year level of installed crushing capacity targetted and installed capacities for the year 1980-81, 1981-

82 and 1982-83 alongwith projected levels for 1983-84 and 1984-85 are narrated as under :

Table 2—Progress of installed crushing Capacity (Lakh/TCD)

Year	Targetted level proposed	Installed level estab-lished	Short-fall
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Base year 1979-80	..	1.33	..
2. 1980-81	1.36	1.37	(+)0.01
3. 1981-82	1.43	1.38	(-)0.05
4. 1982-83	1.50	1.38	(-)0.12
5. Projected 1983-84 for.	1.70	1.43	(-)0.27 (Ant.)
6. 1984-85	1.74	..	..

9.30. The gap in installed capacity between base year and Sixth Plan targetted level, 0.41 lakh TCD is proposed to be met in the under-noted manner :

Table 3—Targets of sectorwise installed capacity (T.C.D.)

Sector	Erection of new units	Moder-nisation rehabilitation and ex-pansion	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1. Co-operative	..	16250	5,450	21700
2. State Sugar Cor-poration.	8,440	8440
3. Private	10,860	10860
Total	..	16250	24,750	41,000

9.31. In the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, new sugar factories at Belrayan, Tilhar and Mahmoodabad were commissioned through which an additional crushing capacity of 3,750 TCD was established and the programme for modernisation, rehabilitation and expansion of Bazpur (Nainital) and Sarsawa (Saharanpur) units, an addition of crushing capacity of 1,700 TCD was established.

During the year 1983-84, new units at Gajraula, Sitarganj and Semikhara are expected to be commissioned and programme for modernisation, rehabilitation and expansion of units at Anoopshahar, Bilaspur, Nadehi and Rampur are likely to be completed. Both of these programmes are expected to provide an additional capacity of 4,750 TCD.

9.32. During the year 1984-85, licences for establishing two new units at Gaddarpur (Nainital) and Ghatampur (Kanpur Dehat) were issued by Government of India. Work on establishing new units of Sampooranagar, Moorna, Pooranpur, Ghosi, Nanpara, Gaddar-

pur and Ghatampur alongwith modernisation, rehabilitation and expansion programme in Bijnor, Budaun, Belrayan and Tilhar units is proposed to be taken up. These programmes are expected to add an additional capacity of 14,890 TCD.

9.33. The level of sugarcane production, area under sugarcane and the level of productivity per hectare in the base year 1979-80, the targetted/achieved levels for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 alongwith projected levels for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 are narrated as under :

Table 4 -Progress of Cane Development

Heads of development	Unit	Achievement			Anticipated Target Achievement		
		Base year 1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. SUGARCANE PRODUCTION							
	Lakh Tones						
(1) Target ..	Do.	..	589	620	672	737	754
(2) Achievement ..	Do.	471	577	717	792	737	..
(3) Shortfall/excess	Do.	..	(-)12	(+)97	(+)75	..	..
B. SUGARCANE AREA :							
(1) Target ..	Lakh hectares	..	12.81	13.18	13.99	15.03	15.06
(2) Achievement ..	Do.	12.33	12.05	15.39	17.32	16.96	..
(3) Shortfall/Excess	Do.	..	(-)0.76	(+)2.21	(+)3.33	(+)1.93	..
C. SUGARCANE PRODUCTIVITY							
	Tonnes/hectare						
(1) Target ..	Do.	..	46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00
(2) Achievement ..	Do.	38.20	47.90	46.60	45.70	43.46	..
(3) Shortfall/excess	Do.	..	(+)1.90	(-)0.40	(-)2.30	(-)5.54	..

9.34. *Reasons for shortfall*—The above figures show that while the targets of sugarcane production have been achieved, the area under sugarcane has also increased during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 from the base year level. The productivity has, thus, a decreasing trend which may be attributed, mainly due

to the natural calamities such as drought conditions (in monsoon months), floods and waterlogging in certain areas during monsoon months. During the year 1983-84, the area under sugarcane has decreased. However, steps have been taken to maintain the level of productivity of sugarcane and its overall produc-

tion is proposed to be achieved through timely irrigation, increased level of fertilizer application, adopting better package of practices and minimising incidence of pests and diseases. These activities are proposed to be continued during the year 1984-85.

9.35. *Intra-regional disparities*—There is disparity between per hectare average yield of West, Central and East Uttar Pradesh. For this, the climate and so of the region play their own role. The main reason for better yield in West Uttar Pradesh is intensive irrigation facilities coupled with better agricultural practices and relatively labourious farmers. Both in Central and East Uttar Pradesh the average yield is poorer due to insufficient irrigation to sugarcane crop. The main irrigation system of Sharda and Gandak Canals, sometimes, do not provide irrigation during summer months, while during the rainy season, there is severe waterlogging of sugarcane fields that result in poor productivity. In order to reduce this disparity, efforts both for providing better irrigation facilities and also suitable drainage, various plans are in progress which were adopted by the State Irrigation department and Command authorities. Because of adverse climatic conditions and existence of large number of farmers with small holdings, thus reducing the retention capacity and the crushing duration of the season Central and East Uttar Pradesh is nearly a month lesser than the West Uttar Pradesh. Most of the sugar factories in these regions are uneconomic and sick. Thus, there is a need not only for increasing per hectare yield but also for modernisation and expansion of the sugar factories in Central and East Uttar Pradesh.

9.36. *Environmental protection and conservation*—The development activities of this department are confined to the improvement and economic sugarcane production. As regards this programme, the affluent waste water from sugar factories needs proper and adequate treatment so that the fertility of sugarcane fields and river water pollution be checked suitably.

9.37. *Development of Science and Technology*—In order to improve the production of sugarcane and sugar in this State, Government has provided Research, Seed Multiplication and Sugarcane Breeding stations. Sugarcane Research Council is carrying out research programmes and advocating various new techniques.

9.38. *Difficulty in availability of energy*—Working of tube-wells and pumpsets needs electrical energy, the supply of which in rural areas remain cut-off for days together. This adversely dislocates irrigation of sugarcane crop during summer months when both ratoon and plant sugarcane crop are growing. This lowers overall sugarcane production.

Programmes for 1984-85

9.39. With the basic objective of improving the productivity and thereby, overall sugarcane production in this State, the department has adopted 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. Arrangement for proper irrigation and drainage facilities.
5. Research on short and long term problems of cane development of the State in general and in particular, towards evolution, testing and multiplication of seed material.
6. Adoption of better crop protection measures.
7. Evolution and dissemination of improved package of practices through sound extension and training programmes.
8. Construction of 'Inter-village' link roads for improving cane marketing.

The above strategies are proposed to be implemented through a number of continuing schemes as mentioned in the statement GN-2.

(iii) Horticulture

9.40. The geographic and climatic conditions prevailing in the 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 schemes have been drawn up by the department to exploit to the maximum possible extent the natural 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.

Targets and outlays of Sixth Five-Year Plan

9.41. An outlay of Rs. 790 lakhs has been fixed for the horticulture development pro-

grammes during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—1985. At present the area under fruit orchards is estimated about 5.46 lakh hect. which is expected to increase by 5.75 lakh hect. at the end of 1984-85. Likewise the area under vegetables is also expected to increase from 6.83 lakh hect. to 7.31 lakh hect. at the end of Sixth Plan period. Increase in potato area is estimated to occur from 2.95 lakh hect. to 3.00 lakh hect. at the end of 1984-85. The total anticipated production of fruits, vegetables and potato are 35.22, 83.33 and 48.00 lakh tonnes, which are expected to increase further by 37.38, 89.92 and 49.00 lakh tonnes respectively at the end of Sixth Plan period.

Strategy and main programmes of Sixth Plan

9.42. 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 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.

9.43. The above strategy will be adopted for achieving 5 per cent and 8 per cent annual growth rate in fruits and vegetables respectively.

Physical and financial achievements of 1982-83

9.44. The area under fruit crops in the State at the end of 1982-83 was estimated about 5.19 lakh hect. and the production of fruits was about 33.75 lakh tonnes. Similarly the area under vegetables and potato were about 6.45 and 2.86 lakh hect. resulting the production of 78.05 and 44.90 lakh tonnes respectively at the end of the year 1982-83 and the expenditure of Rs. 262.09 lakh was incurred.

Physical and financial achievement (Anticipated) of 1983-84

9.45. In the year 1982-83 the area and production of fruits was 5.19 lakh hect. and 33.75 lakh tonnes, respectively which is expected to increase to 5.46 lakh hect. and 35.22 lakh tonnes by the end of 1983-84.

9.46. Similarly in 1982-83 the area and production of vegetables was 6.45 lakh hect. and 78.05 lakh tonnes, which is expected to increase to 6.83 lakh hect. and 83.33 lakh tonnes by the end of 1983-84. The area under potato is expected to rise from 2.86 lakh hect. to 2.95 lakh hect. in 1983-84 and the production from 44.90 lakh tonnes to 48.00 lakh tonnes. Due to decentralized plan policy 17 continuing Plan schemes have been under district sector, while 12 continuing Plan schemes under State sector. Baring this 5 new programmes as an extension part of the continuing schemes, are also proposed for 1984-85. The details of new programmes are as follows :

1. Under the scheme of horticulture development in back ward areas, existing gardens of Barabanki District will be strengthened. For this work Rs. 6.54 lakh has been earmarked.

2. Two new potato Seed Multiplication Farms will be established in Bahraich in Banda District under the scheme of Intensive Potato Development work, for which an outlay of Rs. 2.90 lakh has been allotted.

3. Under the scheme of establishment of district and block level nurseries five nurseries will be established in Mirzapur, Deoria, Moradabad, Allahabad and Etawah districts and an outlay of Rs. 12.82 lakh has been allotted for this.

4. Under the scheme of improvement of existing gardens and nurseries maintenance of collectorate compound of Jaunpur, construction of boundary wall of Companybagh of Etawah and Jawaharbagh of Mathura, and some irrigational facility works will be performed, for which an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been allotted.

5. Under the scheme of establishment and strengthening of Community Canning Centres, 5 new centres will be established one in Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Pratapgarh, Kanpur and Bijnor. Apart from this two new centre will be opened in Agra and 4 mobile training centre will be established in Mathura, Lucknow, Faizabad and Budaun districts and existing centre of Bareilly will also be strengthened.

Main programme of 1984-85

9.47. Improvement in horticulture can be brought through providing the necessary crop

production technology and to various inputs have been prepared for meeting the requirements of planting material by establishing fruit plant nurseries, vegetable and potato seed farms.

9.48. The department has established eight Government gardens, eight progeny orchards and 105 nurseries in each district of the State for the production of genuine plants. In the year 1982-83, 2.43 crore fruit and other plants have been produced at these nurseries. In the year 1983-84, 7 new nurseries are being established and 2.80 crores plants will be produced in this year to be distributed to growers in the year 1984-85 under the Tree Plantation Drive. 12 Vegetable Seed Multiplication Farms and 12 Potato Seed Multiplication Farms have been established up to 1982-83 in the plain districts of the State. In 1983-84 2,200 quintals of vegetable seed and 63,000 quintals of disease free foundation potato seed will be produced. One potato Seed Multiplication Farm and one Vegetable Seed Multiplication Farm is being established in 1983-84. There are 659 Cold Stores in the State with storage capacity of 20 lakh tonnes i.e., about 46 per cent of the total production. With a view to meet the demand of the growers 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.

9.49. 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.

9.50. 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.

9.51. Short term training is being given to housewives and other interested persons in preservation of fruit and vegetable through 83 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, 7 Food Science Centres have been established in the State.

9.52. 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.

9.53. In the current financial year 1983-84, 29 schemes are under operation in Plan side. Out of these 29 schemes, 12 schemes are under State sector and 17 schemes are under district sector. These schemes will run in 1984-85 as continuing plan schemes.

9.54. Under the various horticulture development schemes the physical targets are fixed to achieve the following levels:

TABLE 1—Achievement and Physical Target

Item	Unit	Achievement during 1981-82	Achievement during 1982-83	Anticipated achievement 1983-84	Target 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Area					
(i) Fruits	Lakh Hect.	4,938	5,19	5.46	5.75
(ii) Vegetables	"	5,960	6.45	6.83	7.31
(iii) Potato	"	2.861	2.86	2.95	3.00

Table : 1 (Concl'd.)

Item	Unit	Achievement during 1981-82	Achievement during 1982-83	Anticipated achievement 1983-84	Target 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. PRODUCTION					
(i) Fruits	Lack Tones	30.90	33.75	35.22	37.38
(ii) Vegetables	"	718.30	78.05	83.33	89.92
(iii) Potato	"	43.00	44.90	48.00	49.00

9.55. Department of Horticulture and Fruit Utilization is implementing an enthuasistic programme of Fruit Orchard development in the plains of Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Under the proposed programme long term ARC loan is being provided to the orchardists through U. P. Co-operative Land Development Bank for planting fruit orchards like mango, guava, citrus, aonla and Ber.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

9.56. 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 launched in 3 development blocks of each of the ten districts viz., Barabanki, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Mirzapur, Unnao, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Lalitpur, Sitapur and Jaunpur.

9.57. 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.

9.58. During the third phase of 1982-83 the scheme was proposed to cover three development blocks in each of the following 10 districts viz. Ballia, Ghazipur, Deoria, Basti, Allahabad, Mathura, Agra, Jalaun, Pilibhit and Hardoi.

9.59. The following programme have been taken up under the scheme.

Establishment of Nurseries—Two Nurseries have been established in Badaun and Unnao during 1980-81. The plants produced in these nurseries are being supplied to the farmers belongs to Scheduled caste 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, banana, phalsa, guava, lime etc., by the Scheduled castes. It is practical to provide 20 points of different types to 100 farmers in each of the development block where the schemes is in operation annually. Thus, the programme envisage the distribution of 2000 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 hect. under these (vegetable and spices) 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 ha. 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 per cent on the cost of various inputs, including cost of plants and seeds is being provided to small and marginal farmers.

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 (Hills)

9.60. In order to provide encouragement to the activity of orchards in the hills, a separate Directorate for fruit utilization has been created for the hill region. The Directorate undertakes various programmes aimed at increasing the cultivation and production of fruits and vegetables in the hill areas and provide extension services and inputs for the same.

9.61. In order to make genuine planting material available to the grower the Directorate has established 104 Government farms, orchards and nurseries in the different parts of the hill area at different altitudes. Quality fruit and vegetable seeds are produced in these farms under the expert technical supervision of the departmental staff for distribution to the growers, within and outside the State at reasonable price. Six potato farms have also been established in the hill area which cater to the demand of disease free potato seed of the growers of the State and outside State.

9.62. With a view to encourage the growers for planting orchards and assist them in various horticultural operations, like digging of pits, manuring, layout, selection of site etc. 146 horticulture-cum-plant protection mobile teams have already been established in hill areas. These teams besides rendering technical know-how to the grower free of cost also carry out plant protection work on various horticulture crops in the growers holdings.

9.63. At present 35 Community-canning-cum-Training Centres are already functioning in the hill areas. These centres impart training to house-wives and other interested persons on domestic methods of community canning-preservation and canning of fruits, vege-

tables etc. in a limited quantity for domestic consumption.

9.64. A great enthusiasm has been aroused among the growers of hill areas for bringing additional areas under horticultural crops. Consequent upon the loaning facilities extended by the Government/Department, till 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 715.034 lakhs has already been distributed as long term loan for horticulture development. Similarly the hill growers are also being given facilities of long term loan for growing mushroom in the private sector. Till 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 37.66 lakhs had been distributed to the growers and 301 mushroom production units had been established in which about 2,00,000 kgs. of mushroom is being produced per annum.

9.65. The Horticulture Experiment and Training Centre, Chaubattia (Almora) has been playing an important role in solving various horticulture problems of the growers and introducing new varieties of fruits, vegetables etc. suitable for various agro-climatic conditions. The station has been conducting several short-term and long-term experiments on insects and diseases relating to horticulture crops. To cope with the local problems of temperate and subtropical fruits and vegetables, 4—cub-research stations viz. Jeolikote (Naini Tal), Srinagar (Garhwal), Pithoragarh and Dunda (Uttar kashi) have been established.

9.66. The main objective of development of horticulture are as below :

1. Increasing area under horticultural crops;
2. Development of 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 with storage, processing and marketing facilities to ensure economic returns to the growers;
5. Reduction in the disparities of income of cultivators specially small and marginal farmers by diversification of horticultural crops for better immediate returns;

9.67. An outlay of Rs. 13.50 crores has been provided in Sixth Five-Year Plan of horticul-

ture (Hills) against this an expenditure of Rs. 344.42 lakhs was incurred during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. Further, during 1982-83. against an outlay of Rs. 275 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 219.85 lakhs incurred. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 360 lakhs has been fixed and it is expected to be utilized fully. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been proposed.

V—Extension and Farmers Training Programme

9.68. The set up of Rural Development had been created to act as an agency for integrated and comprehensive rural reconstruction and development in the State. 21 Extension Training Centres are functioning under the Rural Development Department at various places in the State to meet this objective. Beside 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 impart practical training to development workers, farmers and rural artisans, of various durations and also arrange adoptive trials, layout demonstration and carry out intensive extension activities through various units like instructional farms, dairies, poultries, workshops, consumers co-opratives and audio-visual sections alongwith various labs related to subjects included in the curriculum. These centres are also involved in the evaluation of various training and field programmes carrying out case studies and publication of such literature as may be useful for the extension workers and farmers.

9.69. Against an outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85), an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for hill has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85. Out of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan Period (1980—85) under Community Development Sector an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85 for the scheme of Training Reserve for offi-

cers (A. D. Os and B. D. Os.).

9.70. A new concept of integrated rural development and decentralised planning is being adopted as a strategy of Rural Development and it will be necessary to orient the extension workers and the officers at all levels so that they could guide the farmers and undertake systematic project formulation at the local level and the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of various projects in different stages of their execution. The capacities of the existing Training Centres will be fully exploited for this purpose. However, wherever necessary these centres will be further strengthened and equipped in a better fashion to discharge this new responsibility.

9.71. 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 of the Rural Development set-up during the Sixth Plan period. Under the Centrally Shared Scheme of SIRD there is a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs as non-recurring and Rs. 10.00 lakhs as recurring expenditure on 50:50 basis. The recurring expenditure is to be incurred @ Rs 2.00 lakhs per year over a period of five years. The Non-Recurring expenditure is to be incurred over construction of a Modern Hostel & Literary buildings etc., Purchase of Vehicles & Equipments etc. during 1983-84. The Govt. of India is supposed to provide a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for non-recurring items and Rs 1.00 lakh for recurring items like pay and establishment etc. As regards recurring expenditure Rs. 1.40 lakhs has already been provided in the budget of the State Institute of Rural Development in 1983-84. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has already been made during the year 1983-84 for meeting the Recurring and Non-Recurring expenditure on State Institute of Rural Development by the State Government.

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

Table 1—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakh)

Programme	Outlay 1980-85	Actual Expenditure			1983-84		Proposed outlay for 1984-85 expendi- ture
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Outlay	Anti- cipated	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Agriculture Sector Extension and Farmers Training.	350.00	53.84	63.26	74.91	69.00	89.31	85.00
2. Community Development Sector Training of Officers.	15.00	1.36	1.27	0.49	2.00	3.83	3.00

VI—Agricultural Marketing

9.73. In order to sustain increases in agricultural production, it is essential that a substantial part of the value of additional production flows to the cultivators. Improvements in the marketing structure for the agricultural produce have to keep pace with the plans for agricultural development. The annual plan for this sector for the year 1984-85 seeks to improve and strengthen the agricultural marketing organisation within the constraints of the State resources.

9.74. The break-up of the proposed outlay under state sector and District Sector plan for the year 1984-85 is as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Plains	Hills	Total
State Sector	11.00	3.00	14.00
District Sector	11.00	3.00	14.00
Total :	22.00	6.00	28.00

9.75. Under the State Sector plan, proposals for the construction of 41 Rural godowns at a total cost of Rs. 111.80 lakhs have been sent by the Marketing Board to Govt. of India under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which contemplates that 50 per cent of the total cost could be shared by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis. The release of first instalments of Central share as well as State share amounting to Rs. 7.57 lakhs in all, in respect of seven Rural godowns is under consideration of the State Govt. During 1984-85, the proposed second instalment of State share amounting to Rs. 4.00 lakhs would cover these seven rural godowns only. Additional outlay would therefore, be required after receipt of sanctions in respect of remaining 34 Rural godowns from Government of India. It is also proposed to strengthen the Directorate, and establish two Regional Offices of Assistant Agricultural Marketing Officers in Hill areas of Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions.

9.76. Under District Sector plan it is proposed to provide grants-in-aid to Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad for the development of economically weaker markets so as to enable them to acquire land and to construct new market yards.

9.77. The scheme-wise break-up of outlay under District and State Sector is as under :

Name of Programme	Proposed outlay (Rs.in Lakh)		
	Plains	Hills	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>District Sector</i>			
1 Scheme for grant in aid to Mandi Parishad for construction of Market Yards.	11.00	3.09	14.00
STATE SECTOR—			
<i>Continuing Schemes.</i>			
2. Strengthening of Agril. Marketing Training Centre	0.96	..	0.96
3. Strengthening of Zonal Offices of Asstt. Agril. Marketing Officers and establishment of new district offices.	1.55	..	1.55
4. Scheme for grant-in-aid to Mandi Parishad for construction of Rural Godowns under Centrally sponsored Scheme.	4.00	..	4.00
5. Maintenance of Jeep at the Headquarters of Directorate	0.30	..	0.30
NEW SCHEMES.			
6. Scheme for Strengthening of the Directorate	4.19	..	4.19
Scheme for the establishment of two Zonal Offices of Asstt. Agricultural Marketing Officers at Nainital and Pauri-garhwal.	..	3.00	3.00
Total (State Sector)	11.00	3.00	14.00
Grand Total (State & District Sector)	22.00	6.00	28.00

9.78. By the end of 1983-84 it is anticipated that the construction of 68 principal market yards and 27 sub-market yards would be completed. By the end of 1984-85 the construction of 79 Principal Markets and 47 Sub-Rural Markets and 7 Rural Godowns is proposed to be completed.

9.79. *Central Plan*—It has been indicated by Government of India that releases of Central assistance for development of markets under Centre Sector Schemes of Development of Selected Regulated Markets and Primary Rural/Wholesale Markets would be made by them directly to the Marketing yards from 1984-85 onwards. As such, it is not proposed to make any provision for this purpose under plan outlay or budget estimates for 1984-85.

9.80. A project for the development of 49 Principal Market Yards and 24 subsidiary market yards contemplating a total outlay of Rs. 26.75 crores with 45 per cent of the cost as assistance from European Economic Community, available in the shape of loan from Government of India is also under way and is

likely to be completed by December, 1984. During 1983-84 and 1984-85 the loan component is expected to be Rs. 10.91 crores and 1.18 crores respectively i.e. Rs. 12.09 crores in all.

VII—Storage and Warehousing

9.81. Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1958 under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 which was later on repealed and replaced by the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. This Corporation is a statutory body and its share are held by the U. P. Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation in equal proportion.

9.82. The main function of the Corporation is scientific storage and preservation of agricultural produce and notified commodities in order to minimise storage losses. This is being done by constructing its own-warehouses and by hiring private godowns in the State as per requirements.

9.83. *Construction Programme during Sixth Five Year Plan*—During Sixth Five Year Plan, the Corporation proposed to construct a storage capacity of 3 lakh M. T. at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.00 crores. During each year of the plan, a capacity of 80,000 M. T. was to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 180.00 lakhs. However, due to escalation in prices of construction material the cost of constructing 60,000 M. T. Capacity has now been worked out to be Rs. 240.00 lakhs. Therefore, in view of the above the yearwise details of the revised estimated cost of construction during Sixth Five Year Plan will now be as under :

Year	Capacity Proposed to be constructed (M. T.)	Estimated cost (in lakh Rs).
1980-81	60,000	180.00
1981-82	60,000	180.00
1982-83	60,000	180.00
1983-84	60,000	240.00
1984-85	60,000	240.00
Total	3,00,000	1,020.00

9.84. Since the State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs for contributing forwards the equity of the Corporation during Sixth Five Year Plan and taking into account the matching Contribution of Rs. 200.00 lakhs from the Central Warehousing Corporation also under the provisions of the Act, a gap of Rs. 620.00 lakhs will still be left which the Corporation shall endeavour to meet out partly from its own resources and partly by taking loan from institutional finance, if available.

9.85. *Achievements during 1980-81 and 1981-82*—As against the target of constructing 60,000 M. T. storage capacity each year of the VI Plan achievement during 1980-81 was 64,804 M. T. (including 3780 M.T. capacity rural godowns) and during 1981-82 63,712 M. T. (including 2520 M. T. capacity rural godowns).

9.86. However, it may be mentioned here that an amount of only Rs. 58.00 lakhs and 70.00 lakhs was respectively received by the Corporation towards its share capital from the share-holders during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the remaining funds for completing the targeted capacity were arranged by the Corporation by taking loan and from its own resources.

9.87. *Target and achievement during 1982-83*—During 1982-83 shareholders sanctioned an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs towards the equity of the Corporation whereas the Corporation completed a capacity of 12,640 M. T. at a cost of Rs. 83.83 lakhs. To mobilize the required resources for achieving the targetted programme of constructing 60,000 M. T. Capacity the Corporation had submitted a scheme to the 'NABARD' for sanctioning a loan of Rs. 2.40 crores which is still under their consideration.

9.88. *Construction programme during 1983-84*—During each year of the Sixth Plan a capacity of 60,000 M. T. was proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 180.00 lakhs but due to escalation in prices of construction material, the cost of construction has gone up considerably and the per M. T. cost of construction now comes to Rs. 400 instead of Rs. 300. Accordingly the estimated cost of constructing 60,000 M. T. has now been worked out to be Rs. 240 lakhs.

9.89. The State Government have sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs (Rs. 19.00 lakhs for plains and Rs. 6.00 lakhs for hills) for construction of warehouses during 1983-84. As per provisions of the Act, a matching contribution is expected from the Central Warehousing Corporation also. Even if Rs. 50.00 lakhs are received from both the shareholders a capacity of 12,500 M. T. could only be constructed out of it.

9.90. *Construction Programme during 1984-85*—The proposed target of constructing 60,000 M. T. capacity during the year will also entail an expenditure of Rs. 240 lakhs due to escalation in prices of the construction material.

9.91. However, the State Govt. have proposed a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs (Rs. 15 lakhs for plains and Rs. 6 lakhs for hills) only towards the equity of the Corporation during the year for construction of Warehouses and a matching contribution is expected from the Central Warehousing Corporation also under the provisions of the Act. Since the allocated funds

would hardly be sufficient to construct a capacity of 10,500 M. T., therefore, the achievement of the proposed target would much depend upon the availability of required funds in the shape of share capital from the shareholders as also on other factors mentioned above.

(viii) Sewage Utilization

9.92. The application of sewage water on land for irrigation 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.

9.93. 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.

9.94. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85 for this sector.

(ix) Agricultural Research and Education

9.95. 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 Agriculture University and Faizabad University is connected with eastern regions. The fundamental and practical research 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 Departments the economic condition is being improved by solving the Agriculture problems of farmers.

9.96. 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. In the Year 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 356.46 lakhs was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 355.00 lakhs. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 260.00 lakhs was approved against which the anticipated expenditure would be Rs. 259.17 lakhs.

9.97. An outlay of Rs. 306.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85 for this sector.

2. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

9.98. *Soil conservation under Agriculture Sector*—The agricultural statistics reveal that approximately 53.68 lakh hectares of cultivable area besides 43.96 lakh hectares of uncultivable area i.e. 97.64 lakh hectares is badly degraded and requires intensive soil and water conservation measures so as to use the land according to its capability for obtaining optimum yield on sustained basis.

9.99. *Programme*—For stream-lining soil conservation programme it had been targeted to achieve an additional coverage of 3.14 lakh hectares by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan in a phased manner over and above the base year coverage of 22.10 lakh hectares. Against this target an additional area of 1.67 lakh hectares has already been conserved under various soil and water conservation measures by 1982-83 and it is anticipated that the target of 0.58 lakh hectare fixed for 1983-84 will be fully achieved. It is proposed to adopt soil and water conservation measures over an additional area of 0.60 lakh hectares during 1984-85. Thus against the additional target of 3.14 lakh

hectares during the Sixth Five Year Plan the achievement would be 2.85 lakh hectares.

9.100. *Financial*—During the first three years of the plan period (1980—83) an amount of Rs. 2352.89 lakhs was utilized and it is estimated that during 1983-84 an additional amount of Rs. 952.07 lakh would be utilized. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 945.00 lakh has been allocated for soil conservation schemes of Agriculture Department.

9.101. *Decentralized Planning*—The Programme was decentralized for the first time during 1982-83 and efforts are being made to further stream-line the process for stimulating the formulation and implementation of the schemes in the light of local situation in the district. For this purpose during 1983-84 out of the total anticipated expenditure of Rs. 952.07 lakhs an amount of Rs. 886.36 lakhs will be in the District Sector schemes. Similarly, during 1984-85 out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 945.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 845.00 lakhs has been earmarked for District Sector schemes.

9.102. *Efforts under 20-Point Programme*—For making fullest contribution under the 20-Point Programme of the department and particularly in relation to dry farming, definite targets have been assigned to the field staff. During 1982-83, 600 micro watershed were selected for this purpose and against the assigned target of 10.36 lakh hectares, an area of 10.56 lakh hectares was actually covered under improved practices. The programme in the current year of dry farming has been further intensified by selecting 600 micro watersheds and it is estimated that the target of 6.00 lakh hectares will be fully achieved. These watersheds are coterminus with the watersheds of the soil conservation programme.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

9.103. *Soil Conservation Schemes*—Under the scheme of soil and land use survey a target of 3.00 lakh hectares area will be surveyed with an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during 1984-85. Similarly, under the schemes of remote sensing, soil survey through Satellite imagery, four units are provided and it targeted to cover 4.00 lakh hectares with an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1984-85. Thus under these two schemes as area of 7.00 lakh hectares is proposed to be surveyed, categorised and delineated with an outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakhs.

9.104. *Research, Demonstration and Training*—Under Soil Conservation Training Programme, three schemes viz. (i) Strengthening of Soil Conservation Training Centre in plains (ii) Strengthening of Soil Conservation Training Centre in hills, and (iii) Establishment of water management wing at Rehmankhera are operating in the State. During 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been proposed for these schemes and the soil conservation training shall be imparted to 660 trainees of the department.

SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEMES

9.105. *Soil and Water Conservation in Plains*—Under this scheme 45 soil conservation units are in operation in 36 districts of plains and plateau region of the State, of which 7 units are mobilised under D. P. A. P. These units are also supplementing the work under N. R. E. P. By 1982-83 an area of 1.30 lakh hectares has already been conserved and it is anticipated that a target of 36,000 hectares fixed for 1983-84 will be fully achieved. During 1984-85 it is proposed to conserve an additional area of 38,725 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 539.24 lakhs.

9.106. *Soil and Water Conservation in Hills*—At present 20 sub-divisional and 3 divisional soil conservation units are operating in the 8 districts of hill areas. The programme of soil and water conservation in hills has been re-organised to treat the area on integrated watershed treatment basis. The treatment includes the renovation of risers and terraces, levelling of fields, diversion channels for safe water disposal, development of irrigation channels, systematic construction of water storage diggins, Gadhera stream bank control afforestation, fodder and pasture development. By 1982-83 an additional area of 19,610 hectares has already been conserved since 1980-81 and it is anticipated that target of 7,000 hectares fixed for 1983-84 will be fully achieved. During 1984-85 it is proposed to conserve an area of 7,000 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 170.00 lakhs.

9.107. *Protection of Table Land and Stabilization of Ravines*—Under this scheme 3 sub-divisional units and one divisional units are operating in 3 districts viz. Agra, Etawah and Kanpur. Besides this a skeleton programme is also being implemented in Fatehpur District since 1982-83. An additional area of 7,644

hectares of ravinous land has already been reclaimed by the end of 1982-83 and it is anticipated that target of 2,225 hectares fixed for 1983-84 will be fully achieved. During 1984-85 it is proposed to cover an area of 2,225 hectares under the scheme for which financial outlay of Rs. 75.41 lakhs has been proposed.

9.108. *Reclamation of Alkaline Land*—This scheme is in operation in 35 districts of the State. The main programme under this scheme is reclamation of usar land through application of soil amendments such as Pyrites and Gypsum on the basis of actual soil tests. This scheme provides subsidy on purchase of soil amendments to the extent of 75 per cent to cultivators owning land up to 3 hectares and 50 per cent to other farmers. By the end of 1982-83 an area of 44,099 hectares usar land has already been treated with soil amendment since 1980-81 and it is anticipated that target of 15,000 hectares fixed for 1983-84 will likely to be achieved. It is proposed to treat an additional area of 15,000 hectares usar land during 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 74.46 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

9.109. *Soil Reclamation on Usar and Eroded Land and Intensive Cultivation*—Four demonstration-cum-seed multiplication farms, (one on eroded land and three on usar land) were established during 1949-50. By the end of 1982-83 an additional area of 323 hectares has already been reclaimed besides on farm development programme, construction of roads, building, etc. and it is anticipated that the target of 100 hectares fixed for 1983-84 will be fully achieved. During 1984-85 it is proposed to reclaim an additional area of 100 hectares besides undertaking on farm intensive cultivation with an outlay of Rs. 18.39 lakhs.

9.110. *Reclamation of Usar Land of Allottees*—This scheme was sanctioned as a new District Plan scheme for the districts of Lucknow, Moradabad and Etawah during 1982-83. Under the schemes an integrated programme of usar reclamation including on farm development, assured provision of irrigation and drainage besides application of soil amendments is being implemented on usar land of new allottees especially Scheduled Castes beneficiaries. During 1982-83 an area of 500 hectares has been reclaimed and it is anticipated that an additional area of 320 hectares fixed for 1983-84 will be fully achieved. It is proposed to reclaim an additional area of 300 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs during 1984-85.

9.111. *Reclamation of Usar Land in Fatehpur District*—A separate scheme of usar reclamation has been sanctioned as new district plan scheme for Fatehpur District during 1982-83 and 129 hectares of land have been reclaimed. It is anticipated that a target of reclamation of 75 hectares of usar land fixed for 1983-84 will be fully achieved. It is proposed to reclaim 50 hectares usar land during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

9.112. *Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchment of Flood Prone Rivers of Indogangetic Basin*—Under this scheme projects for following catchment have been included :

- (a) Project for Gomti Catchment.
- (b) Project for Sone Catchment.
- (c) Project for Upper Jamuna.
- (d) Project for Upper Ganga.

The scheme is being implemented with the objective of mitigating the intensity and suddenness of the floods by integrated watershed management in the catchment area of these rivers.

9.113. *Project for Gomti Catchment*—Under this scheme an area of 18647 hectares has been treated by various soil and water conservation measures during 1981-82 and 1982-83. It is proposed to treat 9600 hectares during 1983-84 with an outlay of Rs. 176.00 lakhs. During 1984-85 there is a programme of treating 9600 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

9.114. *Project for Sone Catchment*—The scheme was sanctioned by Government of India during 1982-83. During 1983-84 Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 39.00 lakhs for treatment of 2408 hectares. It is proposed to launch the scheme during the year.

9.115. *Project for Upper Ganga and Upper Jamuna Catchment*—The schemes for Upper Jamuna and Upper Ganga Catchment are likely to be sanctioned during 1983-84. The Government of India have indicated an outlay of about Rs. 9.75 lakhs for each project. It is proposed to treat 300 hectares during 1983-84, and 400 hectares during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs under each project.

9.116. *Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchment of river valley*

Project—Under this project following two schemes are in operation in this State:

(a) River Valley Project, Matatila.

(b) River Valley Project, Ram Ganga.

9.117. *River Valley Project, Matatila*—This scheme is in operation in the catchment of River Valley Project, Matatila in Lalitpur district since 1977-78. Under this scheme an area of 7561 hectares has so far been treated by different soil conservation measure from 1978-79 to 1982-83. It is proposed to treat an area of 2000 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 27.02 lakhs during 1983-84. During Annual Plan 1984-85 a target of treating 2000 hectares with an Outlay of Rs. 33.50 lakhs.

9.118. *River Valley Project Ramganga*—The scheme is in operation in the catchment area of Ramganga to reduce the flow of silt to the catchment of Kalagarh Dam since 1980-81. Under this scheme an area of 1029 hectares has been treated upto 1982-83 and it is proposed to treat 350 hectares during 1983-84 with an outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs. During 1984-85 an area of 350 hectares is proposed to be treated with an outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

9.119. *Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Pilot Project for Propagation of Water Conservation/ Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming Areas*—The Government of India have sponsored this Pilot Project in three districts viz. Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur districts of U. P. with an outlay of Rs. 25.26 lakhs (Rs. 8.42 lakhs for each district). The scheme envisages development and testing of water harvesting technology in dry farming areas for better and sustained production. There is a target of 675 hect. area of treatment during 1983-84. It is proposed to continue the project during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs. 25.26 lakhs for treating 675 hectares.

Soil Conservation measures under Forest Sector

9.120. The 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. The brief description of these schemes is as under.

9.121. *Reclamation/Afforestation of Ravines*—The total ravines area in the catch-

ment 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 lakh 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. Upto the end of 1979-80 Afforestation over 50,762 hectares in these ravines areas were completed at a cost of Rs. 382.36 lakhs. Proposals and achievements for Sixth Five-Year Plan are as under:

TABLE 1—*Programmes and Achievements*

Year	Physical afforestation (ha.)	Financial (Rs. in Lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81 (Actual)	3060	44.00
1981-82 (Actual)	900	31.97
1982-83 (Actual)	1093	29.44
1983-84 (Anticipated)	900	21.00
1984-85 (Proposed)	900	23.00
1980-85 (Target)	15,900	312.00

9.122. *Soil and Water Conservation Works in Civil and Soyam Forests*—There are about 8014 sq. km. of Civil and Soyam and 2368 sq. km. Panchayati Forests in the hill region of U. P. which have been subjected to unregulated feelings, 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. 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 hectare is proposed to be 1000, as it is being

done from 1980-81 onwards. The actual achievement up to 1979-80 targets for Sixth Five-Year Plan, actual achievement for 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and anticipated for 1983-84 and proposals for 1984-85 are as under :

TABLE 2—Achievement—Civil and Soyam Forests

Item	Unit	Actual up to 1979-80	Proposed targets 1980-85	Actual 1980-81	Actual 1981-82	Actual 1982-83	Anticipated 1983-84	Proposed 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Financial	(Rs. in lakh)	581.57	1255.00	182.76	218.73	337.97	425.00	550.00
PHYSICAL :								
1. Survey and Demarcation.	(ha.)	83,461	50,000	10,210	9526	7497	10,000	7500
2. Afforestation/Pasture development.	(ha.)	44,386	37,500	7772	7640	7648	5000	5000
3. Treatment of Agricultural land.	(ha.)	49	50	..	19	..	..	..
4. Plantation of fruit trees	(ha.)	110	210	2	29	..	25	32
5. Minor Engineering works.	Nos.	2615	Worth Rs.138.00 lakhs.	1012	797	1489	2200	2250
6. Conversion of low density forest into normal density forests :								
(a) Civil Soyam Panchayati forests.	(ha.)	..	..	..	..	1701	6500	6500
(b) Plantation areas (planted before 1980-81.)	(p.)	..	..	..	..	..	2500	3075

9.123. *River Valley Project in the Catchment of Ram Ganga (Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100 per cent)*—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. The actual achievements up to 1979-80, proposals for 1980—85, actual during 1980-81, 1981-82,

1982-83, anticipated achievement during 1983-84 and proposals for 1984-85 are as under :

TABLE 3—Achievement in the Catchment of Ramganga

Item	Unit	Actual upto 1979-80	Proposed 1980-85	Actual 1980-81	Actual 1981-82	Actual 1982-83	Anticipated 1983-84	Target 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Financial	(Rs. in lakhs).	428.00	384.00	64.00	61.64	64.94	72.00	84.00
II. PHYSICAL :								
(i) Afforestation/Pasture development.	(ha.)	26,832	9500	3499	2032	2010	961	1048
(ii) Treatment of Agricultural land.	do.	1545	1500	2	..	..	..	..
(iii) Plantation of fruit tree	do.	967	250	50	..	..	..	..
(iv) Minor Engineering works.	Nos.	7140	1500	127	201	75	80	205

9.124. *Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in the Himalyan Region* (Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100 per cent)—This is another Central Sector Scheme of Soil Conservation in the hills of this State. The scheme was started in 1978-79. The actual achievements upto 1979-80, proposals for 1980-85, actual achievement during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, anticipated achievement during 1983-84 and proposals for 1984-85 are as under :

TABLE 4—Achievement in the Himalayan Regions

Item	Unit	Actual up to 1979-80	Proposed 1980-85	Actual 1980-81	Actual 1981-82	Actual 1982-83	Anticipated 1983-84	Target 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Financial	(Rs. in lakhs)	134.66	1006.00	145.52	200.16	160.00	160.00	217.00
II. PHYSICAL :								
1. Afforestation	.. (ha.)	4701	16,000	6401	6680	5702	3260	3500
2. Development of pastures	(ha.)	3110	20,000					
3. Treatment of Agriculture land.	(do.)	38	2500	53	33	..	..	..
4. Distribution of seedlings to farmers.	(Lakh no.)	32.00	200.00	32.00	17.60	8.00	8.00	8.00
5. Soil Conservation survey.	(Sq.km.)	10,316	25,000	5185	5001	5147	5000	5000
6. Engineering works construction of structures.	Nos.	748	1,800	1,185	2,077	630	200	350
7. Density improvement in old plantation areas.	(ha.)	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000

9.125. *River Valley Project in the Catchment of Matatila* (Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100 per cent)—Matatila Dam Project is located in Lalitpur district of Bundelkhand region on river Betwa. The total catchment area of the reservoir is 20,720 sq. km. out of which 1,295 sq. km. is under the control of Forest Department, U. P. which is implementing Soil conser-

vation works in that area: Outside the Forest Area Agriculture Department is also doing Soil conservation works. The achievements upto 1979-80, proposals for 1980—85, actual achievement during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, anticipated achievement during 1983-84 and proposals for 1984-85 are as under:

TABLE 5—Achievement in the Catchment of Matatila

Item	Unit	Actual upto 1979-80	Proposed 1980-85	Actual 1980-81	Actual 1981-82	Actual 1982-83	Anticipated 1983-84	Target 1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. FINANCIAL ..	(Rs. in lakhs.)	64.6+	48.00	11.00	8.95	9.93	11.00	13.00
II. PHYSICAL—								
1. Afforestation	(ha.)	1,060	1,000	100	50	114	200	300
2. Fencing and development of pastures.	(ha.)	1,070	1,000	400	400	305	100	..
3. Bunding of Agricultural lands.	(h .)	855	100	..	..	..	..	..
4. Minor Engineering ..	Nos.	907	200	88	88	123	120	50

9.126. *Watershed Management in the Catchment of Flood Prone River of Indo-Gangetic Basin* (Upper Ganga and Yamuna above Tajewala in Hill and Sone in Plains)—This scheme is being implemented in the hills from March,

1982. In plains, it is proposed to be implemented from current financial year i.e. 1983-84. The anticipated achievement for 1983-84 and proposed targets for 1984-85 are as under:

TABLE 6—Achievement—Watershed Management

Item	Unit	1983-84			1984-85			target
		Anticipated achievement			Proposed			
(1)	(2)	Hill	Plain	Total	Hill	Plain	Total	(8)
1. Survey	(ha.)	20000	5000	25,000	15000	3500	18500	
2. Plantation	(ha.)	1455	440	1455	1350	440	1790	
3. Pasture development	(ha.)	300	250	550	1600	150	1750	
4. Minor Engineering works	Nos.	195	260	455	400	150	550	
5. Road side Plantation	(Row km.)	10	..	10	15	..	15	
6. Nursery Establishment	Nos.	..	3	3	..	..	..
7. Financial	(Rs. in lakh).	110.00	18.80	128.80	118.00	41.00	159.00	

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

9.127. An outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs for Animal Husbandry Sector has been provided during Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) out of which Rs. 750 lakhs have been earmarked for the programmes in Hill region. The outlay provided for the first four years and proposed for the Fifth Year is as follow :

TABLE 1—Outlays for Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Year	Plain	Hill	Total	Pro- gressive total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	196.00	109.00	305.00	305.00
1981-82	191.00	125.00	316.00	621.00
1982-83	570.69	150.00	720.69	1341.69
1983-84	718.00	210.00	928.00	2269.69
1984-85	550.00	250.00	800.00	3069.69

Thus it would be evident that the anticipated expenditure for the Sixth Five-Year Plan would be about 1½ times more than earmarked.

9.128. During 1984-85 capital works (construction) to the tune of 103.80 lakhs have been indicated out of the total outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs. Since the inception of decentralization process a great awareness is evident in various development programmes of animal husbandry sector with particular emphasis on veterinary health services and the breeding of livestock through the application of the sophisticated technique of deep frozen semen technology.

9.129. *Objectives*—The broad objectives, strategy and approach for animal husbandry programme are to increase production of live-stock products by extension of the animal husbandry services viz. veterinary health, breeding and improvements in the breed through cross-breeding programme, to provide improved variety of fodder for the upkeep of health of livestock, the development of poultry programmes in the State, to ameliorate the problems of economically weaker section of the society as included in the 20-point programme and to give particular emphasis on the programmes for giving benefits to the Scheduled Caste and Tribal people.

9.130. To augment the production of the milch cattle, cross-breeding programme by maximum utilization of the available potential has been given top priority and the efforts made to achieve the target are reflected in the following :

TABLE 2—Production of Milch Cattle

Year	Sixth Plan target (Lakh)	Number of Insemination with semen	Exotic Progeny born
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	6.33	461803	123208
1981-82	6.36	550305	140466
1982-83	8.00	647862	173976
1983-84	8.00	344516 (Upto Sept.)	99,455 (Upto Sept.)

9.131. The following table denotes the production level of various livestock products.

TABLE 3—Production level of livestock

Livestock Production	Base Year	Sixth Plan target	Level of production				
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Milk ('000 tonnes)	5494	6880	5721	5953	6203	6468	6820
Eggs (Million)	295	257	302	314	328	342	382
Wool (Lakh Kgs.)	15.81	21.83	17.34	18.92	19.44	20.97	21.83

9.132. *Level of Service*—The level of service likely to be achieved at the end of 1983-84 and those anticipated at the end of 1984-85 would be as follows:

TABLE 4—*Target and Achievement—Veterinary and Health*

Veterinary and health	Base year	Target Sixth plan	Achievements				
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Anticipated)	1984-85 (Target)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Veterinary Hospital	44000	38000	43674	42782	41758	40957	40034
(b) Stockman Centres	22575	21600	25432	25067	24098	23455	22947

TABLE 5—*Targets and Achievements—Breeding*

(No. in lakhs)

Breeding	Total	Coverage Breedable	Percentage of breeding potential coverage Breeding population		Proposed for 1984-85
			Base year	Upto 1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
1. Cattle	257.93 (49)	65.95 (13)	38.2	53.34	55.00
2. Buffalo	139.65 (27)	72.17 (14)	24.4	38.10	40.06
3. Sheep	20.59 (4)	12.12 (2)	50.00	62.00	65.00
4. Goat	84.62 (15)	42.41 (8)	15.50	35.23	36.00
5. Others	4.80				
6. Total	523.65	197.33	..	..	..
7. Poultry	55.66	24.13		..	..

9.133. The progress pertaining to the various groups of development programme is as follows:

Veterinary Health and Disease Control—During Sixth Five-Year Plan it was proposed that there should be at least one veterinary

hospital for every 38000 livestock population as against the situation in the beginning of the Plan when it was only one veterinary hospital against 44000 livestock population. The ratio is still much below the recommendation of the National Commission for Agriculture which

suggests one veterinarians for every 20,000 live-stock units by 1990. In intensive areas where special projects like I. C. D. Ps. have been taken up one such institution for every 5000 breedable cattle and Buffaloes population has been proposed. Taking into consideration the above situation, there should be about 1377 Veterinary Hospitals whereas the number at beginning of Sixth Five-Year Plan was 11169. This situation requires at least 208 additional hospitals. Due to the lean financial resources, a target of establishing 100 Veterinary Hospitals during Sixth Five-Year Plan was fixed but due to the decentralization process a great demand for establishment of new veterinary hospitals and stockman centres has come up particularly for areas hitherto uncovered. Consequently, a total no. of 1315 Veterinary Hospitals and 2479 Stockman centres would have been established by the end of 1983-84 against the proposed target of 643 new hospitals and 1112 Stockman centres. Further 30 more veterinary hospitals are proposed to be established in 1984-85. This will bring down ratio of livestock per such institution to 40034 from existing 40957 against target of 38000. To provide primary veterinary aid in the rural areas a minimum targets of at least having two Stockman centres in each block has been fixed. This excludes 15 eastern districts whereas 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.

9.134. In the beginning of Sixth Plan the number of Stockman centres in the State was 2221 which includes 160 D class dispensaries. A target of 150 centres was fixed for Sixth Five-Year Plan against which 112 Stockman centres have been established in 1983-84 and 50 more centres are proposed for 1984-85. Additional centres would be added in Seventh Plan. Under centrally Sponsored Scheme one epidemiological cell has been established in 1982-83 and has started functioning. The proposals for eradication of T. B. germs diseases, Brucellosis and Swine fever is under active consideration of Government of India and is likely to be sanctioned by the end of 1983-84. A new Biological Products Section for hill area to produce vital vaccines viz. Anti-Rabic, Sheen Pox and few Antigens in particular is soon to be established. The land has already been made available. Provincialization of 30 more Zila Parishad Hospitals has been proposed in

1984-85. The provision for medicines to these hospitals is being augmented.

Under the disease investigation and diagnosis a disease control lab. is being established at the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Sheep Farm in Varanasi District and the building is under construction.

9.135. *Cattle Development*:—As per national policy for cattle improvement through cross-breeding, all the districts of the State have been provided required facilities through to a limited extent. The programme is however being taken up on more massive scale and the efforts for change over from the use of liquid semen to that of frozen semen are being made.

During Sixth Five-Year Plan two more Semen Collection Centre have been established. Additional inputs as per targets laid down for I. C. D. P., Allahabad are being provided.

At the beginning of Fifth Five-Year Plan there were only two frozen semen production centres at Almora and Lucknow. During Sixth Five-Year Plan one more such centre at Rishikesh, Dehradun has been established along with one Liquid Nitrogen Plant at Srinagar, Pauri. Besides this two more such centres are being established at Jhansi in backward Bundelkhand Region and one in Kheri District under a centrally sponsored scheme linked with three ancillary Liquid Nitrogen Plants in three adjacent districts. This centre will cover about 400 A. I. centres in ten districts. The existing frozen semen production centres at Almora and Lucknow are being strengthened.

Import of best available exotic bulls semen has been made and such semen is being used for breeding highly productive cattle both at State Livestock Farm and owned by farmers.

To give an impetus to the cross-breeding work, a major project of mass production of crossbreed female calves will be initiated in 10 selected districts by establishing 60 centres with the assistance of B. A. I. F. under a special programme under consideration. The project is likely to cost about Rs. 391.687 lakhs in next 8 years. Efforts are being made to create basis for production of more bulls (exotic and indigenous breeds) of high milk yielding characters. The progeny testing of Sahiwal cow bulls would continue for production of bulls of this breed.

There are 12 State Livestock Farms of which one is exotic cattle farm at Kalsi, Dehradun

and remaining are mixed cattle and Buffalo Farms. A new exotic cattle breeding farm at BHARARI-SEN in Chamoli District has started functioning. The crossbreed male progeny available at this farm will be utilized according to requirements and as per programme.

The existing State Livestock Farms are being reorganized, strengthened and additional resources for land development, irrigation and fodder production are being provided. A bull rearing units at existing State Livestock Farm would continue. Proposals are under consideration for establishing a crossbreed farm at Babugarh (Ghaziabad) and one at Aligarh with the help of AFPRO.

A large number of Natural Breeding Centres have been established in the hills. At present there are 353 such Centres. For annual replacement of the bulls at these centres about 70 to 80 bulls would be required. Establishment of a bull rearing unit for producing highly pedigreed bull calves in hill area is under active consideration.

To stream-line the Buffalo breeding in the State one Bhadawari Buffalo breeding farm at Etawah the home tract of this breed approved in 1981-82 would continue and the other

scheme of strengthening of Buffalo breeding facilities through A. I. at selected A. I. Centres around which the number of Buffalo female population is larger would continue. Additional Buffalo bulls would be located at such centres. During 1983-84, 30 additional centres are being strengthened.

The remaining shortage of quality bulls will be made good by purchasing such bulls from the progressive breeders. To give encouragement for rearing of crossbreed heifer two schemes, one in seven selected districts under the Centrally Sponsored Special Livestock development programme and another one in the district under State Plan Scheme would continue.

9.136. *Fodder Development*:—To overcome the shortage of improved variety of green fodder, two programme of intensification of fodder production by making available improved variety of fodder seed and fodder trees to the farmers and the production of fodder seed of improved variety at State Livestock Farms are being implemented. On an average more than 20,000 quintals of various types of fodder seed is required annually. The targets and achievement in different years has been as follows:

Table 5—Fodder Development

Year	Area (ha.) Target	Achievement	Quintal of seed	
			Fodder	Trees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	50,000	40632.41	19400	12703.79
1981-82	50,00	42105.22	19400	13286.40
1982-83	60,000	2922.22	23269	1598.50
1983-84	60,000	2946.00	23269	1134.28
1984-85	60,000	..	2223 9	..

Besides this three major programmes have been proposed for hill area viz. to develop pastures in forest and Panchayat lands in collaboration with forest department, development

of Alpine pastures and Livestock/Fodder/Pastures Development Schemes which are under consideration.

9.137. *Sheep and Wool Development*:— To achieve the objective of producing medium fine wool in hill and medium coarse wool in plain, the target during Sixth Five-Year Plan is of providing over all coverage of 65 per cent of breedable sheep population of the state as against 50 per cent in 1979-80 but in hill the target is to increase the coverage from 60 per cent at the beginning of Sixth Five-Year Plan and about 83 per cent by the end of this plan. Two new sheep farms one in plains at Varanasi District and one in hill at Chamoli District have already been established. The farm at Varanasi District has started production of crossbreed ram which are being used in selected sheep and wool extension centres in intensive Sheep Development Project area of district Allahabad, Varanasi and Mirzapur. The breeding stock of this farm has further been strengthened during 1983-84. Sheep of Ham-bullet breed were imported and located at Bhainsora Varanasi (200) and Lakku (Chamoli) (300). During 1984-85, 300 more Ham-bullet Sheep will be imported for Makku Farm. During 1983-84 1,250 improved variety of ram are to be purchased for distributing in the field and replacement of old stock at the sheep and wool extension centres.

Against the target of establishing 36 additional sheep and wool extension centres, 21 centres in hill and two in plains have been already established in 1982-83. During 1983-84 seven centres in hill and 5 in plains are going to be established. Thus, the total number of such centres in the State is now 235.

Two wool grading and marketing centres are each in Jhansi and Hamirpur (under DPAP). Two such centres one at Mirzapur and the other at Tehri District are already functioning.

9.138. *Goat Development*—To develop the reputed breed of Barbari and Jamunapari Goat, one breeding farm for Barbari breed has been established at Etah and the other one of Jamunapari breed is being established in their home tract in Etawah District.

Breeding facilities of improved bucks are being provided through veterinary hospitals. By the end of 1983-84, 821 institutions would have been provided this facility. During 1984-85, 40 more such institution will be equipped with this facility.

9.139. *Pig Development*—To improve the indigenous breed of the pigs the plan approach and strategy is to cross breed indigenous breed with exotic breed. To achieve the Sixth Plan

coverage potential target of 23 per cent source of availability of improved pigs is being increased. Besides the existing two pig farms at Aligarh and Varanasi (Arazilines) three new Pig Breeding Farms at State Live-stock Farm, Neelgaon, Sitapur in Central U. P. Rishikesh in (Hills) and in Moradabad have been set up and one more is to be set up at Gonda.

To provide breeding facilities to the breeder at Veterinary Hospitals, bears of improved breeds are being provided at Veterinary hospitals. By the end of 1983-84, 187 such institutions would be providing this breeding facility to the breeders.

9.140. *Poultry Development*—To achieve the Sixth Plan targets of departmental poultry farms from 23,000 to 34,400, three new farms of 500 each in hills have been established and the buildings have been constructed and one additional farm at Mirzapur has been established. One more such farm at Sitapur is proposed to be established. The expansion of the existing farms is being done and the replacement of existing strains with improved and better strain is under process.

The broiler layers are proposed to be added at some existing farms. Already in hill, the programme has been taken up.

The expansion of poultry disease central laboratory has been proposed. In plain, 7 intensive poultry development projects and in hill 2 such projects are functioning one more I. P. D. P. has been established in Pauri district. The development of Guinea Fowl and Duck Projects is also under the consideration.

9.141. *Investigation and Surveys*—Under this scheme of annual regionwise survey of production of live-stock production is being implemented all over the State. The same will continue. Besides this a centrally sponsored scheme of estimation of cost of production of various live-stock products districtwise is to be taken up.

9.142. *Other Livestock Development*—Live-stock Shows and Breeders Seminars at each district level will be organised to boost up the programme and publicity of the department.

Carcass Utilization Centre at Dehra Dun and Jhansi is to be modernised. A Rabbit Farm for producing Mohair is under consideration for hills.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

9.143. *Foot and Mouth Disease Control*—Foot and mouth vaccination of high yielding indigenous as well as cross breed animals will continue and more than 2 lakh dose of vaccine would be provided in 1984-85.

9.144. *Rinderpest Surveillance and Containment Programme*—The scheme for Rinderpest Surveillance and Containment Programme will continue to function during 1984-85.

9.145. *Special Livestock Production Programme*—This programme is being implemented in 16 selected districts and would continue and about 6,600 beneficiaries would be benefited through the production programme viz. Mini Dairies, Calf Rearing, Goat, Pig and Poultry Production Unit.

9.146. *Animal disease Surveillance*—Establishment of Epidemiological Cell and scheme for control of disease of National Importance—Under the programme an Epidemiological Vigilance Cell has been established at the directorate which will keep a watch on the incidence of various contagious diseases and their epidemiological studies would be scanned which may fore warn the incidence and also work out a strategy to fight it out.

9.147. *Improvement of Gaushala of the State*—The State has about 140 registered Gaushala maintaining a herd of 10,000 breedable stock. These Gaushala possess assets worth Rs. 200 Crores and produce about 8.75 lakh litres of milk annually. These Gaushalas have provided 5000 bulls for breeding to strengthen the breeding facilities in the State.

9.148. *Cross breeding of Cattle Exotic dairy breed and improvement of Buffaloes using frozen Semen Technique outside of operation flood areas*—A centrally sponsored scheme to produce frozen semen and its use at 400 A. I. centres will continue. The areas covered would be Kheri, Pilibhit, Hardoi and Sitapur with major production centre at Kheri.

4. Dairying and Milk Supply

9.149. *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 rural population owning

cattle. The State Government has accordingly assigning a high priority to the dairy sector. 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 and Milk Producers Co-operative Dairy Federation at the State level. The main activities of Dairy Development sector relate to :

- (i) Enhancement of milk production and its regular collection from rural areas;
- (ii) Processing of milk; and
- (iii) Developing efficient infrastructure for the marketing of milk and milk products in the urban areas.

Progress of dairy development through Co-operative

9.150. *Financial*—The expenditure on dairying programmes during the various Five-Year Plans and Annual Plan is as follows :

TABLE 1—*Expenditure on Dairy Development Programme.*

(Rupees in lakh)	
Plan Period	Expenditure.
1. Upto first five year plan	32.34
2. First five year plan (1951—56)	19.00
3. Second Five Year Plan(1956—61)	21.00
4. Third Five Year Plan (1961—66)	385.00
5. Three Annual Plans (1966—69)	162.00
6. Fourth Five Year Plan (1969—74)	509.00
7. Fifth Five Year Plan (1974—78)	436.00
8. Annual Plans (1978—80)	286.76
9. First three years of the Sixth Five Year Plans.	
1980-81	201.11
1981-82	271.90
1982-83	1552.22
Total ..	3976.33

9.151. *Physical*—The following table gives the above investment under the Co-operative the physical progress and the achievement with sector.

TABLE 2—*Physical Target and Achievement*

Plan period	Milk unions (No.)	Plants in operation (Nos.)	Installed capacity in (lakh lits.)	Milk handled perday (lakh lit.)	Societies (Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. 1967—74	37	12	2.14	1.087	2,866
2. 1974—78	28	22	2.96	0.950	4,807
3. 1978-79	37	24	5.01	1.360	4,772
4. 1979-80	38	26	5.01	2.135	3,171
5. 1980-81	39	26	5.24	1.970	3,171
6. 1981-82	40	26	5.24	1.600	3,241
7. 1982-83	40	26	5.24	1.740	3,284

9.152. In addition to the Government and co-operative dairies, there are four big private sector plants at Aligarh (Glaxo), Etah (Hindustan lever), Muzaffarnagar (Indodan Milk Products) and Saharanpur (Formost Dairies) with an aggregate handling capacity of 5.82 lakh litres of milk per day. The total processing capacity in the State in all sectors is about 11.06 lakh litres of milk per day. The Dairy Development programmes cover the organisation and strengthening of co-operative structure around these plants.

9.153. *Operation Flood-II Programme*—Operation Flood-II Programme has been launched in the State and over the next 6 years it will cover 28 districts. During the year 1984-85, 12 new districts will be covered under the programme along with 7 districts that have already been taken up. The Operation Flood-II aims at developing the dairy industry on 'Anand Pattern' co-operative basis:

(i) Producers Co-operative Societies will undertake all activities of milk procurement, processing, marketing, production enhancement etc. The Co-operative structure will be 3-tier-Apex level (Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation), District level (Producers Co-operative

Union)/Village level (Producers Milk Society).

(ii) Anand Pattern Co-operative Societies will be organised on a large scale in the rural areas of the selected districts.

(iii) Requisite infrastructure to provide milk production enhancement inputs would be created.

(iv) Adequate milk processing facilities would be established to process milk.

(v) A strong and efficient marketing system for milk and milk products would be established.

(vi) Dairies will be run by technically competent staff on commercially viable principles.

9.154. *Non-Operation Flood-II*—In Non-Operation Flood-II districts the strategy of dairy development will be basically the same as for OF-II districts. Under the Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation Scheme, 10 districts will be taken up. Technical inputs programme like cross-breeding of non-descript cattle will be covered by BAIF. Technical inputs for Animal Health Cover will be taken by the

animal husbandry department and milk collection and milk marketing will be taken by the dairy development department.

Programmes

9.155. In keeping with the above strategy and objectives the following programmes have been included in the Annual Plan for 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 610.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1984-85 which includes Rs. 40.00 lakhs for the Hill Region.

9.156. *Direction and administration*—The outlay for the year 1984-85 amounting to Rs. 44.20 lakhs (including Rs. 4.20 lakhs for the Hills) is proposed for meeting the expenditure on the payment of emoluments to the Dairy Development Staff at Headquarter, Survey and for the districts.

9.157. *Education and training*—Training has to be imparted to the secretaries of the Primary Co-operative Milk Societies for enabling them to maintain societies accounts, to look after the work of societies, to undertake quality testing of milk and milk products and to carry out extension activities relating to both dairying and dairy husbandry. Refresher's 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 dairying courses in respect of Man-Power Development will be given. Money spent on consumer's education in respect of dairy products is also included in the scheme. For these purposes, a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made.

9.158. *Operational deficit of Operation Flood-II Societies*—In the districts like Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Fatehpur and Sultanpur, Milk Co-operative Societies will be organised/reorganised in the year 1984-85 also. Expenditure would be made by these Milk Co-operative Societies on purchase of milk from producers, purchase of cattle feed, staff salary and other overheads. It has been observed in the analysis made by NDDB (in the Perspective Plan) that it will be difficult for Milk Co-operative Societies to procure sufficient milk to become self-supportive during the initial years of the

project period because of insufficient procurement of milk. It is therefore, proposed that a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs be made to meet the operational deficit of Milk Co-operative Societies in 1984-85.

9.159. *Share capital to Provincial Co-operative Development Federation and Unions*—It has been projected that in the initial year of the project certain operational losses will be incurred by the Federation and the Unions. This would be unavoidable because in the initial year, capacity utilization of processing plants would be less than the break even point and because of the heavy burden of fixed costs. Over and above this the expansion of milk procurement, processing and marketing would necessitate a greater requirement of funds as working capital and for build up of stocks and inventories. A provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1984-85 for this item.

9.168. *Lands for Operation Flood-II dairies and chilling plant*—During the year 1984-85 also, it is envisaged in the perspective plan that new processing facilities would be created under Operation Flood-II programme. For setting-up new dairy plants and chilling centres in different districts under the programme, it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 103.00 lakhs would be required during the year 1984-85 for the purchase of land.

9.161. *Preoperative expenses of Operation Flood-II*—In accordance with the agreement between State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Indian Dairy Corporation, the Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation is the Implementing Agency of Operation Flood-II programme in the 28 districts of the State. The I. D. C. has specified certain heads of expenditure against which financial assistance in terms of loan and partially in terms of grant will be reimbursed to PCDF. No provision has been made by the I. D. C. to meet the preoperative expenses by the PCDF in launching various activities under OF-II as envisaged in the perspective plan. PCDF however, would be recruiting personnel and incurring other expenditure in advance of the start of the OF-II projects in different districts, which is proposed to be met by the State Government. As such, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1984-85.

9.162. *Strengthening the financial base of milk co-operatives*—Because of old liabilities.

Milk Unions and the Dairy Federation have become financially weak and non-viable. To put them on a healthy economic and financial basis, the old liabilities have to be wiped out. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 170.00 lakhs in 1984-85 for this purpose.

9.163. *On going projects*—Under this Scheme; Bareilly Dairy has been elected for assistance. A Project Report for Rs. 45.67 lakhs had been prepared for restarting the Dairy. Against the estimates of the Project Report, an assistance for Rs. 21.00 lakhs had been given in 1981-82 and Rs. 17.765 lakhs is being given in the 1983-84. To cover the escalation in prices of machinery, equipment and other materials, it is proposed to provide Rs. 10.00 lakhs in 1984-85.

9.164. *Investment on outlays in non-Operation Flood-II dairies*—Under this Scheme a Cross-breeding programme of non-descript cattle in 10 districts namely Banda, Allahabad, Jalaun, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti and Gonda will be operated by Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation. This programme will be supported by other programmes like animal health cover to be undertaken by the State Animal Husbandry Department and milk collection and milk marketing etc. by State Dairy Development Department. All the above mentioned districts are covered partially or substantially under various milk sheds. The items for which financial assistance under dairy support programme will be (i) to meet Operational Deficit of Dairy Co-operatives, (ii) Aid to Co-operative Societies (Equipment etc.), (iii) Financial Assistance to Dairies including capital expenditure, working capital for dairies and operational deficit of the dairies. The assistance required is to be provided over a part of 8 years. The programme will be taken up in 1984-85 (first year of operation) and an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

9.165. *Plan outlays (Hills)*—Project Report for the Revitalisation of dairies in the Hill Region namely Dehradun, Kotdwar (district Pauri), Lalkuan (district Nainital), Almora and Pithoragarh have been entrusted by the State Hill Development Department to the Institute of Co-operative Management, Research and Training, Lucknow. The Institute had submitted the Project Report for Dehradun in 1982-83. The Project Reports in respect of remaining dairies have been received. A provision

of Rs. 35.80 lakhs has been made for 1984-85 to implement the project report recommendations. The programmewise breakup of the proposed Plan outlay for 1984-85 is given in the table below :

TABLE 3—*Breakup Of Outlays*

Name of schemes	(Rs. in lakh)		
	Plain	Hill	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Direction and Administration.	40.00	4.20	44.20
2. Education and Training	15.00	..	15.00
3. Operational Deficit of OF-II Societies.	2.00	..	2.00
4. Share Capital to Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation and Unions.	150.00	..	150.00
5. Land for OF-II Dairies and Chilling Plants.	103.00	..	103.00
6. Preoperative Expenses of OF-II	50.00	..	50.00
7. Strengthening the Financial Base of Hill Co-operative.	170.00	..	170.00
8. Other on going Projects	10.00	..	10.00
9. Investment in non OF-II Dairies	30.00	..	30.00
10. Plan outlay(Hills)	..	35.80	35.80
TOTAL	572.00	40.00	610.00

5 Fisheries

9.166. The State of Uttar Pradesh has a rich water potential available for capture and culture fisheries in the shape of reservoirs, ponds, tanks and wheels and also the perennial rivers with their vast net work of tributaries. Upto Fifth Plan period, the Department of Fisheries had been pursuing pisciculture, programme in large and medium reservoirs of Irrigation and Power Departments. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period the main emphasis has been to develop fisheries in village ponds and tanks by way of giving extension and training support from the department and financial support from institutional sources. Supply of quality fingerlings to fish farmers is also being ensured by the department. This in turn will lead to increase in level of fish production and will also generate employment opportunities in rural areas for fishermen and also for the people of weaker sections of the community.

Targets and outlays of Sixth Five-Year Plan

9.167. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period it is proposed to bring about 26,000 hec. water area under fish culture by way of utilising shallow water bodies, in order to provide employment opportunity to about 26,000

9.171. *Physical*—The main achievements

families. To meet the growing demand of fish seed in the private sector, it is proposed to improve the old fish farms and also to construct large siezed hatcheries through Fisheries Development Corporation under World Bank Project and I. R. D. Programme. Besides, efforts will also be made to encourage fish seed industry in private sector.

9.168. As a result of qualitative programmes proposed, the level of fish production will increase from 30,000 tonnes to 50,000 tonnes by the end of Sixth Plan period.

9.169. An outlay of Rs. 670.00 lakhs was approved for fisheries sector during Sixth Plan period. Above outlay is inclusive of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for hill areas.

9.170. *Financial*.—An outlay of Rs. 670.00 lakhs has been allocated for Sixth Plan period. During the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 the financial achievements are given below:—

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1980-81	50.00	74.77
1981-82	60.00	94.59
1982-83	278.62	288.93
1983-84 (Sep. 83).	244.00	117.60

of the Department are as under :—

Item	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 upto Sept. 1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Fingerlings supply in Pvt. Sector	Lakh	489.85	899.32	749.88	756.11
2. Fingerlings Stocking in departmental waters.	,,	164.09	138.22	129.03	60.49
3. Fish production	Qtls.	13,008	10,138	12,996	5,606
4. Departmental Receipts	(Rs. lakh)	51.87	53.21	60.24	17.98

Objectives and Strategy of 1984-85 Plan.

9.172. The Fisheries Sector serves the fishermen community which is an economically backward community. Since large segment of the fishermen population is still living much

below poverty line, it is necessary to solve the problem directly by providing gainful employment in a manner that employment so provided is directed towards the creation of production assets. With this view it is proposed to bring fallow water areas under fish cul-

ture so as to ensure employment opportunities to the rural poor, with special emphasis on the upliftment fishermen community. Efforts will be made to eliminate contractors from the fisheries sector by way of giving priority to fishermen co-operative societies in leasing of Gram Sabha tanks as well as departmental waters.

Main programme of 1984-85 Plan

9.173. An outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1984-85 of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been reserved for hill areas. Under decentralised planning process departmental schemes have been categorised into two groups i.e. State Sector and District Sector. A brief resume of the main sectorwise programmes proposed during the year 1984-85 is given below :—

STATE SECTOR SCHEMES : I.C.A.R, SCHEMES

9.174. *Coordinated Research Project at Rihand Reservoir Mirzapur.*—This programme is being conducted by I. C. A. R. at Rihand Reservoir, Mirzapur. Under this Research Scheme Ecology of Fresh Water Fishery of the reservoir is being studied. The studies so far conducted have yielded encouraging results and it has been decided by the I. C. A. R. to continue the studies during the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh is earmarked for the year 1984-85.

9.175. *Coordinated Research Project at Gujartal.*—As stated above, I. C. A. R. is implementing a programme of research studies on the "Composite Fish Culture of Indian and Exotic Fishes" at Gujartal, Jaunpur. Encouraging results have been obtained. The scheme will continue in the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakh is proposed for the year 1984-85.

9.176. *Education and Training of Fisheries Personnel.*—Under this scheme the following training programmes have been included and approved :

- (1) Deputation of Officers for training at C. I. F. E. Bombay.
- (2) Training of Fisheries Inspector/ Fisheries Development Worker at the Regional Training Centre in Inland Operatives, Agra.
- (3) Training of Fisheries Extension Officers at Hyderabad.

The training programme under plan sector has been progressing satisfactorily and will be executed according to target for 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for 1984-85.

9.177. *Establishment of Fisheries Training Centre at Pantnagar University, Nainital.* :— Under this scheme of World Bank it is proposed to set up a training, extension and research centre at Pantnagar University, Nainital. At this centre Extension Officers/Assistants and progressive fish farmers will be deputed for undergoing training in the advanced technique of pisciculture. Construction of training centre is nearing completion. The first session of training has been started from March 1983. An outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1984-85.

9.178. *Fisheries Development Corporation.* :—To raise the level of fish seed production in the State a Corporation was set up in the State. Under the World Bank Project large sized fish farms are being constructed through Fisheries Development Corporation. Two such large hatcheries are being constructed in Lucknow and Allahabad districts, and are in various stages of completion. Sites for other hatcheries have been finalized and work is likely to start soon.

An outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed for this scheme so as to make available equity share to the corporation.

9.179. *Assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies through N.C.D.C.*—Major schemes proposed and included in the Sixth Five Year Plan envisage betterment of fishermen community. The schemes of intensive fisheries development projects have direct link with fishermen community. A proposal of organising fishermen in co-operative fold was approved. Under this scheme delegation of powers of Registrar of Co-operatives has been given to Director of Fisheries. Now the registration of fishermen co-operative societies is in progress by the department. A co-operative cell has been established in the department.

During the year 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been earmarked for implementation of the above scheme.

Besides, above mentioned State Sector schemes, following supporting schemes will also be

continued during 1984-85. The financial requirement during 1984-85 is mentioned against each scheme :—

	(Rs. in lakh)
1. Strengthening of Fisheries Directorate.	0.28
2. Provision of Staff at Headquarters.	2.56
3. Establishment of Planning and Statistical Cell.	2.56
Total ...	5.40

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES :

9.180. *Inland Fisheries Project under World Bank assistance*—An Inland Fisheries Project with the assistance of the World Bank Project in 17 districts of U. P. has been launched. Under the scheme following programmes are being implemented:

- (1) Availability of Gram Sabha ponds on lease to fish farmers.
- (2) Short-term training in pisciculture technique to fish farmers.
- (3) Credit support from commercial banks for improvement and first year inputs along with a provision of 25 per cent subsidy by F. F. D. As.
- (4) Supply of fingerlings to fish farmers for stocking their tanks.

As a result of the implementation of above schemes proposals of about 4,000 hectares water area have been sanctioned by the banks so far. 9,021 Gram Sabha ponds have been leased out to fish farmers and 5,071 fish farmers have been trained in modern technique of fish culture. Rs. 125.357 lakh as a loan was sanctioned through banks and Rs. 35.906 lakh as subsidy.

During the year 1984-85, a water area of 6,400 hectares will be brought under fish culture, 3,400 fish farmers will be trained and 400 lakh fingerlings will be distributed in private sector for which outlay of Rs. 108.66 lakhs has been earmarked.

9.181. *Centrally Sponsored F. F. D. As* :—The agencies established in two districts of Meerut and Budaun will continue to function in the year 1984-85. During the year 200 hectares of additional water area will be brought under fish culture. 200 persons will be imparted training in pisciculture. An outlay of Rs. 3.05 lakhs will be utilised in 1984-85 for the programme as State share.

9.182. *State run Fish Farmers Development Agencies*:—This scheme has been sanctioned during the year 1982-83 for implementation in 29 districts of U. P. Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been registered and they have started functioning satisfactorily also. So far, 6,003 Gram Sabha ponds have been leased out to fish farmers, 2,838 fishermen/fish farmers were trained in modern technique of pisciculture. A sum of Rs. 23.24 lakh by the Commercial Banks has been sanctioned for improvement of ponds and first year inputs.

During the year 1984-85 a water area of 5,800 hectares will be brought under fish culture, 2,900 persons will be trained in pisciculture and 500 lakh fingerlings will be supplied in private sector. An amount of Rs. 55.81 lakh will be required for this programme during 1984-85.

9.183. *Development of Reservoir Fisheries*:—Development of Reservoir Fisheries is the main production oriented scheme. 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 fish harvesting is being done. Due to paucity of gear and tackle at the older reservoirs proper utilisation of potential is not possible. Provision for country boats and nets is being made.

An outlay of Rs. 1.27 lakh has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

9.184. *Renovation of Old Farms*:—To meet the growing demand of fish seed in private sector as well as to stock the departmental waters, emphasis has to be laid on producing seed through induced breeding technique as availability of natural fish seed is dwindling day by day. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to renovate the existing fish farms to produce more fish seed.

An outlay of Rs. 6.43 lakh is proposed for the year 1984-85.

9.185. *Improvement of Departmental Waters*:—After the abolition of Zamindari in the State about 389 tanks and ponds covering an area of 4,661 hectares were transferred to the Fisheries Department. Most of them have silted, are less productive and have become unsuitable for pisciculture. It is therefore proposed that some of these ponds which are not suitable at present may be deepened to retain adequate water throughout the year. An amount of Rs. 4.67 lakh will be required in 1984-85 for this scheme.

9.186. *Fish Culture in Rural Areas*:—For effective supervision and proper execution of fisheries programmes it was felt necessary to provide staff at district and divisional level. Seven district level offices and two divisional offices have been opened. The staff sanctioned for these offices will continue during 1984-85.

An outlay of Rs. 17.06 lakhs is reserved for this purpose for 1984-85.

9.187. *Development of Cold Water Fisheries*:—Aquaculture is not very productive in hill areas of the State, because of low temperatures, steep gradient, rocky substrata and swift flow of water etc. The important fishes of hill region are Mirror Carp, Mahaseer, Trout etc. The indiscriminate destruction of fish life has reduced the fish population and the river stretches once renowned as angler's paradise are at present totally denuded of mahaseer and trout. Rehabilitation of Mahaseer and brown trout in rivers and propagation of mirror carp is therefore necessary, for ensuring supply of fish food to hill population and also subsidiary vocations for the local people. During the Sixth Plan period the construction of cement tanks near Bhimtal Lake, improvement of Baintwali Mandi Fish Farm (Dehra Dun), renovation of Baijnath Tank (Almora) is in progress, for construction of fish farm in Pithoragarh District. The site has been selected and land is being transferred from Forest Department. Keeping in view the urgent need for rehabilitation of fish population in hill areas following programmes are proposed for the year 1984-85:

(1) Construction of hatcheries in hill areas ensure availability of mahaseer and trout fingerlings.

(2) Production of mahaseer fishes and trout fishes.

(3) Rehabilitation of trout and mahaseer in hill streams.

(4) Provision of staff for better supervision and execution of work.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1984-85.

The break up of outlay between District and State Sector is as below :

	(Rs. in lakh)
1. State Sector Schemes	13.05
2. District Sector Schemes	206.95

Total ...	220.00

Institutional Finance

9.188. Village tanks and ponds offer great potential for fish culture but are largely neglected. Most of them either have silted up or are choked with aquatic weeds. With proper programmes of improvement of such tanks a large number of village tanks can be used for fish culture purposes. For this purpose, fish farmers have to be provided financial support by way of bank loans so that development of tanks is possible. During the year 1984-85 about 12,000 hectares water area will be improved for which Rs. 850.00 lakh institutional finance would be required in addition to the State Plan allocation.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

9.189. During the year 1983-84 Special Component Plan works will be executed in 48 districts of the State. So far 954 Scheduled Castes people have been trained in modern technique of fish culture under the scheme. Subsidy for improvement of tanks and inputs is also being provided. During the year 1984-85 it is proposed to develop 250 hectares water area and to train 500 scheduled castes families.

An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed during 1984-85.

6. Forests:

9.190. Forests are one of the most important renewable natural resources as is apparent from their contribution to—

(i) Water conservation, (ii) Regulation of oxygen content and humidity in the atmosphere, (iii) Soil conservation, (iv) Regulation of soil, water and therefore helps in flood prevention, (v) Timber source such as Shisham, teak, Sal Deodar etc., (vi) Fire wood source, (vii) Fodder, (viii) Raw material for industry such as turpentine, resin, Katha, plywood, etc. and (ix) Habitat for wild animals and birds.

Position of forests in the State

9.191. 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 only 7 per cent and in southern Bundelkhand Region it is 25.9 per cent. The distribution of forest area is given in the following table :

Table 1—Distribution of forest area as on March 1981

(In Sq.km.)

Category	Eight hill districts	Plain region	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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	..	2,368
4. Private and Cantonment Forests.	232	..	232
Total ..	34,434	16,860	51,294

In eight hill districts, the total forest area is 34,434 sq. kms. out of which 23,820 sq. kms. is under the control of Forest Department, 8,014 sq. kms. are Civil and Soyam Forests and

2,368 sq. kms. are Panchayati Forests. Previously, the Civil and Soyam Forests were not under the control of Forest Department and were managed by Revenue Authorities.

9.192. 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.

9.193. 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	Pre 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

9.194. 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 forests is to be done in such a way that productivity of present forests 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. The per capita consumption of wood in the country is also very low as would appear from the following table :

Table 3—Per capita consumption of wood

		(in cu.m.)	
Name of the country		Percapita consumption of wood	
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.	.. ..	0.46	
10. China (Peoples' Republic)	.. ..	0.08	
11. Indonesia	.. ..	0.05	
12. Japan	.. ..	1.03	
13. Tanzania	.. ..	2.27*	
14. Australia	.. ..	1.23	
15. New Zealand	.. ..	1.70	
16. India	.. ..	0.26	

* Including fuel wood.

9.195. At present there is a great dearth of raw material for industries, constructional timber and fuelwood in our State. Based at the present level of consumption of wood, the requirement in 2,000 A. D. is estimated to be as shown in table 4 :

Table 4—Estimated demand and supply
(in '000 cu.m.)

Forest Produce	Demand	Supply	Gap
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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

9.196. The estimated annual requirement of fuelwood in 2,000 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 necessary to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

9.197. 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 depends on willing co-operation and active support of the people. In the past, the emphasis of administration was on 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.

9.198. Forests also provide a valuable source of recreation. The forests also provide 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.

9.199. Forest development works includes the following aspects :

- (1) To maintain an 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, felling 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 fuelwood, fodder and small timber of the local people.

(9) To increase intangible benefits by intensifying forest research work.

(10) To follow the directive 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.

9.200. Under the above plan labour intensive plan schemes, of forestry sector and soil conservation sector, are included and certain

amount depending upon the percentage population of Scheduled Castes/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 there is a larger percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population so that these economically disadvantaged groups may get benefits directly from such plantations.

9.201. There are no separate schemes for Tribal Development but certain amount of work under different plan schemes has been included in the annual plan 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 roadside etc.

9.202. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 crores has been approved for Sixth Five-Year Plan under forestry sector. The proposed targets for Sixth Plan, achievements of 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, targets and anticipated achievement for 1983-84, proposed targets for 1984-85 of the main schemes are as under :

Table 5—Achievements and Targets

Name of the scheme	Unit	Target for 1980—85	Achievements			1983-84		Proposed for 1984-85
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated achievements	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Plantation of species of economic and industrial importance	Hectare	37000	8983	10637*	11439*	4125	4125	8200
2. Plantation of fast growing Species.								
(i) Plantation	do	11200	2660	3626*	3087*	1325	1325	2615
(ii) Coppicing	do	27000	5135	5309*	4956*	3540	3540	6396
3. Roadside plantation	Rkm.	4400	1339	796	1049	1121	1121	1959
4. Plantation under social forestry project	Hectare	60500	8672	11360	14762	14500	14500	13500
5. Rural fuelwood plantation.	do	15000	..	1525	3414	5128	5128	7013
6. Communication								
(i) New roads	Km.	230	54	107	14	26	26	90
(ii) Renovation of old roads.	Km.	1555	206	232	246	134	134	410

* Includes plantations raised under NREP.

A brief description of the various schemes being implemented by the department is as under :

9.203. *Forest Research*—The main of forest research is to increase per unit of forest productivity by improvement in forest techniques. The main emphasis is being paid on study of poplars, eucalyptus and tropical pines due to their quick growth rate and industrial use. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for Sixth Five-Year Plan. Keeping in view the importance of work, to be taken up, during 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 24.00 lakhs during 1983-84. Large scale plantations are being raised in Civil and Soyam forest of Hill region. The failure of these plantations has become a cause of anxiety as such it has become essential to study the plantation techniques as well as suitable species to be planted.

9.204. *Training of staff*—Under this scheme training is being provided to Indian Forest Service/State Forest Service Officers, Forest Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided for Sixth Five-Year Plan. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided against an anticipated achievement of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1983-84. During Sixth Plan, against an outlay of Rs. 78.00 lakhs the anticipated expenditure is only Rs. 44.91 lakhs. The main reason of shortfall is non-availability of desired seats in Indian Forest Service Establishment of a Superior Forest Service Training College as proposed has not yet been approved by the Government of India.

9.205. *Fire protection*—Often heavy damage to forests is caused by fire. To protect the forests from fire, fire fighting units are being established under this Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for Sixth Five-Year Plan. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 57.00 lakhs has been provided against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 8.50 lakhs during 1983-84. A Fire Fighting Project with the assistance of UNDP is likely to be sanctioned during 1984-85, for which provision of State share has been made under this scheme during 1984-85.

9.206. *Forest protection*—The cases of encroachment, illicit felling and theft of forest

produce have increased manifold. Well organised gangs equipped with arms indulge in 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 injured and even murdered by culprits due to which a feeling of insecurity is developing in 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. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 67.00 lakhs has been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 28.00 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.207. *Forest resources survey*—Survey is essential to determine occurrence and distribution of forest produce 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. 13.00 lakhs during 1984-85.

9.208. *Minor Forest Produce*—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. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.209. *Plantation of species of economic and industrial importance*—In U. P. there is great dearth of Forest Raw Material even to feed the existing wood based industries like match, plywood, hard wood, particle board, packing cases, katha, furniture etc. In order to meet the demand of wood based industries, it is essential to raise large scale plantations of suitable species not only to develop the industrial potential but also to increase the productivity of our forests.

In view of this, a scheme of raising of plantations of species of Economic and Industrial Importance is being implemented from First Five-Year Plan. Till the end of 1979-80, plantations have already been raised over 1,76,156 ha. For Sixth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 740.00 lakhs has been provided for raising plantations over 37,000 ha. For 1984-85 it is proposed to raise plantations over 8,200 ha. at an outlay of Rs. 226.44 lakhs against the anticipated achievement of 4,125 ha. plantation at a cost of Rs. 128.12 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.210. *Plantation of fast growing species*—Fast Growing Species, like Eucalyptus, Poplar and Bamboo are being raised under this Scheme. Coppicing work is also being done in felled areas of Eucalyptus plantation. Upto 1979-80, 1,62,304 ha. has already been planted. Target for Sixth Five-Year Plan, achievements for 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, anticipated achievements during 1983-84 and proposals for 1984-85 are as under :

TABLE 6—*Fast Growing Species—Targets and Achievements*

Plan Period	Physical			Financial (Rs. in lakh)
	Planta- tion (ha.)	Coppi- cing (ha.)	Fenc- ing (ha.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sixth Five Year Plan (Target)	11,200	27,000	14,000	700.00
1980-81 (Actual).	2,660	5,135	5,049	127.05
1981-82 (Actual).	11	3,080	3,799	96.53
1982-83 (Actual)	1,142	2,539	..	100.51
1983-84 (Anticipated)	1,325	3,540	..	114.55
1984-85 (Proposed)	2,615	6,396	..	216.50

9.211. *Plantation of road-side avenues*—There are about 27,000 kms. of National and State highways and other P. W. D. roads in the State. Up to the end of 1979-80, 20,995 row kms. road-side plantations have been raised by Forest Department for Sixth Five-Year

Plan. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided for raising plantations over 4,400 Rkm. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 70.06 lakhs for raising plantations over 1959 row kms. has been proposed against the anticipated achievement of 1,121 row kms. at a cost of Rs. 57.76 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.212. *Rural fuelwood plantation (Centrally sponsored scheme on 50 per cent sharing basis)*—This scheme is being implemented in 10 selected districts namely 1—Almora, 2—Tehri, 3. Pauri, 4. Mirzapur, 5. Hamirpur, 6. Jalaun, 7. Jhansi, 8. Lalitpur, 9. Pilibhit and 10. Kheri of the State. During Sixth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided for raising plantations over 15,000 ha:

For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 261.68 lakhs has been proposed for raising plantations over 7,013 ha. against the anticipated achievement of 5,128 ha. at a cost of Rs. 187.34 lakhs. Subject to the approval of Government of India from 1983-84 it is proposed to take remaining 5 districts of the hill region under this Scheme. However, the Government of India have approved 9 more districts in the plain region viz. Aligarh, Moradabad, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Allahabad, Meerut and Agra.

9.213. *Forest Corporation*—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 the 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.

At present there are 29 Logging Divisions under Forest Corporation. The annual target of extraction timber during 1982-83 is 6,00,000 cu.m. at the turnover of Rs. 45.000 crores.

9.214. *Communication*—To facilitate the forest working within the forest areas, construction of new roads, renovation of old roads, metalling of roads, construction of bridges, culverts, installation of telephone lines is being done within forest areas. Under this scheme up to the end of 1979-80, 4,864 kms. of new roads, 7,301 kms. renovation of old roads, 5,279 kms. telephone lines and 517 nos. of bridges and culverts have already been constructed. The

targets and achievements during Sixth Five- Year Plan are as under :

TABLE 7—*Targets and Achievements*

Item	Sixth Plan Target	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Antici- pated	1984-85 Pro- posed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. New roads (km.)	230	54	62	14	26	90
2. Metalling of roads (km.)	55	10	3	3	30	1
3. Renovation of old roads (km.)	1500	196	295	243	104	409
4. Bridges and Culverts (nos.)	75	26	48	39	30	52
5. Telephone lines (km.) ..	300	40	50	116	6	15
Financial (Rs in lakh)	200.00	36.87	55.82	38.15	76.35	80.02

9.215. *Buildings*—Due to onset of plan activities and intensive management of forests, there has been a considerable increase of staff of all ranks who have to live and work in remote areas. There is acute shortage of buildings for office and residences of the staff. In view of this an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided for Sixth Five-Year Plan. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 77.77 lakhs has been proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 58.99 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.216. *Nature conservation (Establishment of Nanda Devi Biosphere)*—For the establishment of Nanda Devi Biosphere and development of Kasturi Mrig Farm, the Scheme is being implemented in Chamoli District of the State from 1980-81.

For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed against an anticipated achievement of Rs. 11.00 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.217. *Intensive management of sanctuaries*—Wild life sanctuaries representing forest eco-system and areas rich in flora and fauna have been established in different geographical regions of the State. For the development and

protection of these sanctuaries this Scheme is being implemented from 1981-82.

For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 57.00 lakh has been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 29.45 lakhs during 1983-84. During 1984-85 some new sanctuaries like, Rajaji, Chilla, etc. are proposed to be taken up.

9.218. *Development of Mangalore Deer Park—On Delhi—Dehra Dun Road*, few kms. away from Roorkee a Deer Park at Mangalore is being developed for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for Sixth Five-Year Plan. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been proposed.

9.219. *Establishment of High Altitude Zoo*—An outlay of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been provided for Sixth Five-Year Plan for establishment of high altitude zoo at Naini Tal. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

9.220. *Centrally sponsored scheme of Corbett Park, Tiger Reserve*—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 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakh has been proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.221. *Centrally sponsored scheme of Dudwa National Park*—This park covering an area of 480 sq. kms. was created on 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 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 31.00 lakhs has been provided against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 28.00 lakhs during 1983-84. 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.

9.222. *Centrally sponsored scheme of Regeneration/Rehabilitation of Magar/Ghariyal*—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 1984-85, Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during 1983-84. In order to rehabilitate the dwindling population of crocodile's, 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.

9.223. *Centrally sponsored scheme of National Chambal Sanctuary*—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 1984-85 Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 14.00 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.224. *Establishment of Tiger Safari and regeneration endangered species at Kukrail*—There are various species at the average of extinction in the State. This Scheme was started from 1982-83 with a view to regenerate endangered species and later rehabilitate them in natural surroundings. A sum of Rs. 15.00

lakhs has been proposed during 1984-85 as against Rs. 11.62 during 1983-84.

9.225. *Development of Kanpur Zoo*—Kanpur Zoo is one of the important zoological parks in the State. Due to paucity of staff, this Zoo is facing problems of management. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1984-85 for strengthening the staff in the Zoo.

9.226. *Tiger Watch*—In the district of Lakhimpur-Kheri around Dudwa National Park, the spill-over tiger population causes serious damage to human and cattle population in the adjoining settlements and villages. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made during 1984-85.

9.227. *Strengthening of headquarter of Chief Wild Life Warden*—To make Wild Life Organisation effective instrument to conserve Wild Life and to enforce the provisions of Wild Life Protection Act in the State it is essential to strengthen the staff at headquarter as well as at field for which the Scheme is being proposed at an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs during 1984-85.

9.228. *Social Forestry*—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. The project was started from April 1, 1979 and is proposed to be continued during Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The physical and financial targets and achievements during Sixth Five-Year Plan are as under :

TABLE 8—*Physical targets and financial outlays—Social Forestry.*

Year	Physical Plantation	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81 (Actual)	8,672	575.03
1981-82 (Actual)	11,860	929.80
1982-83 (Actual)	14,762	1011.71
1983-84 (Anticipated)	14,500	1256.19
1984-85 (Target)	13,500	1225.52
1980—85 (Target)	60,500	4875.00

9.229. *Social Forestry in Urban Areas*—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 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 12.11 lakhs has been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 5.40 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.230. *Forest Statistics and Monitoring*—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 Forest'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 1984-85 Rs. 12.40 lakhs have been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 9.50 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.231. *Revision and preparation of working Plans*—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 years. For 1984-85 Rs. 14.50 lakhs have been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 11.50 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.232. *Project formulation and evaluation cell*—A scheme for setting up of a cell for Project Formulation was taken up for implementation during the Fifth Plan but the same could be started in 1977-78 and that too with a very moderate staff of 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 1984-85 Rs. 7.00 lakhs have been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 3.55 lakhs during 1983-84.

9.233. *Intensification of Forest Management*—At present the jurisdiction of the administrative units right from forest guard beat to forest circle is very large and has to be reduced to facilitate intensive management, inspection and supervision of forests. Accordingly, a scheme was included to be continued during the Sixth Five-Year Plan at an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

9.234. *Forest recreation*—The importance of recreation forestry has increased manifold now. Amongst an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 49.31 lakhs during 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 56.52 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

9.235. *Forest extension*—Publicity of work done by Forest Department is very essential amongst the general public, as the department is often criticised publicly. With limited means of publicity, this work will be taken up throughout the State in 1984-85 also.

9.236. *Provision of drinking water and electricity facility to subordinate staff of forest department*—In forest areas, where employees are posted there is a great inconvenience of water and electricity which adversely affects 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. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 11.03 lakhs has been proposed.

9.237. *Amenities to forest labour and taungya cultivators*—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. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 13.29 lakhs has been proposed.

7. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution

9.238. The U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Lucknow has programme of Rs. 400.00 crores of disbursement for long term credit during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) of which Rs. 92.00 crores would be disbursed in the year 1984-85 as under :

	<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>
(i) Minor Irrigation	76.00
(ii) Energisation of Private Tube-wells.	10.00
(iii) Farm Mechanisation	3.00
(iv) Diversified purposes	3.00
Total ...	92.00

Out of the financial assistance of Rs. 76.00 crores nearly one lakh Irrigation projects would be installed which will create additional irrigation potentiality on 3.22 lakh hectares of agricultural land.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 crores would be advanced to the U. P. State Electricity Board for energisation of private tube-wells.

A provision of Rs. 3.00 crores has been made for advancing loans to cultivators for purchase of tractors

A sum of Rs. 3.00 crores has been provided for other diversified schemes such as Horticulture, Dairy Development, On Farm Development, Construction of Sugar Godowns, Dunlop Carts etc.

9.239. To provide adequate and timely loans to the cultivators 254 branches of the Bank are working. Some new branches are also proposed to be opened during 1984-85.

9.240. For the year 1983-84 there is a

budget provision of Rs. 350.00 lakhs in the State budget, which will be fully utilised. An outlay of Rs. 325.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

8. Special Programmes for Rural Development

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programmes

9.241. Integrated Rural Development Programme aims at providing employment to the unemployed and under employed and raising the income of the weaker sections of the rural population above the poverty line through well conceived economic programmes within a specified time frame. The family is taken as the basic unit for planning and programmes are designed to bring this unit above the poverty line. The target group of beneficiaries are the families whose income from all sources is less than Rs. 3500 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 holding upto 2.0 hectares are entitled for a subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost of work. Marginal farmers with holdings upto 1.0 hectare, landless labourers and village artisans get a subsidy of 33½ per cent.

9.242. The IRD strategy is based on the formulation and implementation of block plan which, while aiming to achieve full employment through productive programmes in a definite time frame, also includes the development of infrastructure and other social services.

9.243. The programme includes schemes of agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry and cottage and small scale industries, petty trades and rural services. Specific items under the specified programmes 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 Plan period 600 families per block per year will be covered in each block which means 3,000 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 the second year, Rs. 8 lakhs each year for subsequent year upto 1984-85. It has also been directed that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the benefitted families i.e., 200 families per block per year should be given programmes under Industries, Services and Business (ISB) sector in order to diversify the village economy and to relieve the dependence on land. Cluster approach has also been adopted wherein a cluster of villages is selected around the Rural Growth Centre or the available banking facilities. 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

9.244. During the year 1980-81 from October 2, 1980 the SFDA 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, i.e. a total of Rs.4425 lakhs for the State 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 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 benefitted by the programme was 9.99 lakhs which included families benefitted under SFDA upto October 2, 1980.

9.245. For the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs per block or Rs. 5310.00 lakhs for 885 blocks was approved out of which 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 lakhs for 885 blocks was provided for the programme for 1982-83. The programme picked up during the third year of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1982-83. Co-operation of commercial and co-operative banks was also made available with the result that an amount of Rs. 6545.21 lakhs was utilized during the year 1982-83 and Rs. 5.56 lakhs families were covered under the programme.

9.246. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs per block or Rs. 7080 lakhs is approved for 1983-84 to cover 5.31 lakh families and provide infra-structural facilities in the area. An outlay for Rs. 7080 lakhs is sponsored for the year 1984-85 to cover 5.31 lakhs families.

9.247. 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 $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for establishment and infrastructure which is operated by DRDA's 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 implemented accordingly.

9.248. 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 amongst the poorest ones, it is only in the fitness of things that 50 per cent of the outlay

and physical targets should be allotted for Scheduled Caste 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 went up to 32 per cent of the State share of Rs. 3273 lakhs in 1982-83.

9.249. For monitoring of the programme, every beneficiary is given a 'Vikas Patrika' wherein 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. The State Level Co-ordination 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 agencywise report is regularly submitted.

9.250. The programme is included in the New 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 blockwise. The shortfalls and the bottlenecks in the implementation of the programme are attended to promptly at the State level. The monitoring organization at the State level will be strengthened to effectively check and guide the DRDA's in the successful implementation of the programme.

(ii) National Rural Employment Programme

9.251. The National Rural Employment Programme was started as a centrally sponsored scheme in 1981-82. It has to be financed on matching contribution basis by the State Government and the Government of India. In

1983-84 the Government of India released Rs. 1705 lakhs Central share while the State Government provided 3500 lakhs as its contribution. In case the Government of India's share is not increased to match the State Government provision then the programme in 1983-84 would be limited to a total of Rs. 6880 lakhs only.

9.252. In the year 1984-85 the proposed outlay is Rs. 3742 lakhs. An equal amount of Central share is also expected to be received from Government of India. In accordance with the Government of India guidelines, ten per cent of the total allocation has been made for social forestry and afforestation programmes and another 25 per cent for programmes specifically aimed at benefiting SC/ST. In accordance with Government of India guidelines total amount has to be placed at the disposal of District Rural Development Agencies, in accordance with specific criterion of population of marginal farmers and SC/ST and DRDA's have been asked to formulate schemes according to local priorities and felt needs of people. A shelf of projects will be prepared on the basis of minimum needs to provide gainful employment and creating durable assets in order to provide infrastructure for the development of the rural economy. In addition to social forestry and afforestation programmes on a massive scale, priorities under NREP for 1984-85 are proposed to be on creation of drinking water facilities in areas, deepening of ponds and construction of drains and flood protection works in rural areas. Besides construction of roads, culverts and bridges and soling are proposed to be undertaken in rural areas in a massive scale.

9.253. The national rural employment programme is included in the Rural 20-Point Programme. Its physical and financial achievements are being monitored at State level regularly. During current financial year (1983-84) it is proposed to create 550.40 lakhs mandays of employment. The progress made till the quarter ending September 1983 is 121.41 lakhs mandays. It is proposed to create 516.14 lakhs mandays of employment through this programme in next year 1984-85.

9.254. *Special Component Plan*—In accordance with the Government of India guidelines, ten per cent of the total outlay i.e. Rs. 748.4 lakhs is proposed to be spent on programmes which directly benefit the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The programmes which are proposed

to be taken up are drinking water facilities in Harijan Basti and land and site development for construction of houses for SC/ST population.

9.255. Tribal sub-Plan—In 1983-84 State Government earmarked Rs. 6 lakhs for Tribal sub-plan under NREP and the same amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is being earmarked for 1984-85 also.

(iii) Drought Prone Area Programme

9.256. Drought Prone Area Programme aims at reducing the intensity and effects of drought and scarcity in areas of low and uncertain rainfall. The underlying strategy envisages improvement of the areas economy through infrastructural and on farm development activities for optimising the utilization of land, water, human and livestock resources along with the application of appropriate technology maintaining the region's ecological balance.

9.257. The programme was introduced in 40 selected blocks of five districts during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. After substantial completion of programmes taken up, it was withdrawn from Varanasi and Allahabad districts from the years 1981-82 and 1983-84 respectively. Some new districts were however included under the programme from 1982-83. At present the programme is being implemented in 63 blocks of 10 districts viz. Mirzapur (10), Jhansi (3), Lalitpur (2), Hamirpur (5), Banda (10), Jalaun (3), Bahraich (14), Gonda (5), Sitapur (3) and Lakhimpur-Kheri (8).

9.258. The programme is being executed in selected watersheds with a view to restoring ecological balance and introduce improved production technique. 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 dry land farming, animal husbandry, horticulture, dairying and fisheries etc.
- (6) Development of infrastructure connected with the above programmes.

9.259. No separate agencies have been established for the implementation of this programme. District Rural Development Agen-

cies (DRDA's) will look after the work of the programme which will be implemented through respective departments. DRDA's will thus be the 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.

9.260. The Sixth Plan outlay of the programme is Rs. 1750.00 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 1081.90 lakhs has already been incurred during the first three years (1981-83) of the Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 472.50 lakhs has been approved for 1983-84. For 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 472.50 lakhs is proposed for 63 blocks.

9 Community Development

Rural Development

9.261. The Community Development Organisation in the State is responsible for Planning and implementation of the various functional programme of rural development at the village, block, district and divisional levels in an integrated manner. There are 895 blocks in the State out of which 89 blocks are in the hill districts. The main activities are agriculture extension, minor irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, family welfare and other programmes undertaken by the Goan Sabhas and other local agencies. In the context of increasing importance of rural development programme like I. R. D., NREP and MNP etc. the infrastructure and organisation structure of blocks require to be suitably strengthened.

9.262. An outlay of Rs. 630.00 lakhs has been provided for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85). An outlay of Rs. 90.23 lakhs was approved for the year 1980-81. Against this outlay, an expenditure of Rs. 135.31 lakhs was incurred. The increase was due to the sanction of new staff for 197 revised blocks and opening of 9 new blocks (in hill districts). An outlay of 90.00 lakhs was approved for the year 1981-82 against which an expenditure of Rs. 129.01 lakhs was incurred. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 170.44 lakhs for 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 128.02 lakh was incurred. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakh has been proposed, against which an expenditure of Rs. 166.79 lakh is anticipated. A sum of Rs. 275.00 lakh has been proposed for 1984-85.

Sub-headwise details are given in Annexure-III.

The various programmes to be undertaken during 1984-85 are briefly indicated below:—

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

(b) Strengthening of information centres and libraries.

(c) Organisation of eye relief camps in blocks.

(d) *Purchases/replacement of Jeeps for blocks*:—During the year 1984-85, 56 Jeeps are proposed to be purchased for replacement of condemned jeeps of old blocks and also for providing Jeeps for new blocks.

(e) *Construction of block building and electrification etc.*—There are 28 blocks (25 in plains and 3 in hills) where office buildings have not yet been constructed and there are 320 blocks (304 in plains and 16 in hills) where residential quarters for block staff have also not been constructed so far. An outlay of 66.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of block buildings in 1984-85.

(f) *Direction and Administration*—

(i) Seven new blocks have been opened in plain area and staff has

been sanctioned for 197 revised blocks on plain budget. So an outlay of Rs. 87.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1984-85 for these blocks.

(ii) Nine new blocks were opened during 1980-81 and 3 blocks were opened this year in hill districts. An outlay of Rs. 30.80 lakh has been proposed for 1984-85.

9.263. The staff of Deputy Development Commissioner Office Moradabad is borne on plan budget. During 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakh will be required. In addition to above one post of Asst. Accounts Officer in the scale of Rs. 690-1420 for each of D. D. C. office Jhansi and Meerut has been created on plan budget for which Rs. 0.50 lakh will be required for 1984-85. Thus total amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been proposed under Plan for D. D. C. Offices during 1984-85.

9.264. *Panchayati Raj*—An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh was proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85). During the first two years (1980—82) an expenditure of Rs. 862.81 lakh was incurred. In the subsequent year (1982-83), against an outlay of Rs. 81.29 lakh, the expenditure was only Rs. 22.05 lakh. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 227.00 lakhs has been allotted while for year 1984-85, Rs. 233.00 lakh, including Rs. 8.00 lakh for hills has been proposed. The Sixth Plan outlay and outlay for 1984-85 is as follows :

TABLE 2—Sixth Plan and 1984-85 outlay.

Name of Scheme	Outlay 1980—85			Outlay 1981—85		
	Total	Plain	Hill	Total	Plain	Hill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Technical and Managerial Assistance to Panchayat Udyogs.	51.53	44.82	6.71	7.88	7.50	0.38
2. Incentives to Gaon Sabhas for raising their own resources.	14.41	12.27	2.14	3.24	2.76	0.48
3. Rural environmental sanitation Construction of village pavements and drains through people participation.	34.06	34.06	..	132.42	132.02	0.40
4. Grant-in-aid for construction of Panchayat Bhawans Community Centres at various levels.	23.70	19.00	4.70	53.60	53.00	0.60
5. Improvement of Hats, Bazars and Melas	2.50	2.50	..	3.75	3.55	0.20

TABLE 2—(Concl'd.)

Name of Scheme	Outlay 1980—85			Outlay 1984—85		
	Total	Plain	Hill	Total	Plain	Hill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6. Improvement of Rural Sanitation Installation of PRAI type latrine .	1.50	1.50	..	8.22	8.15	0.07
7. Share Contribution of Panchayat Raj Vitta Nigam.	4.50	4.50	2.50	2.50	..	..
8. Training of Panchayat Raj office bearers	7.86	6.70	1.16	14.70	11.90	2.80
9. Training of Kshettra Samities and Zila Parishad office bearers.	3.75	3.75	..	..	..	..
10. Training of Gram Panchayat Adhikaries	3.79	3.50	0.29	0.77	0.70	0.07
11. Training of Panchayat Udyog Managers	2.40	2.40	..	0.70	0.70	..
12. Construction of work shop building for Panchayat Udyog.	..	..	..	2.22	2.22	..
13. Appointment of Vitteeya Paramarsh Data in three hill border districts.	..	..	..	3.00	..	3.00
Total	.. 150.00	135.00	15.00	233.00	225.00	8.00

9.265. *Rural Engineering Service*—Rural Engineering Service was created in July 1972 with the object of Executing Works of various Development Departments scattered in predominantly rural areas of the State in the Plains as well as in the Hill areas. Since its creation it has executed works of various categories in remote rural areas of the State. Thus it has provided 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 Centres.

2. Development of housesites 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 Husbandary, Fisheries, Industries and Medical Departments.

6. Stadiums of Sports Department.

7. Roads and culverts under National Rural Employment Programme.

Yearwise performance of the department is given in table 3.

TABLE 3—Yearwise performance of the Service
(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Amounts provided for service in budget	Actual expenditure	Cost of works constructed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1972-73 ..	29.00	28.744	327
1973-74 ..	60.00	50.550	552
1974-75 ..	86.61	86.760	334
1975-76 ..	88.26	88.953	268
1976-77 ..	113.91	113.824	370
1977-78 ..	155.30	157.150	462
1978-79 ..	163.00	145.100	558
1979-80 ..	181.70	184.580	773
1980-81 ..	175.12	181.050	1831
1981-82 ..	213.00	215.68	1270
1982-83 ..	249.24	263.64	2936
Total ..	1515.14	1515.031	10682

9.266. The development departments special 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 works entrusted to this service during the sixth Plan period.

9.267. At present there is one Chief Engineer at State Headquarter with two Executive Engineer-cum-Personal Assistant, one Accounts Officer and one Executive Engineering Technical audit cell and Design and allied staff. In the field there are Five Superintending Engineers, 35 Executive Engineers and 202 Assistant Engineers and 1,090 Assistant Development Officers and allied staff. The present sanctioned strength of

the Rural Engineering Service is capable of Executing Works to the extent of 20 crores per year, as per norms fixed by the Government.

9.268. During the year 1981-82 works to the tune of Rs. 32 crores were made available by various departments of which works of the value of 22.70 crores were actually executed. During 1982-83 works amounting to Rs. 36.16 crores were entrusted to this service against which work of Rs. 29.36 crores were executed. During the year 1983-84 (upto August 1983) works to the extent of Rs. 20.41 crores have been made entrusted to this service and it is estimated that during the year 1983-84 total works for about Rs. 35 crores will be allotted to the service. A view will be taken in due course about the performance of this service and its requirements in terms of manpower etc. keeping in view quantum and nature of works entrusted to service.

9.269. *Pradeshik Vikas Dal*—Pradeshik Vikas Dal, is engaged in organising and preparing rural youths for sports and creative activities. Some of the activities of Pradeshik Vikas Dal are as under :

Social Service Work—On the occasion of malas, pilgrimage and exhibition etc. volunteers are mobilised for social service work.

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.

Training of Swimming to Youth—Besides maintenance of health, this training is imparted to cope with the hazards of floods in rural areas.

Organisation of games and sports—Games and Sports are organised at villages, blocks, districts and State level every year.

Establishment and Strengthening of Vyayam Shalas—Under this programme new Vyayam Shalas are established and existing Vyayam Shalas are strengthened.

An outlay of Rs. 32.00 lacs has been proposed for the year 1984-85 for the various activities of the Pradeshik Vikas Dal.

9. LAND REFORMS

9.270. *Consolidation of Holdings*—Initially, the total area of the State requiring consolidation was estimated at 146 lakh hectares. This did not include area of isolated villages which were excluded from the scheme in the beginning due to local opposition. Formerly village having 80 per cent consolidation 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 operations and the estimated area is likely to go up considerably. Besides this, reconsolidation is to be done over an area of 16.78 lakh hectares.

9.271. 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, deli-

very of possession over new chaks was over 3.85 lakh hectares at a cost of Rs. 9.40 crores: In the year 1981-82, delivery of possession over new chaks has been affected over 3.45 lakh hectares as against the target of 3.85 lakh hectares at a cost of Rs. 10.71 crores. In the year 1982-83 delivery of possession over new chaks has been affected over 3.99 lakh hectares as against the target of 3.90 lakh hectares at a cost of Rs. 12.97 crores. For the year 1983-84 it is proposed to consolidate an area of 3.95 lakh hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.80 crores: The expenditure for the year 1983-84 is estimated to be Rs. 14.80 crores. During the first 6 months of 1983-84 an expenditure of Rs. 6.71 crores has already been incurred. For the year 1984-85 a target of consolidating 4.00 lakh hectares of additional area is proposed with a financial estimated outlay of Rs. 15.64 crores.

9.272. The breakup of physical and financial targets during the five years of plan are given below :

TABLE 1—*Financial and Physical progress*

Year	Plan outlay (in lakh Rs.)	Actual, expenditure on revised outlay (in lakh Rs.)	Physical targets (in lakh hectrs.)	Achievement (in lakh hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. 1980-81 ..	890.00	940.22	3.80	3.85
2. 1981-82 ..	966.00	1071.00	3.85	3.45
3. 1982-83 ..	975.00	1297.21	3.90	3.99
4. 1983-84* ..	986.00	1479.54	3.95	3.95
5. 1984-85* ..	883.00	11412.40	4.00	..
Total ..	4700.00	6200.37	19.50	

* Proposed.

9.273. Reconsolidation operations were started in Tahsils Kairana and Musafir-khana of districts Muzaffarnagar and

Sultanpur respectively in 1979-80. Six more Tahsils namely Sardhana (Meerut), Dadri (Ghazabadi), Chhibramau (Farrukhabad) and Mohan-

lalganj (Lucknow), Faizabad and Azamgarh were taken up for reconsolidation during 1980-81. In 1981-82 reconsolidation work was taken up in nine more tahsils namely Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr), Iglas (Aligarh), Sadabad (Mathura), Bilari (Moradabad), Deoband (Saharanpur), Shahganj (Jaunpur), Dumariaganj (Basti), Bareilly and Unnao. During the year 1982-83 reconsolidation work was taken up in 4 more tahsils namely Sandila (Hardoi), Soraon (Allahabad), Saidpur (Ghazipur) and Sadar (Fatehpur). In 1983-84 reconsolidation work has been taken up in 5 more tahsils namely Auraiya, Bharthana (Etawah), Maharajganj (Rae Bareli), Bindki (Fatehpur), and Ram-Sanehighat (Bara Banki).

9.274. As a result of consolidation operations during 1980-81 about 0.18 lakh hectares land was made available for public purposes including Abadi sites for Harijans and landless labourers, chak road, sector road, Inter village road and approach road provided through consolidation operations improved the means of communication in the rural area considerably.

In 1981-82 and 1982-83 about 0.19 lakh hectares land was made available for public purposes including abadi sites for Harijans and landless labours. Similarly during 1983-84 and 1984-85 it is proposed to make available about 0.20 lakh hectares.

9.275. *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 operation from Supervisor Kanungo upto fresh recruits to the I. A. S. The development of the Institute has been included in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1981-82. The training Schedule will be expanded to include Land Reforms and Consolidation. The Institute will also run inservice courses. In addition to the officers of Revenue Department allied department like Block Development Irrigation, Police etc. will also be given training. The total expenditure for the entire plan period envisaged is Rs. 4.00 lakh of which 1.00 lakh is earmarked for the year 1983-84 and the same amount i.e. Rs. 1.00 lakh is earmarked for 1984-85.

Outlay and Expenditure

ANNEXURE—I

(Rs. in lakh)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 agreed outlay	Actual Expenditure			1983-84 Approved outlay	1983-84 Anticipated expenditure	1984-85 Proposed outlay	1980-85 Total
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Agriculture Crop Husbandry Department—</i>								
1. Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds	303.81	14.34	15.99	91.87	65.11	58.76	45.50	226.46
2. Agricultural Farms	998.67	153.90	178.08	237.89	387.37	384.43	335.97	1290.27
3. Manures and Fertilizers	603.86	237.19	149.18	85.71	131.57	135.91	131.54	739.53
4. High Yielding Varieties Programme	133.31	16.07	38.12	43.14	44.03	56.62	50.91	204.86
5. Plant Protection	287.19	20.41	32.19	57.17	111.33	113.30	116.83	339.90
6. Commercial Crops	195.04	15.80	16.71	22.37	39.06	47.77	57.90	160.55
7. Extension and Farmers' Training	127.66	4.51	12.86	15.46	15.44	23.55	12.42	68.80
8. Agricultural Engineering	104.79	6.09	11.46	14.00	26.59	37.80	27.69	97.04
9. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	114.99	19.44	21.77	26.90	30.81	31.41	30.97	130.49
10. Others	80.68	550.91	71.26	36.48	11.69	22.95	20.27	701.87
Total	2950.00	1038.66	547.62	630.99	863.00	912.50	830.00	3959.77

Physical Programme

Item	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85		1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achieve- ment	1983-84		1984-85 Proposed target
		1979-80 Base Year level	1984-85 Terminal Year Target				Target	Antici- pated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Agriculture and Allied Services									
1. <i>Production of Foodgrains—</i>									
(a) Rice	'000 tonnes	5150	7700	5567	5895	5529	6400	6000	6200
(b) Wheat	Ditto ..	10094	13000	13385	12749	15286	14300	15600	16000
(c) Jowar	Ditto ..	1079	550	406	605	294	600	400	500
(d) Bajra	Ditto ..	676	850	733	679	742	700	700	700
(e) Maize	Ditto ..	952	1100	894	1004	850	990	800	1000
(f) Other Cereals	Ditto ..	1003	1040	1436	1094	1156	1180	900	700
(g) Pulses	Ditto ..	2462	3750	2527	2268	2495	3230	2600	2890
Total Foodgrains .. ..	.. ..	21416	27990	24948	24294	26352	27400	27000	27990
2. <i>Commercial Crops—</i>									
(a) Cotton	'000 bales ..	35	50	31	22	28	40	30	40
(b) Jute	Ditto ..	89	150	72	76	62	100	70	100

ANNEXURE II—(Concl'd.)

Item	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85		1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achieve- ment	1983-84		1984-85 Proposed target
		1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Terminal year target				Target	Antici- pated Achieven ent	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>(c) Oilseeds—</i>									
<i>(1) Major Oilseeds—</i>									
(i) Groundnut	.. '000 tonnes ..	95	400	134	254	187	200	200	250
(ii) Castor Seed	.. Ditto	5	5	..	..	..	1	1	5
(iii) Sesamum	.. Ditto ..	27	155	55	93	61	120	64	80
(iv) Rape Seed/Mustard	.. Ditto ..	777	1812	1229	1079	911	1590	1235	1200
(v) Linseed	.. Ditto ..	100	300	146	52	82	240	100	150
(2) Others	.. ,000 tonn s ..	46	328	104	120	137	149	150	225
Total Oilseeds	.. D tto ..	1050	3000	1668	1601	1378	2300	1750	1910
<i>4. Chemical Fertilizer—</i>									
(a) Nitrogenous (N)	.. .. Ditto ..	756	1400	861	951	1142	1200	1350	1400
(b) Phosphatic (P)	.. .. Ditto ..	182	350	209	229	344	280	350	350
(c) Potassic (K)	.. .. Ditto ..	72	150	81	90	144	120	175	150
Total (NPK)	.. .. Ditto ..	1010	1900	1151	1270	1630	1600	1875	1900

5. *Plant Protection—*

(a) Technical Grade Material	..	,000 tonnes	..	0.35	5	1	2	2	5	1	2
(b) Area coverage	..	'000 ha.	..	16391	25000	18838	20268	24461	23000	24000	25000

6. *Area under distribution of—*

(a) Fertilizer	..	'000 ha.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Pesticides	..	Ditto	..	16391	25000	18838	20268	24461	23000	24000	25000

7. *Area under High Yielding Varieties—*

(a) Rice	..	'000 ha.	..	2186	3750	2547	2665	2440	3000	3000	3500
(b) Wheat	..	Ditto	..	5192	6800	6211	6193	6409	6500	6500	6800
(c) Jowar	..	Ditto	..	1	25	1	1	2	5	5	5
(d) Bajra	..	Ditto	..	6	100	47	91	136	60	60	85
(e) Maize	..	Ditto	..	32	125	39	42	43	60	60	125
Total	..	Ditto	..	7417	10800	8845	8992	9030	9625	9625	10515

10. *Cropped Area—*

(a) Net	..	Ditto	..	17421	17800	17221	17289	17300	17500	17320	17350
(b) Gross	..	Ditto	..	23349	27500	24574	24773	24800	25500	2570	25800

Sub Headwise details

ANNEXURE III
(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Sixth Five year Plan outlay (1980 —85)	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		Outlay 1983-84		1983-84 Anti- eipated Expenditure		1984-85 Preposed outlay	
		Outlay	Expen- diture	Outlay	Expen- diture	Outlay	Expen- diture	Total	Hill	Total	Hill	Total	Hill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Agricultural Extension ..	8.70	3.15	3.15	1.86	1.86	40.28	3.99	15.163	1.163	15.163	1.163	15.163	1.16
2. Social Education ..	5.15	1.50	1.50	0.93	0.93	22.91	2.95	5.507	0.507	5.507	0.507	5.507	5.507
3. Health and Sanitation ..	4.65	1.00	1.00	0.65	0.65	6.45	2.76	6.465	0.465	6.465	0.465	6.530	0.530
4. Construction of block building and Electrification etc.	323.53	49.75	49.68	43.85	43.85	26.00	26.00	16.255	9.255	16.255	9.255	69.000	10.000
5. Purchase/Replacement of Jeeps for blocks.	98.40	28.00	28.00	20.00	20.00	9.00	9.00	5.000	..	5.000	..	58.000	12.000
6. Direction and Administration													
(1) Staff for 197 revised blocks and creation of 7 new blocks in plains.	137.35	3.15	44.90	15.00	50.81	45.00	65.26	61.00	..	85.960	..	90.000	..
(2) D. D. C. Office Moradabad and 2AAO for DDC office.													
(3) Creation of 12 new blocks in hill district.	37.22	3.68	5.72	7.71	9.64	11.80	17.57	28.610	28.610	28.610	28.610	30.800	30.800
Total	615.00	90.23	133.95	90.00	127.74	170.44	127.53	138.00	40.00	162.96	40.00	27.500	55.00

CHAPTER X

CO-OPERATION

1. Co-operation

The Co-operative Movement of the State commenced in the year 1904, as a measure of assistance to the economically backward sectors in the rural areas the establishment of Village Banks. During the last eight decades its activities have gradually expanded, besides the agriculture sector to Housing, Milk, Handloom, Industries and Sugarcane. During the year 1983. Fisheries sector have been added as a new co-operative sector.

10.1. The first four years of the current Sixth Five-Year Plan have witnessed expansion of the Co-operative Consumer's Movement, on a scale which was not visualized earlier. The State Government has decided to entrust the entire public distribution system to the co-operatives. Thus increasing their responsibilities considerably.

10.2. The very substantial growth of the co-operative movement has been possible without large financial assistance from the State Government whose contribution is basically limited to the financial help available under the Rural Consumers Scheme of the National Co-operative Development Corporation. The fact that business operations touching nearly Rs. 320 crores, were primarily sustained by the existing co-operative credit and banking structure brings to the fore inherent strength acquired by the co-operative institutions. Simultaneously efforts have continued in achieving the targets fixed for short term agricultural loans, medium term loans meant for important anti-poverty programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme and for programmes for weaker sections like financing the weavers.

10.3. During 1983-84 in most of the areas the physical targets have not been only achieved but even exceeded.

New developments

10.4. A few areas, proposed to be covered under the current annual plan (1984-85) are creation of co-operative infrastructure for marketing of fruits of the hill areas and surplus produce like potatoes in the plains. Considering the huge amount involved in general

insurance and pendency of a large number of unsettled claims, it is also proposed to set up Advisory and Claims Chasing Co-operative for General Insurance. Co-operative Education, Extension and Training, are proposed to be given a new fillip with the setting up of a Co-operative Training Complex, at Lucknow.

10.5. For the hill areas, concrete steps are proposed, for development of Herbs and Medicinal Plants. A comprehensive programme for the total development has already been proposed for the current year. This includes setting up a well-equipped training centre, in the hill region.

Strategy

1. To make the re-organised Nyaya Panchayat, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) multipurpose in their functioning, the State assistance and the assistance of all State Co-operative Apexes are to be directed to achieve the above mentioned goal.

2. To strengthen the rural consumers activity further, by removing existing bottlenecks and by extending the PDS in the hill areas.

3. Re-structuring the marketing wing of the movement by providing infrastructural assistance to the marketing societies/block unions and re-activation thereof.

4. Focussing attention on the societies having predominant membership of Scheduled Castes and activation of Large Area Multi-Purpose Agricultural Co-operative Societies (LAMPS).

5. Obtaining more funds for the co-operative sector with the help of various other ongoing projects like programmes of the Command Areas, DRDAs, and Divisional Development Corporations etc.

Achievements of 1980-81 to 1983-84

10.6. *Credit and Banking*—Financial support, in the form of credit for purchase of agricultural inputs and cash loan for agricultural operations, continue to be given highest priority, coupled with improved infrastructural

support for increased agricultural production. The net distribution of short-term agricultural loans, crossed Rs. 200 crores mark in the year 1982-83. For the current year the short-term loan target of Rs. 250 crores has been fixed out of which Rs. 200 crores has been fixed for the Rabi. As against a minimum 40 per cent prescribed by the reserve Bank of India, the co-operative credit disbursed to the weaker sections ranged between 45%—47%.

10.7. In order to increase the flow of funds to the Scheduled Castes the strategy for achieving the targets under the Special Component Plan has been laid down for the co-operatives and 166 societies have been identified, where the Scheduled Caste membership of the PACS exceeds 50 per cent and 466 societies where Scheduled Caste membership ranges between 40%—50%. Special Central Assistance was obtained for increasing Scheduled Caste membership and special projects are being drawn up for these identified societies. The functioning of LAMPS has also been reviewed and the same is being improved. Two State Level Seminars on role of Co-operatives

in economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, were also organised, in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, at the Institute of Co-operative Management, Research and Training. Another scheme has recently been approved for re-financing by National Bank for Rural Development (NABARD) wherein a cluster of Schedule Caste beneficiaries are being provided long-term irrigation loans. This scheme is proposed to be implemented in all the blocks. In the disbursement of medium term loans the performance of the U. P. Co-operatives was the best in the entire Co-operative Banking Sector of the country. In the State, contribution of the Co-operatives was 33 per cent of the total loan disbursed under the Integrated Rural Development Programmeth (IRDP). In the long term loan disbursement during 1982-83, the State Land Development Bank reached a new level of individual loaning at Rs. 54.39 crores. The table below gives the performance of short term, medium term and long term loaning during the first four years of the current plan.

Table 1—Performance of short, medium and long term loaning :

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Short-term		Medium term		Long Term	
	Target excluding cane	Achievement excluding cane	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	230.00	187.38	25.00	28.06	70.00	51.00
1981-82	250.00	193.80	30.00	20.95	75.00	49.61
1982-83	250.00	204.54	35.00	42.51	75.00	54.39
1983-84 (Anticipated achievement)	250.00	230.00	40.00	45.00	70.00	65.00

10.8. According to an All India review circulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, the medium term lending in Uttar Pradesh by co-operative sector was the highest in the country and its percentage of contribution to the IRDP was also the highest. Similarly the physical achievement of long term individual lending of State Co-operative Land Development Bank was also the highest amongst all the SLDBs. of the country.

10.9. Distribution of fertilizer by the Co-operative Sector, has been showing a declining trend and several steps are being taken to increase the share for co-operatives in distribution of agricultural inputs, specially the fertilizer.

10.10. *Rural Storage and Marketing*—International Development Agency assisted World Bank Rural Godown Project (NCDCI) make significant progress and has been able to adhere to the time schedule. Out of the projected 3,368 rural godowns, by September 1983, 2,807 godowns were completed. Satisfied with U. P.'s achievement, NCDC has under-written to finance the next lot of 1597 rural godowns, proposed for another World Bank (NCDC-III) Programme.

Including the godowns sanctioned for NCDC-I, the total number of Rural Godowns to be constructed by the end of September 1983 was 6880, out of which 5984 have already been constructed and 872 are under various stages of construction.

10.11. *Cold Storage and Processing Units*—Under the International Development Agency, (IDA) assisted World Bank Cold Storage Programme (NCDC-II), to date 49 sanctions have been received and indications are that six more cold storages will be sanctioned. The progress of constructions of these cold storages is as follows :

Table 2—Progress of Construction of Cold Storages :

Year	Sanctioned (cumulative)	Cons- tructed (working)	Under construc- tion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	92	47	24
1981-82	112	51	39
1982-83	119	52	42

10.12. Besides the above cold storages, there are 51 Cold Storages already operational in the co-operative sector. For the current potato season detailed purchase programmes are being finalised and attempts will be made to ensure that these Cold Storages function at maximum utilization and at least 12 more Cold Storages, out of 49 sanctioned so far under NCDC—II, start functioning.

10.13. The performance of the processing units was reviewed intensively during the year and efforts are being made to ensure that majority of Rice Mills and Dal Mills are made functional.

10.14. The performance of existing 23 service centres is also being reviewed closely and efforts are being made to see that their services are extended to the numbers of the societies to which they are attached. The Jute and Sanhemp Marketing and Development Federation, Lakhimpur-Kheri, was also visited by a Expert Team of the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC). It is proposed to revamp its functioning, by linking the PACS and marketing societies in the 4 major jute growing districts. The services of Jute Development wing of the Agriculture Department is also proposed to be linked with this operation. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for strengthening the working of this Jute Development Apex Society.

10.15. There are 2254 Block Unions and 249 Marketing Societies and a majority of them have sizeable lands and buildings. A scheme is being prepared to provide these non-credit co-operative societies with modern mini-processing units and link their marketing operations with production of consumers-commodities. The funds for establishment of these small units are proposed to be provided from funds available with the three Command Area Development Authorities, Divisional Development Corporations, and funds for creating in-fra-structures, under the Integrated Rural Development (IRD) Programme.

10.16. *Consumers and Public Distribution System*—The Co-operative consumers movement has taken additional responsibilities with the decision by the State Government to entrust Public Distribution System, in the rural areas, to the co-operatives exclusively. In conjunction with NCDC sponsored Rural Consumers Scheme, the Public Distribution Scheme (PDS) and Rural Consumers Scheme

considerably enhanced the non-credit services of the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies. Up-to-date sanction of the financial assistance provided by NCDC under this scheme to 400 projects is Rs. 1311.67 lakhs.

10.17. The non-credit services provided by the co-operatives at all levels have improved the working of the societies considerably and during the last 3 years their achievements are summarised below :

	(Rs. in crores)
1980-81	81.60
1981-82	231.06
1982-83	320.57

10.18. *Training Education and Extension*—For providing adequate training facilities to various levels of staff in Co-operative institutes, 8 Junior Training Centres, 2 Co-operative Training Colleges, National Co-operative Union of India/National Co-operative Training Colleges (NCUI/NCTC), one Training Centre for Herbs Development and one Institute for Co-operative Management, Research and Training (ICMRT) are functioning. A State level Co-ordination Committee on Co-operative Training and Education had being constituted during the year. Activities of these training centres, are given below :

TABLE 3—Activities of Training Centres.

Name of Training Centre/College	Member trained		
	Short term course	Long term course	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Junior Training centres run by Provincial Co-operative Unions.	471	260	731
2. Co-operative Training Colleges of National Co-operative Union of India/National Co-operative Training College.	298	162	460

Table 3—(Concl'd.)

Name of Training Centre/College	Member trained		Total
	Short term course	Long term course	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Land Development Banks Co-operative Training Centre, Lucknow.	112	..	112
4. Herbs and Drugs Co-operative Training Centre, Rani-khet.	4469	..	4469

10.19. *Programme for 1984-85*—The programme for 1984-85, include continuing schemes and addition of new schemes, keeping in view the over-all strategy accepted for the Sixth Plan.

Sectorwise programmes

10.20. Programmes of the Primaries, Programmes for the Central Societies and Programme for the Apex level/State level are briefly described below.

10.21. *Co-operative Credit and Banking*—For the year 1984-85, the targets for distribution of short, medium and long term loan have been fixed at Rs. 300.00, Rs. 45.00 and Rs. 75.00 crores respectively. Almost all the blocks in the State have already been covered with the District Co-operative Bank branches.

10.22. Itemwise break-up of the financial outlay of 1984-85 is indicated below.

Programme for Primaries

10.23. *Contribution for Common Cadre Fund for Secretaries of Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies*—On the advice of Reserve Bank of India the Secretaries of the PACS were caderised in Uttar Pradesh. Caderization of the Secretaries entailed assistance from the State co-operative institutions as well as the Government of India. Matching contribution from Government of India has not been made available for the year 1983-84. A sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs, for plains, and Rs. 17.62 lakhs for the hills, has been proposed for 1984-85.

10.24. *Contribution to Cadre Fund for Managing Director in Primary Service Co-operative*—Every F. S. S. has a Managing Director. It is proposed to bring the Managing Directors in the common 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 a matching basis. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for contribution to this Fund.

10.25. *Risk Fund for Consumption Credit*—To off-set the risk taken by the co-operative societies in advancing consumption loans to the small and marginal farmers, which is an important ingredient of the co-operative credit, a sum of Rs. 4.02 lakhs, for plains, and Rs. 1.62 lakhs, for hills, has been provided.

10.26. *Risk Fund for Weaker Section*—Considering weak repaying capacity of the members having small land holdings and those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, risk fund @ 2 per cent to District Co-operative Banks and 4 per cent to the PACS, is provided on additional short term loan disbursed to these sections. This enables the PACS and D. C. Bs. continue their lending, even if, their financial discipline, linked to recoveries does not enable them to advance credit. A sum of Rs. 25.34 lakhs has been provided.

10.27. *Interest Free Medium Term Loan for Purchase of shares to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*—In order to increase the flow of institutional credit to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, in the co-operative structure, it is necessary to provide this assistance, as a minority of them do not have adequate resources, even to be enrolled as members. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 18.03 lakhs for plains and Rs. 3.20 lakhs for hills. It is also proposed that instead of present Rs. 80.00 per member, the amount of interest-free medium term loan be increased to Rs. 200.00 per member, so that the share money is adequate to enable them to avail investment loan which ranges from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. This change has been proposed, on the basis of recommendations made by the State Level Seminar organised on LAMPS at ICMRT on Co-operative assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Special Central Assistance for the Special Component Plan is also being made available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, on the same pattern.

10.28. *Rehabilitation Grant to Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies of Hill*

Areas—In the Hill areas a large number of PACS are not functional in view of their heavy overdues, of which a large amount has become bad and doubtful loans. According to the pattern approved by the R. B. I., verification of such dues has already been carried out and the State assistance has been estimated at Rs. 9.22 lakhs. As usual the PACS will contribute 5% D. C. B. 20% of the remaining and the U. P. Co-operative Bank 20% of whatever is left. The balance is to be borne by the State Government which works out to a sum of Rs. 9.22 lakhs.

10.29. *State Share Participation in Co-operative Credit Institutions*—The State Government obtains loans from the Long Term Operation Fund of NABARD for investing in the shares of Co-operative Credit Institutions. For 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed under this item.

10.30. *Assistance on Short Term Loan to the Weaker Section*—Weaker sections, comprising Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, rural artisans, small and marginal farmers, are now being provided short term agricultural loans on differential interest basis. The NABARD has fixed a maximum ceiling of interest rate but the co-operatives in U. P. are already providing short term loans to these sections at a differential basis. The reduction in the interest rate is proposed to be subsidised out of the State assistance for which a sum of Rs. 22.50 lakhs has been proposed.

Programme for Central/Apex

10.31. *Managerial Subsidy for New Branches of District Co-operative Banks*—While now every block has at least one branch of the concerned District Co-operative Bank, it is felt that in view of difficult terrain, it is desirable to open new branches for improving the resource position of the D. C. Bs. By utilising large potential for tapping rural-savings. Accordingly 83 new branches, in the plains and 46 new branches in the hill areas, are proposed to be opened and provided with managerial assistance, @ Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. A total provision of Rs. 12.84 lakhs has been made.

10.32. *Modernisation of District Co-operative Bank Branches*—Under the existing scheme of Modernisation/Renovation of D.C.B. branches, for giving them a commercial look,

a sum of Rs. 7.20 lakhs has been provided. Out of this, for the plains Rs. 3.90 lakhs as interest-free loan and for the hills Rs. 3.30 lakhs, as subsidy has been included.

10.33. *Loans for Non-Overdue Cover*—Due to natural calamities like floods and drought District Co-operative Banks are not able to satisfy the recovery norms fixed by NABARD. As a result, even if the short term agricultural loan limits are available, the same cannot be operated by the District Co-operative Banks. This adversely effect the short term lending for agricultural inputs, which, in turn, has adverse impact on agriculture production. To meet the non-overdues recovery deficit, it is proposed to provide Rs. 20.00 crores as short term loan to the District Co-operative Banks, through U. P. Co-operative Bank. A matching contribution is expected from the Government of India.

10.34. *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 annual membership contribution of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for which provision has been made.

10.35. *Loan for Agricultural Credit Stabilization Fund*—The Apex Bank is providing conversion of loan 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% or more. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made in the State Plan outlay of 1984-85. Besides this an *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has also been made under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme outside the State Plan ceiling.

10.36. *Cell in the Registrar, Co-operative Societies' Office for Urban Bank/Primary Co-operative Banks/Salary Earners Co-operatives*—The State has approximately 315 urban and semi-urban agglomerations but the urban Co-operative Banks have not been able to make their presence felt. The Reserve Bank of India have been continuously pressing for expansion of Urban Co-operative Banks and Primary Co-operative Banks. The R. B. I have simultaneously made the conditions of licensing more stringent. Thus in this State very effective efforts will have to be made by the R. C. S. Office and Co-operators for the promotion and strengthening of Urban Co-operative Banks/Primary Co-operative Banks

and Salary Earner Societies. Presently a small provision of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been provided for a skeleton staff. The Apex Co-operative Bank has also been advised to assist the R. C. S. organisation in this regard.

10.37. *Marketing and Rural Storage*—The co-operative marketing net-work consists of 249 Primary Marketing Societies, located at tahsil level, which are federated into 52 District Co-operative Development Federations (DCDFs). These DCDFs are in turn members of State Provincial Co-operative Federation (PCF). In addition, there are 2,254 Block Unions which also members of DCDFs. The marketing net-work is not as strong as the co-operative banking net-work and over the years DCDFs have been losing the stature which they once enjoyed in the past. Out of 249 marketing societies, 8 societies have one agro-service centre each; 19 cold storages and 59 processing units attached to them. Recently their functioning was reviewed critically and a programme is now being finalized to revive weak Block Unions and DCDFs. The Marketing Societies are now being integrated functionally with DCDFs and Provincial Co-operative Federation (PCF). Recently major policy decisions have been taken for activating dormant Block Unions/Marketing Societies and DCDFs. The programmes given below would indicate that primary emphasis has been laid on strengthening the primary marketing infrastructure.

10.38. Presently, there are 6,667 Rural Godowns which have been sanctioned, out of which 3,368 are under NCDC-I and 3,299 under NCDC Sponsored Scheme. Till September 1983 under NCDC-I 2,807 godowns have been constructed and under NCDC Sponsored Scheme 2,976 godowns have been completed.

Programme for Primaries :

10.39. *Price Fluctuation Fund for Marketing Societies*—The Marketing Societies undertake marketing of agriculture produce of their members either on commission or outright basis. Price Fluctuation Fund of Rs. 2.84 lakhs for plains, and Rs. 2.66 lakhs for hills, has been provided, to protect marketing societies from sudden fluctuations in the prices of agricultural commodities.

10.40. *Managerial Subsidy for new Marketing Societies*—New Marketing Societies have

been registered or some existing societies have been reorganized, into Marketing Societies. In the initial years these new Marketing Societies are proposed to be given managerial subsidy at Rs. 10,000 per society. For this, a provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been provided.

10.41. *Share Capital to new Marketing Societies*—As the Marketing Societies involve themselves in sizeable operations for which they have to have a sound capital-base it is proposed to provide State Share to the new Marketing Societies, on the basis of provisions made in the district plans. A provision of Rs. 2.05 lakhs has been made for the plains.

10.42. *Subsidy for reorganization of weak Marketing Societies*—A review of the Marketing Societies has revealed that out of 249 marketing societies 73 are financially weak. During the year, apart from various other measure undertaken to improve their functioning, like financial assistance from PCF, share capital from NCDC etc., it is proposed to provide these Marketing Societies a subsidy @Rs. 10,000 per society, as recommended in the district plans. A provision of Rs. 6.10 lakhs for 61 societies of the plains and Rs. 1.00 lakh for 10 societies of the hills, has been provided.

10.43. *Margin Money to Marketing Societies for foodgrains business*—During 1982-83 the marketing societies conducted a total business of Rs. 14.52 crores in foodgrains through commission/pledge/direct purchase, etc. For obtaining working capital for this business, the societies need margin-money. The marketing of agricultural produce by the Marketing Societies helps in price stabilization and relief to the member-producers. Although requirement is very large, a small sum of Rs. 3.60 lakhs, for the plains and Rs. 0.30 lakh for the hill societies, has been provided @ Rs. 10,000 per society.

10.44. *Margin money for marketing of agricultural implements and electrical engines, etc.*—To make the Marketing Societies viable, their activities are being diversified. *Inter alia* the societies have been asked to undertake distribution of agricultural implements, electric motors/pumps, etc. A "Yantrashala" has been established by PCF and its products are proposed to be sold through the marketing net-work and bigger societies like Farmers' Service Societies (FSS), etc. As the business operations will require sizeable working capi-

tal it is proposed to provide a margin money @ Rs. 10,000 per society for 12 marketing societies. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

10.45. *Margin Money for Farmers' Service Societies for Foodgrains Business*—Like the Marketing Societies the FSS, being large-size multi-purpose societies, also undertake foodgrains business for which they require working capital. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 4.78 lakhs as margin money, has been provided on the basis of recommendations approved in district plans.

10.46. *Margin Money to Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) for fertilizer business*—The PACS are the main agency for distribution of fertilizers, linked to component 'B' loaning. During the year 1981-82 the fertilizer distribution at the primary level increased from Rs. 107.35 crores to Rs. 139.91 crores in 1982. During 1983 this distribution is estimated to have touched a level of Rs. 150 crores. During 1984-85 the turn-over is likely to exceed Rs. 200 crores. Under the existing pattern the primaries receive a very small-margin. To sustain increased fertilizer distribution targets, fixed for the terminal year, it is essential to provide margin money to the PACS. Efforts are separately being made to improve the margin of primaries in the fertilizer trade. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 103.43 lakhs for plains and Rs. 13.80 lakhs for the hill districts has been proposed.

10.47. *Managerial subsidy for Soyabean Societies*—A NCDC assisted Soyabean Project at Haldwani being implemented by PCF, has been sanctioned, with the condition that after commissioning the project would be handed over to a Soyabean Growers' Societies Apex. It is proposed to organize 175 Soyabean Growers' societies in 5 divisions of the State. During the year 1984-85 it is proposed to provide managerial assistance to Soyabean Growers' Societies @ Rs. 10,000 per society. A provision of Rs. 1.90 lakhs has been accordingly provided for the hilly areas.

10.48. *State Share to Soyabean Growers' Societies*—Being new Societies for which managerial assistance has also been provided, it is also proposed to provide societies with State share @ Rs. 10,000 per society for the hill areas. For this a sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs have been earmarked.

Programmes for Central Societies

10.49. *Margin money for DCDFs for their business*—Review of the co-operative marketing net work revealed that these central societies have been losing their status and a good number of them have become dormant over the years. Several measures like revival of fertilizer business and lead-society role in the Rural Consumer' Scheme has already improved the financial position of a few DCDFs. Some of the DCDFs, are quite strong and a good number of them are running their cold storages, press, processing units, etc. While 20 DCDFs are reported in profit, 13 DCDFs are running in loss. Other 19 DCDFs are on marginal-existence. In the district plans margin money proposals have been included, and 11 DCDFs have been proposed a total margin money of Rs. 10.23 lakhs for hill areas and margin money of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for one DCDFs.

Programmes for Apex Societies/State Level

10.50. *Price Fluctuation Fund for Provincial Co-operative Federation*—As the Apex-Federation, PCF undertakes several activities and channelises its business through the Marketing Societies/DCDFs/other co-operative societies. Procurement of wheat/rice, groundnut, soyabean, oil-seeds and distribution of fertilizer, pesticides, electric motors, etc. are some of its major functions. It is also the wholesale agency for essential commodities like, sugar, cement and to some extent controlled cloth. Its business turnover is increasing every year and its activities now encompass a very wide range of commodities. A slight price-fluctuation in any of the commodities, severally affects its viability and at times even endangers important supply operations. A small sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, has been provided towards price fluctuation.

10.51. *State Share Participation in Provincial Co-operative Federation*—The annual turn-over of PCF has increased from Rs. 186.43 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 414.01 crores in 1981-82. During the same period its share capital-base, has increased from Rs. 4.65 crores to Rs. 10.72 crores only. Recently ambitious projects like Soya-Vanaspati Complex; Marketing Godowns under NCDC—I National Grid Scheme; Yantrashala; Cold Storages; under NCDC—II etc., have been undertaken by the PCF. Revitalization of the Drug Factory at Ranikhet will also require involvement of

sizeable funds. Considering its multi-farious involvement and its authorized maximum liability of Rs. 215 crores for 1983-84, it is essential to strengthen its share-capital base. Although the requirement is quite large a small sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed as State share for 1984-85.

10.52. *Assistance to PCF Drug Factory Ranikhet*—The Co-operative Drug Factory (CDF), established in 1954, produces about 300 Ayurvedic medicines. The performance of this Factory has not been very satisfactory so far. A detailed exercise has recently been undertaken and now the existing co-operative societies in the hills, specially the Herbs Development Federations, are proposed to be linked for supply of raw-materials for the preparation of medicines, and apart from the existing consumer net-work, the State and private pharmacies are being involved. A modernisation plan has also been drawn up, as a measure to revive its functioning. The modernisation proposal is under active consideration of the Hill Development Department, and it is estimated that the modernisation would entail an expenditure of about Rs. 93 lakhs. About 66 per cent of the block cost of the project is proposed to be availed from NCDC, as loan through State Government/U. P. Co-operative Bank, and 5 per cent share capital is to be raised by the PCF State participation, as per the pattern of NCDC, comes to Rs. 32.55 lakhs. This constitutes 35 per cent of the total block-cost of modernisation proposal.

10.53. *Continuation of Monitoring Cell for Marketing and Rural Storage Scheme*—A Monitoring Cell and Review Cell has been constituted in the Registrar, Co-operative Societies Office for monitoring and review of various construction programmes under rural storage and marketing. Presently an IDA-assisted, NCDC—I and an NCDC-sponsored programme for rural and marketing godowns is under implementation. Recently, in anticipation of sanction of another World Bank (NCDC—III) programme, NCDC has agreed to provide necessary assistance for 1,597 godowns for PACs. The pattern of assistance is the same as in the case of IDA-assisted Rural Godown Project. Therefore, the Monitoring and Review Cell will have to continue for sometime. After all the godowns have been constructed, their maintenance, renovation and creation of additional storage capacity will have to be constantly reviewed and monitored. Accordingly,

a godown Maintenance Fund has been created in the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Banks and permanent retention of this cell in the Head Office is necessary. A provision of Rs. 1.90 lakhs has been provided for meeting the salaries etc. of this Monitoring and Review Cell.

Rural Storage and Marketing

Godowns

10.54. *Programme for the Primaries*—During discussions with World Bank Review Mission/NCDC, firm indications were given that for U. P. 1,597 Rural Godowns for PACS and 46 Marketing Godowns for PCF, would be approved. As the World Bank is likely to take some time in conveying its formal sanction, NCDC has agreed to finance construction of the same number of rural and marketing godowns, in case there are unforeseen delays in formal receipt of World Banks' sanction. The State Government has been formally asked by NCDC to go ahead with the construction programme, under the same pattern as applicable for the World Bank Scheme. For 450 Rural Godowns for 1984-85 a token provision of Rs. 1.01 lakhs is being provided. In case the sanction and actual construction programme commences early in the year, State share will need to be raised. A similar provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is being provided for the PCF, in the programme for the Apex Co-operative Societies. Total involvement of the State Government share, when required, would amount to Rs. 85.86 lakhs, @ 20 per cent of the total block cost of 450 Rural Godowns.

10.55. *State Share for construction of Marketing Godowns*—Under this scheme Marketing Godowns of 250 M. T. capacity each are sanctioned for the Marketing Societies and NCDC provides 60 per cent of the total cost as loan, and 40 per cent is required to be provided by the State Government as share subsidy. During the current year this assistance is proposed for 10 societies in the plains. Accordingly, a provision of state share for Rs. 6.40 lakhs has been kept in the scheme. For the hills, Marketing Godown of one society has been included for which a provision of Rs. 0.64 lakh has been provided.

10.56. *Construction of Marketing Godowns in Hill Areas*—Under the on-going programme the second instalment @ 12 1/2 per cent of the block-cost is proposed to be given to 2 societies, as subsidy. A total provision of Rs. 0.26 lakh has been kept. NCDC would provide remaining 75 per cent, 50 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy.

Processing Co-operatives

10.57. By the end of the last year 88 processing units were reported functioning. In addition, 7 processing units projects were under various stages of implementation. These processing units are primarily functioning as appendages of existing co-operative societies. Out of these 88 units, 66 units were adjunct to the co-operative Marketing Societies and 7 units were owned by the DCDFs. The maximum number of processing units, in descending order covered Dal Mills (19), Rice/Paddy Mills (17)/Modern Rice Mills (4) and Groundnut processing Units (14). One oil mill of PCF and Sandila Oil Complex in Hardoi, owned by an independent co-operative also operated during the year. The range of processing units also included processing of cane, edible oil, rab, khoya etc. A good number of processing units are lying dormant, either owing to competition from open-market or due to out-dated technology.

10.58. *A Granulation and Mixing Plant* of PCF for old fertilizer has been established at Barabanki, which is also not functioning satisfactorily. It is proposed to liquidate all dormant units and activate potentially-viable processing units. In addition to the above, 13 Agro Service Centres are also operational.

Programme for the Primaries

10.59. *Loan for revitalisation of old processing units*—A review of 20 Rice Mills and 17 Dal Mills has been undertaken. It was observed that six rice mills were running in loss in 1982-83 and two rice mills were not functioning since last many years. Majority of rice mills have a processing capacity of 1/2 to one tonne per hour, whereas for viability a minimum capacity norm is at least 2 tonnes. Presently, only three mills have this economic capacity. The recovery percentage ranges from 60 per cent to 68 per cent.

10.60. Among the Dal mills, 2 mills are closed and review of remaining 15 mills shows that 6 mills were running in loss and the remaining 11 were in profit. Out of the 17 units installed, 11 units had a capacity of 1/2 tonne per hour and the remaining 6 units, a capacity of 1 tonne per hour.

10.61. During the current year, 3 old processing units in the plains, and 3 units in the hills, are proposed to be given loans for their working capital, repairs and replacement of

old machinery etc. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for plains, and Rs. 3 lakhs for hill districts, has been included as recommended in the respective district plans.

10.62. *State share for establishment of a new Dal Mill*—For increasing the production of pulses, positive efforts are being made and these efforts are to be matched by creating corresponding capacity for processing of pulses. For new Dal mill at Deoria, a state share of Rs. 0.37 lakh has been provided. For the new Dal mill at Jhansi, a state share of Rs. 1.72 lakhs has been included. These mills are being established with the financial assistance from NCDC, wherein 65 per cent of the block-cost of each project is to be provided by NCDC, as loan.

10.63. *State share for establishment of Agro Service Centres*—For providing custom-services to the farmer-members and in the idle-period, transport facilities for movement of consumers goods, agricultural inputs etc. to the PACS these Agro Service Centres have been established. Their functioning is being continuously reviewed. In view of their multi-purpose utility, it is proposed to establish 4 new Agro Service Centres. The contribution of State comes to Rs. 1.12 lakhs, being 10 per cent of the total block-cost for 4 Agro Service Centres.

Programme for State Sector/Apex Societies

10.64. *State share in Vanaspati Oil Complex of PCF (Share out of plains outlay)*—PCF has obtained a letter of intent for establishment of a Vanaspati Oil Complex, for which the main raw-material would be soya-oil. The Soyabean and the Vanaspati units are in the same premises. Assistance for establishing the Vanaspati Oil Complex have been obtained from NCDC. The total block-cost of the project is Rs. 5 crores. According to the pattern accepted for providing outlays in the plains and hill department budgets, a state share of Rs. 35.26 lakhs has been provided for plains.

10.65. *State share in Krishak Bhartiya Co-operative Limited Hazira (Gujarat)*—U. P. State Co-operatives were allotted shares worth Rs. 2 crores, out of which Rs. 1.30 crores have already been invested. During the current year, a provision for remaining Rs. 70 lakhs has been made.

10.66. *Working Capital for Co-operative Textile Mill Bulandshahr*—This mill was established in the year 1964, and its installed capacity is 25,000 spindles. The mill has been incurring losses, presently at the rate of Rs. 6-7 lakhs per month. The reasons for losses are primarily old machines, for which spare parts are not readily available in the market. A renovation plan was submitted by the mill to the State Government costing Rs. 292 lakhs. The assistance given earlier to this mill has been completely exhausted and presently the mills operations are suffering for want of adequate working-capital. A request has been made for a working capital requirement of Rs. 50 lakhs. Due to financial-constraints, it is not possible to accommodate their total requirement, a provision of only Rs. 5 lakhs has been included.

10.67. *Continuation of Technical Cell for Processing Units*—There are 87 processing units and 52 cold storages already installed. In addition 7 more processing units are under installation, out of which 16 processing units are being further strengthened. For effective guidance, supervision and monitoring of these units it is essential to have a Technical Cell. There are six engineers and necessary supporting staff in the Cell. For the continuation of this Cell a sum of Rs. 2.07 lakhs has been proposed.

10.68. *Project-Formulation Cell*—Co-operative sector has tremendous potential for establishment of small modern processing/consumer's articles producing units, linked to various types of co-operatives, at the field level.

10.69. For new projects, funds for infrastructure development are available under IRDP, Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Command Area and Divisional Development Corporations. The technical expertise available with the R.C.S. organisation is however extremely limited. Dovetailing new innovations in various spheres with availability of funds, selection of appropriate technology, location of units, viability analysis of the projects requires maintenance of considerable technological expertise in the office of the Registrar Cooperative Societies. To implement new programmes, it is proposed to have a strong Project Formulation Cell, which would be constantly formulating/revising projects and indicate appropriate technology to

the best advantage of the co-operatives and the farmer members. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 2.33 lakhs has been included for this Cell.

Co-operative Cold Storages

10.70. *State Share for Strengthening of Processing and Cold Storage Federation*—Registered in 1974, U. P. Co-operative Processing and Cold Storage Federation (PACSFED), has been assigned increasing work-orders, over the years. Presently it has undertaken works like construction of cold storages under NCDC-II, and Rural Godowns under the National Grid Scheme. Under the World Bank Project (NCDC-II) it has been sanctioned 44 cold storages and a few more are likely to be sanctioned shortly. It also undertakes annual maintenance and repair-works of existing 51 cold storages, in the co-operative sector. It is also functioning as the Cadre Authority for the Managers of cold storages. Starting with a business order worth Rs. 1.29 lakhs in 1979-80, within 2 years, its business order has gone up to Rs. 200 lakhs. For construction of sophisticated units like cold storages, ice-plants, and making provision of high value items like steel and cement, the requirement of working capital of PACSFED has increased considerably. With the proposed new sanctions of cold storages under NCDC--II, PACSFED will require considerable financial support. In view of budgetary constraints a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs, as state share, has been provided.

10.71. *Managerial subsidy for PACSFED*—The technical and managerial nature of its work, and the level of excellence desired from it in construction and maintenance, the PACSFED requires highly skilled, experienced and professional staff. Requirement of experienced and skilled managers, alongwith the complement of supporting staff in the middle and lower tiers, has increased its cost of establishment. Owing to budgetary constraint a sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs only has been provided.

10.72. *Subsidy for Maintenance of Common Cadre for Cold Storage Managers*—Managers of the existing cold storages have been caderised to ensure efficient management of the cold storages. The managerial-subsidy, under the approved pattern has been provided and a provision of Rs. 4.77 lakhs has been kept.

10.73. *Share for PACSFED workshop*—Existing cold storages in the co-operative

sector require timely repairs, replacement of worn-out plant parts, and annual overhauling. Experience has shown that the private sector agencies charge exorbitant prices for repair/overhauling and maintenance. PACSFED had proposed of establishment workshop at regional level. With the number of co-operative cold storages increasing, and likely new sanction under NCDC-II, the work is likely to increase considerably in immediate future. To ensure better services for its member-societies, the pending proposal of regional workshops has assumed great significance. A provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh, as share, has been proposed for a workshop in western U. P., where the number of such cold storages is the largest.

10.74. *State Share for construction of incomplete cold storages*—In view of cost escalations, the cold storages at Etah, Aligarh, Varanasi and Ghazipur, have remained incomplete. It is essential to complete these cold storages before further escalation renders construction non-viable. Accordingly, as included in the district plan, a sum of Rs. 8.84 lakhs has been proposed, as state share, for construction of these cold storages.

10.75. *State share for strengthening weak Cold Storages*—Fluctuating potato production, competition from private sector, the economy of cold storages suffers from time to time. Efforts have been made to identify the areas for efficient management in running of these cold storages. Efforts are also being made to prepare annual purchase programme, in collaboration with the existing co-operative societies around these cold storages. As proposed in the district plan a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, as share has been proposed for District Co-operative Development Federation (DCDF) Mainpuri and Marketing Society Faizabad for running these cold storages.

10.76. *Subsidy for installation of Generating Sets for Cold Storages*—Installation of generating sets in cold storages is now a statutory requirement. As included in the district plans of Meerut, Allahabad, Etawah, Mirzapur and Farrukhabad, a total provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been made as subsidy. Remaining assistance @ 75 per cent of the block-cost of a generating set, is to be obtained from NCDC.

10.77. *Co-operatives Education, Training and Extension*—Informed and motivated

membership, and trained and experienced co-operative personnel are the back-bone of the Co-operative movement. Member education and training of co-operative personnel and office bearers are vital for success of the co-operative movement. There are approximately 33,345 co-operative personnel at the field level, managing the co-operatives at the primary level. At the higher tiers the number of co-operative personnel, manning central and apex co-operatives is also increasing rapidly. With the increase in the working of co-operatives the number of co-operative-personnel is also increasing at a rapid pace. In addition to the above, there are five other co-operative-sectors, constituting specialised co-operatives like Housing, Cane, Milk etc. From time to time the existing co-operative-training centres of the State are required to train these personnel, as well.

10.78. The membership of the co-operatives in 1981 stood at 86.89 lakhs, which in 1982, has gone up to 90.61 lakhs, of these 20.50 lakhs members belong to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.

10.79. The training and education infrastructure, available in the State, consists of 8 Junior Training Centres, run by the P.C.U., two Co-operative Training Colleges, run by NCCT/NCUI one Training Centre for L.D.B. employees, one Training Centre for Herbs Development and one Institute of Co-operative Management Research and Training (ICMRT). IFFCO also has one Training Centre for North India States, at Phoolpur.

10.80. To co-ordinate and monitor the functioning of the Co-operative Training Centres in the State, recently a State level Co-ordination Committee for Training has been constituted. It reviews the progress of all ongoing training programmes and provides help and guidance. It also provides a forum for exchange of ideas amongst all the heads of various Co-operative Training Centres. The annual calendar of courses are also finalised after mutual consultation.

10.81. A Co-operative Training Complex is proposed to be established in Lucknow which will house in one premises the existing Co-operative Training Centres (ICMRT), L.D.B. Training Centre and one Junior Training Centre run by P.C.U. Land for this purpose has already been purchased with the help of apex co-operatives and the State Government.

10.82. The programme for primaries includes the following :

	<i>Lakhs Rs.</i>
(i) Assistance to 8-Junior Training Centres of PUC	15.48
(ii) Establishing 3 new JTC's	6.25
(iii) Bulding assistance for 3 new JTC's	20.00
(iv) Assistance to PCU for perpetuate units	12.40
(v) Stipend average for JTC Training	6.00
(vi) Assistance for study (tours) of JTC trainees	1.62

Programme for Apex/State

10.83. *Co-operative Training Complex*—It is proposed to establish a Co-operative Training Complex, which will accommodate at one place the ICMRT, one J.T.C., the L.D.B. Training Centres for Junior Managers, and one C.T.C. Land for this purpose has already been purchased. For C.T.C., Lucknow a proposal has been submitted for the year 1983-84; for P. U. C. Junior Training Centre proposal has already been included in the programme for building assistance for J. T. C. and L. D. B. training centres will be constructed by L. D. B. itself. Under this scheme, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs only has been presently included, for construction of the ICMRT building. The Complex will provide combined common/facilities like playground, common kitchen, common library etc.

10.84. The other important programmes are :

	<i>Lakhs Rs.</i>
(i) Publicity of Co-operative Activities	2.43
(ii) Library for RCS Office	0.27
(iii) Assitance to Training Centre for Herbs Development in Hill Areas	2.77

10.85. *Consumers Co-operatives*—The consumers co-operatives have reached new heights during the first four years of the current plan and their achievements can be cited as the single biggest achievement of U. P. Co-operatives. Hitherto, this wing of the movement was weak and neglected. To strengthen

it further, intensive Divisional meetings were convened through-out the State and the outcome of the reviews undertaken will go a long way in providing a firm-base to the Consumer Co-operatives. This has been possible primarily due to State Government's decisions to entrust the entire public distribution system in the rural areas, to the co-operatives. Co-operatives have also been asked to ensure all the civil supplies to the district jails. This has resulted in stability in price-line in essential consumer articles and a much higher ration-scale for individual ration card-holder.

10.86. The co-operatives are implementing Public Distribution Scheme through 9141 fair price shops in the rural areas and 2060, in the urban areas. The business turn over of the co-operative societies during the last 3 years indicates the extent to which the consumers co-operatives have increased their services—

Table 4—Business turn-over :

Year	(Rs. in crores)		
	Rural areas	Urban areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1-1-1981 to 30-6-81	47.00	40.41	87.41
1981-82	153.44	75.97	229.41
1982-83	192.87	127.71	320.58

10.87. The important programmes for 1983-84 are as follows :

	Lakhs Rs.
(i) Margin money to PACS for PDS	97.00
(ii) Margin money to primary consumers stores	1.60
(iii) Price fluctuation subsidy for wholesale consumers stores	13.06
(iv) Rehabilitation of weak consumers co-operative stores	2.50
(v) Establishment of 3 co-operative Printing presses	1.80
(vi) Establishment of a flying squad in RCS office	1.85
(vii) Margin money for Up Bhogta Sahakari Sangh	20.00
(viii) Continuing and additional staff	52.00

10.88. *Co-operative Farming*—During the year an intensive survey of the Co-operative Farming Societies has been commenced. After analysing the information collected, followed by field visits it is proposed to draw up detailed schemes for dovetailing the farming programmes with production of certified seeds, Soyabean factory, at Haldwani, application and trial of modern agricultural implements, leading to increased production.

An outlay of Rs. 0.85 lakh is proposed for the existing Training Centres to meet the cost of staff etc.

10.89. *Labour Co-operatives*—At present about 640 Labour Co-operatives are registered in the State. With growing unemployment and demand of unskilled labours in various construction activities, stress is laid on re-organising Labour Co-operatives with a view to provide employment to the weaker section.

10.90. *Re-organisation of Labour Societies*—The present policy to re-organise Labour Co-operatives is to assist them by providing subsidy and share. During 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 5.90 lakhs is proposed for re-organisation of 10 societies in Hills.

10.91. *Sanctioned staff*—Under this Scheme a single post of Junior Clerk is sanctioned, for which a sum of Rs. 0.14 lakh is provided in the outlay of 1984-85.

General Administration

10.92. *Creation of Administrative Wing in the RCS Office*—While the working of the co-operatives during the last Fifth Five-Year Plans has increased, very considerably the inspectorate wing of the RCS organisation has not been able to keep pace with this development. There is also continuous demand for departmental-staff, from the co-operative sectors, under administrative control of other departments, as well as deputation of the departmental staff to the bigger co-operative societies. Inspections and activities accruing out of implementation of the Co-operative Societies Act and Rules have thus witnessed a qualitative downfall. Arbitration cases have piled up to alarming proportions and audit compliance is miserably behind schedule and on the other hand, no new development activities are possible owing to the paucity of staff. The administrative and service matters are also suffering.

10.93. To set right the present position it is proposed to provide a full-fledged Administrative Wing, headed by an Additional Registrar for Administration. It is proposed to have one Joint Registrar and one Deputy Registrar to assist him separately in administering the Gazetted and Non-Gazetted staff of the organisation. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for creation of staff for administration.

10.94. *Transport for Additional Registrar (Administration)*—In the entire RCS organization with one Registrar, four additional Registrars and 9 Scheme Officers there is just one staff-car and one jeep, used as a pooled-vehicle. The Additional Registrar (Administration) is proposed to be provided with a staff car, as he will have to be continuously on the move for improving and streamlining various administrative matters in the State. A provision of Rs. 1.95 lakhs has been kept for staff car, driver and P. O. L.

10.95. *Creation of Hills Cell in the RCS Office*—In the state there is a separate department of Hill Development. The development of co-operatives in the hill areas has not kept pace with the co-operatives in the plain areas. The development of co-operatives in the hill areas is beset with several problems peculiar to the hill terrain. Presently the work of development of Co-operatives in the hill areas is looked after by officers and personnel in the RCS organisation, in addition to their other duties. Absence of a separate Hills Cell in the RCS Office has resulted in neglect of the problems being faced by the co-operatives in the hill areas.

10.96. It is proposed to create a Hills Cell, headed by an Additional Registrar along with necessary complement of staff. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been kept for the year 1984-85.

10.97. *Jeep for Assistant Registrars of Hill Districts*—There is no transport facilities with the Assistant Registrars of all the 8 hill districts. Recently several plans have been taken up to increase co-operative activities like strengthening of rural consumers movement, extension of public distribution system, strengthening of herbs and medicinal plants scheme, it will involve a quick mobility in district of field staff than required hitherto. For successful implementation of all these schemes, a pro-

vision of Rs. 6.80 lakhs has been made for 3 Jeeps along with driver/P. O. L.

10.98. *Modernization of Office Administration*—It is proposed to streamline the Office-Administration and get the record-keeping of the personnel processed and maintained with the help of modern tools like computers. Maintenance of service records etc., once computerized, would help in speedy processing of personnel matters and provide great relief to the staff of the organisation. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

10.99. *Strengthening of Accounts Wing in the RCS Organisation*—Accounts wing of the RCS organisation consist of one Accounts Officer 10 Assistant Accounts Officers/Accountants/Assistant Accountants. In 1982 the abovementioned staff was sanctioned for maintenance of only 30,000 accounts. Today with the increased government assistance for various schemes a total number of accounts maintained by the Head Office has gone upto 1,05,500 i. e. an increase of about 350 per cent. A review has revealed that the work connected with chasing of Utilization Certificates alone has become unmanageable. In August 1983, Utilization Certificates amounting to Rs. 3.88 crores were pending. Similarly the work connected with compliance of audit reports is lagging behind. This wing is proposed to be strengthened and a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed.

10.100. *Construction of RCS Office Building (purchase of land)*—With the expansion of RCS organisation and increasing demand for more space it is not possible to continue working in a rented building. Presently Rs. 1.75 lakhs is being paid annually towards rental. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 9.81 lakhs has been included for purchase of land only.

10.101. *Staff for Kanpur Rural District*—With the creation of Kanpur Dehat District the need for having a separate complement of departmental staff has arisen, as presently, this work is being jointly looked after by the staff sanctioned for undivided Kanpur district. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

10.102. *Conservation of Small Farmers Development Agency Staff into District Rural Development Agency Staff for Headquarters*—The anti-poverty programme of IRDP has now been extended to all the districts. Co-operatives coverage in the programme stands at about 33 per cent and the co-operatives are

the single largest participant in the programme. The programme, as developed today, has been further split into increased financing for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, S. I. B. Sector etc. This requires much more intensive monitoring than what was the case in SFDA. Further, 10 per cent of DRDA outlays are earmarked for infra-structure development, in which the co-operatives have to play an important role. It is proposed to convert the staff meant for SFDA in the head-office for DRDAs now. Actually after the conversion of SFDAs into DRDAs, the existing staff has already been engaged in this new work. With the increased focus on Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, it is felt, that this special Cell needs to be strengthened further. Ministry of Home Affairs have advised State Governments to create Special Cells in major Directorates for effective monitoring of Special Component Plans and Tribal Sub-Plans. However, in view of budget constraints no additional staff is being proposed during the terminal year of the Sixth Plan.

10.103. *Stengthening of U. P. Co-operative Institutional Service Board*—U. P. Co-operative Institutional Service Board has been given powers and a role similar to that of a Public Service Commission, in respect of societies other than the primary level societies. The Board deals with promotion/disciplinary cases, approval and writ cases. It also recruits co-operative personnel where the applications are received in thousands. Appeal cases, inspections and monitoring of several regulations as well as record keeping are the other important functions of this Service Board. Considering the large number of cases the Board has to deal with and dispose off expeditiously, it is extremely essential that the Board has adequate staff. A sum of Rs. 4.70 lakhs has been proposed for staff of the Board.

10.104. *Drugs and Herbs Development Scheme*—Commenced in the year 1949, the Drugs Development Scheme was expanded in 1958 to include Herbs Development Scheme. In the entire country U. P. is the only State which has taken Drugs and Herbs Development on this scale and collected invaluable information about the incidence, cultivation, and extraction in an organised manner. Concerted efforts are urgently required for inten-

sive development of the scheme in the following areas :—

- (i) Herbs Survey, Identification and Research,
- (ii) Herbs Training Programme,
- (iii) Herbs Collection Programme,
- (iv) Herbs Cultivation Programme,
- (v) Herbs Marketing Programme, and
- (vi) Preparation of Herbs-based medicines and strengthening of existing personnel connected with Herbs Development.

10.105. Today 130 co-operative societies have engaged themselves in Herbs collection work, and 5 Co-operative Herbs Development and Marketing Federations have been organised in the hill areas. One Drug Factory at Ranikhet has been established by the P. C. F. and the Herbs Training Centre has trained employees of the various departments and the members. The Training Centre is attached to the Pharmaceutical Laboratory. For technical guidance, cultivation of pure seed and sapplings, farms have been established at Ranikhet. In Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttarkashi, one Demonstration Farm of 7.5 acres each, has been established. In 24 development blocks of these 3 districts a mini Herbs cultivation/demonstraion unit of 1.5 acres each has been established. The Ranikhet Laboratory is also maintaining a Herbs Museum, Information and Exhibition hall. Similarly, at district headquarters of Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Uttarkashi small museums, exhibiting a wide-range of Herbs available in the concerned areas, have been exhibited.

10.106. Since June 1983 effective co-ordination has been arranged between co-operative societies collecting herbs/Herbs Federations, on the one hand, and Ranikhet Drug Factory/Pharmacies, using herbs, on the other. During the Co-operative year 1982-83, 119 societies engaged themselves in collection of herbs through their members, 722 new members were admitted, resulting in share collection of Rs. 19.46 thousands. Out of 12,765 quintals of herbs collected, 9,091 quintals of herbs, valued at Rs. 37.37 lakhs, were marketed by the societies. During the same period 6,143 members engaged themselves in collection of herbs. Further 9,188 persons were trained in herbs collection, identification, etc. About 130.78 acres of land was covered under herbs cultivation, and 246 cultivation demonstrations were arranged. The herbs-farms arranged

4,880 kgs. of herbs seeds and distributed 1,16,733 sapplings. Reportedly 580 families were benefited through cultivation of herbs and they earned an income of Rs. 1,73,371. About 10,700 quintals of herbs were graded, 770 herbs-samples were taken and 175 kgs. of wild herb-seeds were collected.

Programme for Primaries

10.107. The Five Federations reported enrolment of 104 new members, and marketing of 5,761 quintals of herbs, valuing Rs. 22.45 lakhs. In the process they earned Rs. 2.15 lakhs and paid a royalty of Rs. 73,771 to the Forest Department. Drugs and Herbs Development Programme is presently confined exclusively to the hill areas of the State.

10.108. *Assistance to PACS for Scientific Storage of Herbs*—Collection of herbs by the members for the PACS, as additional source of income for them is proposed to be supplemented with efforts to provide managerial assistance to such societies. As given in the District Plans, for the first year 57 societies in 7 hill districts are proposed to be given managerial assistance @ Rs. 5,000 per society. The societies, shall be required to pay at least 75% of the value immediately to their members and for this they will require working capital. The viability of PACS in hills, for want of agriculture, is rather weak and, therefore, 55 societies in 7 hill districts are proposed to be given state share participation @ Rs. 5,000 per society. A provision of Rs. 2.85 lakhs for managerial assistance and Rs. 2.75 lakhs, as State share, to the PACS has been provided.

10.109. *Assistance to Large-size Multi-purpose Societies for Collection and Marketing of Herbs*—Pithoragarh, Dehra Dun and Uttarkashi, account for a sizeable number of Scheduled Tribe population of the State. There are 18 LAMPS in Uttarkashi, 14 LAMPS in Dehra Dun and 13 LAMPS in Pithoragarh. The tribal belt in these districts constitutes areas contiguous to inter-national and inter-state boundaries, are situated in high-hills and inaccessible-areas. These areas are also very rich in a wide range of herbs, which await economic exploitation, which can lead to a sizeable additional income to the tribals. Baba Committee has also strongly advocated Collection of Herbs and minor forest produce by these LAMPS with the help of tribals. Scheduled Caste population is also sizeable and is interspersed with tribal population.

10.110. Three districts are proposed to be provided managerial assistance @ Rs. 10,000 per LAMP. The economic viability of these LAMPS is likely to improve after they take up marketing of the herbs. Accordingly for the first 3 years managerial subsidy to these LAMPS is proposed to be given. These LAMPS also have to take up sizeable consumer activity to provide essential commodities for the tribals. For providing adequate working capital, for undertaking these operations, in the district plans, 5 LAMPS have been proposed to be provided a State share @ Rs. 25,000 per LAMP.

10.111. *Programme for the Central Societies*—Herbs Development and Marketing Federations have been geared as important links between herbs collecting primaries and users like Drug Factory/Pharmacies. It is essential to strengthen them financially and structurally. In the initial years their cost of management also need to be subsidised. Marketing of herbs also requires storage facilities for a long period and subsidy for transport will also be required to offset prohibited transportation cost, in accessible and distant hill areas. Prices of herbs are highly susceptible to fluctuations and to protect the financial viability of the Federations, assistance of price fluctuation is also necessary. To meet their working capital requirements for undertaking herbs marketing on a big scale, the share capital base of these federations need to be substantially strengthened.

10.112. Accordingly, as given in the district plans, managerial assistance for the first year to 4 Federations in 4 districts, @ Rs. 10,000 per Federation, has been provided. For opening branches in remote collecting centres, managerial assistance for 18 branches for 4 Federations has been included @ Rs. 5,000 per branch. Subsidy for godown @ Rs. 5,000 to 4 Federations, and to 18 branches for 4 Federations @ Rs. 2,500 per branch, has also been included. Transport subsidy to 4 Federations @ Rs. 5,000 and a total Price Fluctuation Fund of Rs. 0.16 lakh for 3 District Federations has been included. For Dehra Dun Federation Rs. 40,000 and for Chamoli Rs. 10,000 has also been included, as State share, for strengthening their capital base. Under this programme the central societies are proposed to be provided a total assistance of Rs. 2.81 lakh.

10.113. *Assistance for Herbs Cultivation*—To ensure continuing income through herbs

development scheme, and in view of steps taken for environmental protection, cultivation of herbs along with collection, marketing and processing of herbs acquires significance. To encourage farmer-members in cultivation of medicinal plants, while on one hand scale of finance, as provided for cash-crops is essential, on the other hand in the initial years some assistance, as subsidy, is considered essential. While the scale of finance and refinancing facilities through NABARD are being considered, presently a subsidy @ Rs. 1,600 per hectare is proposed. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been included for 1984-85.

10.114. *Modernization of Pharmaceutical Laboratory, Ranikhet*—Pharmaceutical Laboratory at Ranikhet is presently functioning as the nerve-centre of the entire Co-operative Drugs and Herbs Development Programme. Apart from undertaking scientific work like survey, identification, grading, collection of unidentified herbs, cataloging etc. This Laboratory has over the years acquired invaluable information about herbs in U. P. hills. The Laboratory maintains an excellent Museum displaying a wide-range of herbs and medicinal plants found in U. P. hills. It is also training individuals, personnel of public undertaking as well as staff of Forest Department, in identification and collection of herbs. The herbs found in U. P. hills find application up to 70% in Ayurvedic Medicines; 60% in Indian Medicines (I. P.); 41% in Indian Medicines, Indian Pharmaceutical Council (I. P. C.) and up to 33% in Allopathic (V. P.) medicines. Even in Unani Drugs its application is as high as 42%. As the programmes of herbs development are now proposed to be expanded on a very large scale, it is necessary that this Laboratory, Museum and the Training Centre are provided assistance for discharging their multifarious functions. For 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 70,000 has been provided in the district plan of Almora, as non recurring grant and for the next 3 years, a recurring grant @ Rs. 15,000 per year.

10. 115. *Assistance for Truck Driver/P. O. L. for the proposed truck for Pithoragarh Herbs' Federation*—Pithoragarh Herbs Marketing and Development Federation has shown maximum progress in herbs marketing. During the last co-operative year its performance in number enrolment (63), share capital raising was the highest amongst all the Federations. During the year it marketed 3,127

quintals of herbs, valued at about Rs. 10.00 lakhs. It earned a commission worth Rs. 1.12 lakhs and paid a royalty of Rs. 64,372 to the Forest Department. A proposal for providing a truck to his Federation is already under consideration during 1983-84. As provided in the district plan for Pithoragarh, a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed, for salaries of driver, cleaner etc. for the first 3 years.

10.116. *Special Schemes for Tribal Development*—Tribal population in the plains is confined only to Gonda and Lakhimpur-kheri districts. In Mirzapur, certain castes are being treated for the purpose of benefits, at par with Tribals, though they were not Scheduled. Presently 3 LAMPS each are functioning in Gonda and Lakhimpur-kheri and 30 LAMPS in Mirzapur. While certain additional outlay would flow to these LAMPS under normal schemes of the Department, a separate provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been kept for special schemes for strengthening the LAMPS. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed, as margin money, for various activities directly connected with tribal development.

10.117. *Rent subsidy to LAMPS in Hill Areas*—In the hill areas there are 66 LAMPS. A number of LAMPS do not have their own buildings. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 0.26 lakh has been provided as subsidy for rent for 27 LAMPS in 3 districts.

10.118. *The Growers and Special Co-operatives*—With the expansion in the activities of the co-operatives and increased demand for setting up special-purpose co-operatives, it is felt that establishment of growers' co-operatives and special purpose co-operative should be encouraged and promoted.

10.119. The State accounts for nearly 40% of country's total potato-production and there are certain areas where potato acreage is increasing rapidly. Marketing of potato through the co-operative has now assumed great significance in view of high fluctuation in its prices, which at times entails disastrous consequence for the potato growers. Recognising the need for a very strong marketing arrangement through the co-operatives, an IDA/World Bank assisted programme for construction of 129 cold storages has already been taken up in the co-operative sector. In the first phase 55 cold storages are proposed to be constructed under this programme. By the end of 1984 about 18 new cold storages are expected to become

operational, in addition to 51 cold storages already constructed under normal NCDC programme. Marketing of potato is confined to a very limited period and in view of perishable nature of the commodity and shortage of cold storage capacity in the State, it is imperative to develop excellent market intelligence, tie-up with the end uses terminal markets, and programming of purchase and marketing of potato through 249 Marketing Societies, 52 DCDFs and other co-operative societies. As presently there is no organised effort to mobilize marketing arrangements, right from the primary level co-operative up to the PCF. It is now proposed to establish a separate Apex Potato Marketing, Processing and Development Federation. The entire potato marketing and development programme of the Co-operative Sector is proposed to be entrusted to this Federation, which in addition to coordinating the efforts, of the entire co-operative network involved in potato business, will also coordinate arrangements with the end users, outside the State. The Agriculture Department has a Potato Development Organisation and it is proposed to dovetail the activity of potato development with co-operative-marketing. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed, as Government share, for establishment of this Apex Potato Marketing, Processing and Development Federation. About Rs. 25 lakhs worth of shares will be contributed by the co-operatives of the State.

10.120. The Hill Areas of the State produces apples, peaches and a wide range of other fruits. The hill areas have not witnessed a comparable growth of hill fruit compared to what has been witnessed in the neighbouring Himachal Pradesh. To encourage promotion of orcharding for fruit, arrange necessary infrastructure for marketing, advance payment against fruits marketed, establishment of fruit processing units, and canning there of a U. P. Apple and other Fruits Marketing and Development Federation has been registered in 1983. Apex Co-operative Societies of the State are also investing their share in this federation. A total share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed to be raised, out of which a State share of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

10.121. *Co-operative General Insurance Advisory and Claims Chasing Society*—The huge co-operative network of the State is covering its multifarious activities through

various general insurance policies. Preliminary information reveals that general insurance cover amount runs in crores of rupees and a huge amount is paid towards annual and periodical premiums. The range of activities which are insured is sizeable and with the growth of co-operative sector it is increasing at a rapid pace.

10.122. A review of implementation of anti-poverty programme like IRDP (Milch Cattle) has revealed that thousands of claims have remained unsettled, for one reason or the other with the insurance companies. The insurance companies not only do not take any initiative in helping the unfortunate beneficiaries but instead they expect:—

- (a) A claim to be made by the concerned society/beneficiary ;
- (b) Fulfilment of all the formalities connected with the settlement of individual claims, and
- (c) Some agency chase the claims vigorously.

The insurance companies expect the worker of the primary co-operative society or the Branch Manager/General Manager of the DCBs to chase these claims and complete all the formalities. The employees of the co-operatives are already hard-pressed for time, being busy in several development programmes. This leads to undue delays in settlement of claims of poor beneficiaries. The delay in settlement of claims is naturally blamed on the co-operatives, who extended the loans. The officers appointed by the insurance companies to investigate such claims also take their own time in investigation etc. Similarly, there are instances where under other schemes claims have been honoured after a lapse of a long time, adversely affecting the financial position of the co-operative concerned. As the general insurance is a nationalised activity, the co-operatives themselves cannot undertake insurance. Further, there are several nationalised agencies offering competitive policies, which invariably includes a sizeable commission to the commission agents. To plug the gap in the above mentioned spheres it is proposed to set up a co-operative society for guidance and chasing the claims of members/societies. A provision of Rs. one lakh has been kept, as share capital, for this society. The co-operatives of the State will raise necessary shares for floating this society.

2. Co-operative Audit Organisation

10.123. Co-operative Audit Organisation has the responsibility for 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.

10.124. In various Five Year plans more and more activities have been brought under the Co-operative fold. Business in Co-operative institutions have also increased considerably with the passage of time. The State Government has entrusted the distribution of essential commodities to the Co-operative Societies.

10.125. The Sixth Plan of Co-operative Department envisages 39 branches of District Co-operative Banks, 23 Marketing godowns, 1 Dal

mill, 1 Rice mill, 11 Cold storages, 2 Krishi Sewa Centres, 3 small size consumer stores, 3 upbhokta udhyog, 17 big size retail shops and 35 small sized retail shops to be organised during 1983-84.

10.126. The institutions so organised during 1983-84, will need to be audited during 1984-85, for the audit of which 3320 days more or 17 Senior Auditors will be required as per norms of the Department. No extra staff is proposed for the year 1984-85 because of paucity of funds.

10.127. To complete the audit of existing societies and to introduce concurrent audit in apex institutions the Government has sanctioned the following posts during the year mentioned against each :

TABLE 5—Staff for Cooperative Audit

Posts	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>(a) Plain</i>						
1. Joint Chief Audit Officer (Cost).	..	..	1	..	..	1
2. Regional Audit Officer	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Senior Auditor	61	49	..	1	..	111
4. Auditors	36	39	..	..	..	75
5. Steno	..	..	1	..	..	1
6. Peon	3	..	1	3	..	7
7. Office Superintendent (Gr. II)	..	..	1	..	..	1
8. Varistha Sahayak (H. A.)	..	..	1	1	..	2
9. Typist	..	..	4	..	..	4
10. Varisht Lipik	..	..	..	4	..	4
11. Kanisht Lipik	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sub-Total	100	88	9	12	..	209
<i>(b) Hill</i>						
1. Senior Auditor	..	8	..	..	..	8
2. Varishtha Lipik	..	3	..	..	..	3
3. Chowkidar	..	3	..	..	..	3
Sub-Total	..	14	..	..	..	14

10.128. The above posts will continue during 1984-85 also. The outlay for 1984-85 for the Department is Rs. 35 lakhs for Plains

and Rs. 3 lakhs for the Hill, whereas the committed expenditure will be 35.29 lakhs (35.93 lakhs Plain and 2.36 lakhs Hill) during 1984-85.

CHAPTER XI
IRRIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL
AND POWER

1. Irrigation

Provision of assured irrigation is a basic infrastructural 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 received the top priority under New Twenty Point Programme declared by Prime Minister. Thus all major and medium and State Minor Irrigation Programme come under the purview of New 20-Point Programme.

11.2. At the end of 1982-83 a potential of 67.23 lakh hectares was created through Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes. The Potential through State Minor Irrigation Schemes was 31.21 lakh hectares. Thus the total potential created through State Irrigation Works was 98.44 lakh hectares. The progress of creation of potential during various plan periods through major and medium irrigation schemes and expenditure incurred is shown in the following table—

TABLE I—*Progress of Expenditure and Potential*

Periods	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)		Potential (In lac ha.)	
	During	Cummulative	During	Cummulative
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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. Annual Plan (1966—69)	48.93	160.37	0.96	36.07
6. Fourth Plan (1969—74)	172.48	332.85	4.97	41.04
7. Fifth Plan (1974—78)	371.59	704.44	13.68	54.72
8. Annual Plan (1978—80)	296.08	1000.52	5.56	60.28
9. Annual Plan (1980—81)	186.58	1187.10	2.53	62.81
10. Annual Plan (1981-82)	182.94	1370.04	2.78	66.59
11. Annual Plan (1982-83)	169.17	1539.21	1.64	67.23

11.3. An outlay of Rs. 1050.00 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission with an additional potential of 12.00 lakh hectares during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85).

Actual achievements during first three years of the Sixth Plan and the probable expenditure during the next years is given in table 2.

TABLE 2—*Outlays, Expenditure and additional Potential.*

Year	Outlay/ expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Additional Potential (in lakh ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81	186.58	2.53*
1981-82	182.94	2.78*
1982-83	169.17	1.64*
1983-84	185.00	0.55†
1984-85	200.30*	0.50**
TOTAL	929.99	7.99†

* Actual.

† Anticipated.

** Proposed.

11.4. The main strategy and objective of Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 is early creation of additional irrigation potential by completion of maximum number of on-going projects as early as possible. Originally 50 (1 Multipurpose, 18 Major and 24 Medium, 6 Modernisation and 1 Scheme for conjunctive use of water) irrigation projects were scheduled to be completed during Sixth Plan period 1980—85. However due to escalation of cost and financial constraints in last three years it is expected that only 28 nos. of total projects would be completed by the end of Sixth Plan. During 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 200.30 crores has been allocated for these works. The sub-headwise details of outlays and expenditure is shown in the enclosed Annexure I.

**Achievements of Annual Plans
1980—84 and high lights
of the 1984-85 Plan**

11.5. *Multi-purpose Projects*—There are four multipurpose projects as spilled from previous plans namely Ram Ganga, Tehri, Lakhwar Vyasi and Kishau Dams. The work on main Ramganga Dam was completed in 1974. The position of works on the remaining three continuing projects is narrated in the following paras :

1. *Tehri Dam*—Tehri Dam is the only multipurpose project under construction in 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 interlinked system, it will generate 1000 MW. of power in 1st stage. The power potential of the project will be raised further by 1000 M.W. with the completion of Koteshwar Dam on the down stream. The construction work of diversion tunnels of the dam, stripping of foundations and abutments and rehabilitation work is being carried out vigorously as in previous year.

An expenditure of Rs. 17.65 crores, Rs. 20.94 crores and Rs. 24.35 crores was incurred during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. Anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 is Rs. 21.27 crores. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 crores has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

2. *Lakhwar Vyasi Dam*—Lakhwar Vyasi is another multipurpose project started during 1976 on Yamuna Valley having a live storage capacity of 333 MCM. Apart from providing 49,570 hectares additional irrigation potential,

it will generate 420 M.W. of power on completion. Infrastructural works together with excavation and concreting for main dam tunnels is in progress since 1981-82. Expenditure incurred during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, was Rs. 3.01, Rs. 5.98 and Rs. 6.45 crores respectively. Anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 is Rs. 5.06 crores. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores has been proposed for 1984-85 for these works.

3. *Kishau Dam*—The work on this project is in preliminary stage for want of inter-state agreement with Himanchal Pradesh. For saving time preliminary works like approach roads, colonies, stores, etc. are in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 1.08 crores Rs. 0.66 crore and Rs. 0.02 crore was incurred during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. Anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 is Rs. 0.47 crore. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

11.6. The outlays and physical progress of continuing multipurpose projects together with the new starts of Sixth Five-Year Plan are summarised in Annexure-II.

11.7. *Major Irrigation Projects*—The total cost of 28 major irrigation projects spilled over to Sixth Plan as estimated now is Rs. 2307.34 crores, against which an expenditure of Rs. 971.82 crores had been incurred till the end of the year 1982-83 and an expenditure of Rs. 128.04 crores is anticipated thereon during 1983-84. Since most of the potential is to be created from these schemes, funds have been allotted on priority basis to them. An outlay of Rs. 123.90 crores has been proposed for 1984-85. As many as 9 schemes are expected to be completed during Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85.

11.8. A potential of 17.05 lakh hectares was created by the end of 1982-83 and additional potential anticipated during 1983-84 is only 0.13 lakh hectares. Additional potential expected during 1984-85 is 0.40 lakh ha., Projectwise financial and physical projections are shown in Annexure-III.

11.9. *Medium Irrigation Schemes*—At present there are 25 nos. medium irrigation schemes out of which two have spilled from D. P. A. P. The total cost of these schemes as estimated now is Rs. 110.80 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 68.66 crores had been

incurred till the end of year 1982-83 and an expenditure of Rs. 11.05 crores is anticipated thereon during 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 9.59 crores has been provided for these works during 1984-85. Out of 25 nos., 17 nos. are scheduled to be completed during Sixth Five Year Plan. Out of ultimate potential of 3.27 lakhs hectares, a potential of 2.06 lakhs hectares was created by the end of 1982-83 and 0.32 lakh hectares is expected to be created during 1983-84. Another 9.93 thousand hectares of potential is proposed to be created during 1984-85. Projectwise financial and physical projections are shown in Annexure-IV.

11.10. *Modernisation Projects*—To cope with the modern agricultural techniques of the old irrigation systems require remodelling and modernisation. As such there are 12 schemes at present costing Rs. 130.72 crores. Out of which Rs. 55.19 crores were spent till the end of 1982-83. Anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 is Rs. 4.75 crores. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores has been proposed for the year 1984-85. Out of 3.56 lakh hectares ultimate potential, 0.71 lakh hectares has been created upto 1982-83. Projectwise financial and physical progress is shown in Annexure-V.

11.11. *Schemes for Conjunctive use of water*—There are four on-going schemes under this head costing Rs. 92.61 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 27.36 crores was incurred upto 1982-83 and Rs. 4.35 crores is likely to be incurred in 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 7.25 crores has been proposed during 1984-85 for the above schemes. Projectwise financial and physical progress is shown in Annexure-VI. Initial progress of new projects under taken during 1980-83 plans has been shown in Annexure II to VI.

11.12. *Utilisation of Irrigation Potential*—Annexure-VII indicates that the utilisation of

schemes completed up to 1979-80 is quite satisfactory. Command Area Development Authorities for major project areas namely—Gandak, Sarda Sahayak and Ramganga are responsible for taking up on farm development and infrastructural facilities for a rapid utilisation of potential created on these continuing schemes. Over all utilisation of potential is upto 85 per cent which is also satisfactory.

11.13. *Losses on Irrigation works*—Prior to start of Sixth Five Year Plan the net losses due to irrigation works to State exchequer were of the order of Rs. 68.62 crores. Due to higher outlays provided for new major irrigation works yielding no potential or irrigation at present the losses have gone up to Rs. 109.17 crores in 1981-82. Anticipated losses during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are Rs. 121.61 crores and Rs. 128.81 crores respectively.

11.14. From the perusal of the Annexure-IX it will be seen that if interest charges are not accounted for schemes under Major and Medium irrigation sector are still yielding profits. It can be presumed that on full utilisation of the potential envisaged through all ongoing schemes this part of the irrigation sector (major and medium) will not remain unproductive. On the other hand the maintenance charges of State tube-wells and lift irrigation schemes are comparatively higher and are of recurring nature mainly due to high annual energy charges (45 per cent to 53 per cent of full maintenance charges) on these schemes. The losses on these schemes are expected to be reduced with better availability of power.

2. Minor Irrigation

11.15. Minor Irrigation works provide the most important input of assured irrigation for cultivation of high yielding varieties, for increasing the intensity of cropping and for general increase in providing of different crops in areas served by them. Three agencies of the State are responsible for different aspects of this programme. The State Irrigation Department is responsible for the construction of larger capacity tubewells, lift irrigation schemes, hill channels, bundhis and small storage works. The Minor Irrigation Department is concerned with the promotion of privately constructed masonry wells, persian wheels,

small tubewells, pumping sets and some major works concerning water courses and storage namely bundhis and hauzes. These works are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves with the assistance of loans and subsidies and are also maintained by them. The Minor Irrigation Department, however, is now undertaking operation and maintenance of some specific works such as hydrams in the hills. State Ground Water Irrigation 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 utilization of ground water to ensure their optimal use as also for conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources.

**(i) Ground Water Investigation
Organization**

11.16. This organisation has established integrated multidisciplinary activities for exploration and management of ground water resources. The Directorate of Ground Water with two circles, sixteen divisions and fourteen field units is operating in 50 districts of the State. Various investigations include a variety of modern, advanced and sophisticated studies, viz. photogeological and remote sensing, nuclear hydrological, geophysical, geochemical and mechanical assesment of ground water potential using latest techniques, ground water management, control and conservation design of ground water structures and water lifting devices, computer programming, groundwater modelling, efficiency of existing minor irrigation works, design of hand and bullock operated pumps and micro-studies etc.

11.17. Aimed at above objectives, 3215 hydrograph stations, 102 phreatic sites and 382 river gangs are being regularly monitored to study the water table behaviour of the region in particular and the State in general. Water table data is also useful in computation of groundwater status. Technical feasibility reports showing groundwater status are being published by this organisation regularly which serve as the basis for technical clearance of Minor Irrigation institutional loaning schemes financed by NABARD etc. These reports are being made available to National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development, Land Development Bank, Minor Irrigation Department, Rural Electrification Corporation and

other development agencies for their technical consultation and guidance.

11.18. Geophysical studies were initiated in the limited areas under Centrally sponsored scheme to identify and delineate the aquifers, Basement configuration and salinity etc. Now these studies have been expanded in the entire state. Qualitative assessment of groundwater is being done to determine its suitability for irrigation purposes. Systematic hydrochemical studies have been taken up specially in saline belts of Agra, Mathura and Aligarh Districts as well as in the saline tracts of districts Unnao, Rae-Bareli, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur.

11.19. Surveys based on modern techniques of photogeology and remote sensing have been conducted in dacoity prone area of Yamuna-Chemhal ravines in Etawah district. Fatehpur Sikri Block in Agra District, Doon Valley and parts of Banda, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Allahabad Districts. This study has supported the programme for construction of ground water structures specially in problem areas. The study is being extended to Vindhyan and Bundelkhand Regions.

11.20. Nuclear Hydrology is being applied to determine suitable relations and formulae connecting the various parameters of groundwater recharge and discharge from various sources, seepage from canals and quantum of evapotranspiration, etc.

11.21. Study of design of strainers and low cost groundwater structures has been started keeping in view the heavy constructional and operational failure of pumpage works. In view of acute shortage of energy (diesel and electric) a hand-operated pump has successfully been designed which will be very helpful for the farmers. Design of a bullock driven pump is also in its final stages.

11.22. Hydrological investigations are being carried out to select suitable sites for construction of blast wells in Vindhyan and Bundelkhand Regions

11.23. Exploratory drilling is being done in various parts of the State for confirmation of hydrological and geophysical findings. On successful exploration, these wells are converted into production wells. Successful tube-wells have been drilled in the problem areas of Aligarh, Agra (Fatehpur Sikri Block), Mathura (Saline Zones), Raebareli and Sultanpur (difficult areas) etc. Based on recom-

mendations of the organisation the State Government has decided to construct State Tube-wells of 10,000 to 15,000 gallons per hour discharge in the Bundelkhand region, as higher discharge tube-wells are not generally feasible in the area due to complex geologic formations and geostructural features.

11.24. The expenditure during the year 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 was Rs. 105.39 lakhs, 127.00 lakhs and 132.00 lakhs respectively. An outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

(ii) State Minor Irrigation

11.25. State Minor Irrigation plays an important role in creating quick irrigation facilities in areas where gravity canal irrigation is not feasible and marginal farmers having small holdings are not in a position to own their independent means of irrigation. It occupies an important place in the new 20-Point Programme and contributes significantly to the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Tribal population. The expenditure incurred and potential created in various plans through State Minor Irrigation Works is shown below :

Table 1—Financial and Physical Achievements in Various plans

Period	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)		Potential (in lakh)	
	During	Cummulative	During	Cummulative
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Pre-Plan .. .. .	..	..	4.82	4.82
2. First Plan (1951—56)	17.25	17.25	3.92	8.74
3. Second Plan (1956—61)	13.30	30.55	4.34	13.08
4. Third Plan (1961—66)	37.10	67.65	3.48	16.56
5. Three Annual Plan (1966—69)	42.97	110.62	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
Achievement—				
(i) 1980-81 (Actual)	45.61	468.77	1.52	28.18
(ii) 1981-82 (Actual)	46.50	515.27	1.60	29.78
(iii) 1982-83 (Actual)	47.62	562.89	1.43	31.21
(iv) 1983-84 (Anticipated)	63.21	626.10	1.25	32.46

11.26. 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 upto the end of 1979-80 and target for Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 are shown in the following tables :

Table 2—Creation of Irrigation Potential ('000 hectares)

Name of Programme	Potential created upto 1979-80	Target for 1980-85	Yearly achievements				
			1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Anticipated	1984-85 Proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. State Tube-wells including World Bank.	2093.92	790.00	143.00	155.00	137.90	120.00	130.00
2. Minor Lift Schemes ..	197.19	15.00	5.15	3.00	3.20	3.00	3.00
3. Other Minor Works :							
(a) Hill Channels ..	50.74	10.00	3.45	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
(b) Others Minor Works ..	323.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (3) ..	374.49	10.00	3.45	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
GRAND TOTAL ..	2666.00	815.00	151.60	160.00	143.1	125.00	135.00

11.27. Utilisation of Irrigation Potential— The position shown in the following table :

Table 3—Utilisation of Irrigation Potential (lakh hectares)

Year	Irrigation potential created	Utilisation	% of utilisation	
			With respect to same year	With respect to previous years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1977-78	23.80	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	16.00	54	57
1982-83	31.21	16.00	51	54
1983-84	32.46	16.00	49	51

11.28. Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 provides Rs. 264.00 crores for State Minor Irrigation Works. The actual expenditure on this programme was Rs. 45.61 crores, Rs. 46.50 crores and Rs. 47.62 crores during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 63.21 crores has been provided

for the year 1983-84 and it is proposed to provide Rs. 35.00 crores during the year 1984-85 to meet the growing demand of tube-wells, under the new decentralised district level planning. The details of outlays and expenditure are shown in the following table :

Table 4—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of programme	Sixth Plan Outlay 1980-85	1980-81 Actual expendi- ture	1981-82 Actual expendi- ture	1982-83 Actual expendi- ture	1983-84		1984-85 Proposed	
					Appr- oved	Anticipeted expenditre	Total	Hills
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. State Tube-wells :								
(a) Normal ..	23450	3794.45	3953	4131	3321	3321	4291	100
(b) World Bank ..				2240	2240	3039	..	..
Sub-Total (1) ..	23450	3794.45	3953	4131	5561	5561	7330	100
2. Minor Lift ..								
..	200	97.46	34	26	20	20	20	..
3. Other Minor Irrigation Works—								
(a) Hill Channels ..	2400	524.85	580	544	690	690	900	900
(b) Bundhies and Tanks	350	93.76	83	61	50	50	250	..
(c) Other Minor Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total (3) ..	2750	618.61	663	605	740	740	1150	900
4. Machinery and Equip- ment. ..								
..
5. Share capital of S.T.W. Corporation. ..								
..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	26400	4560.52	4650	4762	6321	6321	8500	1000

11.29. Component-wise position is given in the following paras :

State Tube-wells—State tube-wells are meant to provide assured irrigation facilities to the weaker sections of the society. The popularity is reflected by the over increasing demand of State Tube-wells throughout the State. At the end of the year 1979-80 there were 16,622 State Tube-wells in operation. The commulative number of State Tube-wells in operation at the end of different plans is shown in the following table :

Table 5—Commulative Nos. of State Tube-wells in operation

Period	Commulative Nos. of S.T.W. in operation
Pre-Plan	2,305
End of First Plan	4,260
End of Second Plan	6,668
End of Third Plan	8,235
End of Fourth Plan	12,447
End of Fifth Plan	14,560
End of 1979-80	16,622
End of 1980-81	17,668
End of 1981-82	18,605
End of 1982-83 (Actual)	19,816
End of 1983-84 (Anticipated)	21,016
End of 1984-85 (Proposed)	22,316

TABLE 6—*Tube-wells under different stages of construction*

Year	Nos. of State Tube-well drilled	Pump sets installed	Pump houses constructed	No. of State Tube-wells Energised
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
End of 1979-80	19967	17932	18262	17884
End of 1980-81	21421	19362	19692	19324
End of 1981-82	22698	20317	20912	20261
End of 1982-83 (Actual).	23347	21914	22437	21163
End of 1983-84 (Anti.)	23951	22508	22841	22363
End of 1984-85 (Prop.)	24971	23251	23349	23663

11.32. The State Tube-wells as designed at present are expected to irrigate an area of 100 hectares annually and run for 25.00 hrs. on

11.30. Originally 7,200 State Tube-wells were proposed to be drilled and 7,900 tube-wells were proposed to be energised during 1980—85 Plan including 500 tube-wells being constructed under World Bank Aid Programme. Out of the above targets, under normal plan 3,393 (excluding World Bank) tube-wells have been drilled and 3,276 tube-wells have been energised up to the year 1982-83. It is expected that 604 tube-wells will be drilled and 1,200 will be energised during 1983-84 (including World Bank tube-wells). A target of 1,020 nos. for drilling and 1,300 nos. for energisation is proposed for 1984-85 (including World Bank).

11.31. The number of State Tube-wells under different stages of construction are shown in table 6.

an average subject to availability of power. The actual performance is given in table 7 :

TABLE 7—Over all performance of State Tube-wells

Year	No. of Tws. running on Ist day of Fasal Kharif/ Rabi	Rated capacity (in ha.) Area for irrigation average per Tw.	Area irrigated in hecets/ Average per Tw.	Rated capacity hours/ Average per Tw.	Total Hours run/ Average per Tw.	Hours lost due to hydel defects/ Average per Tw.	Hours lost due to mechanical defects/ Average per Tw.	Hours Un-utilised due to no demand/ Average per Tw.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1976-77	13692	13776.50	1066577	34441000	31735975	18769785	6656000	55123326
	13861	100	77	2500	2304	1362	483	4001
1977-78	14079	1412900	927874	35322500	22202128	43990630	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	39050000	22960035	70231034	6514000	38536155
	15957	100	58	2500	1470	4496	417	2467
1980-81	16627	1674200	709120	41855000	16979093	90152984	5810643	28129292
	16862	100	42	2500	1014	5384	347	1680
1981-82	17928	1805400	730899	45135000	16236705	98984651	6351536	35903373
	18179	100	40	2500	898	5482	351	1988
1982-83	18605	1871400	811240	46685000	18884510	*	*	*
	18822	100	43	2500	1008			

* Not available.

11.33. From the table, it is evident that performance of tube-wells is dependent on the availability of power. In recent years, the inadequate availability of power has adversely affected the performance of State Tube-wells.

There is even then a great demand for their installation from all areas of the State. The programme for the year 1984-85 is shown in the following table:

Table 8—Programme for construction and energisation of State Tube-wells under normal Plan 1984-85

Programme	Normal (Nos.)	W.B. (Nos.)	Total (Nos.)	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Drilling and completing of 300 m ³ /hrs. capacity conventional Tube-wells @ Rs. 8.11 lakh.	..	50	50	405.50
2. Drilling and completing modified design Tws. @ Rs. 5.00 lakh.	470	500	970	4850.00
3. Development of old wells Rs. 0.115 lakh ..	376	..	376	43.24
4. Construction of pump house and Tank at Rs. 0.1725 lakh.	662	..	662	114.20
5. Installation of pump sets @ Rs. 0.46 lakh each.	743	..	743	341.78
6. Lined guls at Rs. 0.69 per k/m. ..	1080	..	1080	745.20
7. Kachha gul at Rs. 0.07 lakh per k/m. ..	761	..	761	53.27
8. Energisation of Tube-wells @ Rs. 0.40 lakh each.	1300	..	1300	520.00
9. Independent feeder L. S. for World Bank @ Rs. 0.83 lakh each.	160	..	160	133.50
10. Modernisation of Tubewells @ Rs. 0.411 lakh each ..	..	300	..	123.31
Total	..	..	..	7330.00

Note—Including overhead charges.

11.34. *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. A sum of Rs. 97.46 lakhs, Rs. 34 lakhs and 26 lakhs was spent during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84 and it is proposed to spend Rs. 20 lakhs during 1984-85 on these works.

11.35. *Hill Channels*—An outlay of Rs. 24.00 crores has been provided in Sixth Plan 1980—85 for intensification of hill channels, Hydrants and sprinklers irrigation for Hill region of the State. A sum of Rs. 5.25 crores, Rs. 5.80 crores and Rs. 5.44 crores were spent during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. Anticipated expenditure for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 6.90 crores. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 crores has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

11.36. *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. Sixth Plan 1980—85 provides Rs. 3.50 crores for these works. A sum of Rs. 0.94 crore, Rs. 0.83 crore, Rs. 0.61 crore were spent during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. Anticipated expenditure for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.50 crore. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores is proposed for the year 1984-85.

11.37. *Tube-wells under World Bank Assisted Programme*—Under this Programme one project U. P. Public Tube-wells project phase-I has already been completed and U. P. Public Tube-wells project phase-II has been started in April 1983 and is expected to be completed by 1987. The progress and programmes of these two projects is given below:—

11.38. *U. P. Public Tube-wells Phase-I*—Under this programme 559 tube-wells of 1.5 to 3.0 cusecs capacity have been constructed in 12 districts of the State. The work was started in 1980 and has been completed in June 1983. An expenditure of Rs. 32.02 crores has been incurred on this project. A claim of 18 million dollars has been submitted to World Bank, New Delhi. Over-all physical progress of this project is shown in Annexure-X.

11.39. *U. P. Public Tube-wells Phase-II*—Under this project 2,000 tube-wells of 1.5 cusecs and 200 tube-wells of 3 cusecs are proposed to be constructed in 45 districts of the State in addition to modernisation of 100 nos. old tube-wells and providing independent feeders to 650 tube-wells. 101.00 million dollars aid from I. D. A. and 35.30 million dollars aid from I. F. A. D. is programmed under the project. Overall progress is shown in Annexure XI under this project.

11.40. *District-wise position of operational tube-wells*—The district-wise position of normal and World Bank aided tube-wells in operation is shown in Annexure-XII.

(iii) Private Minor Irrigation

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

11.42. The Sixth Plan envisages creation of gross irrigation potential of 33.79 lakhs hectares through construction of Private Minor Irrigation Works. Besides this moisture conservation bundhies for 3,49,000 hectares are also proposed to be constructed. An outlay of Rs. 33.25 crores has been provided for Sixth Plan. It excludes the subsidy amount provided in DRDA for Minor Irrigation Works.

Achievements by Minor Irrigation Works :

11.43. Minor Irrigation Department has set up a new record in the year 1980-81 by creating an additional irrigation potential (Excluding Bundhis) of 8.56 lakh hectares, besides this bundhis for 1.54 lakh hectares are also constructed. The Sixth Plan target, achievement during the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, Anticipated achievement during 1983-84 and proposed target for 1984-85 are given in table—1.

TABLE 1—Targets and achievements

Items	Unit	Norm (in Hects.)	Target of Sixth Plan 1980—85	Achievements				1984-85 Proposed	Total
				1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Antici- pated).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Masonry Wells/Blast Wells	.. Nos.	1.0	35,000	14359	8558	6633	6000	6000	41,550
2. Persian Wheels	.. ..	0.5	17,500	7276	4879	3697	3000	25 000	43,852
3. Boring:									
(i) Small/marginal farmers Boring	.. ..	5.0	60,000	28628	30966	37673	29100	30 000	1,56,367,
(ii) Other farmers Boring	.. ..	5.0	5,68,600	95742	84378	76131	95900	90,000	4,42,371
Total	.. ..		6,28,600	124570	115364	113804	120000	2,45,000	5,98,738
4. Tube-wells	.. ..	5.0	2,17,200	62053	58501	44060	42000	40,000	2,46,614
5. (i) Pumpset (on boring)	.. ..	5.0	4,13,600	97897	91405	97850	92000	92,000	4,71,152
(ii) Pumpset on surface water sources.	.. ..	2.0	66,800	10144	9740	9071	7000	10,000	45,955
(iii) Total	.. ..		4,80,100	108041	101145	106921	99000	1,02,000	5,17,107
6. Gul/Hauzes	.. .. Ha	..	17,500	3109	3715	3279	3500	3,500	17,103
7. Hydrams	.. .. (a) Nos.	..	..	52	53	80	75	75	353
	.. .. (b) Potential	6.0	..	476	411	625	480	450	2,422
8. Bundhis	.. .. '000 Hect.	..	..	154	184	191	190	200	919
9. Irrigation Potential—									
(a) With Bundhis	.. .. '000Ha.	..	..	3728	1010	983	950	900	4,743
(b) Without Bundhis	.. .. '000Ha.	..	..	3379	856	799	759	700	3,824

(c) Depreciation	..	..	'000 Hectare	..	..	917	157	174	190	204	216	941
(d) With Depreciation												
(i) Ground Water	..		'000 Hectare	..	..	2309	673	602	548	488	460	2,771
(ii) Surface Water	..	..	'000 Hectare	..	..	153	26	23	21	18	24	112
(iii) Total	..	..	'000 Hectare	..	..	2462	697	625	569	506	484	2,883
10. Loaning—												
(i) Land Development Bank	..	Lakh	..	..	..	3500	340	362	410	400	400	1,912
(ii) Commercial Bank	..	Lakh	..	..	..	1000	175	199	188	200	200	962
(iii) Total	..	Lakh	..	..	..	4500	515	561	598	600	600	2,874
11. Energisation	..	..	'000 Nos.	..	..	250	40	31	30	35	30	166

Programme for 1984-85

11.44. A target of creating 7 lakh hectares (excluding Bundhies) of an irrigation potential has been proposed for year 1984-85 by constructing Masonry wells, Blast wells, Persian hills, Pumpsets, Tube-wells, Boring/Rig Machine Boring, Hydrams and Guls/Hauzes. Besides this moisture conservation Bundhies for 2 lakh hectares have been proposed for rocky area of the State.

11.45. It is proposed to provide additional staff at field level to provide guidance to the cultivators in selection and maintenance of pumping sets thereby effecting savings in energy consumption and getting more discharge and increase in food production. Due to acute shortage of electricity and rising price of diesel oil, it is imperative to accelerate research and development of alternate sources of energy like solar energy, biogas, wind-mill and animal power.

11.46. *Subsidy*—Subsidy to small and marginal farmers will be provided in general through DRDA under IRD programme. Under the Minor Irrigation Programme subsidy will be provided mainly to cultivators in the hill and Bundelkhand region.

Subsidy on construction of Private Minor Irrigation works is being provided by the Government on the following rates :

- (1) Small/Marginal farmers @ 25% and 33 1/3% respectively for ordinary cultivators and @ 50% for S. C./S. T. maximum upto Rs. 3,000.

- (2) In Bundelkhand on construction of Pumpsets/Tube-wells @ 25% maximum upto Rs. 3,000 to all cultivators.
- (3) Subsidy @ 50% of the cost up to Rs. 30,000 only is provided for tube-wells construction by rig-machine in rocky area of Bundelkhand division to all cultivators.
- (4) Construction of Blast wells @ 50% maximum upto Rs. 5,000 and deepening of wells by blasting @ 50% maximum Rs. 10 per hole in the rocky areas of the State.
- (5) Construction of Tube-wells by rig-machine @ 50% maximum upto Rs. 30,000 in Bundelkhand.
- (6) Construction of Guls/Hauzes @ 50% maximum upto Rs. 1,500 per acre of irrigated area in hill areas.

Loan—Loan in hill areas @ Rs. 3,000 per acre irrigated area is admissible for construction of minor irrigation works.

11.47. *Tools and Equipments*—2,000 hand boring sets, 57 blasting units, 6 heavy rig (DC rotary/DTH), 6 in well-rigs are working in the field for boring works in the department. Department provides boring facilities to the cultivators at a very nominal rates.

Outlay and expenditure

11.48. The Sixth Plan total outlay and actual expenditure during 1980-83, anticipated expenditure 1983-84 and proposal for 1984-85 are given in table below :

Table 2—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	Sixth Plan, 1980-85	Actual expenditure, 1980-83	Anticipated expenditure, 1983-84	Proposed outlay, 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Loan	270.00	147.04	51.53	44.30
2. Subsidy	1304.01	744.21	79.78	65.75
3. Boring Godowns	70.00	24.29	25.36	50.00
4. Tools and Plants	750.00	366.60	124.05	85.70
5. Hydrams	200.00	144.15	87.77	111.25
6. Other Expenditure (Estt. etc.)	730.99	180.58	102.02	118.00
Total	3325.00	1606.89	470.51	475.00

11.49. The itemwise break up of outlay for Plains and Hills is given below :

TABLE 3—Proposed Outlay for 1984-85

(Rupees in lakh)

Item	Plains	Hills	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
DISTRICT SECTOR :			
1. Loan	..	44.30	44.30
2. Subsidy	.. 50.00	15.75	65.75
3. Boring Godown	.. 50.00	..	50.00
4. Other Expenditure	.. 35.00	..	35.00
5. Hydrams	..	111.25	111.25
Total	.. 135.00	171.30	306.30
STATE SECTOR :			
1. Tools and Plants	.. 73.00	12.70	85.70
2. Other Expenditure	.. 67.00	16.00	83.00
Total	.. 140.00	28.70	168.70
GRAND TOTAL	.. 275.00	200.00	475.00

Financial Requirements

11.50. The programme mainly depends upon loans to beneficiaries by commercial banks and land development banks as also upon farmers own contribution. The total cost of works proposed to be constructed during 1984-85 works out to Rs. 220.00 crores. The contribution from various agencies will be as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

1. Loan from Institutional Finance including GMF Loan.	90.00
2. Subsidy including IRD	20.00
3. Hydram construction	1.00
4. Farmers own contribution.	109.00
Total ...	220.00

11.51. *Employment content*—It is estimated that about 0.44 lakhs skilled and 1.76 lakhs unskilled mandays would go into the completion of private minor irrigation works proposed during 1984-85. In addition to the direct employment mentioned above, substantial additional employment potential would also be treated in agricultural and industrial sectors, related to the private minor irrigation works.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

11.52. Subsidy and loan to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the construction of their private minor irrigation works would account for Rs. 45 lakhs out of which Rs. 25 lakhs have been provided as subsidy for tribal areas in the hills.

Material Requirement

11.53. Most of the private minor irrigation works are constructed by the cultivators themselves but hydrams and sprinkler projects in hills and blast wells and check dams in D. P. A. P. areas are constructed by the Minor

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

Requirement of Pipes

Pipe size	(Lakh Metre)	
		1984-85
3"	...	4.8
4"	...	33.6
5"	...	2.4
6"	...	7.2
		48.0
	Total ...	48.0

Requirement of Cement

	(In Tonnes)
Departmental work	10,000
Gul and Hauz for hill area.	4,000
Wells and Tube-wells	1,20,000
	1,34,000
	Total ...

20-Point Programme

11.54. *Point No. 1: Increase in Irrigation Potential*—Minor Irrigation Department deals mainly with cultivator's own private irrigation works. A target of creating 9.00 lakh hectares gross irrigation potential including Bundhis for 2.00 lakh hectares has been fixed for the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 475.00 lakhs has been proposed to achieve the target.

11.55. *Point No. 7: Special Component Plan*—Department provided subsidy only to farmers other than small/marginal on the construction of Private Minor Irrigation Works and boring facilities for construction of tube-wells. Hydrams in hills are constructed by the department for providing irrigation facilities. A target to create irrigation potential of 600 hectares in hills only has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

11.56. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed under Special Component Plan to achieve this target.

Tribal Sub-Plan—A target to create an irrigation potential of 350 hectares has been fixed for the year 1984-85. To provide subsidy and construction of hydrams a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed.

3. Command Area Development Programme

11.57. Command Area Development Programme aims at increasing the production and productivity of the area through full and better utilization of 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) Works which includes among other things 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 and followed by Warabandi and crop planning for ensuring optimum agriculture production and remunerative return to the farmer.

11.58. The Sharda Sahayak, Ram Ganga and Gandak Command Area Development Projects are being implemented in U. P. in a comprehensive and effective manner.

11.59. A total of 22.01 lakh hectares is proposed to be covered under OFD works during the Sixth Plan period. Itemwise achievements during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, anticipated achievements during 1983-84 and targets for 1984-85 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 constraints of financial resources the State Government could, however, provide only Rs. 94 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 1980-83, anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 and pro-

posed outlay during 1984-85 are given in table 1 below:

Table 1—Financial outlay and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Stat./Central share	Sixth Plan outlay	Exnditure 1980-83	Anticipated expenditure 1983-84	Proposed outlay 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. State share	9400.00	4092.00	1600.00	1650.00
2. Central share	8700.00	3961.00	1985.00	1640.00
Total	18100.00	8053.00	3585.00	3290.00

11.60. During the years 1980—83 the area covered under O. F. D. work was 14.87 lakh hectares, under which 76.74 thousand kms. of field channels, 4.27 thousand kms. of field drains and 124.30 thousand water control structures were constructed. This work was preceded by Soil Survey in 1832.20 thou-

sand hectares, topographical survey, Planning and designing in 1468.19 thousand hectares followed by Warabandi in 159.24 thousand hectares and crop planning in 3.96 lakh hectares. The details are given in table 2 below :

Table 2—Physical targets and achievement

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan target 1980-85	Achievement during 1980-83	Anticipated achievement 1983-84	Target for 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Soil Survey	000Ha.	3000	1832.20	600.00	600.00
2. Topographical survey	„	2700	1468.19	625.00	500.00
3. On Farm Development	„	2201	1486.54	550.00	440.00
4. Construction of field channel	000Km.	110.45	76.74	27.50	22.00
5. Construction of drains	„	21.36	4.27	2.15	2.15
6. Construction of Water Control Structure	000Nos.	220	124.30	55.00	44.00
7. Warabandi	000Ha.	..	159.24	110.00	340.00

11.61. The objectives and strategy for 1984-85 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 infrastructure, 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.

11.62. A plan outlay for Rs. 16.50 crores is proposed for 1984-85, out of which Rs. 6.80

crores are expected to be spent on establishment including Osrabandi and Rs. 9.50 crores on O. F. D. A sum of Rs. 16.40 crores would be available for central assistance on a matching basis. Thus a total of Rs. 32.90 crores would be available for CAD programme during 1984-85. Twenty-three new Osrabandi units have been established for 1984-85 and hence the target of 3.40 lakh hectares for Warabandi is being fixed for the year.

4. Flood Control

11.63. Floods are a regular feature in Uttar Pradesh. The damages on account of floods in this State are the highest in the country. It has been observed that out of the total area

of 294.40 lakh hectare, an area of 43.43 lakh hectares, on an average, has been affected by floods annually between the years 1978 to 1982. In 1978, which was a year of heavy floods, an area of 74.17 lakh hectares and 23 per cent of the States' population were affected by floods. The loss to crops, property and cattle is estimated at Rs. 70.72 crores in an average year and was well over Rs. 300 crores in 1978. Again in the years 1980 and 1982, the State experienced very heavy floods due to incessant rains. In the year 1983 most rivers of the State namely Ganga, Ghaghra, Rapti, Yamuna, Ken and their tributaries caused severe damage with river Ghaghra crossing the maximum ever floods at Elgin Bridge (Bara

Banki) and Turtipar (Ballia). The loss to crops, property and cattle has been estimated at Rs. 400 crores, Rs. 500 crores and Rs. 720 crores during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 respectively. Large areas were also affected by drainage congestion in the Central and Western Uttar Pradesh.

11.64. The Sixth Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs. 134 crores for Flood Control works, out of which Rs. 50.40 crores has been utilized during 1980-83. An outlay of Rs. 14.65 crores is proposed for 1984-85 against the current years (1983-84) outlay of Rs. 11.60 crores. The itemwise breakup of outlay and expenditure is given below :

TABLE 1—*Outlays and Expenditure*

Name of work	Sixth Plan Provision	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Expenditure	(Rupees in lakhs)	
					1983-84 Anticipated expenditure	1984-85 Prososed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Marginal Embankment	4874.93	907.23	687.60	474.77	500.00	620.59
2. Drainage improvement	4206.49	364.74	335.86	162.06	300.00	234.13
3. Town protection	1607.21	331.18	298.79	82.05	150.00	100.00
4. Anti-Erosion	1911.37	455.50	530.33	410.55	160.00	410.08
5. Emergent and Unforosen Schemes, Surveys and Investigations.	800.00	..	..	..	50.00	100.00
Total	13400.00	2059.00	1852.58	1129.43	1160.00	1465.00

11.65. The Sixth Plan envisages protection to an area of about 4.0 lakh hectares. In physical the works executed during first three annual plans, anticipated and proposed during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as follows :

TABLE 2—*Physical Progress and Programmes*

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980-85) target	Physical achievement				1984-85 Target
			1980-81 actual	1981-82 actual	1982-83 actual	1983-84 anticipated	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Length of Embankment	Km.	400	110	67	30	25	25
2. Town Protection works	Nos.	10	2	2	1	1	1
3. Raising of Villages	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Length of Drainage Channels	Km/	800	72	143	30	25	25
5. Area to be benefitted	Lakh hectares.	4.0	0.70	0.51	0.30	0.25	0.25

11.66. *Objectives and Strategy for 1984-85 annual Plan*—The main engineering works for protection against floods are :

(a) Construction of marginal embankment to contain the floods within the em-

bankments to provide relief to low lying areas, close to river streams.

(b) River improvement works to increase the discharge carrying capacities.

(c) Construction of drains to improve the drainage of flood affected areas and to reduce drainage congestion.

(d) Constructing anti-erosion works on rivers for providing protection against river erosion.

(e) Constructing Town Protection works to save important abadis and towns.

11.67. Within the limitations of resources, schemes on the above lines have been 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 1984-85, priority was given to Marginal Embankments and Anti-Erosion Schemes of Eastern Uttar Pradesh as this area is suffering the heaviest damages year after year. Drainage Improvement Schemes of Central Uttar Pradesh have also been given special attention.

11.68. Availability of construction material for works and wagons for cartage of stone boulder to work sites has posed problems and has adversely affected the progress of works in previous years. It is expected that the availability of scarce materials viz. Cement, Coal and Steel will improve in the Plan year to ensure implementation of various schemes as scheduled.

3. Power

11.69. Power contributes vitally to all spheres of economic activity, namely, agricultural, manufacturing, services and other sectors. Power has accordingly been given highest priority in the allocation of development of resources of the State. While additional and new sources of energy are being investigated, encouraged and propagated, the bulk of power need of the State is bound to be met by electricity generated at thermal and hydro-electric power houses in the near foreseeable future.

11.70. Uttar Pradesh has always lagged far behind in the per capita availability of capacity installed and consumption of power than most of the other major States as well as the country's average. The per capita installed capacity to end of 1981-82 in the State was 34 watts against 47 watts for the country. Thus Uttar Pradesh with 16.2 per cent country's

population contributed only 11.8 per cent towards the country's installed capacity. Uttar Pradesh has also remained far behind in the matter of per capita power consumption as compared to the other advanced States, namely, Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. It is essential to augment most expeditiously the generation and transmission capabilities of the State to enable it to catch up with the rest of the country and provide the necessary infrastructure for the development of State's economy.

Development during Sixth Plan

11.71. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan the installed capacity of the State was 3254 MW consisting of 1068 MW of hydro electric and 2186 MW of thermal power. A target of 2144 MW of additional capacity was envisaged for the Sixth Plan period, of which 1934 MW was to come from on-going projects and 210 MW was to be added by commissioning one unit of the new thermal project of Unchahar.

11.72. During the first three years 1980-83 only 544 MW were added in the capacity by completion of Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chilla hydel project (4×36 MW) and Obra extension thermal project stages II and III (2×200 MW). In addition, during this period units of 28 MW capacity were retired by permanently closing down small thermal power stations of Agra-Yamuna Bank (10 MW) and Agra Fort (18 MW). During 1983-84 it is expected that both the units (110 MW each) of Parichha Thermal will be commissioned in December 1983 and February 1984. Also the two hydel project of Khodri of Yamuna Stage II (4×30 MW) and Maneri Bhali Part I (3×30 MW) are likely to be completed by the end of March 1984. During the last year of the Sixth Plan (1984-85), the first unit (210 MW) of Anpara 'A' is proposed to be commissioned in December 1984. On the other hand, about 65 MW capacity of small thermal power stations, viz Aishbagh (8 MW), Chandausi old (9.6 MW), Chandausi new (6 MW), Mau (15 MW) Mainpuri (10 MW), Balrampur (3 MW) and Gas turbines at Murad Nagar (12.5 MW) are proposed to be retired during 1984-85. Thus, only 1184 MW of gross capacity is likely to be added in the Sixth Plan against the target of 2144 MW as detailed in table 1.

TABLE 1—Benefits during Sixth Plan Period

(MW)

Project	Install- ed capacity involved	Achieve- ments up to end of 1979-80	Sixth Plan target	Benefits during					Sixth Plan likely achieve- ment	Spillover to Seventh Plan
				1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Antici- pated	1984-85 Proposed target		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. On-going Projects										
<i>(a) Hydro :</i>										
1. Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chillia	4×36	..	144	144	..	..	..	..	144	..
2. Yamuna Stage II Part II (Khodri).	4×30 +4×60	4×60	120	..	..	..	120	..	120	..
3. Maneri Bhali Part I	3×30	..	90	..	..	..	90	..	90	..
Sub-Total, (a): Hydro	354	240	354	144	..	..	210	..	354	..
<i>(b) Thermal :</i>										
1. Obra Extension Stage II and III.	5×200	600	400	200	..	200	..	..	400	..
2. Parichha	2×110	..	220	..	..	..	220	..	220	..
3. Tanda	4×110	..	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	440
4. Anapara 'A'	3×210	..	630	..	..	..	..	210	210	420
Total, (b): Thermal	2290	600	1530	200	..	200	220	210	830	860
Total, (A): On-going	2644	840	1934	344	..	200	430	210	1184	860
B. New Projects										
<i>Thermal :</i>										
1. Unchahar	2×210	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	420
Total (B) New	420	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	420
Grand Total (A+B)	3064	840	2144	344	..	200	430	210	1184	1280

11.73. On the basis of the power position as discussed above, the energy availability and peaking capability of the system during the Sixth Plan would be as under :

TABLE 2—Energy requirement peaking capability and availability during Sixth Plan.

Year	Energy requirement(Gwh.)			Peaking capability (MW)		
	Demand*	Availability	Deficit	Demand	Availability	Deficit
(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	12658	5809	3454	2754	700
1983-84	20358	1304	7311	4004*	2599	1405
1984-85	22638	16602	6036	4452*	3129	1323

*As per XI APS demand forecast.

11.74. The above reveals that peak power and energy shortages would continue to the end of Sixth Plan requiring the continuance of peak time restrictions, rostering and imports. In this situation the share of Uttar Pradesh in central generation projects needs to be increased substantially to meet the power shortage in the State.

11.75. *Financial Requirements*—An outlay of Rs. 2153.00 crores was allotted to the power sector during the Sixth Plan period. During first four years (1980—84) of the Sixth

Plan an amount of Rs. 1489.48 crores is expected to be utilised, leaving a balance of Rs. 663.52 crores for 1984-85. Keeping in view, the constraints of plan resources, an outlay of Rs. 620.00 crores has been proposed for 1984-85. Priority has been given to schemes which would yield benefits during the Sixth Plan itself and in the early Seventh Plan period while the projects yielding benefits beyond Seventh Plan has been provided only the bare minimum allocation. Major headwise details of power programmes are given below :

Table 3—Major headwise details of Outlay and Expenditure.

(Rs. in crore)

Major Head	Sixth Plan outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Expenditure	1983-84 Anticipated expenditure	1984-85 proposed outlay	1980-85 likely expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Generation	1270.72	139.84	208.53	242.62	316.55	408.95	1316.49
(a) Continuing	1270.71	139.79	208.03	242.62	316.55	403.70	1310.69
(b) New	0.01	0.05	0.50	..	..	5.25	5.80
2. Renovation of Power Stations..	..	2.46	10.74	18.89	22.50	25.18	79.77
3. Transmission and Distribution	630.00	90.68	95.97	81.69	106.24	141.84	516.42
(i) Major Transmission Works	432.00	48.76	59.09	57.11	65.00	90.00	319.96
(ii) Secondary Transmission and Distribution Works.	198.00	41.92	36.88	24.58	41.24	51.84	196.46
4. Rural Electrification	..	237.28	37.02	31.03	44.46	37.73	186.24
5. Others	..	15.00	0.18	0.80	1.13	6.30	10.56
Total : Power	2153.00	265.18	347.07	388.79	488.44	620.00	2109.48

11.76. The very substantial cost escalation for generation and transmission projects and rural electrification work has been the main factor causing short-fall in the achievement of physical targets of Sixth Plan. The cost

escalation under generation projects to be completed in Sixth Plan or early Seventh Plan alone now works out to Rs. 655.42 crores as detailed below:

Table 4 :—Cost escalation on Generation Projects scheduled to be completed during Sixth or early Seventh plan period

(Rs. in crore)

Project	Cost as per Sixth Plan	Latest estimated cost	Cost escalation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chilla	97.76	100.80	3.04
2. Yamuna Stage II	138.48	170.70	32.22
3. Maneri Bhali-I	68.20	73.00	4.80
4. Obra Extension II and III	374.40	380.00	5.60
5. Parichha	125.56	162.00	36.44
6. Anpara 'A'	360.00	657.74	297.74
7. Tanda	212.09	332.00	119.91
8. Unchahar	219.58	375.25	155.67
Total	1596.07	2251.49	655.42

These amounts are likely to increase further in view of continuing rise in the prices. Efforts have been made to absorb a part of these cost escalations in the overall outlay of power sector. The increase in the allocation for generation projects has been at the cost of transmission and distribution works as the Sixth Plan expenditure in monetary terms is likely to be of the same order as the Sixth Plan outlay.

11.77. *Multipurpose Projects*—On account of serious constraints of resources in the power sector higher outlays have been provided for these projects in the irrigation sector to meet their minimum requirements. It is expected

that the short fall in the allocation for power sector in Sixth Plan will be met in the Seventh Plan. Details of provisions in both the sectors are given in table 5.

11.78. *Power projects*—Against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 1153.72 crores for power projects*, (Thermal and Hydro Electric Generation project-excluding Multi Purpose project) the likely expenditure works out to Rs. 1257.00 crores, of which Rs. 878.40 crores would be spent by the end of 1983-84 and Rs. 379.20 crores have been proposed for 1984-85. Project wise details are given in table 6.

* Salient features of on-going projects are in Annexure

XVIII and that of new projects in Annexure XIV.

Table 5—Multi-purpose Projects—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Project		Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Balance cost as on 1-4-1980	Sixth Plan Outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Expenditure	1983-84 Anticipated expenditure	1984-85 Proposed outlay	1980-85 Anticipated expenditure
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. TEHRI DAM	..	1066.96	51.27	1015.69	216.00	23.69	22.01	25.92	28.27	45.00	144.89
Power share	..	603.96	21.51	582.45	75.00	6.04	1.07	1.57	7.00	20.00	35.68
Irrigation share	..	463.00	29.76	433.24	141.00	17.65	20.94	24.35	21.27	25.00	109.21
2. LAKHWAR VYASI	..	315.85	10.30	305.55	71.00	10.45	7.64	8.31	7.06	11.75	45.21
Power share	..	165.85	6.45	159.40	42.00	7.44	1.66	1.86	2.00	9.75	22.71
Irrigation share	..	150.00	3.85	146.15	29.00	3.01	5.98	6.45	5.06	2.00	22.50
3. KISHAU DAM	..	459.84	3.13	456.71	26.00	1.58	0.66	0.20	0.47	1.00	3.91
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	0.20	0.47	1.00	3.41
Total	..	1842.65	64.70	1777.95	313.00	35.72	30.31	34.43	35.80	57.75	194.01
Power share	..	999.73	28.96	970.77	117.00	13.98	2.73	3.43	9.00	29.75	58.89
Irrigation share	..	842.92	35.74	807.18	196.00	21.74	27.58	31.00	26.80	28.00	135.12

Table 6—Power Projects—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in crore)

Projects	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Balance Cost as on April 1, 1980	Sixth Plan Outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Expenditure	1983-84 Expenditure	1984-85 Expenditure	1980-85 Anticipated expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. COMPLETED PROJECTS :										
1. Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chilla	100.80	89.62	11.18	4.43	3.70	0.26	0.32	0.50	2.00	6.78
2. Panki Extension	70.00	64.83	5.17	1.20	1.71	3.07	0.54	0.40	1.35	7.07
3. Harduaganj V & VI	104.63	97.59	7.04	11.50	1.55	1.55	1.40	1.50	3.00	9.00
4. Obra Extension II & III	380.00	327.88	52.12	52.14	17.15	9.98	10.14	6.00	7.47	50.74
Sub-Total : (A)	655.43	570.92	75.51	69.27	24.11	14.86	12.40	8.40	13.82	73.59
B. PROJECTS TO BE PARTIALLY/FULLY COMPLETED IN SIXTH PLAN :										
1. Yamuna II	170.70	126.51	44.19	19.28	6.52	6.16	5.35	6.00	1.50	25.53
2. Mane i Bhali I	73.00	47.01	25.99	21.10	2.36	7.02	6.79	6.75	3.50	26.42
3. Parichha	162.00	23.35	138.65	101.86	32.61	48.12	31.55	20.00	10.00	142.28

4.	Tanda	332.00	23.46	308.54	175.00	11.18	32.36	40.28	34.90	71.63	190.35
5.	Anpara 'A'	657.74	21.57	636.17	300.00	32.70	79.74	100.59	175.00	172.00	560.03
6.	Unchahar	375.25	..	375.25	120.00	2.00	11.83	18.20	30.00	50.00	112.03

Sub-Total : (B) .. 1770.69 241.90 1528.79 737.24 87.37 1 5.23 202.76 272.65 308.63 1056.64

C. PROJECTS TO BE COMPLETED IN SEVENTH PLAN—

1.	Maneri Bhali II	212.66	4.30	208.36	45.00	2.82	9.93	13.60	18.00	30.00	74.35
2.	Khara	110.77	.97	105.80	0.01	6.71	2.42	6.73	6.50	15.00	37.36
3.	Anpara 'B'	818.00	11.90	80.10	272.20	1.74	(—)10.00	..	..	..	(—)8.26

Sub-Total : (C) .. 1141.43 21.17 1120.26 317.21 11.27 2.35 20.33 24.50 45.00 103.45

D. PROJECTS TO BE COMPLETED BEYOND SEVENTH PLAN—

1.	Vishuu Prayag	266.64	2.14	264.50	30.00	3.06	2.86	3.70	2.00	6.50	18.12
2.	Pala Maneri	259.07	..	259.07	..	0.05	0.50	..	..	2.00	2.55
3.	Srinagar	144.25	..	144.25	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00
4.	Koteshwar	137.60	..	137.60	..	..	..	..	..	1.25	1.25

Sub-Total (D) .. 807.56 2.14 805.42 30.00 3.11 3.36 3.70 2.00 11.75 23.92

Total : Generation .. 4375.11 845.13 3529.98 1153.72 125.86 205.80 239.19 307.55 379.20 1257.60

Transmission and Distribution**(A) Major Transmission**

11.79. 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 Himayan Region in the north-west. There is, however, greater concentration of load in the western and the central region. Such a distribution of generation and consumption centres, necessitates long distance transmission of power.

The transmission voltage levels in Uttar Pradesh at present are 132, 220 and 400 kv. Works on 800 kv. voltage is in the investigation stage.

11.80. Most of the Sixth Plan transmission works are already approved by the Government of India. Sixth Plan programme and progress of construction of major transmission works during the first four years of the Sixth Plan and proposed for 1984-85 is as under :

Table 7—Major Transmission Programme—Target and Achievement

Works	Sixth Plan Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Achievement	1983-84 Anticipated achievement	(Ckt. Km.)	
						1984-85 Proposed target	1980-85 Likely achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
400 kV ..	1122	395	..	..	342	382	1119
220 kV ..	2426	206	..	591	401	429	1627
132 kV ..	3643	547	262	354	364	542	2069

The details of major transmission lines completed during 1983-84 and programmed for 1984-85 are given in Annexure XV.

completed during 1983-84 and programmed for 1984-85 are given in Annexure XV.

(B) Secondary Transmission and Distribution

11.81. In order to provide effective and reliable power supply the existence of suitable secondary transmission and distribution network is needed which should be commensurate with the requirement 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 allocations made in past few years had not been adequate to meet the requirements and as such great difficulty is being faced in maintaining proper supply to the consumers. An amount of Rs. 51.84 crores has been proposed for 1984-85.

(C) Rural Electrification

11.82. Rural electrification provides one of the most important elements of rural development infrastructure. The programme also forms an integral part of the revised 20-point programme. Uttar Pradesh, however, has lagged behind the other advance States of the country in development of rural electrification including electrification of villages. By the end of 1981-82, while some of the advance States have attended 100 per cent electrification of villages, the level of Uttar Pradesh was 42.3 per cent only. The state-wise view has been presented in the table 9.

Table 9 : Statewise Electrification of villages by the end of 1981-82

State	Number of inhabited villages (As per 1971 census)	Number of electrified villages (CEA. definition)	Percentage of electrified villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Haryana	6,731	100.0
2. Punjab	12,126	100.0
3. Kerala	1,268	100.0
4. Tamil Nadu	15,735	99.2

Table 9—(Concl.)

State	Number of inhabited villages (As per 1971 census)	Number of electrified villages (C.E.A. definition)	Percentage of electrified villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5. Maharashtra	35,778	28,850	80.6
6. Jammu and Kashmir	6,503	4,943	76.0
7. Gujarat	18,275	13,429	73.5
8. Andhra Pradesh	27,221	19,196	70.5
9. Himachal Pradesh	16,916	11,217	66.3
10. Karnataka	26,826	17,626	65.7
11. Rajasthan	33,305	16,632	49.9
12. West Bengal	38,074	16,284	42.8
13. Orissa	46,992	20,010	42.6
14. Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	47,525	42.2
15. Madhya Pradesh	70,883	29,020	40.9
16. Bihar	67,566	23,108	34.2
17. Assam	21,995	6,673	30.3
All-India	5,76,064	2,94,899	51.2

Progress under rural electrification in the Sixth Plan and the programme proposed the State *during the first four years of for the terminal year 1984-85 is as below :

Table 10—Rural Electrification Programme—Target and Achievement

Year	(Numbers)						
	Electrification of villages				Electrification of Harijan Bastis (Additions)	Energisation of private tube-wells/ pump sets (Additions)	
	By C.E.A. definition		By L.T. Mains				
	Additions	Cumulative	Percentage of electrified villages	(Additions)	(Additions)	(Additions)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
By the end of 1979-80 .. .. .	..	38,577	34.3	17,188	14,014	3,44,135
Sixth Plan Target	28,050	66,627	59.2	..	15,450	2,77,870	
1980-81	3,795	42,372	37.6	1,837	2,263	39,814	
1981-82	5,153	47,525	42.2	2,081	2,581	30,994	
1982-83	5,842	53,367	47.4	3,705	3,834	23,923	
1983-84 (Anticipated)	3,500	56,867	50.5	1,974	1,888	36,000	
1984-85 (Target)	35,00	60,367	53.6	2,000	1,942	36,000	
During Sixth Plan period (1980-85)	21,790	..	..	11,597	12,508	1,66,731
By the end of Sixth Plan .. .. .	..	60,367	53.6	28,785	26,522	5,10,866

* Plan-wise and Programme-wise progress is given in Annexures XVI and XVII

ANNEXURE I

Sub-Headwise outlay/expenditure major and medium Irrigation

(Rupees in lakh)

(Potential in '000 hectare)

Minor Head of Development	Sixth Plan Outlay, 1980-85	Actual expenditure			Approved outlay 1983-84	Anti-cipated expenditure 1983-84	Proposed outlay, 1984-85	Additional Potential					
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83				1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Target	1984-85 Proposed	Antic-ipated 1980-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS—													
(a) Continuing Projects ..	19795	2458	2912	3093	2701	2701	2915	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) New Projects ..	1400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21195	2458	2912	3093	2701	2701	2915	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS—													
(a) Continuing Projects ..	56780	12324	12174	11487	12804	12804	12390	227.02	249	125.50	12.60	80.00	694.12
(b) New Projects ..	5159	..	1	1	..	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	61939	12324	12175	11488	12804	12804	12840	227.02	249	125.50	12.60	80.00	694.12

3. MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS—

(a) Continuing Projects	..	2241	680	784	614	1105	1105	959	8.59	16.38	29.00	31.90	9.93	95.80
(b) New Projects	..	1500	12	29	39	25	25	81	..	..	..	0.50	0.07	0.57
Total	..	3741	692	813	653	1130	1130	1040	8.59	16.38	29.00	32.40	10.00	96.37

4. MODERNISATION PROJECTS—

(a) Continuing Projects	..	5487	1378	1113	495	475	475	500	17.06	12.76	9.00	10.00	..	48.82
(b) New Projects	..	2995	..	17	25	21	21	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	8482	1378	1130	520	496	496	600	17.06	12.76	9.00	10.00	..	48.82

5. SCHEME FOR CONJUNCTIVE USE OF WATER—

(a) Continuing Projects	..	2525	364	450	337	435	435	725	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) New Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	2525	364	450	337	435	435	725	..	..	..	..	..	..

6. WATER DEVELOPMENT	..	3026	604	709	795	881	881	950	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. CRASH SCHEMES ..	..	1092	838	105	31	53	53	660	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. WORLD BANK PROJECT	..	6000	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	105000	18658	18294	16917	18500	18500	20030	252.67	278.14	163.50	55.00	90.00	839.31

Multi-purpose Projects Physical

Name of project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure up to 1979-80	Actual expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1983-84
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES :						
1. Ramganga Dam :						
(a) Irrigation	9893	13124	284	154	11	21
2. Tehri Dam						
(a) Irrigation ..	46300	2976	1765	2094	2435	2127
3. Lakhwar Vyasi Dam :						
(a) Irrigation ..	15000	385	301	598	645	506
4. Kishau Dam.						
(a) Irrigation ..	18110	214	108	66	2	47
Sub-Total A ..	98303	16699	2458.	2912	3093	2701
B. NEW SCHEMES OF SIXTH PLAN :						
1. Kotlibhel Dam :						
Irrigation	59300	..	..	..	..	..
2. Eastern Ramganga Reservoir.						
..	30000	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total B ..	89300	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	187603	16699	2458	2912	3093	2701

ANNEXURE II

Progress and Programme

(Rupees in lakh)

(Potential in ,000 hectare)

Balance at the end of 1983-84	Proposed outlay 1984-85	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created up to 1979-80	Additional potential during					Total addi- tional poten- tial 1980-85
				1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Antici- pated	1984-85 Pro- posed	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
3701	115	591.11	591.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
34903	2500	270.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12565	200	49.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17673	100	271.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65141	2915	1181.68	591.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
59300	..	260.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89300	..	260.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154441	2915	1441.68	591.11	..	..	..	..	..	..

Major Irrigation Projects—

Name of project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Actual expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1983-84
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. CONTINUING PROJECTS :						
1. Gandak Canal ..	10345	7466	615	488	386	790
2. Sarda Sahayak ..	60000	30352	2546	2375	2419	2723
3. Kosi Irrigation ..	1667	1159	116	133	42	89
4. Adwa Dam ..	810	668	47	36	21	38
5. East Baigul Reservoir	767	534	109	58	..	..
6. Strengthening Sarda Sagar	636	575	24	38	..	..
7. Dohrihat Sahayak ..	1100	958	75	51	27	..
8. Increasing capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal.	2034	1091	95	93	122	245
9. Parallel Lower Ganga Canal.	4943	3276	1026	421	76	85
10. Sone Pump Canal ..	2847	961	248	127	204	106
11. Raising Meja Dam ..	1538	488	161	158	118	212
12. Rajghat—						
(i) Dam ..	7000	1121	800	200	800	700
(ii) Canal (U. P.) ..	4500	400	184	210	182	159
13. Shahzad Dam ..	2150	563	202	197	103	318
14. Jamnani Dam ..	16494	624	146	63	43	53
15. Kanhar Irrigation Scheme	8947	1295	144	273	255	106
16. Madhya Ganga Canal ..	19500	2730	1635	2519	2283	1991
17. Maudaha Dam ..	3000	546	174	173	67	257

ANNEXURE—III

*Physical Progress and Programme**(Rupees in lakh)**(Potential in ,000 hectare)*

Balance at the end of 1983-84	Proposed outlay 1984-85	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during					Total addi- tional poten- tial 1980— 85
				1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Antici- pated	1984-85 Pro- posed	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
600	600	308.39	307.37	1.02	..	..	..	..	1.02
19585	2000	1582.00	1069.00	2.00	187	70	..	10	467.00
128	25	48.80	48.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16.98	16.98	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	..	15.35	15.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	45.81	45.81	..	..	..	..	..	..
388	335	72.92	..	..	..	..	10	5.00	15.00
59	60	90.00	..	12	38	40	..	..	90.00
1201	100	31.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
401	200	14.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3879	700	142.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3365	150		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
767	300	20.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15561	25	62.57	..	10	11	..	..	..	21.00
6874	100	32.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8342	2000	178.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00
1783	250	27.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Actual expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1983-84
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
18. Sarju Nahar Pariyojna	38500	3093	2215	2400	2778	2288
19. Okhla Barrage ..	3333	1114	566	567	388	398
20. Tajewala Barrage ..	1500	..	..	..	..	..
21. Bansagar—						
(i) Dam ..	6500	499	150	100	403	453
(ii) Conveyance System of Feeder (U. P.)	15000	..	..	..	..	..
22. Urmil Dam ..	1000	159	17	93	80	159
23. Suheli Irrigation ..	665	358	80	67	50	53
24. Eastern Ganga Canal ..	7500	119	216	480	556	755
25. Increasing capacity of Zamania Pump Canal.	1949	195	83	103	83	129
26. Bewar Feeder ..	3212	64	132	253	158	238
27. Madho Tanda Irrigation Scheme.	220	35	57	39	46	43
28. Remodelling Bhimgoda H. W.	3077	744	461	459	293	371
Total A ..	230734	61197	12324	12174	11487	12804

NEW PROJECTS OF SIXTH PLAN :

1. Arjun Sahayak ..	5000	..	..	1	1	..
2. Increasing capacity of Bhapauli Pump Canal.	851	..	..	..	..	..
3. Increasing capacity of Chillimal Pump Canal.	620	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ganga Barrage at Kanpur	6400	..	..	..	..	..

Name of project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Actual expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1983-84
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Panchnad Dam ..	60000	..	..	..	..	..
6. Madhya Ganga Canal Stage II.	22500	..	..	..	..	..
7. Lining of Parallel Lower Ganga Canal	4000	..	..	..	..	..
8. Parallel Eastern Yamuna Canal.	N. A.	..	..	..	..	..
9. Sultanpur Pump Canal	687	..	..	..	..	..
10. Musafirkhana Pump Canal.	794	..	..	..	..	..
11. Jera Scape ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Augmentation Tube-wells	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Augmentation Tube-wells in Gandak Command area.	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bakhar Marihan Feeder	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhoba Pump Canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total B ..	100852	..	..	1	1	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	331586	61197	12324	12175	11488	12804

ANNEXURE III—(Concl'd)

(Rupees in lakhs)

(Potential in '000 hectares)

Balance at the end of 1983-84	Proposed outlay 1984-88	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during				Pro- posed 1984-85	Total addi- tional potential 1980-85
				1980-81 actual	1981-82 actual	1982-83 actual	Antici- pated 1983-84		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
60000	..	442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22500	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
687	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
794	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100850	450	899.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
221612	12840	5315.20	1503.31	227.02	249.00	125.50	12.60	40.00	654.12

Medium Irrigation Projects—

Name of project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Actual expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1983-84
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. CONTINUING PROJECTS :						
1. Ramganga Valley ..	101	101	..	..	..	..
2. Dalmau Pump Canal Stage-II.	370	229	1	..	..	..
3. Repair of Nanak Sagar	353	353	..	..	..	..
4. Chillimal Pump Canal	176	170	1	..	..	..
5. Sarju Pump Canal ..	618	464	17	10	9	108
6. Kishanpur Pump Canal	1003	264	43	80	76	212
7. Remodelling Ken Canal	141	86	10	5	4	16
8. Augasi Pump Canal ..	250	151	34	18	5	22
9. Yamuna Pump Canal	1048	645	87	113	65	81
10. Chittaurgarh Reservoir	1000	215	94	87	45	76
11. Rohini Dam ..	293	49	46	51	56	58
12. Sajnam Dam ..	869	315	109	153	141	138
13. Laster Valley ..	170	98	28	24	18	2
14. Paisuni Diversion ..	800	1	..	..	..	..
15. Aliganj Irrigation Scheme	550	289	75	34	27	58
16. Umarhat Pump Canal	246	34	4	25	14	84
17. Khatima Irrigation Scheme	218	107	10	22	16	8
18. Revised Kwano Pump Canal.	375	56	3	38	38	53
19. Khara Canal ..	459	450	5	..	..	..
20. Hindon Barrage ..	537	458	6	9	..	..

Name of project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Actual expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1983-84
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
61. Revised Tons Pump Cana..	850	182	31	35	29	27
22. Dongri Dam ..	205	22	41	52	39	46
23. Dhenkwa Dam ..	196	49	35	25	32	26
24. Gunta Nala Dam ..	150	..	..	..	..	11
25. Belan Bakhar Diversion	110	..	..	..	..	79
Total A ..	11088	4788	680	784	614	1105
B. NEW PROJECT OF SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN :						
1. Kha prar Dam ..	107	..	12	29	36	25
2. Pathrai Dam ..	321	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kurar Dam ..	98	..	..	..	..	..
4. Lakheri Dam ..	347	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sizaro Dam ..	165	..	..	..	..	..
6. Vindhyachal Pump Canal	273	..	..	..	..	..
7. Takia Dam ..	191	..	..	..	..	..
8. Chittaia Dam ..	119	..	..	..	..	..
9. Pathkauli Dam ..	267	..	..	..	..	..
10. Nawalgarh Pump Canal	203	..	..	..	..	..
11. Resin Dam ..	353	..	..	..	..	..
12. Charkhari Dam ..	252	..	..	..	..	..
13. Gabbarpur Reservoir	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
14. Puranpur Reservoir ..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
15. Pakri Reservoir ..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
16. Increasing Capacity of Manda Pump Canal.	N.A.	..	..	..	3	..
17. Patna Tank Scheme ..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
Total B: ..	2696	..	12	29	39	25
GRAND TOTAL (A+B) ..	13785	4788	692	813	653	1130

ANNEXURE IV—(Concl.)

Balance at the end of 1983-84	Proposed Outlay 1984-85	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during					Total additional potential 1980-85
				1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Anticipated	1984-85 proposed	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
546	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00
29	10	1.31	..	..	0.31	1.00	..	..	1.31
139	100	4.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	31	5.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3000	959	327.49	151.55	8.59	16.38	29.00	31.90	9.93	95.80
5	6	0.57	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.07	0.57
321	25	1.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	25	0.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
347	25	2.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	..	0.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
273	..	3.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	..	3.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	..	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
267	..	4.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	..	3.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
353	..	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
252	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2594	81	35.90	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.70	0.57
5594	1040	363.39	151.55	8.59	16.38	29.90	32.40	10.00	96.37

Name of project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Actual expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1983-84
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES—						
1. Lining of Channels ..	1200	358	110	102	21	12
2. Modernisation of Eastern Yamuna Canal.	1500	254	98	97	30	77
3. Modernisation of Agra Canal.	1721	321	222	136	109	85
4. Modernisation of Lachura Head works.	1000	94	48	35	9	20
5. Modernisation of Mat Branch.	1296	247	83	82	60	32
6. Modernisation of Ghaggar Canal.	781	152	72	27	31	27
7. Modernisation of Upper Sarda Canal.	1200	491	222	160	82	32
8. Modernisation of Upper Ganga Canal.	1898	357	301	235	63	53
9. Modernisation of Farrukhabad Branch.	365	55	48	46	19	32
10. Modernisation of Bewar Branch.	244	51	35	26	71	26
11. Modernisation of Anupshahr Branch.	1250	102	97	108	37	32
12. Modernisation of Bhognipur Branch.	617	51	42	59	27	47
Total A ..	13072	2533	1378	1113	495	475

*Progress and Programme**ANNEXURE—V (Contd.)**(Rupees in lakh)**(Potential in '000 hectares)*

Balance at the end of 1983-84	Proposed outlay 1984-85	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during					Total additional potential 1980-85
				1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Anticipated	1984-85 Proposed	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
5 7	..	14.70	3.5	0.56	0.76	..	..	..	1.32
944	..	27.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
848	..	71.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
794
792	..	39.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
472	500	6.94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
213	..	66.00	23.50	16.50	12.00	9.00	..	..	37.50
889	..	51.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	..	17.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	..	15.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	..	20.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
391	..	26.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7078	500	356.23	32.00	17.06	12.76	9.00	..	..	38.82

Name of project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Actual expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1983-84
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B. NEW SCHEMES OF SIXTH PLAN :						
1. Remodelling Bariyarpur Weir	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
2. Modernisation of Betwa Canal.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
3. Modernisation of Dhasan Canal.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
4. Modernisation of Kanpur Branch.	1500	..	..	..	..	..
5. Warbandi structural improvement and water courses and field channels for 5 to 8 hectares.	12500	..	..	17	25	...
Total B	4000	..	..	17	25	...
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	17072	2533	1378	1130	520	496

ANNEXURE V—(Concl.)

(Rupees in lakh)

(Potential in '000 hectare)

Balance at the end of 1983-84	Proposed outlay 1984-85	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during			Anti- cipated 1983-84	Proposed expendi- ture 1980-84	Total addi- tional poten- tial 1980-85
				1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Actual			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
..
..
..
1500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
212437	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
213937	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11015	600	356.23	32.00	17.06	12.76	9.00	..	..	38.82

*Schemes for Conjunc**Physical Progress*

Name of project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure up to 1979-80	Actual expenditure 1980-81	Actual expenditure 1981-82	Actual expenditure 1982-83	Anticipated expenditure 1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Increasing Capacity of Deokali Pump Canal Stage I and II.	2788	1092	217	151	166	223
2. Gyanpur Pump Canal	3758	447	109	257	138	212
3. Chambal Lift Scheme ..	1386	35	35	41	22	..
4. Providing Paddy Channels in Hindon Krishna Doab	1329	11	3	1	11	..
Total	9261	1585	364	450	337	435
CRASH SCHEMES—						
1. Gul Crossing ..	865	273	383	105	8	..
2. Mod. of Tele-communication system of canal	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
3. Restoration of canal capacity	N.A.	..	455	..	..	..
4. Workshop	N.A.	..	..	..	23	53
5. Major Irrigation works in distress	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
Total	865	273	838	105	31	53
WORLD BANK PROJECTS—						
1. Modernisation of Upper Ganga Canal System.	99800	..	..	..	..	..
WATER DEVELOPMENT—						
1. Investigation and Survey of Natural Resources	..	..	544	660	768	800
2. Research .. ..	..	..	59	4	3	14
3. Training .. ..	..	..	1	6	6	14
4. Irrigation Construction Corporation.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Field Hostel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	53
6. Construction of building at Alambagh.	..	..	..	39	18	..
Total .. ..	..	..	604	709	795	881

*Gap between potential and utilisation
Major and Medium Irrigation*

Period	Pre-Plan schemes	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	60.28
Utilisation	25.53	11.62	12.25	..	23.87	49.40
		(99.66)	(53.3)		(68.7)	(82.0)
<i>1980-81 (Actual) :</i>						
Potential	25.53	11.66	25.62	..	37.28	62.81
Utilisation	25.53	11.63	12.95	..	24.58	50.11
		(99.74)	(50.55)		(65.90)	(79.80)
			(56.08)			(83.10)
<i>1981-82 (Actual) :</i>						
Potential	25.53	11.66	28.40	..	40.06	65.59
Utilisation	25.53	11.64	14.31	..	25.95	51.48
		(99.83)	(50.40)		(64.8)	(78.5)
			(55.9)		(69.6)	(81.90)
<i>1982-83 (Actual) :</i>						
Potential	25.53	11.66	30.04	..	41.70	67.23
Utilisation	25.53	11.66	15.15	..	26.81	52.34
		(100)	(50.4)		(64.3)	(78.5)
			(53.3)		(66.9)	(79.8)
<i>1983-84 (Anticipated) :</i>						
Potential	25.53	11.66	30.58	0.005	42.245	67.775
Utilisation	25.53	11.66	16.76	..	28.42	53.95
		(100)	(54.8)		(67.3)	(79.6)
			(55.8)		(68.2)	(80.3)

ANNEXURE VII—(Concl'd.)

(Lakh hect.)

Period	Pre-Plan schemes	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)
1984-85 (Proposed) :						
Potential	25.53	11.66	31.08	0.006	42.746	68.276
Utilisation	25.53	11.66	17.99	0.001	29.651	55.181
		(100)	(57.90)	(17)	(69.48)	(80.80)
			(58.80)	(20)	(70.20)	(81.40)

*Growth of Irrigation
Major and*

Name of projects	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created up to 1979-80	Balance	Target for 1980—85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS :				
1. Gandak Canal	308·39	307·37	1·02	1·02
2. Sarda Sahayak	1582·00	1069·00	513·00	..
3. Increasing capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal.	72·92	..	72·92	..
4. Parallel Lower Ganga Canal	90·00	..	90·00	90·00
5. Sone Pump Canal	31·27	..	31·27	..
6. Raising Meja Dam	14·70	..	14·70	..
7. Shazad Dam	20·24	..	20·24	..
8. Jamrani Dam	62·57	..	62·57	21·00
9. Madhya Ganga Canal, Stage-I	178·00	..	178·00	..
10. Sarju Nahar Pariyojna	1404·00	..	1404·00	..
11. Urmil Dam	4·77	..	4·77	..
12. Suheli Irrigation Scheme	17·50	..	17·50	17·50
13. Eastern Ganga Canal	105·00	..	105·00	..
14. Madho Tanda Irrigation Scheme	17·60	..	17·60	17·60
Total A .. ..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE—VIII

*Potential during 1980—85**Medium Irrigation**(Potential in 000' hectares)*

1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	Total
Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Anticipated	Proposed target	Potential 1980—85 anticipated
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.02	1.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.02
200.00	200.00	187.00	187.00	70.00	70.00	..	..	10.00	467.00
..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	5.00	15.00
10.00	12.00	24.00	38.00	..	40.00	..	..	..	90.00
..
..
..
10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	21.00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00
..
..	..	..	8.00	9.50	9.50	..	..	..	17.50
..
4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	6.00	2.60	2.60	..	17.60
225.02	227.02	227.00	249.00	86.50	125.50	12.60	12.60	40.00	659.72

Name of projects	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created up to 1979-80	Balance	Target for 1980—85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
B. MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS :				
1. Sarju Pump Canal	24.40	..	24.40	..
2. Kishanpur Pump Canal	42.30	28.64	13.66	..
3. Augasi Pump Canal	12.70	10.00	2.70	2.70
4. Yamuna Pump Canal	37.16	15.00	22.16	..
5. Chittaourgarh Reservoir	13.70	..	13.70	..
6. Rohini Dam	1.78	..	1.78	..
7. Sajnam Dam	7.27	..	7.27	..
8. Laster Valley	0.63	..	0.63	0.63
9. Aliganj Irrigation Scheme	38.70	..	38.70	38.70
10. Umarhat Pump Canal	3.90	..	3.90	3.90
11. Khatima Irrigation Scheme	9.33	..	9.33	9.33
12. Revised Kwano Pump Canal	10.60	..	10.60	..
13. Dongri Dam	1.00	..	1.00	1.00
14. Dhenkwa Dam	1.31	..	1.31	1.31
Total : B .. ..	..	..	..	..
C. MODERNISATION SCHEMES—				
1. Lining of Channels	14.70	3.50	11.20	..
2. Modernisation of Upper Sarda Canal	69.0	23.50	45.50	..
Total : C .. ..	..	..	..	..
D. SCHEMES FOR CONJUNCTIVE USE OF WATER—				
1. Gyanpur Pump Canal	65.42	..	65.42	..
Total : D .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Pre-sixth Plan Schemes (A+B+C+D) .. ..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE VII—(Contd.)

1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	Total
Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Anticipated	proposed target	potential 1980-85 anticipated
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
..	..	24.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8.50	8.50	5.00	13.50
2.70	2.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.70
..	..	..	..	12.00	12.00	7.00	7.00	..	19.00
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00
..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	1.73	4.73
0.63	0.48	..	0.15	..	..	..	..	..	0.63
2.00	2.00	10.00	10.00	23.00	16.00	8.00	8.00	2.70	38.70
..	..	..	..	..	..	3.90	3.90	..	3.90
4.00	3.41	5.70	5.92	..	..	..	..	..	9.33
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
..	..	..	0.31	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	1.31
9.33	8.59	40.1	16.38	36.00	29.00	31.90	31.90	9.93	95.80
3.00	0.56	1.50	0.76	..	..	..	..	..	1.32
15.00	16.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	9.00	..	..	..	37.50
18.00	17.06	13.50	12.76	12.00	9.00	..	..	..	38.82
..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	10.00
..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	10.00
252.35	252.67	280.60	278.14	134.50	163.50	54.50	54.50	49.93	798.74

Name of projects	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created up to 1979-80	Balance	Target for 1980—85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
E. NEW SCHEMES OF SIXTH PLAN—				
1. Khaprar Dam	0.57	..	0.57	0.57
2. Kurar Dam	0.90	..	0.90	..
3. Sizaro Dam	0.97	..	0.97	..
Total : E ..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E) ..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE VIII—(Contd.)

1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	Total
Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Anticipated	proposed target	potential 1980-85 anticipated
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
..	0.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.07	0.57
..
..
..	0.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.07	0.57
252.35	252.67	280.60	278.14	135.00	165.50	55.00	55.00	50.00	799.31

Performance of Irrigation Works : Major-Medium and State Minor Irrigation Works

(Rupees in crore)

Item	Gross receipts	Expenditure		Total expenditure	Energy component of col. 3	Net profit or loss With out interest (2-3)	Net profit or loss with interest (2-5)	Irrigated area (Lakh hectare)
		Working expenses with indirect charges	Interest payment					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1981-82 (Actual) :								
Major and Medium ..	39.32	24.67	62.64	87.31	1.01	+14.65	-47.99	45.21
State Tubewells ..	9.60	42.24	16.17	58.41	13.34	-32.64	-48.81	7.39
Lift Irrigation ..	0.59	11.48	1.48	12.96	2.98	-10.89	-12.37	0.75
Total ..	49.51	78.39	80.29	158.68	17.33	-28.88	-109.17	53.35
1982-83 (Anticipated) :								
Major and Medium ..	43.59	33.84	66.54	100.38	1.01	+9.75	-56.79	48.19
State Tube wells ..	7.43	45.64	17.11	62.75	14.92	-38.21	-55.32	8.91
Lift Irrigation ..	0.81	8.60	1.71	10.31	4.45	-7.79	-9.50	0.90
Total ..	51.83	88.08	85.36	173.44	20.38	-36.25	-121.61	58.00
1983-84 (Estimated) :								
Major and Medium ..	50.81	33.89	76.70	110.59	1.21	+16.92	-59.78	52.04
State Tube-wells ..	10.65	49.42	19.28	68.70	19.40	-38.77	-58.05	8.01
Lift Irrigation ..	0.86	10.15	1.71	11.86	5.34	-9.29	-11.00	0.95
Total ..	62.32	93.46	97.69	191.15	25.95	-31.14	-128.83	61.00

U. P. Public Tube wells Project —I

Name of activity	Achievements
(1)	(2)
1. No. of Tube Wells drilled	500 + 59 = 559
2. No. of Tube Wells Developed	500 + 59 = 559
3. No. of Tube Wells energised	500 + 59 = 559
4. No. of Tube Wells connected to dedicated feeder	457

U. P. Public Tube-wells Project—II

Name of Activity	Achievements		
	1.5 cusecs	Mode- rnis i	Dedi- cated feeder
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. No. of sites surveyed	363	..	..
2. No. of sites selected.	227	5	16
3. No. of Tube Wells drilled.	123	2	..
4. No. of Tube Wells developed.	120	2	..
5. No. of B and L forms submitted to U. P. S. E. B.	9	..	..
6. No. of Tube-wells energised.	..	..	..

Districtwise position of running Tube-wells up to 1-4-'83

Name of Circle/Distt.	Normal TWS.	World Bank Tube-wells	Name of Circle/Distt.	Normal TWS.	World Bank Tubewells
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Tube-wells Circle, Meerut :</i>			<i>Tube-wells Circle, Allahabad :</i>		
1. Meerut	610	..	26. Allahabad	871	55
2. Saharanpur	660	45	27. Mirzapur	250	..
3. Dehra Dun	32	..	Total	1121	55
4. Muzaffarnagar	468	..	<i>Tube-wells Circle, Jhansi :</i>		
5. Ghaziabad	283	..	28. Jhansi	2	..
Total	2053	45	29. Hamirpur	241	..
<i>Tube-wells Circle, Aligarh :</i>			30. Jalaun	238	..
6. Aligarh	618	45	31. Banda	220	..
7. Bulandshahr	570	..	Total j	701	..
Total	1188	45	<i>Tube-wells Circle, Lucknow</i>		
<i>Tube-wells Circle, Moradabad :</i>			32. Lucknow	217	45
8. Moradabad	878	..	33. Unnao	48	..
9. Bijnor	587	..	34. Sitapur	376	..
10. Rampur	108	..	35. Rae Bareli	193	..
11. Garhwal	5	..	36. Kheri	432	50
Total	1668	..	Total	1266	95
<i>Tube-wells Circle, Bareilly :</i>			<i>Tube-wells Circle, Faizabad :</i>		
12. Bareilly	325	..	37. Faizabad	608	50
13. Naini Tal	105	..	38. Bara Banki	133	..
14. Pilibhit	44	..	39. Gonda	334	..
15. Budaun	848	..	40. Bahraich	281	..
16. Shahjahanpur	306	..	41. Sultanpur	389	..
Total	1628	..	Total	1745	50
<i>Tube-wells Circle, Mainpuri :</i>			<i>Irrigation work Circle, Gorakhpur :</i>		
17. Mainpuri	382	50	42. Gorakhpur	597	..
18. Mathura	21	..	43. Basti	596	..
19. Agra	367	..	44. Deoria	651	..
20. Etah	511	..	Total	1844	..
Total	1281	50	<i>Tube-wells Circle, Varanasi :</i>		
<i>Tube-wells Circle, Kanpur :</i>			45. Varanasi	1228	46
21. Kanpur	251	..	<i>Tube-wells Circle, Ghazipur :</i>		
22. Farrukhabad	374	..	46. Ghazipur	568	43
23. Fatehpur	241	..	47. Ballia	486	..
24. Etawah	234	45	Total	1054	43
25. Hardoi	293	45	<i>Tube-wells Circle, Azamgarh :</i>		
Total	1393	90	48. Azamgarh	549	40
			49. Jaunpur	413	..
			50. Pratapgarh	125	..
			Total	1087	40
			Grand Total	19257	559
					=19816

Salient features of

Name of Projects and Installed Capacity (M W)	Latest estimated cost of Projects (Rs. in lakh)	Location of the Project
(1)	(2)	(3)
A—HYDRO		
1. Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chilla (4×36 MW).	9775.99	Barrage at 5 Kms. downstream of Rishikesh town 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 MW).	1796	Already commissioned.
(b) Yamuna, Stage II, Pt. II (Khodri) (4×30 MW).	15274	Power House 1.5 Km. upstream of Dak Pathar Barrage on right bank of river Yamuna.
3. Maneri Bhali, Stage I (3×30 MW).	7300	Barrage at Maneri across river Bhagirathi about 15 Kms. upstream of Uttarkashi.
4. Lakhwar-Vyasi (Multi- purpose)(3×100+2×60 MW).	31585	Lakhwar Dam and PH 20 Km. upstream of Kalsi and 72 Km. from Dehra Dun. Vyasi Dam 5 Km. downstream of Lakhwar, Hathiari P.H. 9.5 down- stream of Lakhwar.
5. Tehri Dam Multi-purpose) (4×250 MW).	106696	Dam on river Bhagirathi 10 Km. downstream of the confluence of Bhagirathi with river Bhillangana near Tehri Town. P. H. under round on left bank.
6. Vishnu Prayag (4×120 MW.)	26664	Barrage at Joshimath P. H. at the confluence of Vishnu River Alaknanda.
7. Maneri Bhali, Stage II (4×76 MW).	19665	Near Uttar. Kashi Town on river Bhagirathi.
8. Khar a (3×24MW).	11077	Left Bank of Tail rao Channel of Kulhal Power Station on river Yamuna.
B—THERMAL		
1. Obra Extension, Stage II and III (5×200 MW).	38000	Near village Obra on the banks of river Rihand 120 Km. south-east of Mirzapur.

On Going Generation Projects

Particulars of Dam/Barrage	Length/Diameter of tunnel or channel	Head metre	Source of cooling water	Annual energy Generation (Gwh.)	Programme of completion
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Barrage 312 Km. long.	Power Channel 1432 Km. TR Channel 1.2 Km.	32.5	..	Pre-Tehri—725.5 Post Tehri—920.	Commissioned during 1980-81.
..	..	..	..	..	Already commissioned.
..	HRT 5.6m. long and (7.5 M dia in 4.628 Km. and three tunnels of smaller dia in remaining length).	63.85	..	485	12/83,1,2,3/84.
Concrete Gravity Dam 39m high.	HRT 10.5 Km. long 4.75m dia.	182	..	557	1,2,3/84
Lakhwar Dam and Gravity 192 m. Vyasi. Dam Gravity type 61 m. high.	Vyasi-Hathiari Tunnel 25Km. long and 7m. dia.	Lakhwar—150 meter Vyasi 112	..	852	1992-93
Rock fill Dam 245.5 m. high above river bed.	..	217.5	..	2969	1992-93
Barrage—70 m. long	Tunnel 12 Km. long and 4m. dia.	943	..	2302	1993-94
Barrage—135 m. long	16Km. of 6.0m dia tunnel.	248.6(net)	..	1395	1988-89
Head Regulator 86.5m long.	Channel 20 Km. (including 1.05 Km. of Tunnel).	42.6 (net)	..	385	1986-87.
..	..	..	Obra Hyde Reservoir along with cooling tower.	5000	Already commissioned.

Name of projects and installed capacity (M. W.)	Latest estimated cost of projects (Rs. in lakh)	Location of the project
1	2	3
2. Parichha (2×110 MW).	16200	On the bank of Parichha Reservoir on river Betwa 24 Km. from Jhansi on Jhansi-Karpi National Highway.
3. Anpara 'A' (3×210 MW).	..	Near village Anpara on the left bank of Rihand Reservoir near Renuagar TPS at 24 Kms. from Rihand Dam on Pipri-Singrauli Road.
4. Tanda .. (4×110 MW).	..	On the west of Meiripur pumping station on the bank of river Ghaghra 8 Km. from Tanda on Tanda-Faizabad Road.
5. Unchahar (2×210 MW).	32510	Unchahar (Mustafabad) in district Rae Bareli.
6. Anpara 'B' (2×500 MW).	81800	Near village Anpara on left bank of Rihand Reservoir.

ANNEXURE VIII—(Concid.)

Particulars of Dam/Barrage	Length/Diameter of tunnel or channel	Head metre	Source of cooling water	Annual energy generation (Gwh.)	Programme of completion
4	5	6	7	8	9
..	Parichha Reservoir.	880	12/83, 2/84.
..	.	..	Rihand ..	3150	12/84, 6/85, 12/85.
.	Mehripur Pumping Station of Tanda Canal system and Daryabad Link Channel.	2354	1985—87
.	Allahabad Branch of Sarda Sahayak Canal and Purwa Branch Cana	2247	1985—87
..	..	.	Rihand Reservoir.	5000	3/89 9/89.

Salient features of

Name of project and installed capacity in (MW)	Latest estimated cost of project (Rs. in lakh)	Location of the Project
(1)	(2)	(3)
A—HYDRO		
1. Pala Maneri (4 × 93).	.. 25907	Near Pala on Uttarkashi-Gangotri Road on river Bhagirathi.
2. Lohari Nag Pala (3 × 94).	.. 17726	Near Lohari Nag on Uttarkashi-Gangotri Road on river Bhagirathi.
3. Srinagar (4 × 50).	.. 14425	6 Km. upstream of Srinagar town on river Alaknanda.
4. Koteshwar (3 × 50).	.. 13760	26 Km. upstream of Tehri on river Bhagirathi.
5. Kishau (4 × 150).	.. 45984	32 Km. upstream of Kalsi in district Dehra Dun (U. P.) and district Srinagar (H. P.) on river Tons.
B—THERMAL		
1. Rosa (3 × 210).	.. 31954	Rosa, 11 Km. from Shahjahanpur on Hardoi Road.
2. Jawaharpur (3 × 210).	.. 32423	Jawaharpur (Kamsan) 11 Km. from Etah on Tundla Road.
3. Dohrihat (2 × 210).	.. 22915	At Dohrihat in district Azamgarh.
4. Anpara 'C' (3 × 500).	.. 64397	Near village Anpara on left bank of Rihand Reservoir.
5. Parichha Extension (2 × 210).	.. 21210	Parichha in district Jhansi.
6. Narora (3 × 210).	.. 36013	Narora in district Bulandshahr.
7. Unchahar Extension (2 × 210).	.. 22747	Unchahar in district Rae Bareilly.
8. Partappur (4 × 500).	.. 132492	Partappur in district Allahabad.

New Generation Projects

Particulars of Dam/Barrage	Length/diameter of tunnel or channel	Head (M tres)	Source of cooling water	Annual energy generation (Gwh.)	Programme of completion
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Dam 70 m. high.	12.7 Km. of 6 m dia. tunnel	362 (gross).	..	1453	Beyond Seventh Plan.
Barrage 67.5 m. long.	13.6 Km. of 4.8 m. dia. tunnel.	442.5 (net).	..	1320	Beyond Seventh Plan.
Dam 73 m. high.	0.8 Km. long tunnel and 4.5 Km. long channel.	66.8 (net)	..	959	Beyond Seventh Plan.
Dam 98.5m high.	..	66 (net).	..	938	Beyond Seventh Plan.
D m 253 m. high.	..	177	..	1822	Beyond Seventh Plan.
..	..	..	River Garrah	2100	} Beyond Seventh Plan.
..	..	..	Lower and Upper Ganga Canals and Kalindi.	3150	
..	..	..	Dohrihat Pump Canal.	2100	
..	..	..	Rihand Reservoir.	7500	
..	..	..	Parichha Reservoir.	2100	
..	..	..	River Ganga	3150	
..	..	..	Allahabad Branch of Sarda Sahayak Canal and Purwa Branch Canal.	2100	
..	..	..	River Yamuna	10700	

Programme and progress under Major Transmission Lines during 1983-84 and 1984-85

(Ckt. Km.)

Name of line	Circuit	1983-84				1984-85	
		Target as per Draft Plan		Anticipated achievement		Proposed target	
		Length	Schedule of completion	Length	Schedule of completion	Length	Schedule of completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A—420 KV.							
1. Rishikesh Muradnagar	.. Single	182.0	12/83	182.0	12/83	..	..
2. Anpara Tapping	.. Double	10.0	3/84	..	..	20.0	6/84
3. Rishikesh Moradabad(Target 12/82).	Single	..	..	160.0	N.A.	..	..
4. Anpara Azamgarh	.. Single	..	..	..	..	237.0	6/84
5. Azamgarh—Sultanpur	.. Single	..	..	..	..	125.5	6/84
Total : (A)	..	192.0	..	342.0	..	382.5	
B—220 K.V.							
1. Sahibabad Tapping	.. Single	6.0	6/83	..	..	..	..
2. Tanda Tapping	.. Double	31.8	6/83	31.8	12/83	..	..
3. NAPP. Simbholi—Meerut	Single	129.0	6/83	45.1	12/83	80.0	12/84
4. Moradabad —Nehtaur	.. Single	67.7	6/83	67.7	NA	..	..
5. Mainpuri—Firozabad—Agra	Single	106.6	12/83	106.6	12/83	..	..
6. NAPP Tapping	.. Double	30.0	12/83	..	..	30.0	3/85
7. Rishikesh—MBII—MBI	.. Single	108.0	12/83	..	..	..	..
8. Sultanpur—Gonda	.. Single	110.1	12/83	110.1	3/84	..	..
9. Fatehpur Tapping	.. Double	28.0	3/84	..	..	24.0	3/85
10. Shamili—Baraut	.. Single	..	..	40.0	12/83	..	..
11. Sultanpur—Tanda—Basti	Single	..	..	..	..	120.0	6/84
12. Gorakhpur—Basti	.. Single	..	..	..	..	56.0	6/84
13. Sultanpur—Phulpur	.. Single	..	..	..	..	77.0	12/84
14. Muradnagar—Baraut—Shamili	Single	..	..	..	..	42.0	12/84
Total—(B)	..	617.2		401.3		429.0	

ANNEXURE XV—(Contd.)

Name of line	Circuit	(Ckt. Km.)					
		1983-84				1984-85	
		Target as per Draft Plan		Anticipated achievement		Proposed target	
		Length	Schedule of completion	Length	Schedule of completion	Length	Schedule of completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
C—132KV.							
1. Saharanpur—Chutmalpur	Single	20.5	6/83	..	..	..	..
2. Sarojnini nagar —Unnao	.. Single	53.0	6/83	53.0	3/84	..	..
3. Jaunpur—Kerakat	..	29.0	6/83	..	..	..	..
4. Nirpura Tapping	.. Double	30.0	6/83	..	..	30.0	..
5. Aligarh Town Tapping	.. Double	12.0	6/83	12.0	6/83	..	..
6. Shahjahanpur—Gola	.. Single	57.0	6/83	..	..	57.0	..
7. Gorakhpur—Deoria	.. Single	56.9	12/83	56.9	3/84	..	..
8. Sandila—Bangarmau	.. Single	32.0	12/83	..	..	32.0	..
9. Muzaffarnagar—Purkazi	.. Single	31.2	12/83	31.2	3/84	..	..
10. Azamgarh—Koilsa	.. Single	34.0	12/83	..	..	34.0	..
11. Azamgarh—Phoolpur	.. Single	45.0	3/84	..	..	40.0	..
12. Kanpur (N.B.)—Kanpur(KN.)	Double	13.6	3/84	12.0	3/84	..	..
13. Etah—Jalesar	.. Single	20.0	3/84	..	..	30.0	..
14. Mainpuri—Aliganj	.. ..	50.0	3/84	..	..	..	..
15. Malwan—Jahanabad	.. Single	37.6	12/83	37.6	12/83	..	..
16. Jahanabad—Barwa—Sumerpur	Single	43.3	12/83	43.2	12/83	..	..
17. Chilla—Jwalapur	.. Double	35.0	12/83	..	..	28.0	..

Name of line	Circuit	1983-84						1984-85	
		Target as per Draft Plan		Potential anticipated		Length	Schedule of completion	Propose	target
		Length	Schedule of completion	Length	Schedule of completion				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
18. Sone Pump Canal Tapping	Double	5.0	3/84	..	..	5.0	..	..
19. Pukhrayan Tapping	.. Double	..	..	1.4	7/83	..	..	..
20. Purkulgaon Tapping (Target—12/81).	.. Double	..	..	28.4	3/84	..	..	..
21. Naubasta Tapping (Target—3/83).	Double	..	..	2.0	3/84	..	..	..
22. NOIDA—Surajpur	.. Single	..	..	20.0	3/84	20.0	..	..
23. Mathura Traction Line	.. Double	..	..	16.0	3/84	..	..	..
24. Agra Traction line	.. Double	..	..	50.0	3/84	..	..	..
25. Phoolpur Tapping	.. Double	..	..	..	..	8.0	..	..
26. Soraon Tapping	.. Double	..	..	..	..	12.8	..	..
27. Sarojnagar—Lucknow(SLTR)	Single	..	..	..	..	10.0	..	..
28. Foundry Nagar Tapping	.. Double	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..
29. Shamli—Jhinhana	.. Single	..	..	..	..	15.0	..	..
30. Shatrughanpur —Tapping	.. Single	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..
31. Basti—Domariyganj	.. Single	..	..	..	..	50.0	..	..
32. Deoria—Salempur	.. Single	..	..	..	..	36.4	..	..
33. Rae Bareli—Bachhrawan	.. Single	..	..	..	..	31.9	..	..
34. Kasia—Padrauna	.. Single	..	..	..	..	20.0	..	..
35. Mohammadabad Tapping	.. Double	..	..	..	..	6.0	..	..
36. Lucknow (SLTR)—Mohanlal-ganj.	Single	..	..	..	..	13.0	..	..

ANNEXURE XV—(Concl'd.)

(Ckt. Km.)

Name of line	Circuit	1983-84		1984-85 Proposed target			
		Target as per Draft Plan		Anticipated achievement		Length	Schedule of completion
		Length	Schedule of completion	Length	Schedule of completion		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
37. Kadipur Tapping	.. Double	..	..	..	..	4.0	..
38. Bisauli Tapping	.. 2×Double	..	..	..	..	6.0	..
39. Shikaepur Tapping	.. Double	..	..	..	..	10.0	..
40. Gonda—Mankapur	.. Single	..	..	..	..	40.0	..
Total : (C)	..	605.1	363.7	541.9			

Rural Electrification : Electrification of

Period	Electrification					
	Normal		REC		MNP	
	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pre-Plan	110	110	..	..	..	..
First Plan (1951—56) ..	310	420	..	..	..	..
Second Plan (1956—61) ..	662	1,082	..	..	..	..
Third Plan (1961—66) ..	4,773	5,855	..	..	..	..
Three Annual Plans (1966—69)	7,071	12,926	..	..	..	..
Fourth Plan (1969—74)	15,817	28,743	1,022	1,022	..	..
1974-75	345	29,088	608	1,710	..	..
1975-76	686	29,774	346	2,056	32	32
1976-77	240	30,014	696	2,752	300	332
1977-78	273	30,287	1,224	3,976	431	763
1978-79	242	30,529	591	4,567	439	1,202
Fifth Plan (1974---79) ..	1,786	30,529	3,545	4,567	1,202	1,202
1979-80	265	30,794	1,564	6,131	450	1,652
1980-81	1,458	32,252	1,204	7,335	648	2,300
1981-82	1,077	33,329	1,671	9,006	741	3,041
1982-83	1,871	35,200	800	9,806	1,098	4,139

Villages and Harijan Basties

(Number).

of villages								Electrification of Harijan Basties	
NABARD/LDB		SPA		Consumers Deposit		Total villages electrified		Addition	Cumulative
Addi- tion	Cumu- lative	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative		
(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	1,997	11	15	5,153	47,525	2,581	18,858
27	164	2,032	4,029	14	29	5,842	53,367	3,834	22,692

* Not available.

ANNEXURE—XVII

Rural Electrification—Energisation of Private Tube-Wells/Pump Sets
(Numbers)

Period	Normal		REC		MNP		NABARD/LDB		S.P.A.		Consumer Deposit		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)
Pre-Plan ..	635	635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	635
First Plan (1951-56)	794	1,429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	794	1,429
Second Plan (1956-61)	2,137	3,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,137	3,566
Third Plan (1961-66)	5,717	9,283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,717	9,283
Three Annual Plan (1966-69)	56,230	65,513	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	..	56,230	65,513
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	1,45,939	2,11,452	4,994	4,994	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	..	1,50,933	2,16,446
1974-75 ..	9,059	2,20,511	2,252	7,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,529	3,529	14,840	2,31,286
1975-76 ..	7,624	2,28,135	1,153	8,399	33	33	..	..	..	..	1,783	5,312	10,593	2,41,879
1976-77 ..	3,224	2,31,359	1,610	10,009	164	197	6,410	6,410	..	..	445	5,757	11,853	2,53,732
1977-78 ..	11,484	2,42,843	4,055	14,064	350	547	7,009	13,419	..	..	1,990	7,747	34,888	2,78,600
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
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	43,237	2,54,689	13,496	18,490	1,095	1,095	24,376	24,376	..	..	9,340	9,340	91,544	3,07,990
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	3,44,135
1980-81 ..	7,167	2,77,145	5,380	29,997	1,019	2,954	11,081	47,672	10,808	11,133	3,759	15,048	39,814	3,83,949
1981-82 ..	4,008	2,81,153	3,701	33,698	491	3,445	6,878	54,550	12,671	23,804	3,245	18,293	30,994	4,14,943
..	5,993	2,87,146	2,303	36,001	461	3,906	1,907	56,457	11,487	35,291	1,772	20,065	23,923	4,38,866

* Included in normal Programme.

CHAPTER XII

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

A new industrial climate has been created in the State for attracting substantial industrial investment. The strategy includes new concessions such as exemption of Sales Tax, incentives to 'Prestige' and 'Pioneer' units, priorities in the licences and letters of intent for industries in backward and 'Zero' industry districts and developing infrastructure facilities to the requirements of industrial growth. In the small scale sector, attempt will be made to promote at least one small scale industry having an investment of more than Rs. 2 lakhs in each development block of the State.

12.2. With a view to implement the new strategy, the following steps have been taken :

(1) For the 11 'Zero' districts at least one large project in each district will be set up, either in the State/Joint sector or in the Private Sector. These nucleus projects will help in the promotion of a large number of ancillary and other small scale industries in these districts. The Task Force constituted for this purpose is identifying the projects and is also monitoring their progress.

(2) A new programme has been introduced in 1983-84 for providing incentives to 'Pioneer' and 'Prestige' units. It is also planned that in backward districts classified under categories A, B & C, central investment subsidy should be made available to new units. The licences/letters of intent are being obtained for these districts by the

State Sector Corporations and private entrepreneurs. Their implementation is being expedited by developing adequate infrastructural facilities.

(3) The Government of India has already announced extension of the scheme of central investment subsidy in all the backward districts. So far only 7 districts were covered under this scheme, now this subsidy will be available in 42 backward districts of the State.

(4) For attracting investment, Sales Tax exemption has been granted on finished products to the new units coming up after 1st October, 1982 for a period of 5, 6 and 7 years in non-backward, backward and Zero districts respectively.

(5) Considerable emphasis is being laid for the development of small scale/rural industries. A separate Rural Industries Cell under an Additional Director of Industries (Rural Industries) has been set up.

(6) The promotional and administrative machinery has been re-oriented and procedures have been rationalised and simplified.

12.3 Progress of Letters of Intent/Licences—As a result of promotional measures taken up the State Government, the flow of applications for Letters of Intent/Licences and DGTD registration under Large and Medium Sector has increased. The position of LI/ILs received is given below :

Table 1—Letters of Intent/Licences

Large and Medium Industries	Target			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences, (DGTD) Registrations received (Nos.)	215	316	283	300
2. Investment envisaged (Rs. in crore)	434	821	623	650
3. Licences implemented	24	37	35	40
4. Investment done (Rs. in crore)	66	102	76	100

12.4. In the large and medium sector the production increased from Rs. 1456 Crores in 1979 to Rs. 1676 crores in 1981

12.5. The State Sector units such as textile Spinning Mills Cement Factories, Auto-Tractors, Electronics items, etc., also showed considerable improvement in 1982-83.

12.6. Emphasis is also being laid for steady augmentation in the volume of exports from the State from year to year.

12.7. *Central Sector Projects*—So far only about 5 per cent of the total investment in Central Sector Projects has been made in Uttar Pradesh. The Government of India has now agreed to the location of 4 Gas-based Fertiliser Projects, Watch Factory, Indian Telephone Factory, Hindustan Photo Film Factory, Bharat Electronics Factory and Aeronautics Complex in the State which will benefit the State's economy through direct investment as well as through ancillaries.

(1) Village and Small Industries Sector

12.8. The Village and Small Industries Sector consists of various programmes like industrial estates, Small Scale Industries, Handicrafts, Khadi & Village Industries, Handloom & Sericulture. Highest priority, under the new strategy, is accorded to the development of backward areas. Besides, the DICs and Tehsil/Block level functionaries are also being strengthened so that small and cottage industries could be developed. Also procedures have been simplified to enable the entrepreneurs to avail of the facilities/incentives provided by the State Government. Entrepreneurial Development Programmes are being taken-up so that right type of entrepreneurs may take up the new industries proposed for the districts. Under the new policy of setting-up of one unit having an investment more than Rupees two lakhs in each block as many as 915 units have been established during 1982-83 and in 1983-84, another 900 such units are being established which envisage an investment of Rs. 25 crores.

12.9. As a result of rapidly changing industrial climate and re-orientation of strategies there has been rapid growth of small and artisan oriented industries as given below :

Table 2—Growth of Small and Artisan Oriented Industries

Year	(In number)	
	Tiny/S. S. I. Units	
	New	Cummulative
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81	7,953	55,896
1981-82	12,530	68,426
1982-83	13,611	82,037
1983-84*	13,000	95,037
Achievement upto Sept. 1983.	4,787	..
Target for 1984-85 ..	13,000	108,037

*Target

12.10. During 1984-85, 30 thousand artisan units are proposed to be established. The number of units registered under Indian Factories Act which was 5056 in 1979 increased to 5340 in 1982. The production of only small scale units which was worth Rs. 663 crores in 1979 increased to Rs. 900 crores in 1982.

12.11. An outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been provided for the village and small industries sector for the year 1984-85 out of which Rs. 21 crores have been provided for the schemes of Directorate of Industries and export promotion and Rs. 9 crores have been provided for handloom & sericulture industries. The details of outlays and expenditure are given as under :

Table 3—Financial Outlays

Programme	Sixth Plan outlay 1980-85	Expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Industrial Estates	6.00	0.89	1.08	1.15	1.70
2. Small Scale Industries	32.00	6.57	6.74	10.14	9.80
3. Handicrafts	15.00	2.53	2.31	2.11	3.12
4. Khadi and Village Industries	12.00	0.58	0.72	2.11	2.51
5. Handloom and Sericulture	60.00	7.32	9.91	6.30	7.68
Total	125.00	17.89	20.76	21.81	24.81

(Rs. in crore)

Progress Review of Programmes

12.12. *Industrial Estates*—The Industrial Estates have provided an effective tool in providing suitable infrastructural facilities for the growth of small scale units in the desired area. The position of industrial estates is given as under :

Table 4—*Industrial Estate*

Industrial Estates	(In numbers)		
	Year		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Industrial Estate	70	74	80
2. Constructed sheds	982	1033	1116
3. Developed plots	2741	2996	3254

12.13. All the constructed sheds have been allotted to the entrepreneurs and more than 3000 plots have also been allotted.

12.14. During Sixth Plan period, 25 Industrial Estates (new and expansion) were planned, of which construction work in 18 industrial estates only could be taken up because of paucity of funds. Till 1982-83, 10 estates were completed and 6 are expected to be completed by the end of 1983-84.

12.15. The estimated cost of construction of 18 industrial estates was of the order of Rs. 800 lakhs of which till 1982-83 Rs. 500 lakhs were utilized. During 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 129 lakhs is expected to be spent. An outlay of Rs. 108 lakhs is therefore, proposed for continuing industrial estates programmes for 1984-85.

12.16. During 1983-84, a new scheme of providing essential infrastructure facilities such as feeder lines, common facility centres, canteen and administrative block were included in the District Plans. The State Government released a scheme of Rs. 35 lakhs for these infrastructure facilities in these industrial estates. The amount is expected to be utilized by 1983-84. An additional outlay of Rs. 172 lakhs is proposed to be made in the District Plans during 1984-85.

(1) Small Scale Industries

12.17. *U. P. Small Industries Corporation*—This Corporation has a paidup capital of Rs. 1.49 crores which is being increased to

enable the corporation to take up promotional activities. During 1983-84, the turnover is expected to be Rs. 40.00 crores. The U. P. Small Industries Corporation is providing raw material and import assistance to small scale units. It is also providing marketing assistance and is supplying machines on hire purchase to small scale units.

12.18. The Corporation has taken up Khurja Pottery Project under its subsidiary namely U. P. Potteries, Ltd. where high tension insulators are being manufactured. It has also installed Tunnel Kiln for providing facilities to the pottery units in Khurja. During 1984-85 the Corporation will provide assistance to the Joint Sector projects for the development of backward areas and will expand its marketing and import facilities. The schemewise outlays for 1984-85 are given below :

TABLE 5—*Schemes of Small Industries Corporation (Rs. in Lakhs)*

Scheme	1983-84 Outlay- Likely propos- ed for 1984-85	
	(1)	(2)
A—Continuing		
1. Share capital	15.00	20.00
2. Hire Purchase Loan	10.00	80.00
3. Share capital for U. P. Potteries Ltd.	8.00	4.00
4. C. G. C. R. I. Extension Centre.	0.85	1.00
5. Joint Sector Projects (Loan).	1.15	10.00
Total(A)	35.00	115.00
B—New Schemes		
1. Import Assistance to SSI units.	..	20.00
2. Marketing Scheme	..	5.00
3. UPSIC Pottery Complex	..	10.00
Total-(B)	..	35.00
Total (A+B)	35.00	150.00

12.19. *U. P. State Leather Development and Marketing Corporation*—The Corporation has a paid-up capital of Rs. 98 lakhs and authorised capital of Rs. 100 lakhs. The authorised capital is being increased to Rs. 200.00 lakhs to enable the Corporation to undertake promotional programmes on a wider scale. At present, the Corporation is providing assistance to the leather artisans by giving them assistance in the matter of designs and supply of raw materials, common facility services and training

facilities. It is helping the artisans in marketing footwear produced by them. The Corporation is running a Finished Leather Centre at Unnao and has set up Common Facility Centres at Fatehpur and Basti.

12.20. During 1983-84 the Corporation expects sales of Rs. 569 lakhs and has kept a target of Rs. 700 lakhs for 1984-85. The schemewise requirement of funds for 1984-85 and likely expenditure for 1983-84 are given below:—

TABLE 6—Schemes of *Leather Development Corporation*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	1983-84 Likely expenditure	1984-85	
		Requirement	Outlay proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(A) Continuing Scheme			
1. Design Development Centre, Agra	6.03	5.43	5.50
2. Training Centres for Rural Artisans	2.02	2.02	2.00
3. Micro Service Centre	6.86	6.86	6.50
4. Common Facility Centre, Unnao	3.47	..	..
5. Procurement and Marketing assistance (Footwear Complex).	9.62	13.20	13.00
6. Share Capital of UPLDMC	6.00	20.00	20.00
7. High Frequency Vulcanizing Facility Centre, Agra.	35.00	40.00	40.00
8. Leather Complex, Rae Bareli	35.00	37.00	33.00
Total-(A)	104.00	124.51	120.00
(B) Central Sector Schemes (100%) Special Assistance under Component Plan			
1. Kamdhenu and Shoe Last	33.00	95.00	95.00
2. Integrated Leather Development Schemes	..	105.00	105.00
Total-(B)	33.00	200.00	200.00

12.21. *Direction and Administration*—Under this head various schemes like regional staff of Directorate of Industries, Technical Assistance Programme, Statistical and Documentation Cell, Planning and Ancillary Development Cell and expansion of Stores Purchase Section are functioning. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

12.22. *Industrial Co-operatives (Non-Textile)*—There are 1299 Industrial Co-operatives for SSI items and 1163 Industrial Co-operatives for handicrafts artisans. Besides, there are 4051 co-operatives for Khadi and Village Industries in the State. The co-operatives are being provided share capital loan, managerial assistance and financial assistance for workshops/warehouses. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for providing the above facilities as well as for Apex organisation in 1984-85.

12.23. *Testing and Development Facilities*—Testing and Development Facilities for small scale industries, quality control and testing facilities are being provided through various testing laboratories, such as Brass, Leather, Cutlery and Agricultural Implements, Electronics, Diesel Engines, etc. at various places. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

12.24. *Glass and Pottery Development*—The State has concentration of glass and pottery industry/artisans. Common facility services in the form of supply of raw-materials, designs, kilns, etc. are being provided through Pottery Development Centres at Jhansi, Nizamabad (Azamgarh), Chunar (Mirzapur). An outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs has been proposed for various centres during 1984-85.

12.25. *District Industries Centres*—There are 57 districts in the State and for Staff and contingency an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been kept for 1984-85. The DIC's have been implementing promotional programmes and

providing services to small entrepreneurs particularly the programme of IRD and TRYSEM are being implemented through DICS. The progress made is given as under :

TABLE 7—*District Industries Centres Programmes*

Programme	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Intergrated Rural Development—		
<i>Loan sanctioned</i>		
(a) Number of artisans	53,916	89,621
(b) Amount (Rs. in lakh)	1,904	3,421
2. Trysem		
(a) Persons trained (No.)	7,812	19,448
(b) Sanctioned loan :		
(i) Number of applications.	6,355	15,775
(ii) Amount (Rs. in lakh)	34	359
3. Loan distributed (Rs. in lakh).	21	327

12.26. The details of 1983-84 and targets for 1984-85 are as under :

TABLE 8—*Physical Targets and Anticipated Achievements*

Item	Target for 1983-84	Achievement up to September 1983	Target for 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Small Scale Units to be established. assistance to Artisan units.	13000 30000	4787 18516	13000 30000
3. Units assisted under IRD and TRYSEM programme.	88500	21012	88500

12.27. *Package of assistances*—Under this programme margin money loan, consultancy subsidy, State Capital subsidy, power subsidy etc., are being provided. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs has been proposed in 1984-85.

For various other programmes following outlays have been proposed for 1984-85.

Item	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)
1. Growth Centres	255.00
2. Industrial Potentiality and Market Survey	5.00
3. Fairs and Exhibitions	80.00
4. Sick units	50.00

12.28. *20-Point Programme*—The State Government is giving highest priority to the implementation of 20-point programme in the promotion of investment, development of infrastructure and in encouraging the setting up of industries. A number of steps have been taken to give new policy re-orientation and for developing infrastructure for encouraging investments in the State.

(1) A High Power Committee and Udyog Bandhu have already been set up to monitor the progress of various activities for the promotion of industries.

(2) Various incentives such as sales tax exemption, investment subsidy for pioneer and prestige units and priority in the issue of letters of intent and licences for the Zero industry districts, have been announced.

(3) The Central Government has introduced investment subsidy in all 41 backward districts in the State and special infrastructural facilities in the Zero industry districts.

(4) Promotion of atleast one small scale unit having investment of more than Rs. 2 lakhs in each development block of the State.

(5) The procedures have been simplified and liberalized. A specific target of promoting 100 cottage/artisans units has been kept for each block.

(6) A separate division for the development of rural industries has been created under an Additional Director for promoting rural industries in State. An A. D. O. (ISB) is being provided in each block to look after the IRD and rural industries programme and for co-ordination of handloom, Khadi and Village Industries and IRD programme at the block level.

12.29. Due to a number of measures taken by the State Government good progress has been made in the industrial sector. 50,000 artisans were assisted in setting-up handloom, handicraft, village industries in rural areas. Also 13,611 small scale and cottage units have been promoted during 1982-83. The target for the year 1983-84 is also 13000 units. Besides a target for 1984-85 is 13000 units.

12.30. *Assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes*—Under this programme, liberalized assistance to SC/ST entrepreneurs is being given. In the area where there is concentration of SC/ST persons, 4 Small Industrial Estates have been set-up, where priority is being given to the S.C. entrepreneurs, share capital assistance to co-operatives of SC/ST is being given. Besides, margin money loan in DICS and growth centres are being provided. An outlay of Rs. 180 lakhs has been quantified for 1984-85.

(2) Handicrafts

12.31. Uttar Pradesh occupies a prominent place in the handicrafts production. It has considerable share in overseas markets. Broadly the handicrafts of the State are hand woven carpets, art metal wares, wood carving, chikanware, hand printing of textiles, horn, zari, zardozi, ebony, cane, marble and stone carving, tarkashi, Jamlani, wooden toys, imitation-Jewellery etc.

12.32. It is estimated that out of 19 lakh artisans in the country roughly 5 lakhs are living in Uttar Pradesh. U. P.'s contribution in the India's production is 40 per cent i.e. Rs. 160 crores annually. The State Government has taken a number of programmes for the revival of traditional crafts and for the development and modernization of such handicrafts.

12.33. *U. P. Export Corporation*—The Corporation is implementing a number of export promotion programmes. The share capital of the Corporation needs to be augmented to enable it to increase the turnover. A share capital of Rs. 20 lakhs is therefore, required for 1984-85.

12.34. The Corporation is implementing a Carpet Complex in Rae Bareli and another Carpet Complex in Gorakhpur. These carpet complexes have been taken up in the current year for which a sum of Rs. 18.50 lakhs is being released. The balance of Rs. 13.70 lakhs is required for 1984-85.

TABLE 9—(Contd.)

12.35. The Corporation requires a sum of Rs. 11.40 lakhs for the Air Cargo Complex, Varanasi. The Air Cargo Complex has been set up in Varanasi for providing export facilities to exporters of Varanasi, Mirzapur and Bhadohi area. The funds are required for purchase of a truck, generator for office and residential facilities for the staff on duty.

12.36. The corporation is running a carpet training scheme for which a sum of Rs. 92.47 lakhs required for 1984-85 for 100 carpet training centres.

12.37. The Corporation is also running chikan training centre and an internal marketing scheme for which a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs is required during 1984-85. This loan will be utilised for obtaining additional loan from Banks for increasing the turnover and marketing arrangements.

12.38. The Corporation is also participating in internal as well as international exhibitions and has taken up overseas publicity, warehousing facilities for which a sum of Rs. 14.25 lakhs is required during 1984-85.

12.39. The Corporation has set up a modern solar energy, wood seasoning plant in Saharanpur for wood carving industry for which a sum of Rs. 27.72 lakhs is required during 1984-85. The programme-wise requirement of funds for 1984-85 is given below :—

TABLE 9—Schemes of U. P. Export Corporation
(Rupees in lakh)

Component	1984-85	
	Requi- re-ment	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Share capital	20.00	10.00
2. Carpet Complex, Rae Bareilly.	6.85	13.00
3. Carpet complex, Gorakhpur.	6.85	
4. Air Cargo complex	11.40	5.00
5. Advance Chikan Training Centre.	2.45	2.50
6. Strengthening of Internal Marketing.	36.25	13.00

Component	1984-85	
	Requi- re-ment	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)
7. Participation in Internal Exhibitions and Fairs.	5.00	5.00
8. Overseas publicity	5.00	5.00
9. Warehouse cum Retail Outlet.	4.25	2.50
10. Contact Promotion Programme in U. S. A. and Canada.	4.00	..
11. Development of Wood carving Industry.	27.72	13.00
12. Carpet Crafts Complex at Bhadohi-Mirzapur Belt and Financial Assistance to weaver trainees.	4.00	4.00
13. Hosiery Training cum-Production Centre.	5.22	5.00
14. Scheme of loan/grant for purchase of Handicrafts directly from artisans.	19.12	12.00
15. Bhadohi Development Authority.	10.00	10.00
Total	.. 168.11	100.00

12.40. U. P. State Brassware Corporation—The Corporation is promoting metal art ware and utensils industry in various parts of the State especially in Moradabad and Mirzapur areas. The corporation has been provided a share capital of Rs. 207.50 lakhs which has been invested as under :—

(Rupees in lakh)	
1. Non-ferrous Rolling Mills	111.00
2. Electroplating Plant	10.00
3. Lacquering Plant	10.00
4. Promotional Programmes of the Corporation including supply of raw material, marketing etc.	76.50
Total ...	207.50

(A) Continuing Schemes :

(i) Pital Basti, Moradabad—This scheme was sanctioned during 1980-81 at a

cost of Rs. 90 lakhs. 24 acres of land has been acquired and the contract for construction has been awarded to Rajkiya Nirman Nigam to whom Rs. 55 lakhs are being released this year. A sum of Rs. 35 lakhs is required for completion of the project by 1984-85.

(ii) *Metal Art Ware Complex, Jalesar (Etah)*—This project was taken up in 1982-83 and a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs has been released. The development work is proposed to be taken up in 1984-85. Feasibility report for the project has also been prepared.

(iii) *Metal Industries Complex, Mirzapur*—It is proposed to set up Metal Industries Functional Estate in Mirzapur. The total cost of the project is Rs. 132 lakhs. It is anticipated that in the current year (1983-84) Rs. 20 lakhs will be released and a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs will be required in 1984-85. The requirement of funds and the proposed outlay during the year 1984-85 for the schemes of the corporation are given in the following table :—

TABLE 10—Schemes of the U. P. State Brassware Corporation

Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
	Requirement of funds	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Pital Basti Moradabad	35.00	25.00
2. Metal Art-ware complex, Jalesar (Etah).	10.00	10.00
3. Metal Industries Complex, Mirzapur.	20.00	20.00
4. Production Development Centre.	15.00	5.00
5. Export Marketing Training.	1.00	1.00

TABLE 10—(Contd.)
(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
	Requirement of funds	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)
6. Design Development Centre.	1.50	1.50
7. Ware Housing Show Rooms.	10.00	7.50
8. Metal Market, Lucknow	20.00	10.00
9. Distribution of improved tools.	5.00	5.00
10. Non-Ferrous Rolling Mills.	80.00	20.00
11. Raw Material Bank	200.00	35.00
12. Hire Purchase Scheme	10.00	10.00
Total ..	407.50	150.00

12.41. *Carpet Training Centres*—Under this programme training is being imparted to carpet weavers. Up to 1981-82, 445 training centres had been opened and training was imparted to 22,250 persons. In 1982-83, 53 more training centres were opened. The target for 1983-84 is for opening of 100 centres. An outlay of Rs. 103 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

12.42. *Training through Master Craftsman*—Under this scheme training is imparted to artisans through Master Craftsman. During 1982-83, 31 Export awards were given for excellence in export performance. This has created a new enthusiasm amongst export oriented units. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

12.43. *Promotional Schemes*—For the development of handicrafts various promotional schemes/programmes have also been launched. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

1. Common Facility Centre, Varanasi.
2. Celebration of Handicrafts week.

3. Crafts complex Agra/Varanasi.
4. Chikan Centre.

12.44. *Hill Area Handicraft Scheme*—Various schemes of handicrafts sector are continuing exclusively in Hill areas such as papri-wood scheme, shawl-weaving scheme, for which an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

12.45. *Assistance to Handicrafts Co-operative Societies*—This scheme includes such facilities as share capital loan-managerial assistance, grant for work-sheds to the handicrafts co-operative societies. An outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

12.46. *Bhadohi Industrial Authority*—It has been set up at Bhadohi with a view to providing the carpet industry with requisite infrastructure which will promote carpet exports. It will provide financial assistance to the entrepreneurs intending to start the carpet units already engaged in this trade. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85. This outlay will not be enough to meet the requirements.

(3) Khadi and Village Industries

12.47. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has taken up development of selected 22 industries such as ghani oil, non-edible oil, soap, leather, processing of agricultural production etc., relevant to the rural economy.

12.48. A programme for setting up of 50 village industries in each block was taken up during 1983-84. In 1984-85, 50 village industries in each Block are planned. An outlay of Rs. 140 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

(4) Handloom

12.49. Handloom is the largest decentralised industry of the State. It has also been given a position of prominence in the Sixth Plan as well as in the new 20 Point Economic Programme. There are about 6 lakhs handlooms in the State against the country's total handloom-population of about 39 lakhs. It is estimated 16 lakh persons earn their livelihood through this industry.

12.50. The work relating to development of Handloom, Powerloom and Sericulture was being looked after by the Directorate of Industries U. P. till 1972 when a separate Directorate of Handloom and Textiles was created on

the recommendations of the Ram Sahay Commission.

The table given below depicts the salient achievements under the handloom sector.

TABLE 11—*Achievements under Handloom Sector.*

Item	Achievements	
	1971-72	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	96.906	450.00
2. Looms brought under the Co-operative fold (Nos.)	217839	330418
3. Handloom Co-operatives (Nos.)	2077	4058
4. Production of Handloom cloth in U. P. (Million mtr.)	15.05	502.04

12.51. *Production of Handloom cloth*—During Sixth Plan (1980-85) handloom sector has been identified as an important instrument for providing employment avenues with comparatively lesser investment while ensuring gradual increase in the output of cloth. The Sixth Plan programme envisaged production of 600 million metres of handloom cloth. The progress achieved is indicated below :—

Year	(million metre) Production
1979-80	460.00
1980-81	486.46
1981-82	502.00
1982-83	551.58
1983-84	560.00

12.52. Uttar Pradesh today is the biggest producer of Handloom Janta cloth in the country.

12.53. *Co-operativisation programme*—The development of handloom industry in the State has been taking place mainly in two different fold, i.e. co-operative and individual fold. About 55 per cent looms have already been brought under co-operative fold and it is hoped that 60 per cent of the Handlooms in Uttar Pradesh shall be brought under co-operative fold by the end of the Sixth Plan.

Financial Assistance

12.54. Finance is the most important requisite for any industrial activity. Today financial assistance is being made available to the Weavers Co-operative Societies under Share Capital Loan Scheme. Working capital Assistance under R. B. I. Scheme, Assistance for construction of Worksheds. Assistance for setting up of Dye Houses, modernisation of looms and equipment, Managerial Assistance etc.

(a) *Share Capital Loan Scheme*—The quantum of financial assistance under share capital loan scheme has been increasing from year to year. In 1980-81 loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 70.20 lakhs was given to 810 societies in the State. In 1981-82 and 1982-83 this amount rose to Rs. 84.75 lakhs and Rs. 147.15 lakhs respectively. The number of beneficiary societies rose to 1184 in 1982-83.

(b) *Working Capital Assistance*—Weavers Co-operative Societies are allowed to avail financial assistance from Co-operative Banks under R. B. I. Guarantee Scheme of the Government of India. This Scheme has been instrumental in providing financial assistance to the Weavers Co-operatives in increasing their production activities. While in 1980-81, the assistance availed was to the extent of only Rs. 413.87 lakhs. The figure of assistance rose to Rs. 11.14 crores during 1982-83.

(c) *Assistance for construction of Dye Houses*—Use of fast and standard dyes in the handloom sector is a basic requirement. However, poor weavers with scant means are unable to arrange modern facilities for fast colouring and dyeing and are depending upon their traditional methods of dyeing and colouring. In order to assist a poor weaver to have a modern dye house for quality and fast colour dyeing. Co-operative Societies are given loan to the extent of Rs. 37,500 (Societies are required to arrange Rs. 12,500/- only from its own resources). During the Sixth Plan period this assistance has been on increase and in 1980-81, 10 societies availed the assistance of the order of Rs. 3.75 lakhs. In 1981-82 and 1982-83, 14 societies and 17 societies availed the assistance of the order of Rs. 4.88 lakhs and Rs. 6.38 lakhs respectively.

(d) *Assistance for construction of Worksheds*—Weavers are generally working on the looms in their houses. Due to shortage of space and unhealthy surroundings they are not able to work properly on modern type of looms and accessories. In order to assist them, a weavers co-operative society is provided loan up to Rs. 60,000/- (Societies is required to invest Rs. 15,000/- from its own resources). The loan is recovered in 10 equal yearly instalments.

The assistance is becoming popular amongst the Weavers Co-operative Societies. During the Sixth Plan 30 Worksheds were proposed to be constructed by the Weavers Co-operative Societies. During the year 1980-81 assistance of Rs. 2.40 lakhs was provided to 4 societies. Similarly 4 societies availed the same assistance in the year 1981-82. When the scheme was brought under districts sector in 1982-83, assistance of Rs. 7.80 lakhs was given to 13 societies. This shows that the number of Weavers Societies willing to avail this assistance has been gradually on increase.

(e) *Modernisation of Handlooms*—The looms being used by the weavers for production work are traditional ones and are therefore unsuitable for undertaking production of modern design and increasing their productivity. In order to encourage the handloom weavers for introducing technological improvements in their traditional looms so as to enable them to undertake production of cloth of superior quality and good designs through the introduction of Jacquard and Dobby etc. assistance by way of 2/3rd loan and 1/3rd grant is admissible under these schemes (Matching assistance is also provided by the Government of India).

Number of beneficiaries as well as the quantum of assistance being availed by

them has been gradually increasing as is evident from the following table:—

Table 12—Beneficiaries under Modernisation of Handlooms

Year	Number of societies assisted	Number of hand-looms benefited	Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81 ..	250	1000	5.00
1981-82 ..	132	1040	15.20
1982-83 ..	287	3556	19.78

Suggestions have been submitted to Development Commissioner Handloom, Government of India, for enlarging the scope of assistance.

(f) *Managerial Assistance*—For ensuring proper functioning of Co-operatives it is necessary that the societies should be properly managed by the persons having knowledge of Co-operative Act and Rules and Accounting Procedures etc. The Societies being financially weak can not afford to have qualified and trained persons in their employment. The scheme envisages financial assistance to the co-operative societies for appointment of Trained Secretaries for which assistance of Rs. 5400/-, Rs. 3600/- and Rs. 1800/- is given for a period of 3 years on a sliding pattern. It is presumed that after 3 years period, the society becomes economically viable to shoulder this burden on its own.

This scheme has also been classified as one of district sector schemes and the quantum of assistance as also the number of beneficiary societies has been increasing gradually. The progress achieved under the scheme during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan is indicated below:—

TABLE 13—Progress under Managerial Assistance.

Year	Number of societies assisted	Amount provided (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81 ..	184	10.40
1981-82 ..	255	9.77
1982-83 ..	558	22.69

12.55. *Material*—The Problem of inadequate supply of cotton yarn to handloom weavers still persists but on a reduced scale. Besides eight spinning mills set up by the U. P. State Textile Corporation limited, two Co-operative Spinning Mills one each at Etawah and Buland-sahar, promoted earlier were already in production during the Fifth Plan period. In order to meet the increased demand of the decentralised sector, two Co-operative Spinning Mills one each at Nagina (Bijnor) and Maghar (Basti) are also in production and are meeting requirement of yarn for the weavers of the neighbouring areas. The U. P. Co-operative Mill Federation is also promoting new Co-operative Spinning Mills.

12.56. *Production Programme*—U. P. State Handloom Corporation and UPICA have been responsible for increasing the production of handloom cloth in organised manner. U. P. State Handloom Corporation is running Handloom Intensive Development Projects one each at Gorakhpur-Basti, Maunathbhanjan-Azamgarh, Meerut, Bijnore, Moradabad-Rampur, Bara Banki-Faizabad, Aligarh-Etah, Har-doi-Sitapur.

12.57. The first six projects were completed earlier while two project covering Aligarh-Etah and Har-doi-Sitapur has been initiated in 1982-83. More than 50501 looms have been adopted under these projects till the end of 1982-83.

12.58. Uttar Pradesh is also one of the first few states to take up the production of polyester blended handloom cloth in the country. Main production centres of terricot are : terricot are:—

1. Mauranipur-Ranipur (Jhansi).
2. Pariyawan, Kunda (Pratapgarh).
3. Etawah.
4. Meerut.
5. Mau.
6. Kanpur.

12.59. It is estimated that more than 6000 looms are engaged in the production of handloom terricot and Polyester fabrics and more than 7000 persons are earning their livelihood. Constant efforts are being made for popularising the weaving of blended fabrics.

12.60. *Processing Facilities*—Processing is one of the most important factors for improving the looks and consumers acceptance of any product and this is specially so in case of textiles. With the introduction of production of blended fabrics in the handloom sector, processing facility has acquired greater importance. With a view to arrange processing facilities for the handloom Co-operatives and as well as production centres of Handloom Corporation, a process house having a processing capacity of 30,000 metres of fabrics per day has already been set up at Khalilabad which has led the increased earning for the weavers of the neighbouring areas.

12.61. In recent times the production of blended fabrics is getting concentrated in Mauranipur-Ranipur area of Jhansi district and the absence of processing facilities was causing inconvenience and difficulties to the local weavers. In order to provide dyeing, bleaching, finishing, calendering and processing facilities to the local weavers engaged in the production of blended fabrics, another Process House with a capacity of 20,000 metres per day is being promoted at Mauranipur with an estimated investment of Rs. 1 crore. The land has already been arranged for the purpose and further action is being taken for implementing the Project.

12.62. *Design Development*—The scheme of Handloom Production largely depends upon attractive designs and varieties. Five Design Centres one each at Kanpur, Bareilly, Mau (Azamgarh), Bara Banki and Etawah have already been set up and are equipped with necessary equipments and technical staff. In each Design Centre about 100 designs are involved and provided free to the weavers for adoption every year. Besides, Weavers are also provided training in weaving techniques and designing.

12.63. *Quality Control and Standardisation*—Quality Control and standardisation occupies a unique position in improving the

quality of production as well as assuring market.

12.64. The aspect of quality control and standardisation has been duly recognised in the Textile Sector and 25 Quality Control Centres have been established all over the State including Hill Areas. Through these Centres, the Weavers Co-operatives as well as individual members are given proper guidance as well as advice to enable them to maintain the standard of their production.

12.65. In order to ensure market for the handloom products a full fledged laboratory with modern testing equipments and facilities is being maintained at Kanpur. A system of 'Q' Marking is in vogue through these centres which assures the buyers about the quality of goods. In this way these quality control centres are playing a vital role in boosting marketing efforts for the handloom goods.

12.66. *Marketing*—While the State Handloom Corporation provides marketing assistance to the individual weavers through its network of 88 showrooms in the country, UPICA the Apex Co-operative Body provides marketing assistance to primary Handloom Co-operatives through its 38 showrooms in the country. Lack of working capital at a reasonable rate of interest is the main obstacle in increasing the marketing coverage.

12.67. The State has distinction of being the only state to organise 15 exhibitions every year at different places in the country, where in each exhibition about 105 primary co-operative societies, drawn from all over the State participate for display and sale of their products. The provision of 20 per cent rebate to the consumers during such exhibitions act as an incentive to increase the sales. Primary handloom co-operative societies are enabled to dispose off their unsold stocks. The position regarding value of sales effected during last 4 years is given below:—

Table 14—Sales of Handloom Cloth

Items	Achievements			
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) Sale through U. P. Handloom Corporation ..	21.85	31.38	31.20	34.01
(b) Sale through UPICA (as per Co-operative Year) ..	4.51	7.64	8.70	8.80
(c) Total sales during rebate period ..	5.14	6.88	6.84	7.64

(Rupees in crore)

12.68. For encouraging weavers co-operatives to have their own marketing arrangement, a new scheme was introduced in 1981-82 for assisting the viable co-operative societies having 30 members and 50 looms with a turnover of Rs. 2 lakhs annually to open their show rooms for marketing of the goods produced by them. Under this scheme eligible weavers societies are given Rs. 25000/- as loan and Rs. 25000/- as grant for opening their own sale outlets. During the year 1981-82 the facility was extended to 5 societies and in 1982-83 the assistance has been given to 18 weavers co-operative societies.

12.69. *Targets and Achievements in 1983-84*—The programmes envisaged for the year 1983-84 are aimed at strengthening the existing activities so as to suit the requirement of the weavers as also introducing new programme for boosting the production of cloth, improving its qualities and extending financial assistance for strengthening the Weavers Co-operative Societies as well as U. P. State Handloom Corporation and UPICA Apex organisation. The schemes covered under financial assistance umbrella e. g. Share Capital Assistance, R. B. I. Guarantee Scheme, Assistance for Establishment of Dye Houses, Modernisation of Handlooms and Assistance to Co-operatives for construction of Workshed. Managerial Assistance to Weavers Co-operative Societies continue to function with increased financial outlays during 1983-84. It has been envisaged to provide working capital assistance to 1200 Co-operative Societies with an outlay of Rs. 178.20 lakh. In order to ensure that the working capital is available to the weavers societies on the interest rate of 2½ per cent below R. B. I. Guarantee lending rate, an interest subsidy is given to the Co-operative Bank. Under this scheme the anticipated expenditure is likely to be around Rs. 21 lakhs. Workshed assistance will be extended to 11 Co-operative Societies for which outlay of Rs. 6.60 lakhs has been provided. In view of the increasing popularity of the modernisation programme amongst the Weavers Co-operatives it is targeted to benefit 3000 looms. The facility of Dye House would continue to be extended to eligible co-operatives and Rs. 4.88 lakhs would be utilised for the purpose.

12.70. The scheme for Managerial Assistance is being continued during 1983-84. It is proposed to benefit 484 societies under this scheme.

12.71. 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 satisfactory. During 1983-84 a target of Quality Marking goods worth Rs. 110 lakhs has been earmarked against which goods worth Rs. 61.24 lakhs was 'Q' Marked till the end of September 1983.

12.72. Under the Weavers Education Programme, 40 seminars are organised throughout the State every year. Targets have been allocated to the various weavers concentration areas and Seminars are being held. It is expected that the target envisaged for the year would be achieved.

12.73. For upgrading the knowledge of Handloom Weaver for production and design development as also in production techniques small batches consisting of progressive weavers drawn from the prominent handloom production centres from the State are sent on tours to important handloom production centres in other parts of the country. Every year, 10 tours are organised (each batch consist of 10 persons). The expenditure on travelling and other expenses is met under the schemes. In 1983-84, 10 tours are being organised for the benefit of 100 progressive and enlighten of weavers.

12.74. State Handloom Corporation has also initiated action for the establishment of silk project at Varanasi. The Corporation is going to start a massive programme for production of various silk items in the State through the implementation of this project which is being established at Varanasi at a total cost of Rs. 86 lakhs. So far 5 production centres one each at Ashapur, Pilibhit, Bunkar Market Nati Imli and Mubarakpur (Azamgarh) have been established. With the establishment of these centres the weavers are getting inputs for manufacture of high value added items as per requirement of U. P. State Handloom Corporation. It is also proposed to set up a Zari and a Twisting Plant under the Project. Besides facilities for dyeing/printing are also proposed to be arranged.

12.75. In order to encourage marketing efforts U. P. Handloom Corporation and UPICA have planned to open 10 and 6 new showrooms respectively during the year 1983-84. Both these organisations are already seized of the problem of finding out suitable accommodation at prominent places of consumers concentration.

12.76. In order to encourage marketing of handloom cloth the Government of India as well as the State Government are implementing a scheme under which 5 per cent and 20 per cent rebate is allowed on the sale of handloom cloth by the Co-operative Societies, U. P. Handloom Corporation and UPICA as well as the Anusuchit Janjati Nigam of Garhwal and Kumaon Division (Hill areas of U. P.) during specified days. This rebate is allowed to the Co-operative Societies in exhibitions which are organised throughout the country. In 1983-84 the Government of India has liberalised the rebate scheme and the rebate period has been extended to 60 days instead of 30 days. With a view to enabling the primary co-operative societies to avail the benefit of rebate scheme, it is envisaged to provide 15 exhibitions in 3 phases. About 1,600 societies will be benefitted through this scheme.

12.77. For affording wide publicity for sale of handloom goods, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been envisaged. The present trend of publicity has completely undergone a change. On the other hand the publicity charges have also increased considerably. The media channel like radio and television are becoming increasingly popular. It is, therefore proposed to strengthen this scheme during the year 1983-84 so that the marketing of handloom goods could receive due encouragement. We have also to introduce the woollen handloom products now.

12.78. The achievements of U. P. State Handloom Corporation are summarised in table no. 15 below :

TABLE 15—Achievements of U. P. Handloom Corporation

Item	Achievements during the year 1982-83	Target for 1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
1: Production (Rs. in lakh).	3057.38	3500.00
2: Sale of Handloom cloth (Rs. in lakh)	3401.16	4000.00
3. Sale of Yarn (Rs. in lakh).	806.40	1000.00
Total sale (cloth + yarn).	4207.56	5000.00

TABLE 15—(Concl'd)

Item	Achievements during the year 1982-83	Target for 1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
4. Opening of new sale depots (No.)	88	20
5. Opening of new process centres (No.)	166	25

12.79. Keeping in view the increasing responsibility of the Corporation for the promotion of the handloom industry in the State it is envisaged to provide Rs. 45 lakhs to the Corporation during the year 1983-84.

12.80. UPICA, the apex organisation of co-operatives in the State, also has vital role to play for the development of handloom industry. UPICA is presently engaged in production of Janta cloth, terricot and blended fabrics, distribution of yarn as well as blended yarn. UPICA is presently running 38 showrooms, 7 production centres and 12 yarn distribution depots at various places in the State. In order to enable UPICA to discharge its obligations effectively it is envisaged to its share capital base during 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been envisaged for the year 1983-84.

12.81. Under the handloom sector, supply of raw material as per requirement and at reasonable cost is a pre-requisite for producing handloom items at competitive prices. 5 raw material distribution depots were set up in 1982-83 while 15 new raw material distribution depots are being introduced in 1983-84, by U. P. State Handloom Corporation.

12.82. Small weavers, with limited resources are not able to avail mechanised dyeing facilities. A scheme was therefore introduced in 1982-83 for construction of a mechanised dye house equipped with modern dyeing and fast colour equipment, the implementation of which is envisaged to be done through U. P. State Handloom Corporation. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs was made available to U. P. State Handloom Cor-

poration for setting up of eleven medium Dye Houses at Budaun, Moradabad, Rampur, Meerut, Saharanpur, Gorakhpur, Pratapgarh, Unnao and Sitapur. U. P. State Handloom Corporation has already initiated action for setting up of process house at Mauranipur with a processing capacity of 20000 metres per day. Land has already been acquired and further action for the establishment of the plant is already in progress.

12.83. In order to encourage Primary Weaver Handloom Co-operative Societies to arrange marketing of their product under the scheme for providing assistance to the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies for opening of their own sale depots assistance by way of loan and grant of Rs. 25000 each is being provided to 44 Primary Co-operative Societies in 1983-84.

12.84. Proposal for 1984-85—The proposed programmes are aimed at providing important inputs like finance and easier availability of raw material dyeing and bleaching, helping in increasing the productivity with better designs as well as increased marketing assistance to weavers in the co-operative sector and outside the co-operative fold. In order that the benefit of continuing schemes could be availed of by an increased number of weavers it is proposed to strengthen these programmes further through the provision of increased outlays. For the development of handloom sector an outlay of Rs. 424.54 lakhs was earmarked for 1983-84. The outlay will be fully utilised. During the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 629.00 lakhs has been proposed for the schemes in the plains and Rs. 119 lakhs has been proposed for the schemes of the hill areas.

12.85. For the benefit of weavers of Rae Bareli and Sultanpur districts, a mini Handloom Intensive Development Project has been started in 1983-84. The project cost of which is Rs. 39.70 lakhs, out of which Rs. 15.40 lakhs has already been sanctioned. The pro-

ject is to cover 1,000 looms and will be completed within 2 years. For completion of the project an amount of Rs. 24.30 lakhs is required for the following purpose:

Item	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1. Opening of Centres	3.00
2. Adoption of looms	3.60
3. Establishment of Dyeing Units	3.00
4. Arrangement of Yarn	9.00
5. Printing-cum-Production Centre	5.70
	24.30

In order to encourage handloom weavers of Bundelkhand area which happens to be backward region of the State, it is proposed to establish a new Handloom Intensive Development Project for this region during 1984-85. The project is to cover weavers of Mauranipur, Ranipur, Mahoba, Kalpi, Jalaun and Orai etc. Since the weavers of this area mostly belong to Scheduled Caste Community, the setting up of this project will encourage the people and would also be helpful raising the income level of the weavers. The total cost of the project for Bundelkhand region has been assessed at Rs. 2 crores. During the year 1984-85 the requirement of funds is estimated to Rs. 40 lakhs which includes adoption of looms and opening of production centres, modernisation of looms, establishment of dyeing unit, yarn, printing-cum-production centres etc. Although the total requirement of funds for the Handloom Intensive Development Project works out to Rs. 148.00 lakhs an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85 (Rs. 100 lakhs for plains and Rs. 50 lakhs for hills). It is proposed to take up two Intensive Development projects in hill regions of Garhwal and Kumaun.

12.86. Development of woollen industry has been entrusted to the Directorate of Handloom and Textiles this year. A high level team headed by Development Commissioner for Handlooms has already visited concentration pockets of woollen industry in the hills and it has been decided that for providing due

encouragement to the weavers engaged in woollen handloom work in the hills. Woollen Intensive Development Project will be established. These projects are being taken up in 1983-84 at Pauri and Kumaun. The project cost is about Rs. 10 crores and an outlay of Rs. 60.50 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

12.87. Authentic and reliable data regarding handloom industry in Uttar Pradesh is not available because no survey has even been undertaken. It is necessary for future planning and development that reliable data regarding looms, weavers, co-operatives, yarn consumed, etc. gets available. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake a census of handloom industry in U. P. during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs.

12.88. Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies have evinced interest in availing the facility of opening their own sale depots for marketing of the goods produced by them. 49 sale depots (48 in plains and 1 in hills) are proposed to be opened in different districts with an outlay of Rs. 24.50 lakhs during 1984-85.

12.89. For providing technical personnel to the handloom sector as per the requirements, an Institute of Handloom Technology is being set up at Kanpur. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1984-85.

12.90. In order to strengthen, handloom, industry, some effective programmes have been conceived for being taken up in 1984-85, the details of which are indicated below:

(1) *Warping Shed*—Construction of warping sheds is necessary because during rainy season and in bad weather the weavers have to face a lot of difficulties in warping. It is, therefore, proposed to construct warping sheds at appropriate places. The estimated cost of construction of one warping sheds is Rs. 50,000. An outlay of Rs. 10,000 has been proposed in 1984-85 for purchase of land.

(2) *Export Assistance Programme*—Handloom fabrics of Uttar Pradesh are now in a position to enter into export market. In order that the export trade is promoted, it is proposed to provide incentives to the handloom weavers through U. P. Handloom Corporation. An outlay

of Rs. 4.25 lakhs has been proposed in 1984-85 to be given as export subsidy to the U. P. State Handloom Corporation.

(3) *Construction of Bunkar Hatts*—Weavers residing in rural areas are facing difficulty in marketing of their products because no security arrangement exist for their goods in the village markets held on week days. Due to rain, storm and dust the goods of the weavers is damaged and they are put to loss. It has, therefore, been proposed to provide constructed area in the village markets at appropriate places of weavers concentration. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been proposed during 1984-85.

(4) *Establishment of Warehouses*—The production of handloom goods has been gradually increasing in the State but warehouses facilities are not available either with the UPICA or the State Handloom Corporation. It is necessary to have warehousing arrangements where storing facilities may be provided before the goods are despatched to various showrooms and destinations. U. P. State Handloom Corporation whose production stands at Rs. 34 crores (1982-83) is facing warehousing problem. It is, therefore, proposed to provide warehousing facility in Kanpur for U. P. Handloom Corporation in 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed for the acquisition of land.

(5) *Establishment of Calendering Unit*—Before offering goods to the consumers it is necessary to calender the same for marketing. In order to meet the calendering needs calendering units are proposed to be set up at Mallawan—Hardoi, Dhampur (Bijnor) and Kanpur. U. P. State Handloom Corporation has its own production units and hence this facility would be fully utilised. The cost of each unit comes to Rs. 25 lakhs. During 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for acquisition of land for setting up of the calendering unit.

(6) *Fancy Yarn Production Unit*—The consumers of today have developed a preference for furnishing material made of fancy yarn. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a Fancy Yarn Manufacturing Unit at Kanpur during 1984-85. The total cost of the unit is estimated to Rs. 15 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed during 1984-85 for arranging land.

(7) *Establishment of Mobile Quality Control Unit*—U. P. State Handloom Corporation has set up production centres at 174 places in the State. However, quality control facilities are being provided from the headquarters which not only delays the quality marking of goods but also results in heavy expenditure and inconvenience to the local weaver. It is, therefore, proposed to organise Mobile Control Unit at different places where weavers are provided with checking and quality control facilities. In 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 2.20 lakhs has been proposed for purchase of laboratory equipments and other materials as also the operational cost.

(8) *Co-operative Staff as per R. B. I. Norms*—Hate Committee had recommended that there should be one Supervisor for 10 societies and one Textile Inspector for 30 societies. At present there are more than 4,200 registered societies for which services of 420 Supervisors and 140 Textile Inspectors are required whereas the sanctioned strength is quite low. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has therefore been proposed for providing necessary co-operative staff during the year 1984-85.

(9) *Strengthening of the Directorate*—Although separate Directorate of Handloom and Textile was created in 1972-73, there has not been any increase in the staffing pattern since then while the activities of the Directorate has increased manifold in every sphere of working. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85 for strengthening the organisation structure of the Directorate for its effective and efficient functioning.

(5) Sericulture

12.91. *Programmes and Performance*—Silk fabrics from Uttar Pradesh are renowned all over the world. Although weaving skills are available in our State yet the problem of raw silk supply from Karnataka had been posing a threat. Efforts are therefore being made to increase the output of raw silk through increased cultivation of mulberry and tassar, silk worm rearing and production of cocoons. A number of programmes for increasing the raw silk output have been initiated in the Sixth Plan. Tarai Development Project has already been

launched in 7 districts of Tarai area. Another Project has been started at Mirzapur while the other one is being taken up in Bundelkhand. Besides, model chaki and silk worm rearing and demonstration centres have been started in various districts. While at the end of the Fifth Plan (1979-80) only 18 districts were covered under the Sericulture Programme, the number of districts brought under Sericulture activities has now risen to 35. It is hoped that by the end of Sixth Plan (1980-85) Sericulture activities would be extended to cover 37 districts. The production of raw silk has been increasing year after year. During 1982-83 17,500 kg. raw silk could be produced in the State as against 3,228 kg. produced in 1979-80.

Targets and achievements in 1983-84

12.92. *Programme for development of sericulture industry*—Continuous programmes already initiated in previous years steps are afoot to strengthen them. During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 188.46 lakhs has been provided for development of Sericulture Industry in the State. It is targetted to produce 2.70 lakh kgs. of mulberry cocoons. The mulberry plantation area is being extended to 6,000 acres. 10,000 families are likely to benefit under this programme. At the same time production of tropical tassar cocoons will be raised to 60.00 lakhs in numbers as against 32.26 lakhs in 1982-83. It is envisaged to provide training to 1,000 persons in rearing of silk worm etc.

12.93. *Proposals for 1984-85*—Sericulture has an important role in the economy of the State. In Uttar Pradesh Silk is obtained from mulberry as well as Tassar Cocoons. The activities of sericulture are spread up both in Hills and Plains and various schemes for increasing mulberry plantation, silk worm rearing, production of cocoons and raw silk are being implemented. Besides, facilities of grainage have also been developed. Model Chakki Demonstration-cum-Rearing Centres are being established in various districts for the facility of silk worm rearers.

12.94. For the development of sericulture industry in the State an outlay of Rs. 1125 lakhs has been envisaged in Sixth Plan. During the year 1980-81 the actual expenditure was Rs. 129.86 lakhs. This figure rose to 139.34 lakhs in 1982-83. During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 188.46 lakhs has been provided against which the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 193.46 lakhs.

12.95. A number of special programmes have been taken up under Sericulture Development Programme for stimulating production of cocoons and raw silk. In 7 Tarai Districts of the State, the climatic conditions are suitable for silk worm rearing. A Tarai Development Project has also been launched. For the benefit of tribal people inhabiting in Mirzapur-Banda belt another project has been taken up. Model Chalki and Demonstration Centres are being set up at various places both in Plains and Hills. Two grainages one each at Haldwani and the other at Etawah are nearing completion.

12.96. For development of sericulture industry an outlay of Rs. 212 lakhs (Rs. 131 lakhs in Plains and Rs. 81 lakhs in Hills) is being proposed which would be utilised for the continuance of these schemes, as also for new programmes. It is expected that in the increased activity the production of raw silk would increase to 30000 kgs. in 1984-85 and about 14000 persons would be benefitted.

12.97. *Special Component Plan*—During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, emphasis has been laid on the production of special programmes for the benefit of persons belonging to the weaker section, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For the benefit of these communities handloom programme has a vital role to play and therefore a number of schemes under State Plan and Central Assistance Schemes have been taken up. During Sixth Plan period State Plan Schemes with an outlay of Rs. 7 crores were found eligible for quantification and by the end of 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 287.075 lakhs has been made. An outlay of Rs. 140 lakhs has been envisaged for the benefit of persons of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Community during 1983-84. These activities are proposed to be increased and an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

12.98 For the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes central assistance has also been sought. Under this Scheme of organisation of industrial type co-operatives and opening of marketing service centres, which is being implemented through UPICA, assistance was obtained to the extent of Rs. 41.70 lakhs during 1981-82 and 1982-83. During 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs was envisaged and

funds to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs are expected to be sanctioned shortly.

12.99. Certain areas in Uttar Pradesh are predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes weavers. These areas have been identified and it is proposed to start production centres in such areas during 1984-85, on the pattern of UNICEF Production Centres. An outlay of Rs. 88 lakhs has been proposed in 1984-85 under this Scheme.

12.100. For the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes weavers another scheme of providing constructed sheds, dye house, etc. has been conceived. An outlay of Rs. 50.40 lakh has been proposed under this scheme.

12.101. *20-Point Programme*—Handloom has been included under 20-Point Programme and has therefore acquired special significance in our economic activity. Production of Handloom cloth which was only 460 million metres at the end of 1979-80 stood at 552 million metres at the end of 1982-83. This has been possible through the effective implementation of programmes for the financial assistance, raw material, dyeing facilities etc. During 1982-83 Rs. 3.84 crores was utilised for this programme. The target for production of handloom cloth during 1983-84 has been fixed at 560 million metres. As against this target 259.7 million metres was produced till September 1983.

12.102. Under sericulture programmes the production of raw silk has also been stepped up. The target of producing 0.125 lakh kgs. of raw silk has been laid for the current year and till September 1983 0.034 lakh kgs. raw silk was produced. During 1984-85 30000 kgs. of raw silk shall be produced.

2. Medium and Large Industries

12.103. The position of Plan outlays for Large and Medium Industries Sector is as below :—

<i>Plan Outlays</i>	<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>
1. Sixth Plan Outlay (1980—85)	148.00
2. Expenditure for 1980-81	27.66
3. Expenditure for 1981-82	27.09
4. Expenditure for 1982-83	35.89
5. Outlay for 1983-84	30.00
6. Outlay proposed for 1984-85	45.00

Review of Progress of Schemes/Projects

12.104. *U. P. State Textile Corporation*—The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs.60 crores. U. P. State Textile Corporation has taken up following projects during Sixth Plan period.

12.105. *Continuing Schemes*—EXPANSION PROGRAMME—Eight spinning mills at Meerut, Sandila (Hardoi), Kashipur (Naini Tal), Jhansi, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Mau (Azamgarh) and Akbarpur (Faizabad) had taken up expansion programme from 25,000 spindles to 50,000 spindles each. Of these eight units expansion programme has been completed in 5 units and commercial production has started. The work in 3 units namely Jhansi, Mau and Akbarpur is expected to be completed in the current year 1983-84.

12.106. *Setting up of 5 new Spinning Mills*—The U. P. State Textile Corporation has taken up setting up of 5 new units at Meja (Allahabad), Jaspur (Naini Tal), Banda, Ballia and Jaunpur. Installation of 25,000 spindles at Jaspur, Banda, Meja is in advanced stage. Orders for machinery for Ballia and Jaunpur units have been placed and land has been purchased for the Jaunpur unit. It is anticipated that the above two units will be completed by the end of 1983-84. The remaining units are planned to be completed during 1984-85.

12.107. Setting up of 5 new mills and expansion of 8 existing mills were estimated to cost of Rs.120.81 crores out of which State share and institutional finance were estimated at Rs.54.30 crores and Rs.66.65 crores respectively. Till 1983-84 an amount of Rs.41.89 crores has been released by the State Government. The balance requirement is for Rs.12.41 crores and its availability will ensure early completion.

12.108. U. P. State Textile Corporation is setting up a process house for providing processing facilities to the handloom weavers for which an amount of Rs.3.00 crores is required. It is anticipated that Rs.2.00 crores will be required during 1984-85. The requirement of funds in the State Textile Corporation is Rs.1441 crores. While due to resource constraints only an outlay of Rs.12.00 crores is being proposed for the year 1984-85.

12.109. *U. P. State Cement Corporation*—The Corporation is running Dalla and Churk Cement factories where modernisation pro-

gramme is being completed. The Kajrahat Cement Project (KCP) has already gone into production. It is proposed to take up fourth cement factory during 1984-85 for which an outlay of Rs.500 lakhs is proposed.

12.110. *The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation*—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. PICUP disbursed loans amounting to Rs.10.13 crores in 1981-82 which increased to Rs.13.04 crores during 1982-83. For 1983-84 the target is Rs.12 crores. PICUP has obtained 16 letters of intent and these projects are being implemented. An outlay of Rs.1,000 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

12.111. *U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation*—This Corporation was established in 1961 for accelerating the pace of industrialisation in the State as a Public Limited Company. Its authorised capital is Rs.20 crores out of which Rs.15.65 crores have been paid up wholly by the State Government. Its principal activities are :—

1. Development of infrastructure through its Industrial Areas Scheme.
2. Promotion of industrial projects in the Joint/Assisted sector.
3. Financial assistance to limited companies by way of Equity Participation and Underwriting.

12.112. *Infrastructural Development*—The Corporation has so far acquired 17,740 acres land in various parts of the State, 38 industrial areas have so far been developed and eight others are being developed at Surajpur (Ghaziabad), Gajraula (Moradabad), Kosi (Mathura), Khalilabad (Basti), Bachhrawan (Rae Bareli), Faizabad, Hardwar (Saharanpur) and Agra. In addition to roads, drains, culverts and powerlines, additional facilities are also provided in the industrial areas according to needs and demand.

12.113. In the light of increased emphasis on rapid industrialisation of backward districts under A, B and C categories, the Corporation proposes to acquire 550 acres land in 'No Industry' districts 280 acres in 'Special Region' districts and 250 acres in other districts during 1984-85. It is anticipated that approximately Rs.408 lakhs would be spent on development

during 1984-85 out of which Rs. 66.77 lakhs would be spent on development in 'No Industry' districts, Rs. 113.32 lakhs in 'Special Region' districts, Rs. 140.70 lakhs on drainage schemes in Jagdishpur, Rae Bareli and Mathura and Rs. 5.50 lakhs on approach road in Unnao.

12.114. *Projects*—So far 13 projects with the combined cost of approximately Rs. 2825 lakhs and employment potential of over 2600 persons, promoted by the Corporation have been commissioned. Two other projects are under active implementation. Ten others are in different stages of implementation. The investment of SIDC in the above projects has been over Rs. 350 lakhs. It is anticipated that the Corporation would be called upon to spend Rs. 350 lakhs on the projects during 1984-85.

12.115. *Financial Assistance : UNDERWRITING*—The Corporation has so far assisted 52 Companies to the tune of approximately Rs. 5 crores. At present the Corporation also assists in cases where such assistance is not forthcoming from PICUP.

12.116. *Equity Participation*—During the last three years this Scheme has become very popular with the entrepreneurs. So far the Corporation has sanctioned assistance of the order of Rs. 564 lakhs out of which about Rs. 379 lakhs have been disbursed. It is anticipated that the Corporation would be disbursing this assistance to the extent of Rs. 100 lakhs during 1984-85.

12.117. *Schemes in Hill Areas*—Since its inception, it has been the endeavour of the Corporation to contribute to the maximum to the industrialisation of backward hill region of the State. All the eight hill districts fall within 'A' category (Special region). The Corporation proposes to acquire 280 acres land in six hill districts—Dehra Dun 100 acres (Rs. 20 lakhs), Uttar Kashi 20 acres (Rs. 10 lakhs), Chamoli 20 acres (Rs. 10 lakhs), Tehri-Garhwal 20 acres (Rs. 10 lakhs), Pauri-Garhwal 20 acres (Rs. 10 lakhs) and Naini Tal 100 acres (Rs. 20 lakhs). It is expected that the Watch Cases Unit at Rhowali would be commissioned shortly. The Corporation proposes to train the operators of this unit at a cost of Rs. 2.17 lakhs.

12.118. To sum up during 1984-85 funds requirement and the outlay proposed are given in table 16 :

Table 16—Programmes of UPSIDC-1984-85
(Rupees in lakh)

Item	1984-85	
	Amount Required	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Land acquisition in backward districts (Land subsidy).	190.00	30.00
2. Joint Sector Equity	350.00	130.00
3. Equity participation /Underwriting.	100.00	80.00
4. Watch cases unit (H.M.T. Expansion).	27.17	10.00
5. Development of Industrial Areas.	408.00	..
Total	1075.17	250.00

12.119. *U. P. Electronics Corporation*—The State Electronics Corporation is promoting electronic industries in the State by encouraging Joint Sector projects and setting up of State Sector projects for electronic items. During 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs was provided which will be utilised on the existing projects and the new projects which have been taken up in the current year.

12.120. During 1984-85 additional funds are required for uptron Anand which is increasing its equity for taking up expansion from 40,000 picture tubes to 2 lakh picture tubes per annum. Additional equity is also required for other Joint Sector projects and for R & D and promotion wing of the Electronics Corporation.

12.121. The Electronics Corporation is also managing the Electronics Testing Development Centre and a number of electronic complexes in the State. During 1984-85 it proposes to promote electronics testing centre in hills and has also set up promotional wing in hill areas.

12.122. The details of the requirement of funds and proposed outlay for 1984-85 are given in the following statement :—

TABLE 17—Programmes of U. P. Electronics Corporation

(Rupees in lakh)

Item	1984-85	
	Requirement	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Research and Development/Promotional Programmes.	141.86	40.00
2. Joint/State Sector Projects.	546.87	160.00
Total	688.73	200.00

12.123. *U. P. Financial Corporation*—The paid-up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10 crores which was fully paid prior to 1981-82. During 1981-82 the capital base of the Corporation was raised by Rs. 450 lakhs in the form of quasi equity. Again it was raised by another Rs. 450 lakhs in 1982-83 in the form of quasi equity.

12.124. The loaning of the Corporation has enlarged considerably due to rapid industrialisation. During 1983-84, loans to the tune of Rs. 50 crores will be disbursed. The Corporation's share capital has, therefore, to be enlarged in order to obtain 8 times assistance from I. D. B. I. It is proposed to provide Rs. 500 lakhs to U. P. F. C. during 1984-85.

12.125. *U. P. Auto Tractors Limited*—In 1982-83, trial production of tractors successfully commenced and 381 tractors and 235 engines were manufactured. The production programme for the year 1983-84 is to manufacture 1500 tractors and 200 engines. During 1983-84 till October, 1983, 326 tractors have been manufactured. The target for 1984-85 is to manufacture 3000 tractors and 500 engines. The State Government has provided the entire amount of equity capital of Rs. 750 lakhs and reimbursement of cash losses to the tune of Rs. 390.00 lakhs (Rs. 82.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82, Rs. 208.66 lakhs for the year 1982-83

and Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the year 1983-84). The estimated cash losses for the year 1983-84 are estimated at Rs. 369 lakhs. These operating losses will be made up ultimately from profits in subsequent years. However, this project requires adequate funds for 1984-85 for meeting its expenses 1984-85 and ensuring production of 3000 tractors and 500 engines. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is thus being proposed for 1984-85.

12.126. *Land Acquisition for Central/State Sector Projects*—The State Government are required to provide land and to pay compensation for the land already acquired for Central/State Sector projects. A number of Central Sector projects are coming up in the State during 1983-84 and 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed under this item for 1984-85.

12.127. *Infra-structural Facilities*—Under this scheme infra-structural facilities like drainage, water supply, sub-station, common facility blocks etc. for industrial areas and complexes are provided. Such facilities are also given by the State Government to Central Sector Projects for which an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

12.128. During 1983-84, a new scheme of developing infra-structure in 11 Zero industry districts has been taken up. Each district will require Rs. 6 crores. Out of the total requirement Rs. 66 crores, the State share will be Rs. 44 crores (1:2). An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

12.129. *Industrial Potentiality and feasibility Studies*—Various industrial potentiality and feasibility studies are to be conducted for Central/State Sector projects. As such an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

12.130. *New Okhla Development Authority*—The State Government has set up urban-cum-industrial complex near Delhi in which 4000 units are proposed to be encouraged during Sixth Five-Year Plan. In 1982-83, a number of 1600 units were set up in NOIDA which provided employment to 30,000 persons. It is also expected that NOIDA will soon have an export processing Zone and an area for medium and large industries also. An outlay of Rs. 105 lakh is being proposed for 1984-85.

12.131. *Subsidy on Generating Sets*—In order to cope with power shortage the State

Government has re-introduced the scheme for providing subsidy for the installation of generating sets by large and medium units. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been spent during 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to meet the committed expenditure.

12.132. *Continuing Staff of Heavy Industries*—For the administration of licensed projects and monitoring the implementation of letters of intent/Licences, the staff has been provided, for making the expenditure on the staff, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed during 1984-85.

12.133. *Testing Laboratories*—A Testing Laboratory for electrical items required by U. P. State Electricity Board is being set up under the management of PICUP. Besides, other testing laboratories are also under consideration. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

12.134. *Tool Room*—The Tool Room Project with German Collaboration is now in apprehend phase. An outlay Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

12.135. *Subsidy to Prestige and Pioneer Units*—Prestige units (investment above Rs. 25 crores) will get State capital subsidy of 15 per cent (maximum Rs. 15 lakhs) plus 15 per cent if 10 ancillary units are developed.

A pioneer unit will also get 15 per cent subsidy for setting up a unit in No industry tehsil. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 under this item.

(3) Sugar Industry

12.136. Sugarcane is an important cash crop of the State and it plays a vital role in influencing the State's economy. Hence the main thrust of developmental programmes has been to increase the yield and to improve the quality of sugarcane. Consequently in good years of sugarcane production, full and efficient utilization of sugarcane so produced has become a great problem for the sugar industry of this State which itself is faced with a serious crisis due to chronic sickness of the existing units both in the Co-operative and Corporate Sectors. Several of the old units have sub-optimal capacity and dilapidated and imbalanced machinery and are economically not viable. Even the newly established units of 1250 TCD capacity which were hitherto considered economically

viable need further expansion and modernisation in the prevailing circumstances.

12.137. Keeping these problems in view, the Sixth Five-Year Plan for sugar industry of the State was formulated to ensure full, efficient and remunerative utilisation of the sugarcane by increasing installed crushing capacity of the sugar industry from 1.33 lakh TCD in 1979-80 to 1.74 lakh TCD by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan by commissioning some new units and by expanding, rehabilitating and modernising the old units in a planned manner. Taking into consideration the resource constraint and other limitations only a modest physical target was proposed for raising the installed crushing capacity by merely 41000 TCD during the current Sixth Five Year Plan and the physical target was split up into 24,750 TCD by way of expansion of existing units and 16,250 TCD by way of installation of 13 new mills in the Co-operative Sector. The physical target for expansion was further split up fixing 5450 TCD in the Co-operative Sector, 8440 TCD in the State Sector and 10,860 in the Private Sector. This modest physical target for the State and the Co-operative Sector required an investment of Rs. 100 crores by the State Government in the form of equity capital at the price level at the beginning of the Sixth Plan. However, because of constraint of resources only Rs. 40 crores could be allocated for the Sugar Sector. However, keeping in view the requirements of this sector and its importance in the State's economy, more than Rs. 58 crores have been spent till October 1983.

12.138. Brief particulars of expenditure incurred so far against outlay of Rs. 40 crores is given below :

(Rupees
in lakh)

1. Co-operative Sector

(a) New Sugar Mills

(i) Sultanpur, Mahmudabad and Gajraula	522.41
(Continued from Fifth Plan)	
(ii) Sitarganj	290.00
(iii) Morna, Semihera, Ghosi and Nanpara	1335.00

(Rupees
in lakhs)

Ghosi (Azamgarh), Morna (Muzaffarnagar) and Nanpara (Bahraich) are being commissioned during 1983-84. Besides, three new mills namely Puranpur (Pilibhit), Sampurnanagar (Kheri) and Gadarpur (Naini Tal) are also under construction in Co-operative Sector. Licences for setting up of these factories have been granted in March 1982 and in order to make them eligible for the incentive scheme they have to be commissioned within 39 months from the date of issue of the letter of intent. The project cost for these factories in the Co-operative Sector has been estimated to be Rs. 10 crores each. The Government have to provide share capital of Rs. 12 crores at the rate of Rs. 4 crores each to these three factories but so far only Puranpur and Sampurnanagar projects have been provided with Rs. 1.25 crores each. Thus for these projects alone a sum of Rs. 9.50 crores is required during the Sixth Plan period. Besides, the work for setting up of two new mills is also to be started during 1984-85 for which proposals are already under consideration of the Government of India. Rupees four crores would be required for the proposed mills during 1984-85. Development of sugar industry in Co-operative Sector had suffered a setback with the discontinuance of the incentive scheme in 1978 and despite severe resource constraints, the State Government had to provide institutional finance for completion of work of Nanauta, Berayan and Tilhar factories which have since been commissioned.

2.141. In Co-operative Sector most of the mills are of 1250 TCD crushing capacity and expansion upto 2000 TCD is a must to make them reasonably viable. Expansion programme for five factories namely Majhola (Pilibhit), Baghpat (Meerut), Anoopshahr (Bilandsahar), Bilaspur (Rampur) and Nadehi (Naini Tal) is under progress. Besides, schemes for utilization of by-products and rehabilitation programmes by way of development of cane production in some mills have also been taken up during the plan period. Rupees 6.96 crores would be required during 1984-85 for these schemes. The table below indicates the various projects and schemes taken up in Co-operative Sector during the Sixth Plan period and the funds released by the State till November 1983. The additional requirements of funds for 1984-85 for completion of the remaining works of the Sixth Five-Year Plan have also been given in table 18 :

(iv) Sampurnanagar and
Pooranpur 250.00
(only part provision)

(b) Expansions
Majhola, Bagpat, Anoopshahr, Bilaspur and Nadehi 675.00

(c) Distilleries
Distilleries (Majhola, Anoopshahr, Nanauta and Bazpur) 148.00

(d) Rehabilitation
Rehabilitation of Aurai, Satha and Sathiaon 859.00

(e) Bridging Loan
Bridging Loan for Sarasawa Expansion 250.00

Total Co-operative Sector ... 4329.41

2. State Sugar Corporation

Sakhauti Tanda, Khadda, Mohiuddinpur, Amroha, Kichha, Chandpur 1501.00

Grand Total (1+2) ... 5830.41

12.139. In order to determine priorities and additional allocation of funds for the year 1984-85, the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, it is necessary to review the physical and financial progress of the various schemes taken up during Sixth Plan period. Accordingly, a brief reference is being made hereunder to the sectoral programmes.

12.140. Co-operative Sector—U. P. Co-operative Factories Federation Limited monitors and controls the working of sugar factories in the Co-operative Sector. There are at present 19 factories under its control. Seven new factories namely, Sultanpur, Gajraula (Moradabad), Sitarganj (Naini Tal), Semikhera (Barcilly),

TABLE 18—*Projects of Co-operative Sector*

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of the Project	Total estimated project cost	Government Share	Allocated during Sixth Plan	Amount sanctioned			Additional requirement during 1984-85
				Before Sixth Plan	1980-81 to 1983-84	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A—Establishment of New Sugar Mills							
1. Sultanpur	842.00	295.00	105.00	160.00	158.41	318.41	..
2. Gajraula	775.00	234.00	177.00	50.00	184.00	234.00	..
3. Mahmoodabad	770.00	270.00	137.00	90.00	180.00	270.00	..
4. Sitarganj	830.00	290.00	280.00	..	290.00	290.00	..
5. Semikheda	950.00	315.00	80.00	..	315.00	315.00	..
6. Morna	960.00	315.00	80.00	..	315.00	315.00	..
7. Nanpara	890.00	390.00	80.00	..	390.00	390.00	..
8. Ghosi	900.00	315.00	..	..	315.00	315.00	..
9. Sampurna Nagar	1000.00	400.00	..	..	125.00	125.00	275.00
10. Puranpur	1000.00	400.00	..	..	125.00	125.00	275.00
11. Gadarpur	1000.00	400.00	..	..	..	..	400.00
12. Two Sugar Mills	2000.00	800.00	..	..	..	..	400.00
Total—A	12007.00	44 24.00	939.00	300.00	2397.41	2697.41	1350.00
B—Modernisation and Expansion of Existing Mills.							
1. Majhola	300.00	135.00	135.00	..	135.00	135.00	..
2. Bagpat	283.00	135.00	135.00	..	135.00	135.00	..
3. Anoopshahr	300.00	135.00	135.00	..	135.00	135.00	..
4. Rudrabilas	300.00	135.00	135.00	..	135.00	135.00	..
5. Nadehi	300.00	135.00	..	..	135.00	135.00	..
Total—B	1483.00	675.00	540.00	..	675.00	675.00	..

TABLE 18—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of the Project	Total estimated project cost	Government Share	Allocated during Sixth Plan	Amount sanctioned			Additional requirement during 1984-85
				Before Sixth Plan	1980-81 to 1983-84	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
C—Establishment of Distillery/By-products							
1. Majhola (Establishment).	234.50	132.00	36.00	..	36.00	36.00	96.00
2. Anoopshahr	86.70	86.00	36.00	..	36.00	36.00	50.00
3. Nanauta	188.00	86.00	36.00	..	36.00	36.00	50.00
4. Bazpur (Exp.)	40.00	40.00	30.00	..	40.00	40.00	..
5. Paper Plant at Bilaspur.	260.00	..	104.00	..	..	..	..
6. Power Alcohol Project.	20.00	..	20.00	..	..	..	..
Total—C	829.20	344.00	262.00	..	148.00	148.00	196.00
D—Other Schemes							
1. Strengthening the financial position of federation.	..	..	97.00	..	..	..	..
2. Plan loan to Sarsawa Mill.	..	..	250.00	..	250.00	250.00	..
3. Rehabilitation of Sick Mills—							
(a) Aurai	..	..	407.00	..	372.10	372.10	..
(b) Sathiaon	..	..	407.00	..	248.10	248.10	..
(c) Satha	..	..	..	..	238.80	238.80	..
(d) Rasra	..	..	..	..	..	..	150.00
(e) Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	350.00
Total—D	..	..	754.00	..	1109.00	1109.00	500.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D)	..	..	2495.00	300.00	4329.41	4629.41	2046.00

12.142. *Corporate Sector*—The U. P. State Sugar Corporation Limited which was set up in 1971 now controls 19 Sugar Mills. Out of these, 12 mills are those which were acquired by the State Government in 1971 and one mill of Pipraich in Gorakhpur District was purchased in auction in 1974. All these 13 units of the Corporation are very old and low capacity mills. The State Corporation has also set up four new mills namely Chandpur (Bijnore), Chhata (Mathura), Dariapur (Rae Bareli) and Nandganj (Ghazipur) and also completed and commissioned another mill viz. Kichha (Naini Tal District) after it was taken over in an incomplete stage. Sugar Corporation also manages since 1973 Doiwala Sugar Mill as authorised controller appointed by Government of India after the take over of the mill under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

12.143. The acquired units of the Corporation and the one purchased in auction have continued to incur heavy losses because of their inherent weakness of having old plant and machinery with out-dated techniques and low crushing capacity. The constant losses of these units have left a sickening influence on the Corporation and have eroded its financial base rendering the Corporation's net worth substantially negative. It is, therefore, imperative that rehabilitation, modernisation and capacity expansion of all these 13 factories should be completed within the shortest possible time. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period a scheme was formulated to expand, modernise and rehabilitate these units but due to resource constraints, the work could be taken up in respect of only four acquired units namely Sakoti Tanda, Khadda, Mohiuddinpur and Amroha and two new factories namely Chandpur and

Kichha. The work on Amroha is being taken up in two phases and Rs. 1.95 crores have been released by the State so far. It is proposed to complete the work by January 1984 and an additional outlay of Rs. 1.25 crores out of Rs. 1.73 crores is required in 1983-84 itself. In order to make the old units viable and save the Corporation from heavy financial losses, the work of expansion and modernization of remaining units have to be taken up on priority basis. Expansion of Chandpur and Chhata which are new mills and rehabilitation of Nandganj and Rae Bareli mills which suffer from lack of cane availability in their areas have also to be taken up in 1984-85 for which additional requirement of Rs. 10.43 crores is needed in 1984-85.

12.144. Besides the aforesaid expansion and modernization programme, a new sugar mill is also to be set up at Ghatampur (Kanpur Dehat) in the State Sector for which licence has already been granted in 1982 and in order to make it eligible for the incentive scheme, it has to be commissioned within 39 months from the date of the issue of letter of intent. The project cost for this mill is Rs. 10.60 crores out of which Rs. 5.30 crores is to be provided by the State Government. A provision of Rs. 0.35 crore has been made for this purpose during 1983-84 and Rs. 4.95 crores would be needed during 1984-85. The table below shows the various projects taken up during the Sixth Plan period till October, 1983 and the additional requirement of funds for their completion during 1984-85. Some new projects which are necessary to be initiated during 1984-85 have also been added in the table along with requirement of funds.

TABLE 19—*Projects of U. P. State Sugar Corporation*

Name of the project	Total estimated project cost	Government share	Allocation during Sixth Plan	Amount sanctioned		Additional requirement during 1984-85	
				Before Sixth Plan	1980-81 to 1983-84 upto October 1983		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Modernisation and Expansion							
1. Sakauti Tanda	712.00	356.00	210.00	75.00	281.00	356.00	..
2. Khadda	527.00	263.00	..	73.00	190.00	263.00	..

TABLE 19—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of the project	Total estimated project cost	Government Share	Allocation during Sixth Plan	Amount sanctioned			Additional requirement during 1984-85
				Before Sixth Plan	1980-81 to 1983-84 upto October 1983	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Modernisation and Expansion							
3. Mohiuddinpur	801.00	501.00	256.00	..	501.00	501.00	..
4. Amroha	736.00	368.00	256.00	..	195.00	195.00	173.00
5. Bijnor	1060.00	530.00	197.00	..	..	..	530.00
6. Bhatni	1440.0	72.00	22.00	..	..	..	..
7. Ramkola (K)	..	..	59.00	..	..	..	..
8. Bara Banki	..	..	82.00	..	..	..	..
9. Burhwal	..	..	75.00	..	..	..	..
10. Jarwal Road	..	..	82.00	..	..	..	..
11. Kiccha	444.00	222.00	154.00	..	222.00	222.00	..
12. Chandpur	330.00	165.00	112.00	..	112.00	112.00	53.00
13. Ghatampur (new mill Establishment).	1060.00	530.00	..	..	..	..	495.00
14. Doiwala	1000.00	500.00	..	..	..	..	470.00
15. Rampur	550.00	275.00	..	..	..	..	275.00
16. Pipreach	303.00	152.00	..	15.00	..	15.00	137.00
17. Chhata	400.00	200.00	..	..	..	..	200.00
18. Nandganj	440.00	440.00	..	..	..	..	440.00
19. Rae Bareli	350.00	350.00	..	..	..	..	350.00
Total	8857.00	4924.00	1505.00	163.00	1501.00	1664.00	3123.00

(Rupees in lakh)

12.45. It is evident from the foregoing tables that additional requirements of funds for 1984-85 work out to Rs. 20.46 crores in the Co-operative Sector and Rs. 31.23 crores in the Corporate Sector making a total of Rs. 51.69 crores. However, due to paucity of resources, an outlays of Rs. 12.50 crores only could be allotted for both sectors against the following projects :

(A) Co-operative Sector

	(Rupees)
1. Puranpur (Pilibhit)	275.00
2. Sampurnanagar (Kheri)	275.00
3. Gadarpur (Naini Tal)	100.00
Total ...	650.00

(B) Corporate Sector

1. Chandpur (Bijnor)	53.00
2. Amroha (Moradabad)	173.00
3. Bijnor	200.00
4. Ghatampur (Kanpur Dehat)	100.00
5. Doiwala (Dehra Dun)	74.00

Total ... 600.00

Grand Total ... 1250.00

12.146. The fact, however, remains that unless the allocation for 1984-85 is increased,

the most important programme for expansion, modernization and rehabilitation of sick units in both sectors would be retarded.

4. Geology and Mining

12.147. The mineral industry in the State is still in a developing stage. Upto the Second Five-Year Plan very limited mineral deposits were known and mining operations were limited to silica sand and limestone. The Government Cement Factory of Churk (Mirzapur) was set up at that time. The efforts of this State Directorate have since proved that there is a considerable potential of non-metallic and metallic minerals in the State. At a total expense of Rs. 12.50 crores of Plan and non-Plan funds, the Directorate has so far established total reserves of 682 million tonnes of economical mineral deposits namely limestone, dolomite, bauxite, rock-phosphate, magnesite, silica sand, coal pyrophyllite-diaspore, marble, granite, copper-lead-zinc, tungsten and gold, which are valued at Rs. 3000 crores. With the increased exploitation and proper control over mines regulation work the revenue from mineral has touched an all time high of Rs. 6.44 crores in the year 1982-83.

12.148. The U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation was set up in the year 1974-75 with a view to properly developing the mineral deposits found and to establish mineral based industries in the State. This Corporation, together with the expanded activities of the U. P. State Cement Corporation has made an investment of about Rs. 200 crores towards setting up of industries. These Corporations are now looking forward for taking a leap during the year 1984-85 and the

Seventh Five Year Plan towards large investment in industries which will make a considerable impact on the economy of the State.

Progress during the period 1980—83

12.149. The mineral inventory explored and outlined by the Directorate by the end of the Fifth Plan and the following three years 1977—80, had clearly established that there is considerable scope for developing the mineral industry in the State. With the discovery of reserves of bauxite, high grade dolomite, rock-phosphate, magnesite and new reserves of cement grade limestone, the two corporations, dependent on the results produced by the Directorate have made a considerable headway in expansion of cement industry and for supplying of minerals to national steel and aluminium plants. The Dalla Cement Factory, Kajrahat Chunar Slag-Cement Project, Dead-Burnt magnesite Industry of Almora-Pithoragarh and Calcium Carbide Project at Dehra Dun are on the basis of data made available by geological survey a comprehensive programme was prepared for the Sixth Five-Year Plan and an outlay of Rs. 1,810 lakhs was approved for the years 1980—85. Due to priorities given to other sectors and constraints in the availability of funds a sum of only Rs. 875 lakhs could be earmarked for minerals in the three years 1980—83.

12.150. During the year 1980-81 the State Directorate undertook 29 investigation programmes including 14 in plain areas and 15 in hill areas. These numbers were gradually increased to 33 in the year 1983-84 with the limited funds made available. The following table shows the number of investigations taken up.

Table 20—Progress of investigation programmes

Category of mineral investigation	Number of investigation programmes carried out								
	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		
	Total	Hill	Total	Hill	Total	Hill	Total	Hill	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
A. Programmes which have definite gains in terms of mineral reserves required for immediate use.	12	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	
B. Programmes which were likely to yield new mineral resources for later requirements	6	2	8	3	10	5	9	5	
C. Programmes aimed at collecting the preliminary geological information without any surety of finding economical deposits.	11	8	11	8	12	8	9	5	
D. Programmes which did not yield positive results and were dropped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Total	..	29	15	32	16	35	18	33	16

The programmes were mainly for containing the investigations of limestone, dolomite, silica-sand, rock-phosphate, magnesite, copper-lead-zinc, tungsten and gold, as also some basic geo-

logical investigations and regional geo-chemical survey aimed at locating unknown deposits.

The following additional mineral reserves have been outlined during the years 1980—83 :

Table 21—Mineral Reserves Proved/Estimated during 1980—83

(Lakh Tonnes)

Mineral	Proved	Estimated
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Polymetallic Ore (Cu-Pb-Zn)	5	..
2. Rock Phosphate	32	50
3. Silica Sand	..	19
4. Limestone		
(i) Gangolihat, Pithoragarh	165	..
(ii) Jaurasi, Naini Tal	..	*75
(iii) Bhoogaon, Almora	..	*30
(iv) Ghurma, Mirzapur	..	*15
(v) Kajrahat (block IV) Mirzapur	..	*150
(vi) Kanach } Mirzapur	80	..
5. Pyrophyllite—Diaspore	1	..
6. Dolomite—		
(i) Baijun, Naini Tal	..	210
(ii) Bansi, Mirzapur	..	18
7. Magnesite—Soapstone—		
(i) Pungar Valley, Almora	..	*52 (Magnesite). 30 (Soapstone).
(ii) Kanalichhina, Pithoragarh	..	25 (Magnesite). 2 (Soapstone).

* Reserves will be confirmed after the completion of chemical analysis in hand.

12.151. Progress during 1983-84—An outlay of Rs. 138 lakhs (including Rs. 93 lakhs for hill areas) has been envisaged for the current year 1983-84 for the programmes of the State Directorate and U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation. A brief account of the progress is given below.

12.152. Directorate of Geology and Mining, U. P.—Out of Rs. 138 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 92.29 lakhs (including Rs. 55 lakhs for the hills) has been allocated for the Directorate's programmes. Against the potential reserve of 5 million tonnes of rock phosphate estimated in Lalitpur District, 3.2 million tonnes have

been proved. The total reserves of copper-lead-zinc (polymetallic) ore of Askote (Pithoragarh) have reached a figure of 1.37 million tonnes and investigations in hand have given encouraging results for establishing a larger potential in the adjoining area. The stage has now come when the estimates for mineable reserves of scheelite (tungsten) ore in Almora District will be prepared, for a grade of ore averaging 0.2 per cent WO₃.

12.153. *The U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.*—Against a total authorised share capital of Rs. 1,500.00 lakh the Corporation had been paid Rs. 1,025.00 lakhs upto the year 1982-83. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been further released on account of share capital for the year 1983-84. The total paid up capital now stands at Rs. 1,050.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 38.00 lakhs is further being given by the Hill Development Department in the current year.

12.154. *Institutional Finance*—The Central finance institutions had sanctioned term loan of Rs. 410 lakhs and Rs. 537 lakhs for the

Lambidhar Mining Project and Calcium Carbide Project respectively. Against these sums Rs. 145 lakhs and Rs. 537 lakhs have been released by the Central finance institutions for the two projects. For release of the balance term loan of Rs. 265 lakhs for Lambidhar Project additional formalities are being completed.

12.155. *Cost over-run*—According to latest estimates the project cost of Calcium Carbide Project, which now includes the cost of Anti-pollution equipment also, has escalated to Rs. 2004.63 lakhs. The Central finance institutions are being requested to share in the cost over-run of Rs. 1,198.63 lakhs of Calcium Carbide Project in the equity-debt ratio of 1 : 2 as was envisaged for the original project cost of Rs. 806 lakhs. The cost over run in Lambidhar Mining Project presently worked out to Rs. 270 lakhs and is proposed to be met out in equity-debt ratio of 1 : 1.

12.156. *Anticipated Achievements for 1983-84*—Physical performance of the projects/schemes in hand is given below :

Table 32—Physical performance of Projects/Schemes

(In lakh tonne)

Name of the Project/Scheme	Physical achievement		Target 1983-84	Antici- pated achieve- ment during 1983-84	Target 1984-85
	1981-82	1982-83			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Lambidhar Mine, Mussoorie	0.74	1.27	1.61	0.65	3.00
2. Bhalua Mine, Chopan	0.33	0.91	1.10	0.65	2.40
3. Bari Mine, Chopan	0.20	0.50	0.65	0.10	0.60
4. Ningha Mine, Chopan	0.16	0.19	0.42	0.20	0.15
5. Rajahuan Mine, Mirzapur	0.23	0.27	0.40	0.10	0.40
6. Lalapur Mine, Allahabad	0.03	0.16	0.31	0.20	0.60
7. Sonrai Mine, Lalitpur	0.10	0.24	0.20	..	0.60
8. Tori and Kakrari Mine, Lalitpur	(Not in operation)		0.20	0.10	0.15
9. Vindhyachal Abrasives, Manikpur	(Not in operation)		0.02	0.002	0.012
Total	1.99	3.54	4.902	2.002	7.912

12.157. It is to be submitted that from 10th August, 1983 all mining and blasting activities in the Lambidhar Mines, as well as other mining leases in Dehra Dun—Mussoorie Region have been suspended under the orders of Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has appointed a committee of mining experts to examine

the individual leases and submit its report to the Supreme Court. Its report is awaited. Because of this constraint the actual achievements during 1983-84 of Lambidhar Mine is likely to fall short of the targets. Operations of Bhalua and Bari mines had to be restricted due to restricted purchase by steel plants owing

to cut-back in their own production. Production in Ningha and Rajahuan mines is also incidental to development. These mines are meeting the requirements of U. P. State Cement Corporation and BALCO, respectively.

12.158. *Annual Plan for 1984-85*—The allocations made for the minerals sub-sector have been continuously curtailed since the year 1980-81 and an outlay of only Rs. 141 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85, despite the approved outlay of Rs. 1810 lakhs for 1980-85, out of which a sum of Rs. 935 lakhs could be allocated for the year 1984-85. Some of the mineral commodities of the State namely rock-phosphate, magnesite, chemical grade limestone, polymetallic ore of copper-lead, zinc, tungsten and gold are of strategic importance and efforts to expedite these programmes are being made.

12.159. *Directorate of Geology and Mining*—Out of the outlay of Rs. 141 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 110 lakhs (including Rs. 60 lakhs for hill areas) has been earmarked for the Directorate. With this amount the Directorate will be in a position mainly to carry out only the continuing programmes with marginal intensification of a selected few.

12.160. *Plain Areas*—All the 7 plan schemes which include 16 mineral investigation programmes (8 of Category A, 4 of Category B and 4 of Category C), relating to rock-phosphate, silica sand, limestone, dolomite, pyrophyllite-diaspore-hydromica, clay, agate, marl-kankar, copper-uranium, lead and other geological and geo-chemical surveys will be continued. The intensification activity includes (i) purchase of additional accessories for diamond core-drilling machines acquired in the previous years, (ii) strengthening of the administrative set up for mines regulation work to augment the resources of the State through increased collection of royalty. The expenditure in the continuing scheme comes to Rs. 40.80 lakhs and the intensification activity proposed will require Rs. 29.20 lakhs. Accordingly, the requirement comes to Rs. 70 lakhs against which only Rs. 50 lakhs has been allocated for the present.

12.161. *Hill areas*—The Sixth Plan schemes sanctioned so far include 15 programmes (5 each of categories A, B and C) relating to copper-lead-zinc, tungsten, magnesite-soapstone, limestone, dolomite, gold and regional geo-chemical surveys. All these programmes will

be continued. A new activity is being added to the functions of the Directorate which will cover the engineering geology aspects related to the road building programmes in the hills. Two divisions are being opened in Srinagar and Almora for the purpose. The staff deployed will also investigate the landslide problems which recur every year. The requirement for the continuing schemes comes to Rs. 46.30 lakhs and the new proposals will need Rs. 13.70 lakhs.

12.162. *U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.*—A description of the projects to be continued during the year 1984-85 is given below:

12.163. *Lambidhar Limestone Mining Project, Mussoorie, District Dehra Dun*—The installed capacity of the project is 4.5 lakh t.p.y. The estimated project cost is Rs. 1090.00 lakhs. The project is based on the project report prepared by MECON and vetted by the IBM. The mine is under development and construction of the Aerial ropeway and primary crushing plant as also the screening and secondary crushing plant is in progress. Up to 30th September, 1983 the Corporation has spent Rs. 576.35 lakhs on this project. Of the sanctioned term loan of Rs. 410 lakhs a sum of Rs. 145 lakhs has been released by IFCI. An advance of Rs. 40 lakhs has also been received from TISCO for construction of the screening plant. During the first five months of the current year the Lambidhar Mine has produced 49,331 tonnes of high grade marble incidental to development and the sales amounted to Rs. 18.43 lakhs. This performance is 79.9 per cent of the target. The target for the year 1984-85 is 2 lakh tonnes.

12.164. *Calcium Carbide Project, Dehra Dun*—The installed capacity of the plant being established through subsidiary Co. (UPCCL), is 21000 t.p.y. Approximately 88 per cent work has been completed on this project. The Corporation has invested an equity of Rs. 269 lakhs. The sanctioned term loan of Rs. 537 lakhs has been released by IFCI/IDBI. Till August 1983, the total expenditure on the project was Rs. 766.72 lakhs. The project can be commissioned during the year 1984-85 provided the additional equity requirements are available.

12.165. *Bhalua Limestone Mine, Chopan, District Mirzapur*—The mine is being develop-

ed for a production of 3.00 lakh tonnes of lime, stone per year. At present the mine is servicing *ad hoc* orders from Durgapur Steel Plant. The production had to be restricted as the steel plants restrained purchasing of raw material owing to cut-back in their own production. The production is likely to improve in the year 1984-85.

12.166. *Bari Dolomite Mine, Chopan, District Mirzapur*—The mine will be developed to the extent of 1,80,000 t. p. y. production. The steel plants purchasing dolomite and grit from this mine have imposed a purchase-holiday since April 1983. Therefore, the production and despatch had to be curtailed. The performance is expected to improve after the steel plants resume purchases.

12.167. *Ningha Marble Mine, Chopan, District Mirzapur*—The mine is being operated for meeting the requirements of the U. P. State Cement Corporation Ltd.'s Dalla Unit. The mine is under development. Boulders of marble/limestone available during road cutting are being despatched to Dalla. Smaller size as and when available is despatched to steel plants.

12.168. *Rajahuan Bauxite Mine, Manikpur, District Banda*—This pilot-mine has been servicing orders from BALCO and certain other industries. The Corporation is presently negotiating long term orders with some steel plants. The synthetic emery plant set up by the Corporation at Manikpur as a small scale unit based on low-grade lateritic bauxite ore from Rajahuan will require 2,500 t. p. y. of this ore.

12.169. *Lalapur Silicasand Mine, Shankargarh, District Allahabad*—The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 360.00 lakhs for the production of 1,50,000 t. p. y. of beneficiated silicasand. Project report for the proposed float glass project, is under preparation with M/s. Engineers India Ltd. Adoption of French technology is under consideration.

12.170. *Sonrai Rock-Phosphate Mine, District, Lalitpur*—The Corporation has appointed M/s. EIL as consultants for the preparation of a DPR for 500 t. p. d. beneficiation plant. The plant will produce 63,870 t. p. y. of concentrates with 35 per cent P₂O₅. The cost is estimated at Rs. 10.76 crores. From the pilot mine, the Corporation has been servicing *ad hoc* orders received from fertilizer manufacturers and producers for elemental phosphorous.

12.171. *Synthetic Emery Project, Manikpur, District Banda*—The Corporation has established a small scale unit at Manikpur for manufacturing synthetic emery grains. The capital outlay for the unit was Rs. 18.26 lakhs with its capacity of 1,200 t. p. y. The construction of the plant has been completed, but the commercial production is held up due to non-availability of power which is being expedited.

12.172. *Feasibility report for new schemes, test work, infrastructure, Research and Development, and new projects*—The Corporation is engaged in R and D activities for several mining and mineral beneficiation schemes and projects so that value may be added to the otherwise low-value, high-bulk minerals available in the State. Important amongst these are :—

- (i) Down-stream industries based on calcium carbide, like desulphurisation compound, acetylene black etc. are under preliminary stage of conception.
- (ii) Exploitation of high grade dolomite in Ghoran and Ghorapitti hills in district Dehra Dun to cater for the long-time needs of the refractory and steel industry.
- (iii) The Corporation is exploring Collaboration with the joint sector company M/s. Almora Magnesite Ltd., for establishing a 50,000 TPY magnesite beneficiation plant.
- (iv) Development and beneficiation of scheelite ores in district Almora.
- (v) Mining and concentrating copper-lead-zinc ores in Askot area district Pithoragarh.
- (iv) Mining of magnesite deposit of Thal, district Pithoragarh.
- (vii) Mining of dolomite reserve found in Baijun near Naini Tal.

12.173. *Share Capital Requirement for 1984-85*—Keeping in view of the progress of work on various projects in hand, the actual requirement of equity during 1984-85 is estimated at Rs. 1,655.76 lakhs (Rs. 1,471.37 lakhs for plains and Rs. 184.39 lakhs for hills) which is much more than the provided outlay of Rs. 31.00 lakhs only for hill schemes for the year 1984-85. Hence adequate outlay with its timely release has to be ensured so that further cost and time over-runs on the projects under completion may be averted.

CHAPTER XIII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Civil Aviation

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 for purchase of 2 trainer aircrafts and establishment of 2 training centres at Faizabad and Pantnagar. This could not be utilised in full for want of sanction of Government of India. Only Rs. 2.00 lakhs were utilised in purchase of 2 old Trainer Aircrafts.

13.2. For 1982-83 Annual Plan an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs was approved but it could not be utilised as outlay for Training Centre at Pantnagar was not provided as a result of review and formalities could not be completed for establishment of the Training Centre at Faizabad and for purchase of a trainer aircraft therefor.

13.3. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1983-84. It will now be utilised for establishment of training centre at Faizabad.

13.4. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1984-85. This outlay will be utilised on maintenance of Civil Aviation Training Centre being established at Faizabad.

2. Roads and Bridges

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

13.6. Roads constitute an integral part of the country's economy and is one of the pre-

requisite for any developmental activity as well as proper implementation of various plan schemes. Roads integrate the production, distribution and consumptions of any commodity, in addition to the socio-economic function of the community.

13.7. Road construction programme, by its very nature, is employment intensive, requiring mainly unskilled and skilled labourers. Return on the investment on roads 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.

13.8. Systematic efforts for road development at the national level were initiated in 1929 when the Jayakar Committee considered the improvement of road systems in a comprehensive manner. Later in 1943, Chief Engineer in charge of roads in the Country convened a conference at Nagpur and submitted a Plan, commonly known as "Nagpur Plan" for a period of 20 years beginning from December 1943. The formula envisaged in the Plan was aimed to have 25,715 kms. of roads in U. P. in the next 20 years, to achieve a road density of 16 kms. of roads per 100 sq. kms. In 1957, Chief Engineers in charge of road and bridge development of Central and State Governments met to formulate a road Plan, popularly known as "Bombay Plan", for another 20 years starting from 1961. In Bombay Plan, the target set was that no village should be more than 6.4 kms. away from a metalled road or more than 2.4 kms. from any type of road in developed agricultural areas. To achieve this target, the road density should reach the level of 32 kms. per 100 sq. kms. of area by the end of 1981.

13.9. The area of this State, being 2,94,414 sq. kms. the total road length to be available in U. P. by 1981 as per Bombay Plan at the rate of 32 kms. per 100 sq. km., should be about 94,200 kms. The length of metalled roads in U. P. in 1947 was 15,113 kms. (including metalled roads of local bodies and other departments) which increased to 59,135 kms. of

metalled roads by the end of March 1980. With the completion of project sanctioned upto March 1980, the length of metalled road in the State would become 62,153 kms. and thus there will still be a short-fall of about 32,000 kms. of roads as compared to the target of 94,200 kms. fixed in the Bombay Plan.

13.10. The road density in U. P. as on April 2, 1980 was only 20.08 kms. per 100 sq. km. of area which is far behind the target of 32 kms. per 100 sq. km. of area set in the Bombay Plan. During the Sixth Plan ending March 1985, a length of 70,458 kms. was proposed; against which only 66,287 kms. is anticipated by the end of March 1985. It is evident from the above facts that the State will be lagging in March 1985 by 27,913 kms. of roads against the target fixed as per Bombay Plan.

13.11. This State is very much backward in road-length on the following criteria also :

(a) Length of road per lakh of population.

(b) Length of road per 100 sq. km. of area.

(c) Accessibility to villages.

Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85)

13.12. To remove the backwardness of the State in road net-work, the strategy adopted in formulation of Sixth Plan is as follows :

(i) to reduce regional imbalances by providing roads in backward areas ;

(ii) to connect growth centres, Block Headquarters and developing industrial areas ;

(iii) to pay special attention to the needs of villages falling in Scheduled Castes predominant areas ; and

(iv) to include missing bridges and missing links under M. N. P. so as to provide full benefit of the existing net work of roads.

13.13. The total requirement for Roads and Bridges during the Sixth Five-Year Plan to remove backwardness, was estimated to be Rs. 1,333.00 crores as per 1979-80 price level. But due to financial constraints an outlay of Rs. 415.00 crores including Rs. 125.00 crores for Hills has been provided for 1980-85. Out of Rs. 415.00 crores, Rs. 315.00 crores has been provided for Minimum Needs Programme. The break-up of the total outlay for 1980-85 is as follows :

	(Rupees in crore)		
	Plains	Hills	Total
1. Maximum Needs Programme.	219.00	96.00	315.00
2. Other than MNP	71.00	29.00	100.00
Total ..	290.00	125.00	415.00

13.14. With this outlay, the financial and physical targets fixed for the Sixth Plan have been shown in table 1 and 2.

TABLE 1—Financial Provision in Sixth Plan (1980—85)

(Rupees in lakh)

Item	Spill over works		New works	
	M. N. P.	Other than M. N. P.	M. N. P.	Other than M. N. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PLAINS				
New construction of roads	10028	426	4267	200
Re-construction of Roads	51	2908	..	1628
Bridges	831	163	3155	470
Other Works	493	..	490	112
Central Sector Schemes .. ..	..	..	..	450
Increase in Cost.	465	85	..	..
Establishment	1215	378	870	315
Total Plains	13083	3960	8782	3175

TABLE 1—(Concl.)

Item	Spill over works		New works	
	M. N. P.	Other than M. N. P.	M. N. P.	Other than M. N. P.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
HILLS				
New Construction of roads	5022	..	2265	..
Re-construction of Roads	26	915	..	800
Bridges	305	371	650	..
Other Works	..	65	..	700
Central Sector Schemes	..	..	..	..
Increase in Cost	120	30	..	..
Establishment	598	148	320	165
Total Hills	6071	1529	3235	1665
Total (Plains + Hill)	19154	5489	12017	4840

TABLE 2—Physical Target for Sixth Plan (1980—85)

Physical Target	New Construction of Roads (Km.)	Re-Construction of roads (Km.)	Bridges (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plains	7146	3987	159
Hills	2509	787	164
Total	9655	4774	323

13.15. Target and achievement of the first three annual plans (1980-83) and anticipated achievement during the current Plan 1983-84 are given below in table 3.

TABLE 3—Physical and Financial Progress during 1980—83 and 1983-84

Item	Accessible No. of village					
	Outlay (Rs. in Crore)	New construction (Km.)	Re-construction (Km.)	Bridges (No.)	Population more than 1500	Population (1000—1499)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(A) PLAINS						
1. Target 1980—83	199.00 (Outside Plan 8.27)	5876	1454	84	..	..
2. Achievement 1980—83	202.08	4790	2903	93	1118	425
3. Anticipated Achievement 1983-84	82.12	860	720	60	181	79
(B) HILLS						
1. Target 1980—83	77.50	1750	155	4	..	..
2. Achievement 1980—83	78.79	1658	635	69	10	20
3. Anticipated Achievement 1983-84	25.00	480	150	25	86	115

There is a short fall in construction of new roads in plains and bridges in hills which was compensated by the increase in re-construction of roads of relative importance in Hills as well as in plains, and bridges in plains. Though it was proposed to complete all the spill-over

works of pre-Sixth plan period and new works of Sixth plan, it will not be possible due to paucity of funds. Hence the position of likely spill over works as on April 1, 1985 is as given in table—4.

TABLE 4—Physical achievement during 1980—83, likely achievement 1983-84, Forecast for 1984-85 and likely spillover

Item	Plan target 1980-85	Achieve- ment	Antici- pated achieve- ment	Proposed target	Total 1980—85	Likely spill over as on 1-4-'85	
		1980—83	1983—84	1984—85			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
<i>New construction of Roads :</i>							
(In km.)							
Plains	..	7146	4790	860	800	6450	696
Hills	..	2509	1658	480	350	2488	21
Total	..	9655	6448	1340	1150	8938	717
<i>Reconstruction of Roads :</i>							
(In Km.)							
Plains	..	3987	2903	720	650	4273	..
Hills	..	787	635	150	246	1031	..
Total	..	4774	3538	870	896	5304	..
<i>Bridges</i>							
(Nos.)							
Plains	..	159	93	60	60	213	..
Hills	..	164	69	25	30	124	40
Total	..	323	162	85	90	337	40

13.16. Though the outlay provided in the Sixth Plan for the re-construction was meagre, circumstances and conditions of the existing roads has necessitated more expenditure on reconstruction which has affected the targets of new construction and bridge activities.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84.

13.17. Due to decentralisation of Planning during the year 1982-83 the outlay was divided

into State and District Sector. All new construction of roads in plains benefiting 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. In the year 1983-84, Construction of Minor bridges (Less than 30 metre span) and all new construction of roads has been included in District Sector.

13.18. Out of total outlay provision of Rs. 10,283.00 lakhs for 1983-84, Rs. 2500.00 lakhs have been provided for hills (State Sector) and Rs 7783.00 lakhs for plains (District Sector) Rs. 5083 lakhs+State Sector Rs. 2700 lakhs): Details of the financial/physical targets for 1983-84 have been shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5—Financial/Physical target for 1983-84

Name of Scheme	Financial target (Rs in lakh)						Physical targets in kms./nos.			
	Plains			Hills			Plains	Hills		
	Distt.	Sector	State	Sector	State	Sector				
		Other than M.N.P.	M.N.P.	Other than M.N.P.	M.N.P.	Other than M.N.P.	M.N.P.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
<i>Pre-Sixth Plan</i>										
New Construction of roads	2200	90	..	..	1425	..	600	370	
Reconstruction of Roads	400	..	53	300	4		
Bridges	57	30	10	107	237	10	15	
Other works	55	15	..	..	..	..
Establishment	..	242	16	9	54	170	32	..	..
Total	..	2442	163	94	479	1712	322	..	..
<i>New Works of Sixth Plan</i>										
New Construction of roads	1672	315	..	..	160	..	260	110	
Re-construction of roads	753	..	151	420	146		
Bridges	200	45	853	183	10	50	50	10
Others works	35	15	..	50
Centrally sponsored scheme	84	..	..	..	..
Establishment	..	206	40	98	106	18	27	..	..
Total	..	2078	400	986	1141	188	278	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	4520	563	1080	1620	1900	600	..	..

On the basis of the above financial and physical targets for 1983-84 a brief description is as follows :

Table 6—Financial and Physical Targets for 1983-84

Item	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakh)			Physical anticipated achievement (km./No.)		
	Plains	Hills	Total	Plains	Hills	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New construction of Roads ..	4277	1595	5872	860	480	1340
Reconstruction of Roads ..	1153	204	1357	720	150	870
Bridges	1378	404	1782	60	25	85
Others works	120	50	170	..	..	..
Centrally sponsored Scheme ..	84	..	84	..	..	..
Establishment	771	247	1018	..	..	..
Total ..	7783	2500	10283	..	..	..

13.19. In addition to above new construction of 1,400 kms. unsurfaced roads will be constructed in the year 1983-84.

Annual Plan 1984-85

13.20. For the Annual Plan 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 11500 lakhs has been proposed. The break-up of the outlay is as follows:

(Rupees in lakh)

Programmes	Plains	Hill	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
M. N. P.	5100	1900	7000
Other than MNP	3900	600	4500
Total ..	9000	2500	11500

13.21. The programmewise financial outlay and physical targets proposed for 1984-85 have been shown in table 7.

TABLE 7—Outlays and Targets for 1984-85

Name of Scheme	Financial Target (Rs. in lakh)						Physical targets	
	Plains				Hills		(K.ms./Nos.)	
	District Sector		State Sector		State Sector			
	MNP	Other than MNP	MNP	Other than MNP	MNP	Other than MNP	Plains	Hills
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pre-Sixth Plan—								
New construction of roads	1548	101	67	..	600	..	312	120
Re-construction of roads	..	69	..	670	..	235	253	130
Bridges	67	46	27	330	220	..	23	20
Others works .. ..	..	..	6	20	..	10	..	..
Establishment	255	35	15	160	131	39	..	..
Total	1870	251	115	1180	951	284	..	..
New Works of Sixth Plan—								
New Construction of roads	2424	150	105	..	688	..	488	230
Re-construction of roads ..	..	107	..	1054	..	247	397	116
Bridges	105	72	42	538	130	..	37	10
Others works .. ..	..	..	10	32	..	25	..	..
Centrally sponsored scheme	..	..	..	174	..	..	..	..
Establishment	404	51	25	291	131	44	..	..
Total	2933	380	182	2089	949	316	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	4803	631	297	3269	1900	600	..	..

13.22. A summary of outlays and physical targets for 1984-85 based on table 7 is given in table 8.

TABLE 8—Financial and Physical Target for 1984-85

Item	Financial Outlay in lakh Rs.			Physical Targets (Km./Nos.)		
	Plains	Hills	Total	Plains	Hills	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
New construction of roads	4395	1288	5683	800	350	1150
Re-construction of roads	1900	482	2382	650	246	896
Bridges	1227	350	1577	60	30	90
Others Works	68	35	103	..	..	..
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	174	..	174	..	..	..
Establishment	1236	345	1581	..	..	..
Total	9000	2500	11500	..	..	..

13.23. In addition to above new construction of 1200 kms. unsurfaced roads will be constructed in the year 1984-85.

Minimum Needs Programme

13.24. Under the national targets of providing roads to 100 per cent villages having population 1,500 and above and 50 per cent villages having population 1,000 to 1,499, this

State is backward. State 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 given in table 9. The number of villages having population 1500 and above, 1000—1499 and below 1000 is 10,899, 11,396 and 90,266 respectively.

Table 9—Physical Targets and Achievement—Rural Roads

Item	Population Range (1971 Census)	
	1500 and above	1000 to 1499
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total villages	10899	11396
National target upto 1990	10899	5698
Targets upto 1985	8257	4283
Villages Connected upto March 1980	5615	2868
Villages connected upto March 1982	6350	2976
Villages connected upto March 1983	6743	3313
Villages anticipated to be connected by March 1984	7010	3507
Villages proposed to be connected by March 85	7260	3700
Gap in 1980—1985 Targets	997	583

13.25. It is estimated that cost of connecting one village is Rs. 6.75 lakhs. Thus an additional amount of Rs. 114.00 crores will be needed to achieve accessibility targets of 1980—85 on the assumption that 15 per cent village of 1000—1499 population will be connected as way while connecting villages of population 1500 and above.

13.26. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85, an outlay of Rs. 315.00 crores out of the total Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 415.00 crores has been set apart under M. N. P. for providing link roads to connect 8,257 villages having population 1,500 and above and 4,283 villages having population 1,000 to 1,499. During the first three years (1980—83) of the

Sixth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 168.01 crores has been incurred and up to the end of March 1983 total 22,621 kms. of rural roads has been constructed connecting 6,743 villages having population 1,500 and above and 3,313 villages having population 1,000 to 1,499.

13.27. For the Annual Plan 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 crores out of the total outlay of Rs. 102.83 crores has been provided for rural roads. With this outlay it is anticipated to connect about 267 villages having population 1,500 and above and 194 villages having population 1,000 to 1,499 by constructing 2,260 kms. of rural roads during the year 1983-84.

13.28. For the Annual Plan 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 70.00 crores out of the total outlay of Rs. 115.00 crores has been proposed for rural roads. With this outlay it has been proposed to connect 250 villages having population 1,500 and above and 193 villages having population 1,000 to 1,499 by constructing 2,000 kms. of rural roads during the year 1984-85.

13.29. Thus at the end of March 1985, 7,260 villages having population 1,500 and above and 3,700 villages having population 1,000 to 1,499 will be connected by link roads leaving a balance of 3,639. Villages having population 1,500 and above and 7,696 villages having population 1,000 to 1,499.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

13.30. 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 provisions in the Sixth Plan are Rs. 7.00 lakhs and Rs. 200 lakhs respectively. Under 'Roads of Economic Importance' during 1980-83 actual expenditure was Rs. 690 lakhs including state share of Rs. 345.00 lakhs, during 1983-84 anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 236.00 lakhs including State share of Rs. 118.00 lakhs. For the annual plan 1984-85 proposed outlay is Rs. 215.00 lakhs including State share of Rs. 107.50 lakhs, schemes for 'Inland water Transport' are under preparation and at present no expenditure has been done till today.

13.31. Construction of 'Roads of Inter State Importance' is normally sponsored by Government of India on 100 per cent sharing basis. Expenditure during 1980-83 has been only Rs. 35.00 lakhs and anticipated expenditure for 1983-84 will be Rs. 8.00 lakhs only. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1984-85 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Time Over Run

13.32. With the present indication of outlay, physical targets of new construction of roads and accessibility to villages as proposed for Sixth Plan will not be achieved by March 1985. Targets of Minimum Needs Programme for 1980-85 are likely to be achieved by 1986-87, while targets of new construction for 1984-85 are likely to be achieved by 1985-86.

Cost Over Run

13.33. Pre-Sixth Plan Works—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 lakh)

Item	Plains	Hills	Total
1. Balance as 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 Cost index of 1981-82 (262)	7055	3896	10951
5. Expenditure 1982-83	3479	1506	4985
6. Balance on 1-4-'83	3576	2390	5966
7. Balance after increasing 10% (assumed)	3934	2629	6563
8. Proposed expenditure 1983-84	3467	2034	5501
9. Balance on 1-4-'84	467	595	1062
10. Proposed balance after increasing 10% (assumed) on 1-4-'84	514	654	1168
11. Proposed expenditure for 1984-85	3416	1235	4651
12. Cost over run (2+5+8+11-1)	4411	1489	5900

13.34. *New Works of Sixth Plan (Plains)*—Cost over run for new works of Sixth Plan has been worked out on the 1983-84 (mid term) cost of construction only on those items whose cost of construction is considerably more than the provided.

13.35. For new construction of rural roads present day (1983-84) cost is Rs. 2.25 lakhs per km. which include cost of land acquisition culverts, earth works, soling and inter coat only.

13.36. For new construction of bye passes

cost is coming around of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per km. due to heavy cost of land acquisition and necessity of two lane road.

13.37. For re-construction of roads, present day (1983-84) average cost is Rs. 2.50 lakhs per km. and widening cost for roads of other departments being taken over and making them as per P. W. D. norms is Rs. 2.00 lakhs per km.

13.38. Cost over run for new works of Sixth Plan as anticipated is being given in table 15 :

Table 15—Cost over run for New Works of Sixth Plan (Plains)

Item of work	Quantity as per Sixth Plan (Km.)	Workable rate (in lakh Rs. per Km.)	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Provision in Sixth Plan (in lakh Rs.)	Cost over-run. (Lakh Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. New Construction of Roads :					
(a) Rural roads, roads in backward area, roads in S. C. areas.	2017	2.25	4538	3427	1111
(b) Bye-pass	10	10.00	100	62	38
2. Re-construction of Roads :					
(a) P. W. D. Roads	780	2.50	1950	1560	390
(b) Roads of other departments	118	2.00	236	200	36
Total	..	..	6824	5249	1575
<i>Add establishment cost @ 16%</i>	..	..	..	..	243
Total					8118

New Works of Sixth Plan (Hill)

13.39. *Total cost overrun for new works of Sixth Plan* (mid term) has been worked out on the present day (1983-84), cost of construction only on those items whose cost of construction is considerably more than the provided.

13.40. For new construction of roads pre-

sent day (1983-84) cost comes to Rs. 4.00 lakhs per km. which includes cost of land acquisition, culverts, walls etc.

13.41. For reconstruction and improvement of-roads, the present day (1983-84) cost comes to Rs. 3.50 lakhs (average) per km. including cost of widening of roads, strengthening etc.

Table 16—Cost over run for New Works of Sixth Plan—Hills

Item of work	Quantity as per Sixth Plan (Km.)	Workable rate (in lakh Rs. per Km.)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Provision in Sixth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Cost over-run (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. New Construction of Roads	690	4.00	2760	2265	495
2. Re-construction of Roads	300	3.50	1350	900	450
Total	..	..	4110	3165	945
<i>Add establishment cost @ 16%</i>	..	..	..	..	151
Total Cost over-run	..	..	..	..	1096

Total cost overrun in lakhs Rs. will be as given in table 17:

Table 17—Cost over-run

Item (1)	(Rupees in lakh)		
	Plains (2)	Hills (3)	Total (4)
On Spill-over work	4411	1489	5900
On new works of Sixth Plan	1818	1096	2914
Total	6229	2585	8814
Provision in sixth Plan	29000	12500	41500
Amount required	35229	15085	50314

13.42. *Arrangement of Monitoring*—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.

13.43. At present the monitoring is being done at the Zonal level by the Superintending Engineer posted under Chief Engineer (Zones). At the Headquarters of the department there is no separate organisation for monitoring. Only an Executive Engineer has been posted under the Superintending Engineer (Planning) at the Headquarter, who collects the information regarding the progress of roads and bridges work 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.

13.44. 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 under the Special Component Plan to provide facilities of road transport to Scheduled Caste predominant areas.

3. Road Transport

13.45. *U. P. State Road Transport Corporation*—U. P. Government Nationalised

passenger bus service 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.

13.46. The Plan of U. P. S. R. T. C. is financed by its own internal-resources (D. R. F.) and by the State capital contribution. The contribution of State Government and Government of India, Ministry of Railways to equity capital as on September 30, 1983 was as follows.

(Rupees in crore)	
State Government	65.25
Government of India	36.42
Total ...	101.67

13.47. 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 4.80 lakh kms. against which 1,237 buses out of 5,826 had completed their 4.80 lakh kms. life on April 1, 1983. In addition about 1,104 buses had completed 4.00 lakh kms. and would be completing 4.80 lakh kms. by the end of 1983-84. Thus 2,341 buses

of the Corporation need to be replaced in 1983-84. Against this, the Corporation would be able to replace only 700 buses during 1983-84 due to financial constraints.

13.48. In spite of above difficulties, the physical achievements of the Corporation are summarized in the table 18 :

Table 18—Physical Performance of UPSRTC

Item	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (April-Sept.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Total Bus Fleet (No.)	5713	5769	5996	5889	5853
2. Percentage on road	78	78	78	74	71
3. Vehicle utilisation (km/bus/day)	217	219	210	202	199
4. Contract buses (No.)	542	873	531	546	868
5. Passenger carried (crore)	44.91	46.09	41.47	36.52	19.64
6. Occupation ratio (percent)	75	74	75	74	79
7. Fuel consumption (km/litre)	4.40	4.12	4.18	4.16	4.16
8. New buses purchased (No.)	502	608	643	257	201
9. Total Kilometrage (crore/Km.)	39.62	42.18	39.42	37.53	19.40

13.49. The size of the UPSRTC Plan of capital expenditure under the Sixth Plan (1980—85) would be of the 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, IDBI and Government of India. During 1980—85 the yearwise financial and physical targets and achievements are shown in the table 19 :

Table 19—Outlay and target under UPSRTC

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakh)			Physical (no./km.)	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Augmentation of buses	Replacement of buses	Road Kms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1980—85(Proposed)	11870.00	..	1050	4000	1800
1980-81 (Actual)	1200.00	1398.21	..	608	148
1981-82 (Actual)	2086.00	1860.57	..	643	101
1982-83 (Pre-actual)	1882.00	741.00	..	257	..
1983-84 (Anticipated)	1294.00	1294.00	..	500	..
1984-85 (Proposed)	1550.00	..	119	900	200

13.50. 1984-85 Annual Plan—The total plan of UPSRTC envisages purchase of 1,019 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 kms. of road length in the State. The plan further provides the acquisition of land and construction of buildings to reinforce infrastructural facilities like setting up 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. 2,576.00

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. The Annual Plan of UPSRTC as included in the Annual Plan of State for the year of 1984-85 provides for capital expenditure of the order of Rs. 1550.00 lakhs. This plan ceiling is proposed to purchase 600 buses only which falls short of the total requirement of replacement of old buses in the fleet of UPSRTC. The Corporation proposes to extend their passenger bus services on 400 additional kms. of road length in the State.

13.51. Road Transport (Non-Roadways)— Road Transport activity has witnessed phenomenal increase since the end of the Second World War. The activity has increased manifold. If the year 1968-69 is taken to be base year, the number of vehicles as well as the State revenue has increased tremendously as would be evident from the table 20 :

Table 20—Number of Vehicles and revenue earned

Total	Total number of on road vehicles (in lakhs)	Percent of increase in the number of vehicles as compared to 1968-69	Total revenue (in lakh Rs.)	Percent increase in the revenue compared to 1968-69	Staff strength
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1968-69	1.00	..	1289	..	1211
1973-74	2.05	105	2409	95	1501
1974-75	2.25	125	3173	146	1589
1975-76	2.61	161	4206	226	1589
1976-77	2.70	170	4188	225	1730
1977-78	3.17	217	4507	250	1750
1978-79	3.69	269	5105	296	1750
1979-80	4.26	326	6135	376	2193
1980-81	4.74	374	7060	446	2344
1981-82	5.43	443	9033	601	2396
1982-83	5.99	499	10250	696	2425

13.52. Efforts have been made during the previous years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan to strengthen the administrative and enforcement machinery of the Transport Department which has resulted in substantial increase in the revenue of the department and is giving an annual revenue of over Rs. 100 crores. Most of the field offices are housed in dilapidated rented buildings which are far from satisfactory for the departmental requirements. This naturally affects the working and efficiency of all these offices adversely. It, has, therefore been the effort of the department to acquire land gradually during the Plan period and construct building thereon depending upon the resources and availability of land-building.

13.53. An outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs was originally fixed for the Transport Department for the Sixth Plan (1980—85). But the expenditure is likely to exceed to Rs. 151.48 lakhs mainly due to escalating cost of construction of buildings and other inputs, revision of pay-scales of employees and enhancement in dearness and other allowances.

13.54. During 1980-81, two additional enforcement squads and two sub-regional offices were sanctioned. In addition, extension of the Transport Commissioner office building was also undertaken. In 1981-82, two zonal offices of Deputy Transport Commissioners, one each at Lucknow and Pauri-Garhwal, were opened, besides completing the construction work of Transport Commissioner's office building. In 1982-83 two more enforcement squads were created and the construction of the building of Regional Transport Office, Agra was taken up. Land was also acquired for the regional office buildings at Jhansi and Meerut for which only a part of payment was made., Part payment was also made to the Rural Engineering Service for taking up the construction work of Jhansi building.

13.55. Thus during 1980—83, the department has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 79.71 lakhs. During the current financial year (1983-84), no new schemes are being envisaged. Even for the completion of the Jhansi building, the shortage of funds is being experienced.

Efforts are, however, afoot to make available the required appropriation. It is anticipated that the entire outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs for the year 1983-84 will be utilised on buildings and assistance to transport services.

13.56. For the last year of the Sixth Plan (1984-85) an outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs has been proposed. Out of this a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs alone will be consumed by the current and ongoing schemes, leaving a balance of Rs. 7 lakhs only which has been earmarked for the completion/construction of regional office buildings of Jhansi and Meerut, as the case may be, depending upon the availability of funds for the Jhansi building in the current year.

13.57. In each of the succeeding years of the said Plan period, the scheme(s) sanctioned in the previous year(s) was/were continued. Thus the estimates for the year 1984-85 include the expenditure on two Zonal offices, six sub-regional offices, twenty posts of accounts staff for the regional offices and six posts of Assistant Public Prosecutors, besides allocation of Rs. 7 lakhs for the construction of building(s) as aforesaid.

4. Tourism

13.58. The State of Uttar Pradesh is very well endowed with places of scenic beauty, historical and cultural spots which invite tourists from all over the world. Lakhs of tourists, foreign as well as national, visit religious shrines of different denominations. Keeping in view the requirements of the foreign and Indian tourists, an effort has been made to develop tourism as an industry to cater to the needs of the tourists of different income-groups and varying interests.

13.59. Prior to the Sixth Plan, the development of tourism was not as a broad-based industry so far and it catered mainly to the needs of well-to-do persons. During the Sixth Plan a new look has been given to this programme and greater thrust now is on providing amenities to the middle and lower middle classes. With this long perspective and clearly spelt out strategy, efforts are being made to construct low cost residential accommodation at different pilgrimage and tourist centres and to provide wayside amenities for tourists. Self-contained travel circuit routes have also been introduced to provide comfortable service to different classes of tourists.

13.60. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs during the Sixth Plan including Rs. 750

lakhs for the hills, Rs. 870.98 lakhs was spent during first 3 years of the plan raising the bedded capacity in the State managed amenities to 3,077 at the end of 1982-83 from 2,103 at the beginning of the Sixth Plan period. During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs has been allotted including Rs. 175 lakhs for the hill region. Looking to the constraints of availability of outlays for the Tourism sector, it was decided to stop taking up new projects and complete construction of the ongoing schemes after re-scheduling their priority. During this year all schemes, which are nearing completion or are of special importance from the tourist traffic point of view, have been accorded priority. Such schemes include tourist complex at Hindon, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Munshiganj and Jagdishpur (Sultanpur), Rae Bareli, Muzaffarnagar, Kannauj, Jhansi, Barrampur, Gokul, Allahabad and Ayodhya (Faizabad). No new schemes have been taken up in the State sector during the year 1983-84. It is expected that with the completion of the above tourist complexes, the total bedded capacity in the State sector will rise to 3,555.

13.61. Annual Plan for 1984-85—In view of the constraints of resources, only an outlay of Rs. 525 lakhs including Rs. 300 lakhs for the hill region has been proposed for the development and promotion of tourism. Out of the plan outlay for plains in the State sector, no new construction is proposed and the funds will be used entirely for the completion of old schemes, besides direction, administration, strengthening of tourist centres, publicity etc. A few new schemes have been taken up through the district plan where such schemes have been found to be of urgent necessity by the District Committees. In the hill sector out of Rs. 300 lakhs, Rs. 267.68 lakhs are being allocated for completion of existing constructions and starting of a few new schemes, which are of great urgency to look after the tourist traffic. Rs. 10.00 lakhs are also being earmarked for the loan scheme (Rin Upadaan Yojana) to involve the local people in the tourism industry.

13.62. Tourism industry has very substantial employment potential for semi-skilled and skilled persons. It encourages a number of small and ancillary industries, like souvenir industries and small handicrafts. It is estimated that an employment potential of approximately 14.71 lakhs mandays would be generated during the annual plan period of 1984-85, besides indirect employment under various sectors.

CHAPTER XIV EDUCATION

(1) General Education

Education is the most important factor in the process of development of both—individual and society. It not only improves the quality of human life but also influences the socio-cultural atmosphere of the country. Therefore, it not only is a social service but basic infrastructural facility required for the development of the country.

14.2. Keeping in view the above broad objectives the state will continue to pursue the policies and strategies adopted earlier in the initial years of the Sixth Plan. The main points may be briefly enumerated as follows :

14.3. Universal coverage for children of age-group 6—14 is being aimed through opening of new primary schools in unserved rural areas within a distance of 1.5 kms. in plains and 1 km. in hills and in habitations where population exceeds 300. New Middle schools are to be established within a radius of 3 kms. and in habitations of 800 or above. Simultaneous provision for construction of buildings along with opening of new schools will continue to be made despite rise in costs. Further, expansion of educational facilities will take place with a view to covering girls and children of weaker sections and backward areas.

14.4. Surveys, studies and research projects in various areas of elementary education will continue to remain in operation. Some of these projects such as Primary Education Curriculum Renewal, Development Activities in Community Education and Participation, Comprehensive Access to Primary Education and Wastage and Stagnation are being implemented with the assistance of UNICEF Curriculum both for formal and non-formal has been reviewed and suitable matching material is being developed.

14.5. In the field of pre-primary education, a project on early childhood education is being undertaken with the assistance of UNICEF. Another project relating to nutrition, health education and environmental sanitation with UNICEF assistance is already under way.

14.6. In non-formal system of education which is being developed as an alternative medium of schooling for such children of age-group 9—14 as have either dropped out of formal schools or could not attend them, the curriculum is divided into two stages—Stage I to cover broadly classes I—V and Stage II to cover classes VI—VIII, the first lasting two years and the second three years. Classes at centres are small and timings convenient to children.

14.7. Incentive schemes like free supply of text books, uniforms and scholarships for the students of weaker sections of the community will be continued.

14.8. In order to introduce vocationalization in the secondary schools on scientific basis, vocational surveys have been completed in four districts to ascertain emerging occupational needs. Conclusions drawn as a result of analysis are being pursued in terms of revision of courses.

14.9. In opening of schools at the secondary level the needs of the backward areas and under-privileged sections have been receiving special attention. Some of the emerging new colonies of the urban areas are also in need of new institutions.

14.10. Curriculum is under review to accommodate subjects like population education, nutrition and health education, ecology and forestry.

14.11. Besides, updating the curricula, schools on a selective basis are being encouraged to experiment with innovative ideas and practices.

14.12. The rapidly increasing number of candidates at the examinations of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education has necessitated not only the decentralization of the Board into various sub-boards but also separation of examination in two parts—regular and private.

14.13. As the Board of High School and Intermediate Education has introduced a general ten-year course from July 1982 in class IX

requiring study of seven subjects—six compulsory (including science) and one optional, all such higher secondary schools as do not have recognition in science are being helped in phases with adequate grants for the purpose.

14.14. The recently set up State Council of Educational Research and Training is being strengthened through provision of new schemes so that the potentialities of the various special institutes working under its jurisdiction may be utilised to the maximum.

14.15. In the field of Adult Education a massive programme of setting up thousands of Adult Education Centres all over the state is being run in successive phases. This entails a number of steps for successful implementation of the programme—adequate and competent

staff, proper training facilities for different level functionaries, developing relevant curriculum, teaching aids, learning materials and follow-up literature.

14.16. A new strategy of Educational Technology is being adopted. An Institute of Educational Technology is being set up to take over the increased responsibility to formulate suitable programmes in this regard.

14.17. In the field of higher education emphasis is on the improvement and consolidation of educational facilities already existing rather than on institutional expansion.

14.18. The following table presents development of educational facilities during the last three years of Sixth Plan :

TABLE 1—Educational facilities available at different levels

Item	1980-81 (Achievement)	1981-82 (Achievement)	1982-83 (Achievement)	1983-84 (Anticipated achievement)	1984-85 (Proposed target)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I Elementary Education :					
<i>(a) PRIMARY SCHOOLS :</i>					
(1) No. of institutions	70931	71,667	72200	72519	72924
(2) No. of students (in lakhs)	94.47	98.65	108.35	111.00	113.17
(3) Teachers (000)	251	253	254	255	255
<i>(b) JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS :</i>					
(1) No. of institutions	13,407	13,752	13,904	13,984	14,112
(2) No. of students (in lakhs)	28.81	30.78	35.10	35.71	37.99
(3) Teachers (000)	90	92	93	93	93
II Secondary Education :					
(1) No. of institutions	5,210	5,410	5550	5650	5700
(2) No. of students (in lakhs)	18.84	20.52	22.20	23.88	25.58
(3) Teachers (000)	82	89	90	91	92

14.19. 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. In the year 1982-83, the expenditure was Rs. 48.85 crores.

Against the outlay of Rs. 42.22 crores for 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 45.64 crores is likely to be spent. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 51.00 crores has been proposed. The programme outlay and expenditure is given in the table 2 :

TABLE 2—*Outlay and Expenditure*

(Rupees in Crore)

Group	1983-84								1984-85 Proposed outlay	
	Sixth Plan outlay		1928-83 Expenditure		Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		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	18.51	5.20	21.04	5.83	20.45	5.85	24.50	6.49
2. Secondary Education	41.74	17.56	14.03	6.48	12.62	6.02	16.42	6.63	17.02	6.74
3. Teacher Education	5.72	0.62	0.55	0.07	0.70	0.09	0.72	0.19	0.95	0.17
4. Higher Education	16.00	4.70	8.73	1.43	4.19	1.40	4.34	1.36	5.03	1.40
5. Adult Education	4.81	0.98	0.62	0.03	1.86	0.04	1.81	0.04	1.37	0.05
6. Games and sports	0.88	0.13	0.25	0.01	0.40	0.03	0.31	0.01	0.44	0.03
7. Direction and Administration	1.82	0.45	0.24	0.07	0.35	0.07	0.33	0.09	0.45	0.11
8. Others	0.60	0.10	5.67	0.01	0.88	0.02	1.06	0.02	0.80	0.01
9. Libraries	0.71	0.01	0.25	..	0.18	..	0.20	..	0.44	..
Total	158.20	47.00	48.85	13.30	42.22	13.50	45.64	14.19	51.00	15.00

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION :

14.20. To provide educational facilities at the elementary stage in unserved areas, the fol-

Item	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills
Primary Schools	282	136	454	115	533	109	319	85
Middle Schools	148	50	188	38	152	28	80	30

14.21. During 1984-85 it is proposed to open 405 primary (330 plains and 75 hills) and 128 middle schools (113 plains and 15 hills) in rural areas. The percentage of enrolment (based on the projected population according to 1981 census figures) in the age-group 6—11 is expected to be 70 per cent (92 per cent boys and 47 per cent girls) and in the age-group 11—14 it is likely to be 42 per cent (59 per cent boys and 34 per cent girls). It will be apparent from the above that the Sixth Plan target of opening 6,697 primary schools is not possible to achieve mainly because of increasing cost of construction of a school building. Our targets of enrolment at the primary and middle stages are behind the national target of 95 per cent and 50 per cent respectively.

14.22. For all those children who, for various reasons do not get time for formal education, a programme of non-formal education was launched with the assistance of Government of India. Efforts are now being made to give it a sound and comprehensive base so that it could be an alternative medium and cover the wide gaps left out by the formal system.

Item	Construction of Buildings				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Primary Schools	451	219	304	308	352
Middle Schools	66	118	158	103	135

14.25. For the year 1984-85 it is proposed to sanction grants for the construction of 352 primary and 135 middle school buildings. As even to-day our requirements for construction of school buildings is almost the same as it was at the beginning of the Sixth Plan, a huge backlog will have to be carried on to the Seventh Plan and even beyond.

lowing number of schools have been opened during these four years of the Sixth Plan :

14.23. Under this programme a target of 5,600 centres per year for 1980-81 to 1982-83 for the children of age-group 6—11 has been fixed and a target of 1,600 for 1980-81 and 800 for 1981-82 and 1982-83 for the age-group 11—14 has been fixed. For the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 the targets for the primary age-group centres have been more than doubled, i.e. 11,550 centres to be opened each year now as against 5,600 centres of previous years. As for the middle age-group centres the target remains at 800 centres. The actual enrolment till September 1983 has been as follows :

Enrolment in	Target 1983-84	Achievement till Sept. 1983
Primary Centres (000)	711	327
Middle Centres (000)	100	65

14.24. The construction of school buildings has been a major point of concern, because of the magnitude of the problem yet during the Sixth Plan our achievement in this regard (outside NREP) has been as follows :

Item	Construction of Buildings				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Primary Schools	451	219	304	308	352
Middle Schools	66	118	158	103	135

14.26. Most of our elementary schools lack proper furniture and equipment. Provision has, therefore, been made for the supply of equipment and other materials including science kits. Total provision yearwise in this regard during the Sixth Plan is as follows :

Item	(Rupees in Lakh)				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Proposed)
Equipment including Science Kits	19.50	32.00	46.12	42.46	41.73

14.27. Incentive schemes like provision of free text-books and scholarships, supply of free uniforms and establishment of book banks will continue to be in operation. The yearwise provision for all these schemes taken together is given below :

Item.	(Rupees in lakh.)				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Proposed)
Incentive Schemes	40.91	45.91	54.82	65.11	56.35

SECONDARY EDUCATION :

14.28. In spite of the fact that the demand for secondary education is rising, the resources of the state do not permit expansion on any appreciable scale. Private enterprise which

had played a major role in this field is gradually fading out because of drying up of the sources of its financial assistance.

14.29. The progress of opening new government high schools and raising them to intermediate standard has been as follows :

Item	(No)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Anticipated)
Opening new Government High Schools	33	21	8	6
Raising Government High Schools To intermediate standard.	21	17	11	2

14.30. During 1984-85 it may not be possible to open any new Government High School or raise any high school to Intermediate standard due to paucity of funds.

14.31. A number of private higher secondary schools have to be brought on the grant-in-aid list each year to ensure the minimum standards of efficiency. But owing to limited resources it would not be possible to bring all of them on the grant-in-aid during the current plan.

14.32. With the introduction of general ten-year course science has become compulsory in the high school classes which has necessitated giving of adequate grants in phases to such institutions as do not have recognition in science.

14.33. To encourage girls' education in the backward areas, the scheme of giving grants to those managements which are not in a position to fulfil the conditions of recognition of the Intermediate Board will be continued to enable them to meet the conditions for the opening of girls schools. Similarly, in those higher secondary schools of rural areas where girls are being permitted to study in boys' schools grants for separate sanitary and drinking water facilities will be continued.

14.34. Incentive grants to best of the private institutions will continue to be given in

the form of efficiency grants and development grants to maintain comparatively higher standards of education continued encouragement will be given to schools to take up innovative projects and experimentation for promoting quality in education.

14.35. Encouragement to meritorious students would continue to be given through increased rates of merit scholarships.

14.36. To provide education through correspondence to the candidates intending to appear privately at the Board's examinations, the Institute of Correspondence Course set up in 1980-81 has taken up in the first phase the literary course for the private candidates of 1984 examination in 12 literary subjects. The Institute will need to be strengthened further in 1984-85.

TEACHER EDUCATION :

14.37. Inservice training programmes have been launched both at the primary and secondary levels to acquaint the teachers with the latest techniques of teaching, principles of pedagogy and curricular reforms. For elementary teachers the programme is being organised at 112 Government Normal Schools and for secondary teachers at three Government Training Colleges and nine Continuation Education Centres. Continuing education scheme has

helped the secondary teachers by updating their knowledge in different subject areas—Science, English, Mathematics etc.

14.38. The newly established State Council of Educational Research and Training has started ensuring proper co-ordination of the activities of the special institutes which form its various units and exercising overall control in academic matters. Besides regular inservice and preservice training courses, the SCERT has planned some new courses in audiovisual education and has also proposed advanced training courses for district level education officers and principals who have been recently promoted.

14.39. With a view to introducing the population education programme in the State, a Population Education Unit has been established in the State Institute of Education along with nine regional units in the plains. A massive plan is now under implementation which includes curriculum planning, preparation of instructional material and teachers' guides.

HIGHER EDUCATION :

14.40. There were only 6 universities and 40 colleges for higher education in 1950-51, now, there are 19 universities and 397 colleges besides 2 Central Universities. Out of 397 degree colleges, 44 are government institutions and the rest are under private managements. The academic side of these colleges is looked after by the universities, but the administrative, financial and regulatory aspects are being looked after by the Education Department.

14.41. The main thrust on the higher education side is on consolidation and qualitative improvement for which purpose adequate facilities would continue to be provided to the existing colleges by way of staff, equipment, laboratories, libraries etc. For equalization of educational opportunity, the students coming from educationally backward classes would also be provided with incentives through scholarships and other assistance. Meritorious students obtaining top-level positions at the degree examinations will be encouraged through award of prizes at a state-level function each year.

14.42. For the planned development and expansion of higher education an information system has been started with the help of a separate unit at the Directorate level and a regional base at Gorakhpur and Jhansi.

ADULT EDUCATION :

14.43. 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.

14.44. 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 44 districts out of 56 districts in the State which have a literacy percentage lower than the national literacy percentage. According to 1981 census the number of illiterate persons in age-group 15—35 is 203 lakhs. Thus, during 1979-80 and 1980-81, the total number of adults on roll were 2,92,216.

14.45. In the year 1981-82 the programme covered 81 development blocks of 44 districts with 11,490 centres (as against the target of 11,600) run by Government agency and 1,287 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 was 15,500 against which 11,600 centres were opened. Number of persons registered at these centres were 3,43,275. Central Government also sanctioned 13 new projects for the year 1982-83. Taken together the adult education programme has now covered all the 56 districts with 14,063 centres functioning in 107 blocks.

14.46. In 1983-84 a target of 5.52 lakh adults to be made literate at 18,400 adult education centres has been fixed. 45 projects of Government of India will cover 4.05 lakh adults through 13,500 adult education centres. State programme will cover 1.47 lakh adults through 4,900 centres. Thus, during 1983-84 under the governmental programme a total of 5.52 lakh adults will benefit. During 1984-85 the target of opening of adult education centres is 29,400. As mere running of centres is not enough, continuing education and follow-up programmes are also being proposed.

14.47. Nehru Yuvak Kendras are functioning in 28 districts of the State. Nehru Yuvak Kendras have a target of educating 30,000 participants through 1,000 centres in 1983-84. Sixteen degree colleges/universities have since received funds. They have a target of educating 27,000 adults through 900 centres.

Sports and Youth Welfare

14.47. Organisation of sports and games activities and competitions at district, region and State levels will continue. As the proposed Institute of Sports Education has now come into existence with the appointment of the Principal, the intensive training and coaching of the competing students in different sports and games will be facilitated. Cultural programmes and co-curricular activities will also be organised to encourage creative ability of the students.

14.48. Among other programmes the schemes of giving grant-in-aid to Sanskrit Pathshalas and Arabic Madarsas will be continued. Library services will also continue to be strengthened.

District Plan

14.49. 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 text-books and uniforms and grants to higher secondary schools, Sanskrit pathshalas and Arabic madarsas.

TABLE 1—Target and Achievement of Formal

Item	Unit	Enrolment as on 30-9-'82	1983-84	
			Target	Achievement till the month Sept. 1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A—Formal Education (6—14) :				
1. Boys	('000)	9565	10292	10077
2. Girls	('000)	3965	4379	4252
Total	('000)	13530	14671	14329
B—Non-Formal Education (6—14) :				
1. Boys	('000)	183	487	258
2. Girls	('000)	81	324	134
Total	('000)	264	811	392

20-Point Programme

14.50. Of the new 20-Point programme, point no. 16 relates to Education. It envisages universalization of elementary education for the age-group 6—11 with special emphasis on girls and simultaneously involves students and voluntary agencies in programme for the removal of adult illiteracy.

14.51. As for the enrolment of children in the age-group 6—11 the full coverage needed additional enrolment of 68.07 lakh children which being impossible to achieve, only 20 lakhs 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 39. By the end of 1984-85 it has proposed to raise the enrolment coverage to the level of 42 per cent.

14.52. The scheme of non-formal education was launched at the end of 1979-80 and sanction for opening 5,600 primary and 1600 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 40,000 (revised target) for the age group 6-11.

14.53. As regards the target for the year 1984-85 in respect of formal and non-formal education, the following table lays down the target along with achievement for the month of September, 1983.

and Non-Formal Education

which won "Gold" medals. Syed Modi also got a Silver medal in the Asian Games for his performance in Badminton. He also won a 'Gold' medal in Commonwealth Games. Rajendra Singh of U. P. won a 'Silver' medal in Commonwealth Games in wrestling and Rajendra Puneda obtained a 'Silver' medal in boxing in Asian Games—1982. Jagminder

Singh also won a 'Gold' medal in 1982 Commonwealth Games.

14.55 In the year 1982-83, U.P. got 119 medals—55 Gold, 31 Silver and 33 Brozen—in various National Championships and Inter-varieties Championships. In 1982-83, U. P. presented 29 international players to the nation for various national events. To encourage sports activities the State has taken a decision to award Gold/Silver/Brozen Medals to winners in Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, and other International Tournaments etc. with an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh, Rs. 0.50 lakh and Rs. 0.25 lakh respectively.

14.56. Out of the proposed Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 475.00 lakhs in first three years of Sixth plan (1980-85) a sum of Rs. 257.28 lakhs was spent. An outlay of Rs. 184.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 against which a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is likely to be spent. For 1984-85 annual plan an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed including Rs. 25.00 lakhs for hill areas.

14.57. At present, there is one post of Director to look after and coordinate the activities of the various officers—administrative as well as field under him. Since, the work has been decentralised at the district level, it is necessary that adequate staff should at least be provided at district, regional and State Headquarters. To cater to the needs, it is necessary that posts of Joint Director, Deputy Director (Women) and Assistant Director be created. To plan and develop sports activities, it is also proposed to create certain class three and class four posts for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent under this scheme in plain and Rs. 1.75 lakhs in hills.

14.58. A Sports College is functioning according to general guide lines of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for educational institutions in the State. To meet the additional accomodaion requirements, 8 rooms in the College were required which remained under construction during the year 1983-84, for which a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was allocated. During the year 1984-85, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 3.80 lakhs for this purpose.

14.59. Sports equipment of permanent nature worth Rs. 2.50 lakhs is likely to be pur-

chased during the year 1984-85, out of which a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is meant for hills.

14.60. Sports Department is also making all efforts to popularies sports amongst women in the State and for this purpose tournaments in various games and sports are being organised and teams were selected to represent the State in the all India National Women's Festival. A sum of Rs. 2.80 lakhs (including Rs. 0.60 lakh for hills) is earmarked for this purpose.

14.61. Rural Sports Centres have been established in rural areas of the State with atleast one centre in each district. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 0.42 lakh under this schemes to meet the expenditure on rural centres. About 5000 rural youth would be benefited in these centres.

14.62. The scheme of Sports Hostels is one of the most successful schemes of the Sports Department, as players receiving training in these hostels have given very good performance in various tournaments in the country and abroad. At present, there are 85 students in these hostels and it is proposed to increase this number to 95 (in plains). It is also proposed to establish one hostel for hockey players and athletics with a capacity of 30 boys.

14.63. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 7.76 lakhs including Rs. 1.91 lakhs for hills. It is proposed to construct hostel buildings also for sports hostel boys at Agra and Jhansi and also to complete the hostel building at Meerut. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for this work.

14.64. Coaching camps in different items of sports are organised by the Sports Department for youngsters of the State. During the year 1984-85, it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 6.82 lakhs including Rs. 1.50 lakhs for hills.

14.65. Sports Department organises tournaments in various items of sports for the youngsters of the State, which is in fact a part of training follow-up programme, as participation in the tournaments gives the players an opportunity to practice. It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs, including Rs. 1.10 lakhs for hills.

14.66. A sum of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed to be sanctioned for coaching of State Teams prior to their participation in the National Championships by competent coaches.

14.67. A sum of Rs. 60.04 lakhs, including Rs. 14.58 lakhs for hills, is proposed to be allocated for the construction of Stadia and Multi-purpose Sports Halls. It is also proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 15.50 lakhs, including Rs. 1.00 lakh for hills, for the development of existing Stadia which includes creation of Basketball, Volleyball, Tennis Courts, Cricket Turf Pitch, Construction of stairs and tube-wells and wooden floors in multi-purpose halls etc.

14.68. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 8.50 lakhs for a swimming pool under construction at Jhansi. In addition, construction of swimming pools at Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad and Gorakhpur will also be taken in hand.

(iii) Art and Culture

14.69. The Department of Cultural Affairs is responsible for the study and preservation of the extremely rich and ancient cultural heritage of the State as also for promotion of performing and visual arts. The Department coordinates the works of various Cultural organisations of the State namely (1) Museums

(2) Archaeology (3) Archives (4) Bhatkhande Music College. It also controls and finances the three State Academies namely (1) Fine Arts (2) Music and Dance and (3) Drama. The Department encourages artistic and cultural activities in the State by giving grants-in-aid to voluntary cultural organisations. A number of non-Government Museums are also given financial aid.

14.70. The Department also implements (Central Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972) through ten regional Officers. During the first four years of the Sixth Plan, the Cultural Affairs Department has successfully implemented a number of developmental schemes.

14.71. In the year 1984-85 within the sanctioned outlay it is possible to just continue the existing Schemes and to start only one new Scheme viz. "Creation of State Cultural Troups" which was recommended by the working Group for the Sixth Plan but could not be started earlier for want of funds. The year-wise breakup of outlay and expenditure is given in the following table:—

TABLE 2--Sixth Plan Outlay and Expenditure

Scheme	Sixth plan 1980 —85 On*lay	Actual expenditure			1983-84		1984-85	
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Outlay	Anti- cipated expenditure	pro- posed outlay	expen- diture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Direction and Administration.	14.26	1.11	1.94	2.05	2.50	4.20	5.01	14.31
2. Fine Arts Education	25.49	2.64	2.43	3.23	6.00	5.48	4.77	18.55
3. Promotion of Art and culture	47.21	15.47	21.98	40.61	17.00	20.00	24.61	122.67
4. Archaeology	27.25	3.52	3.84	5.09	7.00	7.03	11.31	30.79
5. Archives	21.68	3.52	3.75	4.32	5.50	4.64	9.52	25.75
6. Museums	64.11	8.85	8.31	8.34	38.00	37.87	29.78	93.15
Total Art and Culture	2000.00	35.11	42.25	63.64	76.00	79.22	85.00	305.22

14.72. Brief discription of the various schemes included in the Annual Plan for 1984-85 is given below:—

14.73. *Direction and Administration*:— This scheme takes care of the head office of

the department which is the Directorate of Cultural Affairs. The Directorate has a small staff of one part time Director (the Joint Secretary works as *ex officio* Director), two Deputy Directors, one Assistant Accounts Officer and

supporting staff. In order to make the Directorate more effective it is proposed to create a few additional posts. The Directorate is also required to document and survey and promote performing arts in the State and some essential electronic equipment for this purpose is proposed to be purchased.

The department has a small guest house for the visiting scholars and artists in which a suite is to be added to cope up with the needs. A sum of Rs. 5.01 lakhs has been provided 1984-85 Annual Plan.

Fine Art Education :

14.74. *Architecture* : The School of Architecture has since been transferred to the department of Technical Education and as such no amount is being proposed under this scheme.

14.75. *Music Education*—The department runs a reputed Music College at Lucknow known as Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music. The college provides training in classical music and dance up to Master's level. As the number of students is increasing every year, it needs expansion for which some new posts and equipments are necessary. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 4.77 lakhs has been provided for this College for the year 1984-85. It is proposed to raise this college to the level of a University of Music in near future for which some essential infra-structure in the form of staff and materials will be provided partly in the year 1984-85.

14.76. *Promotion of Art and Culture*—A sum of Rs. 24.61 lakhs has been provided for the year 1984-85 for the various schemes relating to promotion of art and culture in the State. Out of this, grant-in-aid is given to Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Bhartendu Natya Akademi, Vrindaban Research Institute and the newly established Ayodhya Shodh Sansthan, Ayodhya and some private cultural organisations for furtherance of activities relating to promotion of art and culture. This scheme also includes organisation of cultural programmes and cultural festivals by the department at various places in the State.

14.77. *Archaeology*—The State has a very large number of archaeological sites, monuments and remains. In order to conduct survey of undiscovered archaeological sites excavations and conservation of ancient protected

monuments and publications, an organisation has been established at Lucknow and sub-units at Almora and Pauri Garhwal. For this scheme small amounts of Rs. 8.25 lakhs for plains and Rs. 3.06 lakh for hills have been provided. It will include creation of a few essential posts and special repairs of the office building which is also a protected and whose roofs are falling.

14.78. *Archives*—The State Archives at Lucknow and its five Regional Offices at Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal and the Manuscript Library Allahabad need to be strengthened and developed to enable them to discharge their functions properly.

14.79. It is proposed to buy essential equipment side as plain paper photo copier, preservatives and create a few essential technical posts for study, classification and publication of records preserved in the archives. It is also proposed to establish one more Regional Archives unit at Gorakhpur during 1984-85.

14.80. *Museums*—The department has established museums at Lucknow, Mathura, Jhansi and Almora to collect, preserve, display, study and publish the antiquities and art objects. These museums require additional funds for enriching their collections and expanding their activities of study, display research, education, publications etc. The proposals of establishing a new museum at Gorakhpur is also under consideration of the Government for which Rs. 1.60 lakhs will be required in 1984-85. For the expansion of the building of Mathura Museum Rs. 3.50 lakh and Rs. 8.00 lakhs for Jhansi Museum has been provided. An educational and research unit is also being proposed to be established in Lucknow museum. A sum of Rs. 25.21 lakhs for plain and Rs. 4.57 lakh for hills have been earmarked for this scheme. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has also been provided for giving financial assistance to non-government museums by way of grants-in-aid during the year 1984-85.

14.81. *Other New Programmes*—The Cultural Affairs Department also proposes to in-chate work as the following important schemes depending upon available resources.

(1) Purchase of antiquities for the museums. (additional amount).

(2) Reorganisation of existing galleries and establishing Archeological galleries in Lucknow Museum.

(3) Improvement of Natya Kala Kendra, Lucknow.

(4) Establishing a Drama and Repertory unit.

(5) Survey, research, documentation, collection of fine arts and performing art in hill areas.

(6) Purchase of vehicles for the museums and archaeological units in hill areas.

(7) Provision of grant-in-aids to cultural societies of hill areas to encourage music, dance and dramas.

(8) Collection of musical instruments, dresses, ornaments etc. used in folk dances and music in hill areas and to display them in the Almora Museum.

(9) Organising/cultural programmes in various fairs and festivals of hill areas.

(10) Airconditioning of Research Room of State Archives.

(11) Purchase of land and construction of building for Almora Museum.

(12) Establishment of a Cultural Research Centre at Ayodhya.

(13) Establishment of an Akademi of Folk and Tribal Art.

(14) Establishment of State Numismatic Committee.

2. Technical Education

14.82. Technical Education plays an important role in industrial and economic growth

of the country and to fulfill the aspirations of the people to achieve gainful employment opportunities. With the fast expansion of general education and industrialisation of the country, need for enhancement of Technical education facilities in the State becomes more imperative. To cope with the technical manpower requirement at supervisory and shop floor level in public and private sector units which are established in the State in fertilizer, cement, aeronautics, transport, pharmaceuticals, heavy electricals, communication, petro-chemicals and textile industries and in State Government departments such as P.W.D. Irrigation, State Electricity Board etc., the provision and expansion of technical education opportunities in these disciplines is essential. Efforts are also to be made to generate practical and constructive strength in trainees by inter-weaving education with Industrial Training so that technically trained personnel could go for gainful employment and prove more helpful for industries.

14.83. Up to the end of the Third Plan the major thrust 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, the major emphasis was laid on diversification of courses and on consolidation of existing facilities.

14.84. An outlay of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs has been fixed for Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85), which includes a sum of Rs. 282.00 lakhs for hills. The broad head including expenditure during first 3 years of the Sixth Plan and outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 has been shown in the table given below:

Table 1—Year-wise outlay/Expenditure for Sixth Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Agreed Outlay	Actual (Expenditure)			1983-84	
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Approved Outlay	Anticipated expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Engineering College and Institution.	450.00	75.63	119.71	202.37	90.00	396.00
2. Polytechnics ..	409.50	77.40	80.68	189.43	580.41	580.41
3. Faculty Development ..	9.00	..	0.31	0.27	5.00	5.00
4. Direction and Administration.	23.00	1.47	1.05	1.32	8.05	8.05
5. Others ..	108.50	10.79	15.68	25.08	42.54	42.54
Total ..	1000.00	165.29	217.43	418.47	726.00	1032.00

ANNUAL PLAN (1984-85).

14.85. For the Annual Plan 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 1250.00 lakhs including Rs. 175.00

lakhs for hills has been proposed. The broad head wise breakup of the outlay for 1984-85 is as follows :

Table 2—Proposed Outlay for 1984-85

Item	Proposed outlay for 1984-85	
	Total	Of which Hills
1	2	3
1. Engineering Colleges and Institutions	575.00	..
2. Polytechnics	559.00	172.00
3. Faculty Development	3.00	..
4. Direction and Administration	32.00	2.00
5. Others	81.00	1.00
Total	1250.00	175.00

14.86. Technical Education programmes run in the State can broadly be divided into three levels :

- (i) Degree.
- (ii) Diploma.
- (iii) Certificate.

14.87. With the introduction of decentralized planning in 1982-83 planning has started at the district level also. The programmes and schemes of Degree level institutions and specialised Diploma level institutions comes under State Sector while the general Diploma level institutions comes under District Sector. The brief description of some of schemes is being given below :

State Sector

14.88. *Degree Level Institutions*—The State of Uttar Pradesh is far behind in availability of Degree level opportunity in Technical Education in comparison to other States of India, the place of Uttar Pradesh is very low as it is evident from the following indications :

States/ Union Territories	Availability of seats per lakh of population
1. Karnataka	10.94
2. Gujarat	7.38
3. Tamil Nadu	5.77
4. Maharashtra	5.50
5. Chandigarh	143.13
6. Delhi	14.43
7. Goa	10.10
8. Uttar Pradesh	2.36

The scarce opportunities of higher Technical Education has been the main reason of lower rate of industrial and economic growth of this State, though U. P. is biggest in size and population in the country. This overall imbalance and regional disparity can be overcome by increasing the number of seats in the existing Institutions in the expansion process and by opening new Institutions in the regions where such facilities are not available.

14.89. Upto 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 Manmade Fibre Technology with an intake of 10 was added at the Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur. In addition to this Degree course each in Paper and Leather Technology with an intake of 30 and 10 were also started at Roorkee University and H. B. T. I., Kanpur respectively. During 1981-82, the intake of Degree course at Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur was increased by 5 seats in each course of Textile Technology, Textile Chemistry and Manmade Fibre Technology. The total intake at Degree level Institutions in the State was 1,220 in the year 1982-83. During 1983-84 the intake of almost all the Degree level Institutions has increased and the total intake rose to about 1500.

During 1984-85 Annual Plan it is proposed to further increase the intake upto 1,725.

14.90. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs for the year 1983-84 for Engineering Colleges has been allocated.

14.91. *Indian Institute of Management at Lucknow*—At present there are only four National level Institutions of Management at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta and Hyderabad respectively. In the Northern Region of the country, the opportunity of Management Education is not available and its need is strongly felt. To create job opportunities and

Managerial skills for public sector, private sector and Government sector industries in the Northern Region, an Institute of Management at Lucknow is proposed in 1984-85 under the Central Government Scheme, for which the land is to be arranged by State Government. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for this purpose.

14.92. *Institute of Engineering and Technology at Lucknow*—An Institute of Engineering and Technology at Lucknow is being established with the following courses and intake from 1984-85 :

Discipline	Intake	Specialisation
(1) Civil Engineering	30	(i) Water Resources and Irrigation Engineering.
	30	(ii) Building Sciences
(2) Mechanical Engineering	30	(i) Production and Industrial Engineering
	30	(ii) Machine Tools Technology
(3) Electrical Engineering	30	(i) Power Systems Engineering
	30	(ii) Control Engineering
(4) Electronics Engineering	20	(i) Material and Devices
	20	(ii) Communication (space Technology and Remote sensing).
(5) Computer Science	20	

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan 1984-85 for this Institute.

14.93. *College of Engineering at Bundelkhand Region*—Bundelkhand Region of U. P. with an area of 29,418 sq. km. and population 54.37 lakhs is economically and industrially backward. Great emphasis is being laid by State Government for social and economic development of this region and it is expected that implementation of development programme in the region will require sufficient Technical Manpower of Degree and Diploma level. Though facilities of Diploma level training is sufficiently developed, but there is no Degree level Institution in the region. Therefore, it is proposed to establish an Engineering College in this region in the year 1984-85 to cater to the demands and aspirations of the people in this region. A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan for 1984-85 for this purpose.

14.94. *Institute of Pharmacy at Kanpur/Lucknow*—Degree level education facility in Pharmacy is available only at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and B. I. T. Ranchi in

the Northern Region of the country. In view of the good Employment Potential in Pharmaceutical Industry and related Government Department it is proposed to establish an Institute of Pharmacy at Kanpur/Lucknow for which a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan for 1984-85.

14.95. *N. R. Institute of Printing Technology, Allahabad*—Degree level training in Printing Technology is available only at Annamalai University, Madras. In view of good employment opportunities available in Printing Industry spread all over the country, it is proposed to start Degree course in Printing Technology at N. R. Institute of Printing Technology, Allahabad during 1984-85 for which an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1984-85. At present only diploma level training is available at this Institute.

14.96. *Three Years Degree Course at H. B. T. I., Kanpur*—To provide opportunities for promotion and quality improvement of Diploma holding Instructors in Technical Education

Department, it is proposed to start a three year Degree Course at H. B. T. I., Kanpur, for which Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the plan of 1984-85.

14.97. *College of Architecture*—College of Architecture already running under the department of Cultural Affairs has been transferred to Department of Technical Education. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for consolidation of this Institute during the year 1984-85.

14.98. The details of proposed outlay for degree institutions for the year 1984-85 are as follows :

<i>Continuing Schemes</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
1. G. C. T. I., Kanpur	25.00
2. Roorkee University, Roorkee	25.00
3. M. M. Engineering College, Gorakhpur.	25.00
4. M. L. N. R. Engineering College, Allahabad.	20.00
5. Pant College of Engineering and Technology, Pant Nagar.	25.00
6. H. B. T. I., Kanpur	25.00
7. K. N. I., Sultanpur	100.00
8. Establishment of Institute of Engineering and Technology at Lucknow.	200.00
9. Indian Institute of Management at Lucknow.	5.00
10. College of Architecture at Lucknow.	25.00
<i>New Schemes</i>	
1. Engineering College, Bundelkhand.	40.00
2. Institute of Pharmacy at Kanpur/Lucknow.	20.00
3. N. R. Institute of Printing Technology, Allahabad.	10.00
4. Degree course for Polytechnic Instructors.	10.00
Total	555.00

14.99. *Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education*—The Directorate of Technical Education, U. P., Kanpur was established in 1961-62 after being bifurcated from the Industries Directorate at Kanpur. This Directorate is located in a small portion of the build-

ing of the Directorate of Industries. Although, the Directorate of Technical Education has considerably expanded, no addition has been made so far to the space available to it. The shortage of space seriously affects the working and efficiency of the Directorate. Besides the office building, the residential accommodation for Directorate Employees is also essential to raise their efficiency.

14.100. The plans and estimates of the office building of the Directorate of Technical Education have been sanctioned by Government and plans and estimates for 50 residential quarters of all categories have been prepared amounting to Rs. 67.228 lakhs. During the year 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the building of the Directorate of Technical Education in the Annual Plan for 1984-85.

14.101. *Strengthening of Institute of Research, Training and Development*—For the quality improvement of teachers and production of instructional material, the Institute of Research, Training and Development was established under the Directorate of Technical Education in the year 1977-78. It could not achieve the target due to shortage of staff and non-provision of buildings. The proposal for additional staff and buildings is under consideration. For efficient working of Institute, it is proposed to construct buildings for the Institute which is presently running in the building of Government Polytechnic, Kanpur. P. W. D. has been requested to prepare necessary plans and estimates. Besides, adequate furniture and equipments will also be required. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1984-85 for consolidation of Institute of Research, Training and Development. This includes provision for Institute buildings, additional staff and equipments.

14.102. *Board of Technical Education*—A provision of Rs. 27.97 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1983-84 for meeting the expenditure on Joint Admission Test, Curriculum Development Cell, Strengthening of the Office of the Board of Technical Education and expansion of the office building while an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1984-85 for Joint Admission Test, Curriculum Development Cell and Strengthening of the office of Board of Technical Education.

Diploma Level Specialised Institutions

14.103. *Institute of Film Technology at Lucknow*—Though India ranks second to U. S. A. in Film Industry in the world, there is only one National level Film Institute at Poona and a State level Film Institute at Madras. To meet the growing need of qualified technical personnel for Film Industry, Chalchitra Nigams and expanding network of T. V. stations, it is proposed to establish an Institute of Film Technology at Lucknow in the year 1984-85 with following courses and intake :

Course	Intake
1. Cinematography	30
2. Film Processing	30
3. Sound Engineering	30

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed in the plan of 1984-85 for this purpose.

14.104. *Women's Vocational Training Institute at Lucknow*—To meet the growing unemployment problem of educated women, it is proposed to start a Women's Vocational Training Institute at Lucknow to provide Diploma level job oriented training in courses like Interior Decoration, Beauty Culture, Marketing and Salesmanship, House-keeping and Catering, Home Science, Pharmacy etc. Apart from this short duration training courses like Card-punching, Baking and Confectionary, Food Preservation, Telephone Operator etc. will also be introduced in latter stage. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed in the plan of 1984-85 for this institute.

14.105. *Vocational Centres at Polytechnics*—Growing unemployment problem of non-technical persons has created moral burden on State Technical Education Department to prepare them for self-employment. With this motive, it is proposed to start vocational centres at existing big polytechnics in the State to provide short-term job-oriented training in courses like Farm Equipment Repair and Servicing, Scooter-Repair and Servicing, Electrical Wireman, Armature Winding, Radio and T. V. Repairing etc. Training in courses suitable for handicapped persons will also be started at these centres. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed in the plan of 1984-85 for this purpose.

14.106. *Government Leather Institute at Kanpur and Agra*—To keep pace with advance-

ment in Leather Technology, the syllabus of the courses run at Government Leather Institute at Kanpur and Agra has been revised from two-year duration to three-year duration. To meet the requirements of additional staff, equipments and buildings, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each for Leather Institutes at Kanpur and Agra has been proposed in the plan of 1984-85.

14.107. *N. R. Institute of Printing Technology, Allahabad*—Revised syllabus was introduced in this institute in the year 1981-82 to meet the needs of Printing Industry. Additional buildings, staff and equipments are required to endorse the revised syllabus for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed in the plan of 1984-85.

District Sector :

14.108. The State Government have taken necessary steps since 1982-83 for decentralizing the planning process. With the decentralization process it has been possible to cater to the needs of the local people in plan schemes of their area and to remove regional imbalances and to involve local people in the implementation of the schemes.

14.109. *Government Girl's Polytechnic, Lucknow*—In order to provide technical training to girls, a Girl's Polytechnic established in the year 1957 at Lucknow offers training to girls in different trades of Engineering at Diploma level with a total intake of 190. In order to provide facilities of staff, equipment and buildings according to the norms prescribed by State Board of Technical Education, a provision of Rs. 1.03 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed in the plan for 1984-85 for this purpose.

14.110. *Establishment of Girl's Polytechnic at Mathura/Gorakhpur/Kashipur/Dehra Dun/Varanasi/Allahabad/Agra/Meerut*—At present one polytechnic for girls is running at Lucknow, another has been sanctioned from 1982-83 at Kanpur. This is quite inadequate for technical training of girls. In order to provide more technical training facilities to girls, it is proposed to establish new Girls Polytechnics at Gorakhpur, Mathura, Kashipur, Dehra Dun, Varanasi, Allahabad, Agra and Meerut

14.111. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned in the budget of 1982-83 for the buildings Girl's Polytechnic at Kanpur. There

is a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Gorl's Polytechnic, Kanpur in the Annual Plan for 1983-84. In the Annual Plan for 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for Girl's Polytechnic at Kanpur and proposed Girl's Polytechnics at Mathura, Gorakhpur and Varanasi while an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed for Girl's Polytechnics at Kashpur and Dehra Dun.

14.112. *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, Bijnor, Ghazipur, Etawah, Chamoli, Jagdishpur, Shahjahanpur, Ghaziabad, Rae Bareilly, Mahmodabad, Lohaghat, Dwarhat, Narendra Nagar, Uttarkashi, Kashipur were opened from 1975 onwards. These institutions have not so far been provided with full staff, buildings and equipments as per norms prescribed by All India Council for Technical Education/Board of Technical Education. Provision has been made separately for each institution in the plan of 1984-85.

14.113. *Strengthening of normal requirements of existing Polytechnics*—The following schemes/courses were started in the Fourth and Fifth Five-Year Plans :

(1) Diversification of courses, (2) Establishment of Training-cum-Production Centres, (3) Modernization and Replacement of equipment, (4) Consolidation of Government and Aided Polytechnics, (5) Chemical Engineering course, (6) Staff structure, (7) Students amenities, (8) Audiovisual Aids and Reprographic Services, (9) Reorganisation of Libraries, (10) Campus facilities, (11) Staff quarters.

14.114. Under the schemes of diversified courses and consolidation of Polytechnics, full training facilities as per recommendations of A. I. C. T. E./State Board of Technical Education under various items like buildings, equipments and staff have not been provided so far in Government and Aided Polytechnics. Besides the above schemes, the following schemes also lack facilities of staff, library, equipment and buildings :

- (1) Chemical Engineering.
- (2) Staff Structure (According to Madan Committee Report).
- (3) Students Amenities.
- (4) Audio-visual Aids and Reprographic.
- (5) Re-organisation of Libraries.
- (6) Campus facilities.
- (7) Staff quarters.

New Polytechnics :

14.115. Uttar Pradesh with a population of 11.1 crores does not have the requisite number of Polytechnics as compared to many other States in the country. Also there are eighteen districts in the State which do not have a Polytechnic so far. This results in regional imbalance as far as opportunities are concerned. Incidentally, those districts are also amongst the economically backward lot. In order to remove this disparity, a scheme for opening of new Polytechnics in sixteen of these districts in the 1983-84 is being pursued. A sum of Rs. 32.51 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85 for this purpose. The courses proposed at these new Polytechnics are as under :

New Polytechnics

1. Etah ...
2. Unnao ...
3. Deoria ...
4. Budaun ...

Proposed courses with intake

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Civil Engineering | 45 |
| 2. Pharmacy | 40 |
| 1. Computer Technology | 30 |
| 2. Computer Programming | 20 |
| 1. Civil and Rural Engineering | 60 |
| 1. Chemical Technology (Fertilizer) | 20 |
| 2. Chemical Technology (Rubber and Plastic Technology). | 20 |

<i>New Polytechnics</i>		<i>Proposed courses with intake</i>	
5. Jaunpur	...	1. Pharmacy	40
6. Pratapgarh	...	1. Mechanical Engineering	60
7. Lalitpur	...	1. Civil Engineering and Rural Engineering.	30
		2. Civil Engineering	30
8. Mainpuri	...	1. Electronics	45
9. Fatehpur	...	1. Leather Technology (Training)	30
		2. Footwear Technology	30
10. Lakhimpur Kheri	...	1. Pharmacy	40
11. Bahraich	...	1. Civil and Rural Engineering	60
12. Bara Banki	...	1. Business Management	30
		2. Salesmanship	30
13. Banda	...	1. Civil and Rural Engineering	30
		2. Mining Engineering	30
14. Jalaun	...	1. Library Science	45
		2. Stenography and Secretarial practice.	30
		3. Civil Engineering	30
15. Rampur	...	1. Radio and T. V. Engineering	30
16. Farrukhabad	...	1. Textile Printing	30
		2. Handloom Technology	30

14.116. *Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*—It is not possible to allocate funds schemewise in special component plan of Technical Education. As such on 18 per cent reservation in admission for Scheduled Caste students in Degree and Diploma Institutions excluding Roorkee University which gives 15 per cent reservation for Scheduled Caste candidates has been provided. An outlay of Rs. 226.95 lakhs approximately has been proposed under special component against the total outlay of Rs. 1,250.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1984-85.

Employment Generation

14.117. Basically the aim of Technical Education is to cater for the manpower needs of public and private sector enterprises. Government departments, such as P. W. D., Irrigation, L. S. G. D., S. E. B., Jal Nigam, Bridge Corporation, Railway, Posts and Telegraphs, Nirman Nigam etc. Thus indirectly, it is an employment generating department. Now-a-days, more emphasis is being given on diversification

of courses. Syllabi of the courses at Degree and Diploma level are reorganised according to the needs of the Industries and the advancement in the field of Science and Technology, so as to maintain the employment opportunities of technically trained personnels.

Hill Region Plan 1984-85

14.118. The total proposed outlay of Rs. 1250.00 lakhs for 1984-85 includes an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs for Hill Region. The main emphasis in the Hill Plan is on consolidation of the existing and newly opened Polytechnics, and to start Girls Polytechnic in the Hill Region at Kashipur and Dehra Dun.

14.119. For efficient working of the Regional Office in Hills, it is proposed to strengthen Regional Office and also to purchase a Diesel Jeep for which Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1984-85. A new Diploma course in Electronics is proposed to be started at Government Polytechnic, Dwarhat (Almora) during 1984-85.

CHAPTER XV

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

The programmes relating to Scientific Services, Research, Environment and Ecology are being implemented through the following agencies in the State :

- (i) Directorate of Environment and Ecology.
- (ii) U. P. State Observatory Naini Tal.
- (iii) Council of Science and Technology.
- (iv) Remote Sensing Application Centre.

15.2. An outlay of Rs. 275.00 lakhs was approved for Scientific Services, Research, Environment and Ecology for the Sixth Five Year Plan. Against this outlay an expenditure of Rs. 192.43 lakhs has been done during the first three years (1980-83). For the Annual Plan 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for hills has been approved. For the Annual Plan 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs including Rs. 30.00 lakhs for hills has been proposed. It is thus anticipated that the total expenditure would be Rs. 517.43 lakhs against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 275.00 lakhs.

I. Science and Technology Programmes

15.3. *U. P. State Observatory Naini Tal*—The observatory is recognised as a leading institution in India for research in the fields of Stellar Physics and Solar Physics. Occasionally studies of comets, planetary occultations, airglow and 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. thesis have been submitted by the scientists of the observatory. Pioneering technological efforts have also been made in making optical, electronic and mechanical precision components for astronomical instrumentations.

15.4. To carryout the above activities an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Against

this outlay, total expenditure of Rs. 53.59 lakhs has been done during the first three years (1980-83) of the Sixth Plan 1980-85. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been approved. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs including Rs. 10.00 lakhs for hills has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85.

15.5. The programmes of the Observatory during 1984-85 will be as follows:—

15.6. *Development of Instrumentation*:—It is proposed to acquire telescope accessories in the form of cryogenic facilities, interference filters, cooling, boxes etc. for the existing telescopes. The Infrared photo-metre now being fabricated shall be put to use with cryogenics. A high speed photometer and an automatic fast scanner will be fabricated. In addition, purchase of some necessary equipment and facilities for the various shops is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 1.90 lakhs has been approved for 1983-84 and the proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

15.7. *Staff Requirement*:—Additional posts of one Deputy Director, one Scientific Officer, two Research fellows and one Stenographer are envisaged. Including the above posts in all eleven posts are proposed for the 4-metre telescope during 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 1.52 lakhs has been approved for 1983-84 and the proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

15.8. *Support facilities, Library, Conferences*:—This includes holding of seminars at the observatory, deputation of scientists to National and International conferences/collquia/seminars, and expenditures on books and journals for the library. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been approved for 1983-84 and the proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

15.9. *4-Metre Telescope Project*:—The Project Concept Report for the 4-metre telescope now under preparation is likely to be approved shortly. The outlay for 1984-85 includes a sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs for ordering small mirror blanks, part payment for telescope

tube mounting and the fabrication of an optical grinding and polishing machine. It also includes Rs. 1.00 lakh as expenses towards construction of optics workshop and project office building. The remaining 2.00 lakhs are earmarked for consultancy, purchase of equipment and their installation at the sites and tours inside India including the sites, etc. An outlay of Rs. 3.52 lakhs has been approved for 1983-84 and the proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

5.10. *Facilities for works buildings*—The works on the extension of the administrative building, construction of a dormitory, a canteen, a garrage and a few residential buildings was taken up since 1982-83 and these are expected to extend into the year 1984-85. Also due to price rise the revised PWD estimates for the above works have been escalated to Rs. 34.95 lakhs against the previous amount of Rs. 18.08 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 6.81 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1983-84 and the proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

15.11. *Research*:—About 15 research papers are expected to be contributed by the observatory scientists and work on one Ph.D. thesis will be started.

Council of Science and Technology

15.12. The Council of Science and Technology, U. P., is an autonomous organization of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, under the Department of Science and Environment, registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. The objectives of the Council are mainly to promote applied research and transfer of new proven technologies to the 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 partial funding of their schemes.

15.13. *Principal responsibilities taken up by the Council relate to*—(a) encourage and arrange applied research in universities/institutions of the State, (b) consider ways and means of utilization of developed technologies and results of applied research; (c) establish regional or State laboratories as well as pilot plants to conduct research on utilization of raw materials; (d) arrange transfer of proven technologies and research of applied values

to the fields; (e) maintain up-to-date record of progress of scientific researches in the country; (f) disseminate knowledge by means of publishing annual reports, journals, etc., and (g) create scientific temper in the public so as to make them aware of the latest developments in the field of Science and Technology.

15.14. The main areas of the works of Council are:

- (i) Industrial and Rural Technology.
- (ii) Engineering and Construction Technology.
- (iii) Agriculture and Allied Sector.
- (iv) Scientific and Engineering Research Promotion.
- (v) Bio-Technology, Bio-Conversion, Waste Recycling and Utilization.
- (vi) Information Publicity and Documentation.

15.15. The above areas of work are being implemented through the following programmes/institutions.

- (i) Establishment of Council of Science and Technology, U. P.
- (ii) Supported and Contracted Research.
- (iii) Poly-Technology Transfer Centre.
- (iv) Development of Appropriate Technology.
- (v) Documentation Centre and Science and Technology Museum.

15.16. *Establishment of Council of Science and Technology, U. P.*—Funds are required to meet the expenses on establishment administration and accounts of the Council of Science and Technology, U. P., which has been reorganised.

15.17. *Supported and Contracted Research*: Due emphasis in research and development has been placed on applied research mainly development of Appropriate Technology. Time-bound result oriented programmes in various disciplines of Science and Technology, in collaboration with different Institute/Organizations and R. & D. programmes are taken up. This programme would lead to scientific and technological solutions to the

problems for improving quality of life for the people. Increase in production in the field of Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries and Livestock by developing new and improved production, new varieties, control measures for pathogens and parasites, dry land farming techniques waste utilization etc., form part of the programme. The Council also aims to explore Natural Resources for proper utilization and conservation, Bio-Technology, Bio-Conservation, Waste recycling and its utilization also forms the parts of the programme.

15.18. *Poly-Technology Transfer Centre*—The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research CSIR New Delhi, has set up a Poly-technology Transfer Centre at Lucknow. It is basically a diagnostic, information and directing centre that bridges gap between the technology generator and technology users. The Centre acts as vehicle for transfer of technologies to rural areas on behalf of CSIR, New Delhi.

15.19. The State Government through the Council of Science and Technology, U. P. provides 50 per cent of the total expenditure on this centre in the form of contribution of the State to CSIR, New Delhi.

15.20. *Development of Appropriate Technology*:—It has been observed that because of the activities of various R. and D. Institutions in the country (including the Council of Science and Technology, U. P.) some need based technologies have emerged. However, many of these technologies have not been tried on pilot scale. It is therefore, planned to take up some pilot/field plant projects such as field testing of modified 'Bageshwari Charkha', installation of new sugarcane juice expeller for more sugar recovery, production of edible grade rice bran oil, production of bakers yeast, etc., It has also been decided to establish in collaboration with Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency, U. P. Energy cum Rural Technology Complexes in various districts of the State. In first phase eleven districts, viz. Sultanpur, Rai-Bareilly, Allahabad, Kanpur (Dehat), Ghaziabad, Saharanpur, Lucknow, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Bijnor and Naini Tal have been selected for these complexes. These complexes will act as technology transfer centres wherein items of suitable newly developed technologies will be demonstrated. Such activity will help in creating awareness and confidence in rural masses

to utilize the proven technologies for their upliftment. The Council does not have field staff and, therefore these complexes would be executed/established through the help of technical institutions like Indian Institute of Technology, Polytechnics, Government Departments and Private Agencies/Associations. The expenditure incurred on these complexes will be shared by CST and NEDA, U. P. in relation to the items displays by each of them. The progress of the complexes will also be monitored jointly.

15.21. Along with the establishment of above complexes, efforts will be made to develop 'Appropriate Technology Villages' by means of providing some technological inputs viz. new and cheaper low cost cluster of houses, improved village roads, transport facilities and drainage system, improving existing wells and installing hand pump and booster pump for potable water supply, new proven rural technologies, cottage industries etc. These villages will be thus transferred into 'Model Technology Villages'. The proposed location of these villages are in the districts Agra, Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Jhansi and Deoria. Further, to increase daily income of villages, appropriate technology items will also be provided to some of the IRD beneficiaries selected by the District Administration.

15.22. Additionally, to know about various new processes, technologies and their possible extension to beneficiaries, it has been decided to organise seminars and get-togethers in collaboration with the Industries Department, CSIR, New Delhi and NRDC, New Delhi. It is also planned to participate in some exhibitions where new items developed through Council's efforts or by other agencies will be exhibited to the public for awareness and extension.

15.23. *Documentation Centre and Science and Technology Museum*—The work of developing scientific temper and disseminating newly developed technologies and scientific findings of applied value by means of (1) Publishing Annual Report, Journals, News Letters, etc., (2) Organising, assisting or taking part in Exhibitions, Symposia, Seminars, (3) Maintaining Library of Books, Journals and Scientific Magazines is being taken up.

15.24. During the year 1983-84, two important schemes taken up by the Council are establishment of Planetarium and Science Museum at Lucknow. These schemes are expected to be completed in phased manner during coming

years. The land has been obtained for both the schemes. Construction work of Planetarium has been entrusted to U. P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam.

15.25. For the above developmental activities an outlay of Rs. 108.50 lakhs including Rs. 10.00 lakhs for hills has been provided for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85. Against this outlay, total expenditure of Rs. 77.50 lakhs has been incurred. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been approved. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85.

15.26. Details of the Schemewise outlay for the Annual Plans 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as follows :

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Scheme	Outlay	
	1983-84 (Approved)	1984-85 (Proposed)
1. Establishment of Council of Science and Technology U. P.	2.00	8.00
2. Supported and contracted Resoearch	3.00	15.00
3. Polytechnology Transfer Centre.	1.00	1.00
4. Development of Appropriate Tehnology.	7.50	36.00
5. Documentation Centre	..	..
6. Museum of Science and Techno'ogy.	10.50	40.00
Total	24.00	100.00

Remote Sensing Application Centre, U. P.

15.27. Remote Sensing Application Centre, Uttar Pradesh has been established at Lucknow with the objective of utilizing the emerging technology of satellite remote sensing as an efficient tool in the proper management of the natural resources of the State. It is the endeavour of the State Government to have the centre fully operational by the time Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1) is launched

in 1985-86 and, in the meanwhile to utilize the data obtained from satellites presently orbiting. The centre is also utilising the airborne multi-spectral sensing and conventional aerial photography and integrating it with the satellite data and ground-truth including ground geo-physics. The Centre is thus attending an integrated approach towards assessment and monitoring of the natural resources in their totality with a view to providing an accurate information system.

15.28. The centre was formally established in December 1981 and was then functioning under the Council of Science and Technology, U. P. The centre was independently registered, under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in May 1982 and started functioning as an autonomous scientific service organization. The Centre is being developed as the nodal organisation in the State in respect of all remote sensing applications and will also become the repository of natural resource data stored in the States Computer with an efficient retrieval system so as to make it available to the user in an inter active mode. The centre will also be the data bank in respect of all toposheets, maps, aerial photographs and satellite imageries for consultation of the user agencies.

15.29. For the above development activities, an outlay of Rs. 16.50 lakhs has been agreed for the Sixth Plan 1980—85. Against this outlay, total expenditure of Rs. 41.25 lakhs has been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

15.30. The centre has taken up various projects in consultation with the user agencies, since its inception. A few projects have, however been taken up by the centre on its own in order to prove the technology capability. The continuing and new projects proposed to be taken up during the Annual Plan 1984-85 are as follows :

(A) CONTINUING PROJECTS

1. Groundwater targetting in Bundelkhand region.
2. Land capability mapping in Bundelkhand region.
3. Identification and Monitoring of water-logged areas in Sharda Sahavak Command.

4. Landuse, forest and Soil survey of the region extending between Lucknow and Allahabad.
 5. Performance monitoring of large scale irrigation systems.
 6. Assessment of land capability for social forestry programmes.
 7. Monitoring the degradation in Himalayan Ecosystem.
 8. Timely detection of diseases in Potato crop through special airborne surveys in some areas.
 9. Identification and delineation of kankar areas in southern Uttar Pradesh.
 10. Utilization of aerial remote sensing in town planning and urban area development programme.
 11. Exploration for scheelite mineralization zones in Almora District. (
 12. Geological setting of granite and granodiorite intrusives in the Calc zone of Tejam in parts of Pithoragarh and Tehri-Garhwal districts.
 13. Quantitative estimation of the ill effects of mining on the environment in Doon valley.
 14. Study of sediment transport in Gola River catchment as a part of Jamrani Dam investigations.
 15. Monitoring of sedimentation, its distribution and volume assessment in Mata-tila, Rihand and Ramganga reservoirs.
 16. Temporal monitoring of environmental changes in selected hill areas.
 17. Multiple data-base approach in micro-level planning—an integrated study in Ghaghra-Gandak sub-basin.
 18. Assessment of flood affected areas and dynamic analysis of the fluvial land-forms.
- (B) NEW PROJECTS
1. Natural Resources Data Acquisition, Storage and Retrieval System.
 2. Integrated assessment of soils, landuse, forests and water resources of selected satellite scenes.
 3. Delineation of 'usar' and ravine areas in parts of Uttar Pradesh.
 4. Identification, delineation and temporal monitoring of forest resources in parts of U. P.
 5. Snow melt studies of Himalayan river catchments in Uttar Pradesh.
 6. Location of Geothermal energy sources in U. P.
 7. Environmental studies for the major hydro-electric projects in Himalayan region (Bishnuprayag Pariyojna in the first instance).
 8. Monitoring waterlogging for the proposed Sarju Canal System in Gonda and Bahraich districts.
 9. Grassland investigations for wild life development in Dudwa National Park.
 10. Application of remote sensing in modernisation of Upper Ganga Canal system.
 11. Site selection of large industrial complexes with reference to problems of waterlogging and environmental degradation.
 12. Temporal monitoring of water spread in tanks, reservoirs and other water bodies.
 13. Groundwater targetting in Poorvanchal region with emphasis on areas south of Mirzapur.
 14. Groundwater targetting in some problem areas of the State.
 15. Groundwater targetting in the saline tracts of Agra, Mathura and Aligarh districts.
 16. Identification of blight affected areas in rice crop in Pilibhit district.
 17. Delineation of areas affected by drainage congestion in Ghaghra-Gandak sub-basin.
 18. Environmental monitoring of forests in Gonda, Bahraich and Gorakhpur districts.
- 15.31. For the Annual Plan 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been proposed, out of which Rs. 21.00 lakhs would be for Non-recurring and Rs. 39.00 lakhs for recurring

expenditure. Details of outlay for 1984-85 are given as follows :

Item	Proposed Outlay for 1984-85 (Rs. in lakh)
(A) Non-Recurring	
1. Equipments	6.00
2. Remote Sensing Data Products.	5.00
3. Books, Journals etc.	3.00
4. Vehicles (hard top with trailers)-4.	4.00
5. Special Steel Furniture and others.	3.00
Total ...	21.00
(B) Recurring	
1. Salary and Allowances of staff.	22.50
2. Other establishments expenditure.	9.00
3. Visits for seminar/Symposia/National/International Conference.	1.50
4. Airborne Surveys, data processing computer time and stationery.	4.00
5. Miscellaneous contingent expenses.	2.00
Total ...	39.00
Total (A+B) ...	60.00

2. Environment and Ecology

15.32. Problems of conservation and improvement in environment and ecology in the State has been causing serious concern lately. The legislative measures taken by the Government of India have provided a strong base to these activities. Some of the recent Acts are the Insecticides Act, 1968, Wild Life Protection

Act, 1972, Water (Prevention 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.

15.33. The State Government has set up a State Board of Environment and Ecology under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister to lay down policies for environmental preservation and improvement and for protecting ecological balance. The Directorate of Environment and Ecology is responsible for execution of various programmes outlined below :

Environmental Conservation Programme

Studies in respect of the following have been taken up :

(a) Land and Water management.

(b) Conservation of natural living resources, historical monument etc.

(c) Provision of better living conditions for human beings.

(d) Requirements of legislation enactments or amendments in existing acts/rules with a view to ensure environmental protection and ecological balances.

15.34. *Environmental impact—Assessment of development projects including setting up of Appraisal Cells*—Guidelines have been formulated to check environmental pollution in the fields of Fertilizer, Industry, Petroleum and Petrochemicals, Tourism, Roads, Dams, Hydroelectric Projects, Sewerage, Agriculture and Irrigation, Mining, Airport construction and Paper and Pulp industry.

15.35. Environmental Impact Assessment (E.I.A.) of development projects are proposed on the recommendation of an expert panel or specific institutions in various sectors. Four projects—Kotli Behal Dam, Annup Sahar Distillery (Bulandshahr District), Nanauta Distillery (Saharanpur District) and Atomic Power Plant (Narora) are being taken up for study during 1983-84 for Environmental Impact Assessment. It is proposed to take the help of University of Roorkee also in these studies.

15.36. Appraisal Cells have been established in the State Electricity Board, Irrigation Department, Forest Department and Agriculture Department and are proposed to be established shortly in the departments of Public

Works, Tourism and Industry. For appraising development projects in the hill region, it is proposed to set up a cell within the Directorate itself.

15.37. *Pollution Prevention and Control*—Under this scheme pollution control measures for rivers near major towns of the State are to be undertaken. Three schemes for survey of water quality of Gomti river, Naini Tal lake and Rihand reservoir costing Rs. 3.09 lakhs, Rs. 1.55 lakhs and Rs. 1.78 lakhs respectively have been taken up by U. P. Pollution Control Board. These studies are expected to be available in the year 1984-85. Nagar Mahapalika, Lucknow is undertaking diversion of the effluents of the two major nala, for irrigation purposes. Similar schemes are to be implemented in other major towns such as Varanasi, Mathura, Agra, Ayodhya, Kanpur and Gorakhpur.

15.38. For study of control measures for pollution due to motor vehicles, an expert group has been formed. The main work is to suggest preventive measures for air and noise pollution. Advice of Automobile Research Institute, Pune and CSIO, Chandigarh and Indian Institute, Dehra Dun is being obtained.

15.39. *Environmental development and protection of sensitive areas*—A working group was formed by the State Government, to study the problems of the Himalayan region and the recommendations of this group are being implemented by the Hill Development Department for which an Integrated Watershed Management Authority has been established. The following model schemes for Environmental Improvement and Pollution Control have been taken up through consultants.

- (i) Disposal of Urban Solid Waste for Lucknow city.
- (ii) Environmental Improvement of Village Atrauli near Lucknow.
- (iii) Eco-development of Naini Tal lake.
- (iv) Environmental Improvement and Pollution Control Schemes for Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Ayodhya, Dewa Sharif and Bitthoor.

Study of Specific identified development problems from environmental point of view :

(a) *Tajmahal*—For the protection of the Tajmahal at Agra, the following steps have been taken up :

- (i) Two Thermal Power Stations at Agra have been closed and steam locomotives have been changed with diesel locomotives. No polluting industry would be allowed to be set up in the vicinity of Tajmahal.
- (ii) To prevent pollution from Mathura Refinery, the length of the Chimney has been increased and electrostatic precipitators have been set up.
- (iii) Plantation Programme around Tajmahal has been undertaken to plant Green belt in Agra, Mathura region.
- (iv) Liquid Effluents from Mathura Refinery are being treated before disposal and are being used for irrigation purposes.

(b) *Doon Valley*—Large scale mining activity in the Dehra Dun, Mussoorie region has resulted in environmental degradation of these hills. To protect the area a Doon Valley Board was established and taking into account the recommendations of the board, new mining lease in the area have been established, while old leases are being terminated. For taking up the work of reclamation of the mined area, a plantation programme is being implemented by the Forest Department.

15.40. *Environmental Education and Awareness Programme*—The aim of the Environmental Awareness Programme is to develop an interdisciplinary approach, to give meaning to developmental plans and to create confidence in people to tackle environmental problems. The following activities are proposed in this direction :

- (1) Generating common man literature on various environmental aspects.
- (2) Organising training programme for the appraisal and awareness in environmental and ecology.

(3) Publication of posters and pamphlets.

(4) Production of a documentary film, slides etc.

(5) Observation of World Environment Day on June 5.

15.41. To carry out the above programmes an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh was approved for the Sixth Plan period 1980—85. Against this outlay, total expenditure of Rs. 14.44 lakh has been incurred during the first three years (1980—83) of the Sixth Plan. For the Annual Plan 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh including 5.00 lakh for hills has been approved. For the Annual Plan 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh including Rs. 20.00 lakh for hills has been proposed.

3. New Source of Energy

15.42. The country is faced with the problem of increasing difficult availability and continuously rising costs of conventional energy sources both in the urban as well as in the rural areas. New and Renewable Sources of Energy harnessing Solar, Wind and Bio Micro-Hydel etc. Energy have consequently assumed great relevance to the present energy situation. The Department of Additional Sources of Energy of the State has prepared a modest programme for 1984-85, seeking to develop alternate sources of energy in the 49 Plain Districts and 8 Hill Districts. The State Government has set up, in April 1983, a separate organisation for the development of these new energy sources known as Non Conventional Energy Development Agency, U. P. (NEDA), for providing an impetus to the programme of non-conventional energy development.

Programme :

15.43. The State has a great potential to harness new and renewable energy sources.

Emphasis has been laid on the development of integrated energy systems which, in the beginning will be installed as pilot demonstration projects. Specific systems capable of field extension will be installed in urban, semi-urban areas also with a view to demonstrate their practical application, study their managerial and social problems, their adaptability and working out their economic viability.

15.44. A programme for micro-power generation with the help of photovoltaic conversion, aero-generator micro-hydel and biomass utilization has also been included in the Plan.

15.45. The demonstration programme shall be backed by adequate publicity, exhibition, demonstration-cum-sale campaigns, seminars/workshop and conferences etc. supported by a moderate training programme both for the trainers and the field staff as well as the beneficiaries. In order to make the systems/devices popular and to attract the masses in general, incentive/financial support in the form of subsidy will be provided.

15.46. The Planning Commission, Government of India is conducting an exercise on Integrated Rural Energy Planning (IREP) to determine viable energy policies of the country for the Seventh Plan through pilot studies. An exercise in the central zone of the plains and one exercise in the hill zone is being conducted in the State, which will continue during 1984-85. The exercise is proposed to be extended to the remaining 3 zones of the State during 1984-85.

15.47. For the above activities, NEDA through the Department of Additional Sources of Energy, is putting up a Plan proposal for Rs. 250 lakhs (150 lakhs for the plains and Rs. 100 lakhs for the hills) for the year 1984-85. The details of the programme are given in Annexure :

Details of programme of new sources of energy

Item	Physical Programme (Numbers)			Financial requirements during 1984-85 (Lakh Rs.)
	1983-84		1984-85	
	Target	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target	
I	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Setting up of Energy Complexes in Rural Areas..	9	3	10	48.00
2. Installation of Specific Renewable Energy System/Devises.	..	..	..	55.00
(i) SOLAR ENERGY—				
(1) Solar Cooker	600	600	440	..
(2) Solar Water Heater (capacity in litres) ..	44,400	44,400	35,000	..
(3) Solar Photovoltaic System	12	12	17	..
(4) Solar Timber Seasoning Kiln	3	3	4	..
(5) Solar Cabinet Dryer	30	30	20	..
(6) Solar Still	10	10	40	..
(7) Solar Air Heater (Capacity in Cu. meters) ..	..	..	500	..
(8) Solar House	2	2	2	..
(ii) WIND ENERGY :				
(1) Wind Pump	105	105	49	..
(2) Aero-Generator	8	8	2	..
(iii) BIO-ENERGY :				
(1) Community Biogas Plant	19	19	2	..
(2) Ujala Karyakram (No. of villges covered) ..	114	114	25	..
(iv) ENERGY CONSERVATION :				
(1) Smokeless Chulha	1,000	1,000	670	..
(2) Pyrolitic Convertor .. .. .	..	..	14	..
3. POWER GENERATION :	..	..	..	49.00
(1) Photovoltaic System .. .. .	..	..	2	..
(2) Solar Thermal Power Plant .. .. .	..	..	1	..
(3) Power Plant based on Energy Plantation ..	..	..	1	..

ANNEXURE—(Concl'd).

Item	Physical Programme (Numbers)			Financial requirements during 1984-85 (Lakh Rs.)
	1983-84		1984-85 proposed	
	Target	Anticipated achievement	Target	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(4) Micro-hydel Plant .. .. .	..	..	8	..
(5) Aero-generation	1	1	1	..
4. Installation of Sewage based Community Bio-gas Plant in urban areas.	1	1	1	5.00
5. Subsidy/Financial support to various users/motivators (No. of beneficiaries).	..	..	..	18.00
(i) SOLAR ENERGY :				
(1) Solar Cooker	6,100	6,100	5,000	..
(2) Solar Water Heater .. .. .	..	..	190	..
(ii) WIND ENERGY :				
Wind Pump	100	100	70	..
(iii) ENERGY CONSERVATION :				
Smokeless Chulha	1000	1000	14,000	..
6. Integrated Rural Energy Planning Exercise Centres	2	2	5	32.00
7. Alternate Energy Experimental Station, Lucknow	1	..	1	10.00
8. Civil Works of installations under the programme of Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Government of India.	..	..	..	1.00
9. Training, Survey, Symposia, Seminar and Publicity	..	..	..	5.00
10. Research and Development .. .. .	..	..	..	3.00
11. Organisation of Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency, U. P.	..	..	..	24.00
Total				250.0

CHAPTER XVI

**MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION
AND WATER SUPPLY**

1. Medical and Public Health

Uttar Pradesh has inadequate infrastructure of medical and health services. Under National Planning 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 the base.

16.2. 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 Government support.

16.3. 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 : 3500/30 00
(b) 1982-83	1 : 4450	N.A.	
2. Nurse-population ratio :			
(a) beginning of the Fifth Plan	1 : 16,000	1 : 16,400	1 : 5000
(b) 1982-83	1 : 15,000	N. A.	
3. Nurse-patient ratio :	1 : 10	..	1 : 3 (teaching)
	(over-all)	..	1 : 5
4. A. N. M. population ratio :			
(a) beginning of Fifth Plan	1 : 40,000	1 : 11,700	1 : 10,000
(b) 1982-83	1 : 7050	N. A.	1 : 5,000
5. Bed-population ratio :			
(a) beginning of the Fifth Plan	0.47 : 1000	0.49 : 1000	1 : 1000
(b) 1982-83	0.53 : 1000	—N.A.	

16.4. The outlay approved for the Sixth Plan (1980—85) for Health Sector of the State is Rs. 150.00 crores, including Rs. 18.00 crores for hills. By the end of 1980—83 expenditure incurred is of the order of Rs. 79.85 crores of which Rs. 6.66 crores were spent in hill region. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 41.61 crores including Rs. 4.40 crores for hill has been approved. During the first three years (1980—83) of the Sixth Plan, out of total expenditure of Rs. 79.85 crores, expenditure on 'capital account' works out to Rs. 37.33 crores including Rs. 21.88 crores under Minimum Needs Programme. Major groupwise expenditure has been shown in Annexure I.

16.5. *Minimum Needs Programme*—Approved outlay of the Minimum Needs Programme 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 hill areas. Schemes for establishment of sub-centres and community health volunteer scheme were part of the State Plan in the beginning of Sixth 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 community health volunteer scheme has been diverted towards the implementation of other schemes of Minimum Needs Programme.

16.6. A sum of Rs.34.57 crores has already been spent during the first-three years (1980—83) of the Sixth Plan and anticipated expenditure for 1983-84 is Rs. 14.73 crores against an approved outlay of Rs.13.78 crores. In the hill region expenditure of the first-three years of the Sixth Plan is about Rs. 1.95 crores and anticipated expenditure for the year 1983-84 is of the order of Rs. 1.40 crores against an approved outlay of Rs.1.40 crores. Thus, nearly 65.30 per cent of the Sixth Plan allocation is expected to be utilised in the first four years of the plan. Expenditure on construction works under the M. N. P. during the first three-years of Sixth Plan is Rs.21.88 crores and anticipated expenditure of 1983-84 is Rs. 11.96 crores.

16.7. *Construction of Primary Health Centres*—Sixth Plan target for construction of Primary Health Centres was fixed at 200 Primary Health Centres including 25 in the hill region. Besides, 73 Primary Health Centre buildings of spillover works were also targeted for com-

pletion during the Sixth Plan. The construction of buildings for 105 Primary Health Centres was sanctioned during 1980—83. The target for 1983-84 is 48 Primary Health Centres. Buildings of 56 Primary Health Centre buildings were completed till 1982-83, 25 more buildings will be completed by the end of 1983-84. Besides construction work is in progress in 79 Primary Health Centres shortly. Work for 66 Primary Health Centres is to be taken up.

16.8. *Upgrading of Primary Health Centres*—The backlog of construction of buildings for upgrading was 63 and 69 more were sanctioned during first-three years of the Sixth Plan. 13 more buildings have been sanctioned during 1983-84. Buildings for 21 Primary Health Centre were completed and commissioned till 1982-83. Twelve more buildings are expected to be completed till March 1984. The work is in progress at 98 places (including 18 Primary Health Centres) while construction work at 26 places is to be taken up shortly. By the end of 1982-83, 21 Primary Health Centres started functioning as upgraded Primary Health Centres and 3 more have been sanctioned for commissioning during 1983-84. It is expected that 9 more would be sanctioned during the year 1983-84.

16.9. *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 under family welfare programme. 647 sub-centres established during 1979-80 and 1980-81 would continue to be financed by the State Government. Thereafter sub-centres have been established under the Family Welfare Programme. Construction of sub-centre buildings would continue to be a part of the State Plan. The progress of this programme is very slow due to non-availability of suitable land. Construction of 1,000 sub-centre buildings was targeted for the Sixth Plan. Besides, 114 sub-centres were under spillover works. By the end of 1982-83 the construction of buildings for 472 sub-centres was sanctioned (210 more sub-centre buildings are likely to be sanctioned during the year 1983-84). Only 72 sub-centre buildings could be completed during 1980—83 and 40 buildings are likely to be completed during 1983-84. Thus buildings of 2046 sub-centre will be available in the State at the end of March 1984. The remaining buildings would be spillover to 1984-85.

16.10. *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 1982-83 the total rural area of the State has been covered under the scheme which is in progress in all 875 Primary Health Centres of over 886 blocks.

16.11. *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 finalised and hence very low expenditure is anticipated for 1983-84.

16.12. *Establishment of Primary Health Centre*—It was targeted to establish 95 Primary Health Centres during the Sixth Plan period. During 1980—83, 37 new Primary Health Centres were sanctioned and 26 more have been proposed for sanction during 1983-84.

16.13. *Subsidiary Health Centres*—A target of 340 Subsidiary Health Centres has been fixed for the Sixth Plan. Against this target 81 Subsidiary Health Centres have been established during 1982-83. 60 more have been sanctioned for establishment during 1983-84.

16.14. *Hospitals and Dispensaries*—Approved outlay of the Sixth Plan 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-three years of Sixth Plan, a sum of Rs. 12.91 crores has been spent including Rs. 4.12 crores in the hill region. It is anticipated that a sum of Rs. 8.30 crores would be spent in 1983-84 including Rs. 2.49 crores in the hill region against an approved outlay of Rs. 8.32 crores including Rs. 2.49 crores for hills. Thus about 78 per cent of the outlay is likely to be utilised during the first four years of the Sixth Plan. Expenditure on construction programmes during 1980—83 has been Rs. 8.54 crores. Anticipated expenditure under construction programme during 1983-84 is Rs. 5.30 crores.

16.15. Significant achievements of these activities have been shown in Annexures II and III. Most of the schemes now form part of the district plan. 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 of the previous plan period are in progress and likely to be completed in this plan period. Construction of staff quarters at 9 places is likely to be completed. Construction of 13 more dispensary buildings is likely to be sanctioned during the year 1983-84.

16.16. Scheme 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 hospital other than primary health centres has been started from 1981-82.

16.17. *Provincialization of non-State hospitals and dispensaries*—35 non-State hospitals have been provincialized during the year 1980—83; 15 more non-State hospitals are proposed to be provincialized during the year 1983-84.

16.18. Medical and surgical facilities have been provided in 20 hospitals in plains and hills during 1980—83 and the same facility is being provided at 9 hospitals in 1983-84. Full nursing scheme was provided at 8 places during the year 1980—82, the details of other specialities provided are given in Annexure II.

16.19. *Medical Education and Research*—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. Provision has also been made for expansion and improvement of Cardiology and Cancer Institute at Kanpur which provide sufficient material for undergraduate 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. As part of the expanded programme of the scheme it is proposed to provide one mini-bus to each of the seven medical colleges for the transport of staff and students and also to construct twenty-one garages in these colleges for the mobile clinics. For the effective and proper development of medical education and research and training programmes, separate directorate of medical education and training has already been established.

16.20. 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. 1.17 crores for provision of additional equipment for medical colleges and attached hospitals and Rs. 0.11 crores 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 has been completed at Kanpur and arrangements of its commissioning are being made. The new operation theatre block of four operation theatre constructed at Medical College, Jhansi has already been commissioned. A new hundred bedded emergency block is being constructed at Medical College, Agra for which Rs. 0.14 crore have been sanctioned. The Sixth Five-Year Plan has an allocation of Rs. 0.40 crore for improvement, expansion of college and hospital buildings, improvements of sanitary, water supply and electricity arrangements and of Rs. 1.21 crores for spillover 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. 0.57 crore has been released for spillover works. 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 year.

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 crores has been provided for the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 for Medical Education and Research. During the first three years (1980—83) an expenditure of Rs. 8.61 crores including Rs. 5.14 crores for P. G. I. has been done. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 8.12 crores including Rs. 7.00 crores for P. G. I. has been approved.

Post-graduate Institute

16.21. Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences costing Rs. 35.00 crores is being established at Lucknow. An area of 527 acres of land have been acquired on Lucknow-Rae Bareli Road and necessary steps have been taken for the establishment of the Institute. Work on afforestation, horticulture, various construction programmes of the project, appointment of various categories of staff is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 5.14 crores has been incurred during the period 1980—83. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 crores has been approved for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Training Programme

16.22. To strengthen the training programme for nurses and pharmacists an outlay of Rs. 0.59 crores including Rs. 0.08 crore for hills has been approved for the Sixth Plan 1980—85. Against this outlay an expenditure of Rs. 0.30 crores has been incurred during the first three years (1980—83) of the Sixth Plan. For the Annual Plan 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 0.07 crore including Rs. 0.01 crore for hill has been provided.

Control of communicable diseases

16.23. Sixth Plan outlay earmarked for this programme is Rs. 27.52 crores, out of which Rs. 0.39 crore are for the hill region. A sum of Rs. 17.86 crores was spent during the years 1980—83 and against an approved outlay of Rs. 6.46 crores including Rs. 0.14 crore for hill the anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 is Rs. 7.69 crores including Rs. 0.14 crore in hill region. Important schemes of this programme 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 details are in following paragraphs.

16.24. *Filaria*—Establishment of 10 filaria control units and 17 filaria control clinics was envisaged during the Sixth Plan. In the span of 1980—83, 4 filaria control units and 9 filaria control clinics have been established in the State. The scheme is under the district plan since 1982-83.

16.25. *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 1983-84. In rural areas the population is protected from Malaria by regular surveillance of areas and spray of anti-malaria insecticides where annual parasite index is two or more.

16.26. *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.

16.27. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*—Six clinics were established in the State during the first three years of Sixth Plan and one more has been sanctioned during the year 1983-84.

16.28. Besides the above, some other important schemes of the programme are strengthening of food and drug organisation and construction of public analyst laboratory building in Lucknow. The communicable diseases control programme also includes 100 per cent centrally sponsored schemes of control of leprosy and blindness which are also under the 20-point Programme. Under this programme implementation and follow-up action of these two schemes have been revamped and given a new shape so that a larger segment of the population, specially the poor ones, receive more benefits from the programme.

16.29. *Leprosy*—Leprosy control programme has been expanded by establishing more and more service units in new areas of the State during 1982-83.

16.30. *Prevention of Blindness*—National programme for control of blindness is being implemented in the State in accordance with the pattern approved by Government of India. From 1982-83 the programme has been taken up on priority basis under 20-point Programme. During 1983-84, 2 mobile/units and ophthalmic department in 9 district hospitals have been sanctioned. Upgrading of the department of ophthalmology of one Medical College has also been sanctioned. The level of various schemes under the programme is expected to be as follows till 1984-85 :

<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>
1. Ophthalmic Department ... in District Hospitals.	45
2. Mobile units	... 11
3. P. H. C. assisted for programme.	... 125
4. Ophthalmic Department ... upgraded in Medical Colleges.	5

Indian Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathy

16.31. *Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine*—The Indian Systems of Medicine are playing an important role in providing medical facilities to the people of this State, particularly in the remote rural areas where 90 per cent of the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries are located. The Ayurvedic and Unani education is also rural oriented and graduates of these systems are either employed in rural dispensaries or are practising in the rural areas. Under the decentralisation of the planning from the year 1982-83 more than 75 per cent of the budget is being spent in the District Sector Plan for providing medical and health facilities to the rural population. The increasing demand of the people for expanding Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the District Sector reflects that these systems are playing an effective and popular role in serving the masses.

16.32. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 crores including Rs. 0.71 crore for hills has been allocated to Indian System of Medicine for implementing various programmes under the District and State Sector. Under decentralisation of Planning, Indian System of Medicine has received great impetus. An expenditure of Rs. 1.92 crores including Rs. 0.32 crore for hill

has been incurred during the first three years 1980—83 of Sixth Plan. For the Annual Plan 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 2.16 crores including Rs. 0.28 crore for hill has been provided.

16.33. At the end of the year 1979-80, there were 1,731 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and hospitals in the State. 59 dispensaries in the rural and 2 hospitals in the urban areas were established during 1980-81. Similarly 48 dispensaries in the rural areas and two hospitals in urban areas were established during 1981-82. In 1982-83 two 15-bedded hospitals in urban areas and 23 dispensaries, including 8 in hill regions in rural areas, have been established. During the year 1983-84, under the Distt. Plan a target of establishing 185 dispensaries and hospitals have been fixed which will be achieved by the end of the year 1983-84.

Homoeopathic System

16.34. Approved outlay for the Sixth Five-Year Plan is Rs. 2.90 crores including Rs. 0.26 crore for hills. An expenditure of Rs. 1.07 crores including Rs. 0.05 crore for hills has been done during the first three years 1980-83 of Sixth Plan. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1.22 crores including Rs. 0.04 crore for hills has been approved.

16.35. *Homoeopathic Dispensaries*—One hundred and sixty-nine Homoeopathic dispensaries were established during 1980—83. In addition 105 dispensaries are to be established during the year 1983-84 out of which 30 have already been sanctioned.

Provision of equipments, Medicines, Contingencies to Dispensaries

16.36. Every efforts are being made to provide better medical facilities to the patient in Homoeopathic systems and for this an outlay of Rs. 0.10 crore has been approved for the Sixth Plan. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 0.03 crore has been approved.

16.37. *Provincialisation of Non-Government Homoeopathic Medical Colleges*:—For improvement of Homoeopathic Medical education, 9 non-Government Homoeopathic Medical Colleges have been provincialised in December 1981, and necessary steps are being taken to raise their teaching standard and for this an outlay of Rs. 1.27 crores has been approved in the Sixth Plan. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 0.24 crore has been approved.

16.38. *Establishment of Regional Homoeopathic Offices*:—There is a proposal for the establishment of Regional Homoeopathic offices at Regional Headquarters for better administration. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

16.39. *Strengthening of Homoeopathic Directorate*:—A separate Homoeopathic Directorate came into existence in May 1981. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 0.04 crore has been approved.

16.40. *Establishment of State Homoeopathic Pharmacy*:—The number of State Homoeopathic dispensaries is increasing year to year. Ten State Homoeopathic Medical Colleges and their hospitals are also functioning. With a view to provide standard Homoeopathic medicine to State hospitals and dispensaries, it is proposed to establish State Homoeopathic Pharmacy, and for this an outlay of Rs. 0.01 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

16.41. *Strengthening of Homoeopathic Medical Colleges and their attached Hospitals*:—With a view to fulfil terms and conditions laid down by the Central Council of Homoeopathic, it is proposed to strengthen the 10 State Homoeopathic Medical Colleges. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 0.04 crore has been provided for the year 1983-84.

16.42. *Other Programmes*—This group includes the schemes of grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations taking part in rendering medical

and health services to the masses, provision of diesel generators/direct feeder lines in the district hospitals, strengthening of the Directorate, provision of staff quarters for the Directorate staff and establishment of plan monitoring and evaluation cell.

16.43. Sixth Plan outlay of the group is Rs. 2.27 crores including Rs. 0.32 crore for the hill region. A sum of Rs. 2.37 crore has been spent during first three years of the Sixth Plan. Expenditure of Rs. 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 2.54 crores including Rs. 0.04 crore in the hill region against an approved outlay of Rs. 1.30 crore.

Facility of 9 diesel generators and three direct feeder lines has been provided in 12 district hospitals during 1980—83. Twelve more generators and 6 direct feeder lines have been sanctioned during 1983-84.

16.44. *Employees State Insurance Scheme*—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 established during 1980-81 at Lucknow, Ghaziabad and Agra. Besides 4 dispensaries in 1980—83, and 2 in 1983-84 have been sanctioned in the State. Nine dispensaries which were serving the workers more than the prescribed limit were split into 20 dispensaries in 1981-82. Approved outlay for Sixth Plan is Rs. 0.85 crore including Rs. 0.04 crore for hills. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 0.24 crore has been incurred during 1980—83. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 0.19 crore has been provided :

Annual Plan 1984-85

6.45. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1984-85 is Rs. 45.50 crores, including Rs. 5.50 crore for the hill region. Out of this Rs. 16.50 crore have been earmarked for Minimum Needs Programme. The programwise details of financial allocations and expenditure

made are shown in Annexure I. The details of physical targets and financial outlays under different groups are described in the paras which follow.

Minimum Needs Programme

16.46. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1984-85 is Rs. 16.50 crores out of which hill region outlay is Rs. 2.23 crores and capital component is Rs. 13.18 crores. Physical targets proposed for 1984-85 under this programme are as follows :

Item	Unit	Total	Hill
1. Establishment of New P. H. Cs.	No.	32	10
2. Construction of new P. H. C. buildings.	„	30	5
3. Upgrading of P. H. Cs.			
(a) Establishment	„	25	..
(c) Construction	„	4	4
4. Establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres.	„	50	..
5. Construction of Sub-centres	„	245	45
6. Establishment of Sub-Centres.	„	1048	50

16.47. 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 were needed has also been made.

16.48. The Central Council of Health and Family Planning in its Seventh Joint meeting had 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 during 1984-85.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

16.49. An outlay of Rs. 10.03 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85 which includes Rs. 2.72 crores of hill region and Rs. 5.83 crores for Capital works. The physical targets proposed for the year 1984-85 are as follows :

Item	Unit	Total	Hill
1. Increase in bed strength	No.	200	..
2. Establishment of rural allopathic dispensaries.	No.	25	5
3. Establishment of dental clinics.	No.	15	5
4. Establishment of Paediatrics clinics.	No.	21	9
5. Establishment of I. C. C. units.	No.	4	2
6. Upgrading of Tahsil level hospitals	No.	19	4
7. Provincialization of non-Government hospitals.	No.	15	..
8. Medicine and surgical facilities at Tahsil hospitals.	No.	10	5
9. Provision of Ambulances	No.	8	8

16.50. Construction of Nurses Home at 2 places in hill, construction of rural dispensaries at ten places and construction of mortuaries at 13 places are also proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85.

Medical Education and Research

16.51. An outlay of Rs. 3.60 crores including Rs. 2.00 crores for Post-Graduate Institute

has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85, for Medical Education and Research. Within this outlay it is not possible to take up any new scheme, though there is urgent need of establishment of Intensive Care Unit at Medical College, Kanpur, establishment of Neuro-Surgery, Therapeutic Surgery, Burn Unit, Dialysis unit in all the Medical Colleges where they do not exist at present. Besides it is also necessary to establish Urology Unit at Jhansi, construction of private wards at Meerut, Jhansi and Gorakhpur, construction of under-graduate and post-graduate students hostels at various Medical Colleges and provide staff cars to the Principals.

16.52. *Post Graduate Institute*—To catch up the target date for the establishment of the Institute the total requirement of funds for the year 1984-85 is estimated to be Rs. 14.80 crores. But due to constraints of resources an outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores could be proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85. It is worth while to mention that the expenditure on this project will be over and above the department's outlay of Rs. 150.00 crores for the Sixth Plan 1980—85. The total expenditure on the project during Sixth Plan period has been estimated to be to the tune of over Rs. 35.00 crores.

Training Programme

16.53. An outlay of Rs. 0.07 crore including Rs. 0.01 crore for the hills has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85, and following continuing schemes are proposed to be taken up during the 1984-85.

- (i) Expansion of Degree courses in Pharmacy at Medical College Kanpur and improvement of Diploma

Pharmacy Centre at Kanpur, Agra, Allahabad and Meerut.

- (ii) Establishment of General Nurses Training Centres.
- (iii) Expansion of College of Nursing, Kanpur and starting of B.Sc. (Nursing) Course.

Control and Eradication of Communicable Diseases

16.54. An outlay of Rs. 8.05 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85, out of which Rs. 0.08 crore is for the hill region and Rs. 0.35 crore for construction work. The physical targets proposed for the year are (i) establishment of two filaria control units, (ii) two urban malaria control units. Improvement of facilities at Yatra routes in hill region is also proposed. It is also proposed to strengthen food and drugs laboratories at Lucknow and Varanasi.

16.55. Under the leprosy control programme the following main programmes are proposed :

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Target (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

16.56. Under the national programme for control of blindness, the proposed targets for 1984-85 are as follows :

Ophthalmic Departments in—

(1) District Hospitals	11
(2) Primary Health Centres	305

Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy

16.57. *Ayurvedic and Unani Systems*—An outlay of Rs. 3.59 crores including Rs. 0.34 crore for hills has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85. Out of this Rs. 2.46 crores for continuing schemes, Rs. 1.10 crores for expansion and only Rs. 0.02 crore for the new schemes has been proposed.

16.58. The following important schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1984-85 :

New Dispensaries and Hospitals

Under the District Sector schemes, a provision of Rs. 2.78 crore has been earmarked for establishing new dispensaries, hospitals and strengthening the existing dispensaries by providing necessary facilities in them. The Government have also started the scheme of upgrading Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries into Subsidiary rural centres.

Expansion of Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges—There were 8 State Ayurvedic colleges at the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. In the year 1982-83, 4 more (two Ayurvedic and 2 Unani colleges) colleges have been provincialised and the opening of new colleges have been prohibited by a legislation. These colleges are poorly equipped and staffed. It is, therefore, proposed to provide them with minimum requirements of staff, equipment, laboratories and hospital facilities in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 crore has been proposed for this purpose. The State have adopted the course prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine for the State Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges. It is, therefore, proposed to start the scheme of compulsory internship from this year and a provision of Rs. 0.07 crore is also proposed to meet the expenditure on this scheme.

16.59. *Construction of buildings of the State Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and for the State Ayurvedic/Unani colleges*—Since the first year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, scheme of construction of hostel, labs, staff quarters etc. for the State Ayurvedic and Unani colleges and for the construction of building and staff quarters for the State Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries has been taken up. Most of these buildings are at the stage of completion and it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 0.71

crore under this scheme so that these works may be completed to a greater extent by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan.

16.60. *Introduction of specialities of Ayurvedic/Unani Systems of Medicine*—The specialities of Ayurvedic/Unani systems of medicine such as Panchkarm/Yoga and Naturopathy are also proposed to develop so as to maintain physical and mental health of the people. Five such centres have been established at the State Ayurvedic colleges. It is proposed to extend this scheme in one more Ayurvedic college during the year 1984-85.

16.61. *Improvement and expansion of State Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacies and strengthening of Drug Control*—At present there are three State Pharmacies which manufacture and supply medicines to the State Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries and hospitals on "no profit and no loss basis." It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.02 crore for upgrading the Pharmacies and Rs. 0.01 crore on drug control.

16.62. *Regional Ayurvedic and Unani Research Institute*—One Regional (Ayurvedic Research) Institute has been established by Government of India at Lucknow. It is proposed to establish Regional (Unani Research) Institute during the year 1983-84. The rent of buildings of these Institutes are to be paid by the State Government. An amount of Rs. 0.01 crore is proposed for this purpose during 1984-85.

16.63. *Post-graduate Education and upgrading of Pharmacies under Centrally sponsored schemes*—The scheme for up-grading Post-graduate departments and Research at the State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow is running under the Centrally sponsored scheme. Two departments (one at Rishikul State Ayurvedic College, Hardwar and the other at the Lalit Hari State Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit) and the development of State Ayurvedic Pharmacies are likely to be started under the Centrally sponsored schemes in the year 1983-84 and the sanction of the Central Government in this respect, has already been received. A sum of Rs. 0.15 crore has been proposed under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the year 1984-85.

16.64. The following additional schemes are also proposed for implementation during the year 1984-85 :

(1) Provision of compulsory Internship for the students of the State Ayurvedic and Unani colleges.

(2) Provision for Jeeps to the Regional Ayurvedic and Unani Officers.

(3) Establishment of offices of Ayurvedic and Unani Officers at district level.

(4) Establishment of Unani wing at Ayurvedic Hospitals functioning in urban areas.

(5) Provincialisation of District Board dispensaries

16.65. *Homoeopathic System*—An outlay of Rs. 1.76 crores including 0.07 crore for hills has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85. With this outlay it is proposed to open 56 dispensaries during 1984-85 and some other important schemes to be implemented during the year 1984-85 are as follows:

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakh)</i> <i>Proposed outlay for 1984-85</i>
1. Provision for additional equipments, medicines, contingencies to State Homoeopathic dispensaries	15.19
2. Provincialisation of Non-State Homoeopathic Medical Colleges	26.91
3. Establishment of Regional Homoeopathic Offices	3.00
4. Strengthening of Homoeopathic Directorate	5.00
5. Establishment of State Homoeopathic Pharmacy	4.00
6. Strengthening of Homoeopathic Medical Colleges and their attached hospitals	12.00

OTHER PROGRAMMES :

16.66. Proposed outlay for other programmes is Rs. 1.68 crores which includes Rs. 0.04 crores for Hill Region. This programme includes provision for diesel generators/direct feeder lines and amount of State contribution for incentives for family planning programme, etc.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

16.67. An outlay of Rs. 0.21 crore including Rs. 0.01 crore for hills has been proposed for the year 1984-85. Target proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85 includes establishment of two Employees State Insurance Dispensaries.

Second India Population Project (I. P. P. II)

16.68. Encouraged with the success of first India Population Project (I), this Project was started in Uttar Pradesh from 1980-81, with the assistance of World Bank, for five-years with a total cost of Rs. 58.24 crores. Under this project, 6 district of the state namely Azamgarh, Basti, Deoria, Ghazipur, Mirzapur and Varanasi have been covered. They together account for about 16.4 per cent population of the State. The ultimate objective of the project is to reduce fertility and maternal and child mortality and morbidity and to rectify the problems which came to light in the implementation of first India Population Project. The first Project had tended to lay more emphasis on visible inputs for delivery of health care system. In this Second Project, in addition to visible inputs, stress is on invisible inputs and dovetailing of family welfare programmes. The emphasis is on Community involvement in the health delivery systems. This is to be achieved by—

- (i) Expanding health care delivery system by providing additional paramedical 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 M. P. W (F. M.) and L. H. V. within the village to ensure regular service and security of female workers, construction of rural family welfare centres, P. H. Cs upgraded 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 utilized at their best.
- (iv) Improving information, education and communications 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.

16.69. It is a World Bank assisted project costing Rs. 58.24 crores, out of which 48 per cent is to be born by World Bank and remaining by Central and State Governments. Thus the total aid of about Rs. 28.98 crores is involved. The State's share will be equal to its normal provisions for MNP and Community Health Workers scheme during the project period.

16.70. Against the Project cost of Rs. 58.24 crores the expenditure incurred during first three years (1980-83) and proposed for 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as under :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in lakh</i>
1980-81	108.15
1981-82	453.05
1982-83	834.38
1983-84 (proposed)	1,896.84
1984-85 (proposed)	2,531.58

16.71. So far as reimbursement is concerned the state submitted re-imbursement claims of Rs. 7.30 crores against the Scheduled-reimbursement claims of Rs. 9.51 crores up to June 1983. The Central Government gets re-imbursement from the World Bank directly at the rate of 48 per cent on entire expenditure incurred under the project and 66 per cent on innovative schemes. However, this formula of sharing of expenditure is under revision. Main achievements under the project up to June 1983 are given in table 2.

TABLE 2—Physical achievements under India Population Project II.

Item	Since the start of the project	
	Target 1980—85 (No.)	Achievement up to June 1983 (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(A) Physical Achievement upto June, 1983 under (Revenue Side)		
1. Establishment of subcentres	1775	1484
2. Establishment of urban family welfare centre	11	11
3. Establishment of upgraded P. H. Cs.	34	..
4. Community Health Guide Scheme	15660	12447
5. Health Inspectors (female)	487	354
6. Strengthening of A.N.M. Training Centres	6	6
7. Establishment of Maternity Home	2	..
8. Mid-wife training	15660	15221
9. Supply of Kits to Midwives	2800	..
10. M.P.W. (Female)		
(a) supply of kits	1775	1186
(b) supply of Manuals	1775	..
(B) Physical Achievements up to June, 1983 (Capital Side)		
1. Sub-centres	925	58
2. L.H.V. sub-centres with residences	635	41
3. Rural family welfare Centre	34	1
4. P.H.C.	16	1
5. P.H.C. with rural family welfare centre	26	4
6. Up-graded P.H.Cs	34	2
7. Maternity Home	2	..
8. Post Maternity Home	267	2
9. Approach Roads to P.H. Cs.	37	
0. Operation Theatre	26	14

2. Sewerage and Water Supply

WATER SUPPLY :

16.72. Safe and potable drinking water and neat hygienic environment are some of the basic requirements for healthy living. It was, therefore, considered necessary to provide adequate quantity of safe and potable drinking water and arrange for suitable sewerage facilities and solid waste disposal system. 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 slow growth of the water supply and sewerage facilities in the urban and rural areas of the State. It was, therefore, considered necessary to explore the possibility of obtaining assistance from Financial Institutions and International Agencies like World Bank, UNICEF and Governments of other countries like Netherlands to accelerate the development of

this programme in the State. Sewerage and water supply programme is being implemented in the state by two agencies (a) Jal Nigam. (b) Gram Vikas Vibhag. While the Jal Nigam is entrusted with supply of safe and potable water to urban and rural areas by means of piped water supply and by installing hand pumps, the Gram Vikas Vibhag is entrusted with supply of drinking water to Harijan Basties of rural area by constructing wells in plains and diggis in hill areas.

JAL NIGAM :

16.73. A provision of Rs. 289.5 crores has been made in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) for drinking water and sewerage. Out of this, Rs. 203.5 crores are earmarked for Rural Water Supply Programme which is a part of Minimum Needs Programme. The programme-wise breakup of the Annual Plan provisions and corresponding physical targets are being described below :

A. URBAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES :

16.74. Out of 668 towns as on 31-12-1982 in the State, 409 (including 5 KAVAL Towns) were provided with piped water supply systems by 1-4-80. Out of the remaining 259 towns, 100 were proposed to be provided with piped water supply during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In the first 3 years of the Plan, 67 towns have been provided with piped water supply systems. A sum of Rs. 4.00 crores has been proposed in the year 1983-84, with a target to cover 20 new towns during the year. For the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 2.40 crores is being proposed and a target for covering 13 new towns has been fixed.

16.75. *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. Considerable money is required in this sector because most of the systems are old. Rs. 11.77 crores were allocated in the year 1983-84 due to limited resources. The existing piped water supply systems in 7 towns benefitting 3.50 lakhs population, were 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. For the year 1984-85, 9.63 lakh population residing in 20 towns is proposed to be benefited by reorganisation of existing water

supply systems. In addition to it, augmentation of water supply in 5 KAVAL towns by 65.5 million litres per day and extension of distribution system is also proposed. For these works only Rs. 18.00 crores are proposed to be allocated, due to limitation of resources.

B. Rural Water Supply Programme :

16.76. (a) *Minimum Needs Programme*—The Rural Water Supply has been given great importance and a high priority. The new 20-point Programme emphasized the urgency of covering all the problem villages by the end of the Sixth Plan. Till the end of 1981-82 coverage of the villages was mainly by pipe water supply, except in UNICEF assisted programme of Hand Pumps in rocky areas of Bundelkhand, Mirzapur, Varanasi and Allahabad Districts of the State. In view of the limited financial resources, the strategy for implementation of the Decade Programme was reviewed in the Conference, held on 3rd February, 1982 at New Delhi, of the State Secretaries, Chief Engineers and Head 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 5th February, 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, atleast one source of potable water should be available throughout the year in every problem villages. Based on these guidelines, the field survey of the remaining problem villages carried out by the Jal Nigam revealed that out of the remaining 21105 problem villages, as on 1-4-1983, 4617 villages will have to be provided water with pipes because of high salinity/fluoride contents or non availability of the sources and the remaining i.e. 16488 will be covered by hand pumps, sanitary dug wells fitted with hand pump work out to be costlier. To achieve the coverage of these problem villages in the remaining 2 years of Sixth Five-Year Plan, about Rs. 294 crores will be required, if villages are to be covered by hand pumps for full saturation. Against this requirement, about Rs. 157 crores (Rs. 95 crores in the State Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 62 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Programme) are expected to be made available. This leaves a gap of about Rs. 77 crores

which additional allocation will be needed. However, plan provisions are sufficient for partial saturation of the villages with a maximum of 2 hand pumps. The programme will be stepped depending upon higher allocations under Accelerated Water Supply Programme. A sum of Rs. 40.19 crores have been proposed in the year 1983-84 in the State sector for the Rural Water Supply Programme. Of this Rs. 18.28 crores are ear-marked 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 new villages also. With this allocation, 2500 problem villages will be covered. The break-up of the coverage of villages by piped water supply and hand pumps would be 840 (including 440 villages in Hill Region) and 1660 respectively. Besides these problem villages, about 639 non-problem villages will also be benefited by the piped water supply, making a total of 3139 villages. Out of the above allocation about Rs. 305.40 lakhs are proposed to be spent on the schemes in the districts Varanasi, Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Mathura, Agra and Etawah under the 'Dutch Credit Programme'. Thus a provision of Rs. 133.572 crores has been made upto 1983-84, leaving a balance of Rs. 69.928 crores for 1984-85. Against this, an outlay of only Rs. 45.00 crores could be made available for 1984-85, on account of resource constraint leaving a gap of (Rs. 69.928—45.000=24.928 crores) Rs. 25 crores. With this allocation only 5019 problem villages will be covered, out of which 1813 villages (including 1100 villages in hill region) will be covered by piped water supply and 3206 villages by hand pumps. Besides these problem villages, about 250 non-problem villages are also expected to be covered by the piped water supply, making a total of 5269 villages.

16.77. There will thus be a shortfall of 981 villages at the end of such Plan. However, if all the problem villages are to be covered by March, 85, more funds will have to be allocated for this programme under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The State's capacity to provide more funds out of its Annual Plan for this Programme is very limited on account of its commitments for ongoing programmes of Power and Irrigation.

16.78. *Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme*—The Government of India has intimated that Rs. 83.785

crores will be made available during this Five-Year Plan under the above programme. Till the end of 1982-83, Rs. 42.111 crores are available: In the year 1983-84, Rs. 40.91 crores will be made 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 2600 villages, sponsored in the year 1978-79 will be completed and new schemes mainly with hand pumps will be taken up. In the year 1983-84 about 5500 problem villages are proposed to be covered under this programme. Out of these villages only 350 will be covered by the piped water supply. For 1984-85, about 7105 problem villages are proposed to be covered under this programme, out of which only 643 villages will be covered by piped water supply: Even though the Centre has been quite sympathetic to the State's needs for higher allocations under this scheme, a much larger share than what has been given to the State hitherto is required for 1984-85 in order to deal with the problem of balance problem villages.

16.79. *Dutch Credit Programme*—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 Bareli of east Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 14.91 crores, while the amount earmarked for districts of Agra, Mathura and Etawah of West Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 9.24 crores. In all, 66 rural water supply schemes covering 1136 villages have been included in this programme for West and East U. P. The districtwise position is given in table 3.

Table 3—Dutch Credit Programme

District	No. of schemes	No. of village covered	Population served in the beginning	Population served by end of design period	Cost Rs. in lakh
(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-Bareli	10	241	302000	318600	523.93
6. Allahabad	9	237	316000	324960	514.33
Total	66	1136	1951000	1736860	2482.94

16.80. The above programme has been presented under 6 sub-projects, 3 sub-projects to cover 3 districts of east U. P. namely Varanasi, Allahabad and Rae Bareli and 3 sub-projects to cover 3 districts of West U. P. viz. Agra, Mathura and Etawah. The sub-project of East U. P. originally amounting to Rs. 11.91 crores, now revised to 15.47 crores after including some additional works, has been cleared by the Netherlands Government. Other estimates are under approval with them. During 1984-85, works worth Rs. 13 crores are expected to be executed and efforts will be made to mobilize this resource in the course of the year.

16.81. *Rural Water Supply in Harijan Basties (Gram Vikas Vibhag)*—The drinking water scheme of Gram Vikas Vibhag aims at

providing drinking water facilities to Harijan Basties in rural areas of the State. The scheme was introduced in the year 1971-72 and was included under minimum needs programme in the Fifth Five-Year Plan, and is now a part of new 20-point Programme also. Under this scheme wells and hand-pumps (hand-pumps in Deoria and Kheri Districts) are constructed in rural areas of the plains and diggiss in hills. During the Sixth Plan, with an approved outlay of Rs. 16.50 lakhs including Rs. 250 lakhs for hills, 16016 wells, 10,000 hand-pumps and 2,500 diggiss are proposed for construction to extend drinking water facilities to Rural Harijan Basties. The yearwise break-up of proposed outlay and expenditure and targets and achievements is as under—

TABLE 4—Outlays and Expenditure—Wells and Diggiss

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakh)			Target/achievement (No.)		
	Plains	Hills	Total	Wells	Hand pumps	Diggiss
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	150.00	50.00	200.00	4864	140	264
1981-82	140.00	142.50	182.50	4080	782	672
1982-83	387.58	53.12	440.70	4195	2024	736
1983-84 (Anticipated)	209.00	50.00	259.00	2179	..	500
1984-85 (Proposed)	..	65.00	65.00	..	..	600

16.82. During first three years (1980—83) of Sixth Plan, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 823.20 lakhs and against this expenditure 13,139 Wells, 3,946 Hand-pumps and 1,672 Diggis were constructed. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 259.00 lakhs has been approved and the target for construction of 2,179 Wells, and 500 Diggis has been fixed. It is expected that the entire outlay would be utilized and targets would be achieved in full.

16.83. For Annual Plan 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been allocated for hill area only. With this outlay, the construction of 600 Diggis has been proposed. The question of channelizing this programme in plains through one agency viz. Jal Nigam rather than through two different agencies of Jal Nigam and Rural Development Department is under consideration.

SANITATION

16.84. Urban—The International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme envisages provision of 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 Class-I towns i.e. each having population more than 1 lakh and 50 per cent of Class-II and other towns may be covered with Sewerage Systems and the remaining towns are to be provided with low cost sanitation arrangements. 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, at 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. As against this requirement, a meagre provision of Rs. 18.00 crores only could be made in the Sixth Plan to provide sewerage in 11 towns and to extend and augment sewerage in 8 towns. For 1983-84, Rs. 1.70 crores have been propos-

ed for sewerage schemes. Out of this, Rs. 1.05 crores are proposed to be spent on schemes for 2 new towns. The remaining sum of Rs. 0.65 crore will be spent for the extension of the sewerage systems in the towns where the systems already exist. For 1984-85, Rs. 3.00 crores are being proposed for sewerage schemes. Out of this Rs. 1.25 crores are proposed to be spent on schemes for new towns and with this outlay sewerage schemes in 3 towns are planned to be commissioned in the year 1984-85. The remaining sum of Rs. 1.75 crores will be spent for the extension of sewerage systems in 3 towns where the systems already exist.

16.85. Conversion of Dry Latrines into Sanitary Latrines—As stated earlier, in Urban Sanitation only sewerage system is to be provided in Class-I towns and the remaining towns are to be covered under this programme by low cost methods i.e. PRAI type latrines. A provision of Rs. 7 crores has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this programme. 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 those two towns. In the first 2 years of the Sixth Plan, Rs. 50 lakhs and in 1982-83, Rs. 35.00 lakhs were provided, but a major part of this amount remained unutilized because of the poor response of the beneficiaries. However, since this programme is now gaining momentum, a higher allocation i.e. Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made in the Plan of 1983-84. Besides these 20 towns, many other towns have also shown interest in implementing this programme. To popularize this, funds against this programme are being advanced as loan and subsidy, now increased to 50-50 per cent to 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 6000 Dry Latrines are expected to be converted into sanitary ones. For 1984-85, an allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made.

Groupwise details of outlay and

Group	Sixth-Five Year Plan 1980-85		1980-81 Actual expenditure		1981-82 Actual expenditure	
	Total	Hill	Total	Hill	Total	Hill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Minimum Needs Programme	7489.00	785.26	898.89	46.81	1353.26	69.53
2. Hospitals/Dispensaries ..	2696.90	836.16	271.02	80.61	457.27	143.13
3. Medical Education and Re- search including P. G. I.	800.00	..	88.67	..	204.55	..
4. Training Programme ..	58.67	7.67	20.53	..	3.50	..
5. Control of Communicable Diseases.	2752.36	38.51	467.38	2.08	632.37	2.27
6. Indian Systems of Medicines and Homeopathy.						
(a) Ayurvedic/Unani ..	600.00	70.83	44.93	5.66	63.85	12.10
(b) Homoeopathy ..	290.43	25.49	21.90	0.91	28.78	1.69
7. Other Programmes ..	227.17	31.68	9.18	1.79	40.20	7.35
8. Employees State Insurance Scheme.	85.47	4.40	2.57	..	9.27	0.79
Total—Medical and Public Health.	15,000.00	1800.00	1825.07	137.86	2793.05	236.86

Expenditure—1980—85.

(Rupees in lakh)

1982-83 Actual Expenditure		1983-84				1984-85 Proposed outlay		
Total	Hill	Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Total	of which capital content	
		Total	Hill	Total	Hill		Total	Hill
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1205.06	78.34	1377.86	140.00	1473.06	140.00	1650.00	223.50	1318.50
562.52	188.51	832.03	249.07	830.12	249.07	1003.34	272.34	582.74
567.50	..	812.05	..	839.95	..	360.00	..	217.96
5.60	..	7.00	1.00	7.00	1.00	7.25	1.25	..
686.24	2.12	645.70	14.00	768.82	14.00	805.53	7.81	35.00
83.67	14.06	216.27	27.60	216.27	27.60	358.73	33.66	71.50
56.08	2.59	121.58	4.18	121.58	4.18	176.30	6.59	5.50
187.81	5.53	129.66	3.95	253.57	3.95	168.05	4.05	8.00
12.30	..	18.80	0.80	18.75	0.80	20.80	0.80	..
3366.78	291.15	4160.95	440.60	4529.12	440.60	4550.00	550.00	2239.20

Increase in the hospitals, dispensaries and beds

Item	Position at the end of 1979-80	Increase 1980—83	During 1983-84 likely
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Hospitals/Dispensaries—			
A—Allopathic—			
1. Rural ..	1164	163	33
2. Urban	932	20	3
3. Primary Health Centres	907	37	26
4. Sub-centres	7640	5252	800
B. Ayurvedic and Unani—			
1. Rural	1596	130	175
2. Urban	135	6	10
C. Homoeopathic—			
1. Rural	299	136	105
2. Urban	83	36	..
II. Beds—			
A. Allopathic—			
1. Rural	10280	1250	352
2. Urban	39868	962	200
B. Ayurvedic and Unani—			
1. Rural	3104	520	700
2. Urban	1621	90	150
C. Homoeopathic—			
1. Rural	258	..	..
2. Urban	321	..	..

*ANNEXURE—III**Provision of specialities in District and Women Hospitals and other hospitals*

Specialities	Position at the end of 1979-80	Increase	
		1980—83	1983-84 (likely to be increased)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Children Clinics	59	73	30
2. Orthopaedic section	61	3	..
3. Emergency services	109	3	..
4. Pathology unit	64	13	4
5. Radiology unit	63	12	..
6. Anaesthesiology unit	110	3	..
7. Full Nursing Scheme	88	8	..
8. Plastic Surgery Unit	10	2	..
9. Ophthalmology Unit	30	21	9
10. Blood Bank	56	..	..
11. E. N. T. Section	16	40	2
12. Intensive Coronary Care Unit	8	7	4
13. Dental Clinic	79	38	26

CHAPTER XVII

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Housing

Urban Housing :

With rapid increase in urban population and consequent rate of urban growth the housing shortage has been increasing over the years and the housing conditions for economically weaker sections and Low Income Group, which constitute the bulk of the population has worsened. In order to ameliorate the living conditions of economically weaker sections, housing schemes have, therefore, been reoriented in such a way so as to benefit the above target group. It is estimated that there was a shortage of 9.80 lakhs dwelling units in 1980 in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh, which is likely to increase to 14.84 lakhs by the end of the Sixth Plan. Against the requirement of 14.84 lakhs dwelling units, the State Government has proposed to take up housing programme in public sector for about 20 per cent of the above shortage, which means that 3.20 lakhs dwelling units should 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 is Rs. 4100 lakhs for construction of 15,650 dwelling units and a balance of 3.05 lakhs dwelling units to be constructed from the

funds to be obtained from institutional resources.

17.2. *Review of the Sixth Five-Year Plan*—Against the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs. 4100 lakhs for housing in the State Sector, a sum of Rs. 5743 lakhs is likely to be spent by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan. In the State Sector, 16097 units have already been constructed in the first three years i.e. up to March 1983 and 8550 units are expected to be constructed during 1983-84. The target for 1984-85 is to construct 5,000 dwelling units. The total housing stock created upto March 1980 from all resources was of the order of 97,500 dwelling out of which 76,000 dwelling units were for E. W. S. About 60,000 dwelling units were constructed in the first three years i.e. up to March 1983 from all sources. Out of the above, about 43,000 dwelling units were for E. W. S. category, constituting 72 per cent of the total. During 1983-84, about 36,000 dwelling units are expected to be completed out of which 27,000 (75%) dwelling units will be for E. W. S. category. The proposed target for 1984-85 is 40,000 units out of which 30,000 will be for E. W. S. Category.

17.3. *Annual Plan 1984-85*—A sum of Rs. 1101.00 lakhs has been proposed to be allocated for 1984-85 including Rs. 1.00 lakh for Hills. The financial outlay along with physi-

cal targets for Annual Plan (1984-85) for urban housing is given below :

Table 1—Financial Outlays and Physical Targets 1984-85

Name of Scheme	Outlay 1984-85 (Rs. lakh)	Unit	Target 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Housing Scheme for E. W. S.			
(a) By Local Bodies	285.00	Houses No.	3700
(b) By Public Works Department (for industrial workers)	10.00	Houses No.	50
(c) By Private Industrialists	10.00	Houses No.	250
2. Housing Scheme for L. I. G.	141.00	Houses No.	800
3. Housing Scheme for M. I. G.	55.00	Houses No.	200
4. Land Acquisition and Development	400.00	Land developed Hect.	400
5. Seed capital	200.00		
TOTAL	1101.00		5000* 400†

* Houses † Hectare developed land.

Housing for Economically weaker section

17.4. (a) *Local Bodies*—Economically weaker sections are the most valuable section of the community and the people having monthly income upto Rs. 350 per month, are covered under his category. U. P. Housing and Development Board, Development Authorities and local bodies construct houses for this category and allot them on hire purchase basis. Against an allocation of Rs. 100.00 lakh, the General Insurance Corporation has allocated a sum of Rs. 280.00 lakh for 1983-84, which is likely to be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 285.00 lakhs and the proposed target for 1984-85 is 3,700 houses.

(b) *By Public Works Department*—Housing for industrial workers of public sector undertakings are constructed through Public Works Departments and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in the year 1983-84 out of which about Rs. 6.00 lakhs is likely to be spent. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated for the year 1982-83. The target for the year 1984-85 is to construct 50 houses.

(c) *By Private Industrialists for Industrial Workers*—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 :

(a) 50 per cent Loan.

(b) 25 per cent Subsidy.

(c) 25 per cent Share to be provided by the industrialists.

17.5. An expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred during 1983-84 and the proposed outlay for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Under this scheme 500 houses are likely to be completed in the year 1983-84 and the target for the year 1984-85 is 250 houses. The Government intends to discontinue this scheme in near future. However, the allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been proposed to meet the expenditure on continuing projects.

17.6. *Housing Scheme for Low Income Group*—Under this scheme, the segment of population having an income upto Rs. 600 per month is covered. The financial assistance under this scheme is extended in the shape of loan on the basis of graded scale of HUDCO. An expenditure of Rs. 136.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred in the year 1983-84. The proposed outlay for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 141.00 lakhs including Rs. 1.00 lakh for Hills. Under this scheme, 700 houses are likely to be completed during the Year 1983-84. The target for the year 1984-85 is 800 houses.

17.7. *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 loan on the basis of graded scale of HUDCO to the Housing Board, Local Bodies and Development Authorities. The outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs provided in the year 1983-84 is likely to be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 55.00 lakhs. Under this scheme 200 houses are likely to be constructed in the year 1983-84. The target for the year 1984-85 is to construct 200 houses.

17.8. *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 expenditure of Rs. 320.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred in the year 1983-84 and the proposed outlay for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 400.00 lakhs. The target for the year 1983-84 is to develop 500 hectares of land. The proposed target for the year 1984-85 is 400 hectares.

17.9. *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, no outlay has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

17.10. *Seed Capital*—The State Government has been providing financial assistance in the shape of Seed Capital to the Development Authorities. The Government have already provided a sum of Rs. 866.67 lakhs upto 31.3.1983 as Seed Capital to U. P. Housing and Development Board and Development Authorities. The outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

17.11. *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 191 projects for Uttar Pradesh upto May, 1983 costing Rs. 166.61 crores with a loan component of Rs. 121.16 crores for the construction of 94908 dwelling units.

17.12. *Building Material Requirement*—For taking up the housing programme of the

order of Rs. 1101.00 lakhs during 1984-85, the requirement of some of the important building materials will be as follows :

- (a) Steel 2000 Tonnes;
 - (b) Cement 12000 Tannes;
 - (c) Bricks 10.00 Crores;
 - (d) Coal 2.00 lakhs Tonnes;
- (for burning bricks).

Rural Housing

17.13. *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 83.66 to 125.42 square metres of land. Land reserved for abadi under the Consolidation of Holdings Act and other Gaon Sabha land has been generally used for this purpose. In some cases of non-availability of such land for house-sites private land was also acquired by Government and distributed. A fresh survey is being conducted throughout the state to identify beneficiaries who have now become eligible for allotment of house-sites. A time bound programme has been started by the Board of Revenue for survey to be followed later by allotment of house sites to new eligible families. The number of persons eligible for the allotment as well as those to whom allotment will be made will therefore naturally increase. From the inception of the programme to the end of March, 1983, house sites were allotted to 1610724 targeted families including 1293723 families of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. For Annual Plan 1983-84, a target of allotting 60,000 house-sites has been fixed. For Sixth Plan (1980—85) Rs. 75.00 lakh (Rs. 25.00 lakh for hills) were approved for this purpose and it was decided to utilize it for allotting about 50,000 house-sites. During first three years (80—83) of plan, Rs. 33.04 lakh have already been spent. For Annual Plan 1983-84 Rs. 13.00 lakh have been allocated which will be utilized in full. For Annual Plan 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed which is for hill areas only.

17.14. *Rural House Construction Programme (Gram Vikas Vibhag)*—Under the housing scheme for rural poor, it is proposed to construct 56,000 houses during Sixth plan (1980—85) with an approved outlay of Rs. 17.25 crores. Under this scheme, persons who permanently live in rural areas and are members of scheduled castes/tribes and other backward class, Agricultural labourers, marginal agriculturist of other castes, who are landless or have not exceeding 0.04 hect. irrigated land or 1.0 hectares unirrigated land and any member of their family having no other source of income, are benefited. 75 per cent 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 beneficiaries. A sum of Rs. 150 per house is also given for the development of site.

17.15. *Review of Sixth Plan 1980-85*—During the first three years of Sixth Plan (1980—83) 57,765 houses have been constructed and a sum of Rs. 929.78 lakhs has been spent. As regards 1983-84 Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 248.00 lakhs has been sanctioned with a target of constructing 10693 houses. As regards 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakhs has been proposed and, it is proposed to construct 9670 houses, with this outlay.

17.16. *Rural Housing Board*—A planned comprehensive scheme for rural area is essential for proper development of villages and for providing houses to such persons who do not own houses. With this end in view a Rural Housing Board was constituted by the State government on March 31, 1981. The working of the Board including procedures for giving loans by Board are being streamlined.

17.17. *Buildings of Other Departments*—The expansion of different departments is inevitably linked with the increase in responsibilities as well as pace of development of the State. Construction of buildings 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 Fifth Five-Year Plan period. For the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) an outlay of Rs. 3840.00 lakhs has been allocated. The different departments during first three years of the Sixth Plan have already spent Rs. 4328.00 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 787.00 lakhs has been approved. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1984-85 is Rs. 1285.00 lakhs. The department wise breakup of outlays and expenditure is shown in the following table :

Table 2 : *Outlay and Expenditure under*

Buildings of other departments

Department	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Outlay	Actual Expenditure			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Approved Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Judicial	1275	188	276	311	177	147	316
2. Revenue	475	88	82	78	66	66	70
3. Estate Department	560	397	432	283	90	90	175
4. Public Works Department	440	110	82	301	105	105	150
5. Finance (Sales Tax)	90	1	81	54	30	30	..
6. Food and Civil Supply	60	12	8	9	10	10	8
7. Home Jails	175	54	81	51	25	25	6
8. Loans to Government Servant	675	224	229	332	210	210	315
9. Karmik including ATI and IMDUP.	60	51	38	36	54	72	28
10. Stamps and Registration	10	5	7	9	5	5	..
11. Civil Defence	10	..	2	2	..	..	..
12. Excise	10	1	1	12	15	15	17
13. Avas Nidhi	..	200	200	..	..	..	200
Total	3840	1332	1519	1478	787	725	1285

(Rupees in lakhs)

It will be seen from the above table that the building programme of a number of Departments is being financed from plan funds. Both on account of increase in work and staff together with the fact that the requirement of buildings of these departments could not be met in past owing to paucity of funds, the demand for construction of buildings for their offices and related purposes is increasing at a fast pace. Even though the State Government has been trying its very best to accommodate this demand within the limited outlays, there is a big gap between demand and funds made available for these buildings.

17.18. The departments involved in this programme are too many. However, it is described in the following few paras, the position is obtained in some selected major areas.

17.19. *Judicial*—An outlay of Rs. 12.75 crores was allocated in Sixth Plan (1980—85) for the building of Judicial Department. During the first three years (1980—83) Rs. 7.75 crores has already been spent. For 1983-84 the approved outlay for this department is Rs. 1.77 crores. For Annual Plan 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 3.16 crores has been proposed.

The Judicial department has taken up a massive programme of the construction of buildings for its courts and various establishment. It has been estimated that about Rs. 12.80 crores alone are required for completing its on-going construction projects. While it is a fact that the question of providing necessary space and building for courts and allied offices of Judiciary has been neglected in the past, the State Government is unable to provide requisite funds for this purpose owing to the constraints of resources. The Department has been advised to utilise the outlay indicated for it for 1984-85 on on-going projects only.

17.20. *Estate Department*—The Estate Department is entrusted with the responsibility of providing residential accommodation to the member of Legislatures and Government employees, posted at Lucknow in the offices of Secretariat and Heads of Departments. It is also responsible to provide office accommodation to State Secretariat and allied offices. It has been estimated that about 63,000 residences and 6.18 thousand square feet accommodation is required. An outlay of Rs. 5.60 crores was provided for this purpose in Sixth Plan 1980—85, against which an expenditure of Rs. 11.12 crores has taken place during the period 1980—83. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been approved and the proposed out-

lay for 1984-85 is Rs. 1.75 crores. With this outlay it is proposed to construct 800 houses under 'Rental Housing Scheme' and 750 flats for the members of Legislature and employees of State Government.

17.21. *Public Works Department*—The Department executes construction of residential and non-residential buildings under 'Pooled Housing' and 'P. W. D. Housing' Schemes. An outlay of Rs. 4.40 crores was provided for this purpose in Sixth Plan 1980—85, against which an expenditure of Rs. 4.93 crores has been incurred during 1980—83. For the Annual Plan 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 1.05 crores has been approved and the proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 1.50 crores. With this outlay it is proposed to complete construction of on-going works under 'Pooled Housing'. Under 'P. W. D. Housing', a target of 58 residential and 19 non-residential buildings has been proposed.

Police Housing Scheme

17.22. At the inception of Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 Rs. 32,600 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 only Rs. 2300.00 lakhs 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. On the basis of above outlay of Rs. 2300.00 lakhs, the target has been fixed to complete 5,706 residential buildings for non-gazetted, 32 residential buildings for gazetted Police Officers and 185 non-residential buildings of various type during Sixth Plan period. Against this target, actual achievement during the first 3 years of Plan i.e. 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is 54 different types of non-residential buildings and 1,899 residences of different ranks. Further it is anticipated that during the year 1983-84, 35 non-residential buildings and 500 residential buildings will be completed against an approved outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs. It would not be out of place to mention that due to abnormal trend of rising prices of building materials and labour charges, the incomplete and new works included in Sixth Five-Year Plan will now require approximately Rs. 3274.00 lakhs for their completion during the Plan period. Against this a sum of Rs. 1855.74 lakhs has been made available in the first 4 years of Sixth Plan i.e.

1980-81 to 1983-84. Thus a balance of Rs. 1418.26 (Rs. 3274.00—Rs. 1855.74) will be needed in the fifth year of Sixth Plan i.e. 1984-85, but due to paucity of resources an outlay of Rs. 455.00 lakhs (including Rs. 30.00 lakhs for Hill) only has been proposed. With this outlay, it has been proposed to complete 50 non-residential and 200 residential buildings during the year 1984-85.

2. Urban Development

17.23. 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 sizable proportion of slum dwellers belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The proposed programme will directly benefit large section of such communities.

(b) To encourage the growth of medium and small towns and cities so as to equip them to serve as growth cen-

tres 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 programmes appropriate for each urban centre and region of the State.

17.24. The Plan outlays for Urban Development during the Sixth Plan and annual plan 1984-85 are as proposed below:

Table 3—Outlays and Expenditure

Name of Schemes	Sixth Plan outlays 1980-85	Actual Expenditure 1982-83	Anticipated expenditure 1983-84	Proposed outlay 1984-85	Unit	Target 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
URBAN DEVELOPMENT :						
1. Urban Development Scheme (Assistance to Local Bodies)	35.00	38.98	20.00	30.00	Shops No. .. Audotium No. ..	142 1
2. Town and Regional Planning	60.00	24.12	34.50	41.00	Master Plans no.	9
3. Environmental Improvement of slums	1000.00	232.50	234.50	225.00	Population benefitted in lakhs.	1.75
4. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme.	800.00	59.00	105.00	124.50	Development Works No. of towns.	23
5. Kanpur Urban Development Project	4000.00	547.00	680.00	900.00	No.	5000† 3000***
6. Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies Lucknow University.	40.00	..	..	..	..	..
7. Research and Development	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
8. National Capital Region (States Share).	..	50.00	50.00	50.00	**	..
Total	6000.00	951.50	1124.00	1365.00		..

*It includes master plans to be prepared under Non-Plan also.

†Developed plots under Sites and Services.

**Development Works in Meerut and Hapur will continue.

***Slum households to be benefitted under slum upgrading scheme.

Review of the Sixth Five-Year Plan

17.25. Against the allocation of Rs. 6000 lakhs for urban development in the Sixth Five-Year Plan an amount of Rs. 4933 lakhs only is likely to be spent by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan. This does not include the Central Government's share of Rs. 674.05 lakhs for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and N. C. R. during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

17.26. The Project Appraisal Report of Kanpur Urban Development Project has envisaged an investment of Rs. 3444 lakhs during the first three years against which the allocations during the three years (1981-84) will be of the order of only Rs. 1851.00 lakhs. The proposed allocation for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 900.00 lakhs. As per agreement made between the Central and State Governments and I. D. A., the Kanpur Urban Development Project is to be completed in 4 years period from April 1981 to June 1985, but the project is likely to be extended for another two years.

17.27. The allocation for Environmental Improvement of Slums Schemes is only Rs. 1000 lakhs for the Sixth Five-Year Plan against which a sum of Rs. 866.90 lakhs is likely to be spent by March 1984. This component is included in 20-Point Programme. The Central Government envisages improving all the slums in the cities in the country by the 1990. As such the need to provide more allocation for this component is imperative.

17.28. So far as the physical achievements are concerned about 4.04 lakhs persons have already been benefited by March 1983 under the Environmental Improvement of Slums Scheme against the Sixth Plan target of Rs. 6.70 lakhs. For the year 1983-84 against the target of 1.75 lakhs persons about 2.10 lakhs persons can be benefited subject to availability of incentive grant from the Central Government. 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 5459 households have been benefited by March 1983 against a target of 20,000 households by March 1985. In the year 1983-84, 4126 households are likely to be bene-

fited and the target for 1984-85 is 3000 households.

17.29. *Programmes for the Annual Plan (1984-85)*—Various urban development schemes for which outlays are proposed during the year 1984-85 are briefly narrated below.

17.30. *Urban Development Scheme (Financial Assistance to Local Bodies for remunerative and non-remunerative projects)*—Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to Local Bodies and Development Authorities of such towns whose Master Plans have been prepared for the construction of Shopping Centre, Office Complexes, Community Centre, Auditorium, Theatres, Parks and Play grounds etc. Under this scheme a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made in the year 1984-85.

17.31. *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 the non-plan funds while that of the remaining two namely Lucknow and Kumaon is met out of the plan funds. Besides a unit for planning of new Tehri Township and Project Monitoring Division for Housing and Urban Development Scheme 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.

17.32. *Master Plans*—Against the target of 40 master plans for the Sixth Five-Year Plan preparation of 16 master plans have already been completed by March 1983 and 9 master plans are under progress to be completed by March 1984. During 1984-85, 9 more master plans are proposed to be completed and to deal with spillover works of 7 more master plans. In addition master plan for Tehri Township is also proposed to be completed by March 1985.

17.33. *Regional Plans (Study of Growth Centre and Linkages)*—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 1984-85 preparation of above 7 regional plans will continue.

17.34. *Outlay for 1984-85*—The outlay for Town and Regional Planning for the Annual Plan 1984-85 is of the order of Rs. 35.50 lakhs out of which Rs. 5.50 lakhs will be for Hills.

17.35. *Environmental Improvement of Slums*—The slums and squatter settlements represent a definite stage in the growth of urban life in cities which suffer from basic urban services like sanitation, water supply, drainage and sewers and are also densely populated. 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 until now is operative in only 35 cities and towns. The coverage of this scheme has been extended to 10 more cities having population between one lakh and two lakhs as per 1971 census during 1983-84.

17.36. During 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme out of which Rs. 9.50 lakhs is for Hills. Against this the likely expenditure is Rs. 234.50 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 225.00 lakhs including Rs. 9.50 lakhs for Hills. So far as physical achievements are concerned about 10.82 lakhs slum dwellers have been benefited under this scheme up to March 1983. The target for 1983-84 is to benefit 1.75 lakhs persons but it is anticipated that about 2.10 lakhs persons can be benefited during the period subject to additional funds being available from the Central Government as incentive grant. The proposed target for the 1984-85 is to benefit 1.75 lakhs persons.

17.37. *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 expending 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.

17.38. *Town and Country Planning Department*—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. The sites and services component includes development of 14,780 residential plots on three sites totaling about 200 hectares of land, core housing, shelter loans, community facilities and 540 serviced business plots benefiting about 83,000 population. 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 infrastructure services, shelter improvement and sanitary core loans, community facilities and small business support services benefiting about 1,12,000 residents. Environmental sanitation and maintenance programme provides for maximising the use of existing, trunk infrastructure in and around the central core; extension of water supply, sewerage and drainage network; improved facilities for collection and disposal of refuse and night soil including workshop and depot improvements directly affecting proposed shelter components and sewer connections loan programme. Maintenance facilities include equipment and tools for improving the cleaning, repair and maintenance of roads, sewers and drains. Low cost measures would be adopted to improve traffic flow in areas adjacent to the proposed shelter components and for enforcement of traffic regulations. The project also provides for technical assistance and training to local and State level bodies to improve urban planning, management and finance and service delivery.

The estimated cost of various components of the projects for a gestation period of 4 years (i. e. 1981—85) is Rs. 41.35 crore out of which Rs. 19.77 crore is for sites and services; Rs. 8.97 crore for slum upgrading Rs. 10.52 crore for environmental sanitation improvements which includes water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management and maintenance; Rs. 1.14 crore of traffic management

measures and Rs. 0.95 crore for technical assistance and institutional strengthening.

17.39. A brief description of physical achievement under the various projects components during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 of project implementation is as follows :

(i) *Sites and services*—Land for this component in all the three sites has been acquired and is in the possession of Kanpur Development Authority. Development work is in progress on 4400 plots as against the target of 4114 plots in the year 1983-84, out of which construction of on-plot development of 3110 E. W. S. plots, which is included in 20-point programme, is also in progress. On plot development for 1886 plots (1356 E. W. S. plots 530 other plots) is also completed in Gujaini and Barra site by the end of March 1983. Site preparation, on-site infrastructure including roads, Pavement, drainage, sewerage, water supply and street lighting for about 1500 plots and on-plot development for 1100 E. W. S. plots is in progress in Gujaini site. Work is in progress for site preparation and construction of roads for about 5000 plots at Barra. Similarly development work is in progress on 400 plots at Pokharpur site. Boring and development of two tube-wells is completed at Gujaini and another two tube-wells in progress at Barra. The proposed target for 1984-85 is to complete 5000 plots.

(ii) *Slum Upgrading*—89 ahatas located in the central core of the city have been selected for upgrading under the project. 26 ahatas comprising about 8,000 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. 9 more ahatas (2609 households) have been taken up during 1982-83. 3044 households have been benefited against the target of 3585 households in the year 1982-83. During

1983-84 about 4126 households are likely to be benefited and the proposed target for 1984-85 is 3000 households. This component is also included under 20-Point Programme and has been included in the progress shown under the environmental improvement of slums scheme. Grant of tenure to the present occupiers of land and recovery of cost of land and improvements from beneficiaries has been started. 65 per cent of beneficiaries are being provided loan for the construction of sanitary core including individual water and sewer connections.

(iii) *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, Cooper Ganj Bansmandi area; desilting and remodeling of existing drainage outfalls (nallas); improved solid waste management, including night soil collection and disposal on a city wide basis; and traffic management measures. Almost all of the equipment for refuse removal and disposal have been procured and have been put into services. The repairing of 54 pail-depots under night soil collection and disposal sub-component is under construction and required equipment for the same will be purchased during 1983-84. 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 1983-84. 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. During 1981-82 the budget allocations were of order of Rs. 6.74 crores against which Rs. 6.2405 crores were spent. During 1982-83 the allocations were Rs. 5.47 crores against which Rs. 3.90 crores have been spent by the implementing agencies. During 1983-84

Rs. 6.80 crores will be spent by March 1984. The approved allocation for 1984-85 is Rs. 900.00 lakhs.

17.40. *Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns*—The Government of India have approved schemes for 23 Towns upto March 1983. The approved outlay for the State Sector as well as the components equally shared by State and Central Government amounts to Rs. 2266.81 lakhs. The first instalments made available to these towns amounting to Rs. 421.20 lakhs is equally shared by the State and Central Government. The second instalment amounting to Rs. 88.00 lakhs has been made available to 5 towns, namely Jaunpur, Almora, Etah, Fatehpur and Banda. Since the inception of the scheme and till 31 March, 1983 detailed estimates amounting to Rs. 422.08 lakhs have been sanctioned for 82 schemes. Out of this amount 28 residential scheme will cost Rs. 198.08 lakhs and 30 commercial schemes are expected to cost around Rs. 52.00 lakhs. The construction of new roads, improvement of existing roads and crossings including the provision for supplementation of road, drainage, street lighting, pedestrian paths and traffic control railings are expected to cost Rs. 68 lakhs. The award for work for 22 residential schemes costing Rs. 93 lakhs, 20 commercial schemes costing Rs. 75 lakhs, 17 Traffic and Transportation schemes costing Rs. 43 lakhs and three schemes of miscellaneous nature like construction of slaughter houses were done by 31 March, 1983. A sum of Rs. 47 lakhs was spent by 31st March on on-going schemes. Under State Sector, Government of Uttar Pradesh have approved 33 schemes of 17 towns for environmental improvement of slums amounting to Rs. 37 lakhs. Out of which the work of 24 schemes located in 12 towns amounting to Rs. 24.50 lakhs were awarded. It is expected that the successful completion of the schemes in 23 towns will provide 5,000 crores units under "Sites and Services" scheme, and 4,000 dwelling units for Economically Weaker Section and Low Income Group. Efforts will be made to develop 1500 residential plots for middle and Higher income group. It is expected that around 25,000 shopping units will be constructed to relieve congestion in the

central area and provide employment to Weaker Section of the Community including Scheduled Castes.

17.41. Under Traffic and Transportation Component, about 50 roads having a total length of 135 km. will be improved. About 60 Crossing will also be improved. Transport Nagars are to be developed in 4 towns. A new Bus Station of regional importance has been proposed for Almora town. Industrial areas are to be developed and sheds constructed as a part of employment generating activities at Amethi.

17.42. The allocation for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 221.00 lakhs which includes 50 per cent share of the Government of India. The proposed allocation for 1984-85 would be Rs. 249 lakhs which includes Rs. 124.50 lakhs expected from the Government of India as the Central share.

17.43. *National Capital Region*—The integrated development of National Capital Region a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was given as loan for Meerut by Government of India and similar amount was provided as matching contribution by the State Government, at the end of 1982-83. This assistance was provided for development of one residential scheme namely Modipuram. Since Nagar Palika Kanpur was not able to utilise the funds given to it during the previous years to the satisfaction of Government of India, no funds were sanctioned to Hapur in 1982-83. The allocation for 1983-84 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs and proposed allocation for 1984-85 is also Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

17.44. *Building Material Requirement*—For taking up the urban development programme of the order of Rs. 1365.00 lakhs during 1984-85 the requirement of some of the important building materials will be as below :

(a) Steel	2000 Tonnes.
(b) Cement	20,000 Tonnes.
(c) Bricks	24.00 Crores.
(d) Coal (For building bricks)	7.00 lakhs Tonnes.

CHAPTER XVIII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Information and Publicity

The Information Department maintains a two-way channel of communication between the Government and the people of the State. On one hand, information to the public is disseminated through press releases, articles, pamphlets, 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 and articles etc.

18.2. During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.77.00 lakhs has been allocated for the Information and Publicity sector schemes of which Rs.47.00 lakhs, Rs.26.00 lakhs and Rs.4.00 lakhs has been earmarked for District Sector (Plains), State Sector and District Sector (Hills), respectively. Within this outlay the on-going programmes of the previous are being continued. The physical targets set out are to organise 25 cultural programmes and 10 exhibitions, to install 5 T. V. sets in plains and 85 radio sets and 10 T. V. sets in hills, to publish two District-wise booklets; to produce three documentary films and four newsreels and to establish one Divisional Publicity Office under a Deputy Director of Information.

18.3. During the year 1984-85, the outlay indicated is Rs.65.00 lakhs including Rs.5.00 lakhs for hills. Within this limited outlay it will not be possible to intensify the publicity setup. However, in 1984-85 the outgoing programmes of 1983-84 will be continued and almost the same targets have been fixed for the various schemes.

18.4. During the year 1984-85 additional employment would be provided to 103 persons, in case Divisional Office and Tehsil Information Offices are established.

18.5. By the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) all the fixed targets are likely to be achieved.

2. Labour and Labour Welfare

18.6. A Welfare State is duty bound to safeguard and promote the interest of working class by ensuring reasonable wages and other facilities and securing better working conditions for them. The State Government is dedicated for the achievement of the above objectives. The Government also solves industrial disputes and ensures better relations between workers and employers. It is imperative, therefore, to have a proper labour management policy to achieve increased and sustained production and planned economic growth. In 1982 which was a productivity year, the Government succeeded in reducing the number of strikes and the number of mandays lost. While there were 245 strikes/lockouts resulting in 23.89 lakhs mandays loss in the year 1981, there were only 193 strikes/lockout with 8.05 lakh mandays loss in the year 1982. This has been achieved by pursuing a policy of reconciliation by encouraging entrepreneurs and workers to solve their problems by bipartite/tri-partite discussions.

18.7. For meeting the requirements of the industry the Government is providing skilled craftsmen through a chain of Industrial Training Institutes. This programme also aims at training and providing technical know how to the unemployed youths to provide self-employment.

18.8. 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 seekers and employers. The activities of labour welfare can thus be classified into the following three groups :

1. Labour Welfare.
2. Craftsmen Training
3. Employment Services.

18.9. The groupwise outlays and expenditure is given in table below :

Table 1—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Group	Sixth Plan outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Expenditure	1983-84 Anticipated Expenditure	1984-85 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Labour Welfare.	180.00	22.03	50.75	62.63	34.84	29.00
2. Crafts-men Training.	400.00	53.88	57.98	153.44	252.71	410.00
3. Employment Service.	20.00	2.22	2.34	13.91	31.63	33.00
Total ..	600.00	78.13	111.07	229.98	319.18	472.00

LABOUR WELFARE :

18.10. The outlay of the Sixth Five-Year Plan of the Labour Commissioner's organisation has been fixed at Rs.180.00 lakhs which includes Rs.120.00 lakhs for hills.

18.11. Labour Welfare comprises of regulatory and welfare activities. Regulatory tasks include enforcement of various labour laws, conciliation and settlement of industrial dispute, welfare activities, cover provisions of medicines, sports, recreation, housing and other facilities to the labour and members of their families. The scheme of rehabilitation of bonded labour has also been included in this programme. Brief details regarding various programmes are as under :

(1) Effective enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, Factories Act, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, and other labour-legislations designed for the protection of working class including unorganised and weaker sections such as agricultural labour, women and child labour.

(2) Streamlining the industrial relations machinery under the existing setup and ensuring better understanding and harmony between the employers and labour and ultimately securing industrial peace.

(3) Identification, emancipation and progressive rehabilitation of bonded labour in the hills and plain areas of the State.

(4) Augmenting the labour welfare programmes and opening of labour welfare centres in new industrial areas.

(5) 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.

The programmes relating to effective enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in the field of agriculture and rehabilitation of bonded labour have their own importances as they form part of 20-Point Programme.

18.12. The total outlay under this head during the Sixth Plan period was Rs.180 lakh including 120 lakhs for the hills. During the first three years of the plan, a total expenditure of Rs.135.41 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1983-84 an expenditure of Rs.34.84 lakhs including Rs.11.01 lakhs for hills is estimated. The amount is being utilised for rehabilitation of bonded labour, provision of knitting machines and T. V. sets at labour welfare centres and opening of new offices of labour inspectors etc.

18.13. For 1984-85 plan, an outlay Rs.29.00 lakhs including Rs.10.00 lakhs for hills has been allocated. The description of some of the important schemes to be taken up during 1984-85 is given below :

ENSURING BETTER IMPLEMENTATION OF 20-POINT PROGRAMME—To ensure payment of minimum rates of wages to agricultural labour and to identify and rehabilitate bonded labourers are two important points no. 5 and 6, respectively, of 20-Point Programmes.

ENSURING PAYMENT OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES TO AGRICULTURAL LABOUR—Steps have been taken not only for ensuring payment of minimum rates of wages to agricultural labour but the minimum wages have been revised upward by the Government by its notification, dated July 13, 1983 so that the agricultural worker may get higher minimum wages. The revised minimum wages have been widely publicised by a propaganda-campaign undertaken in August and September 1983. A special drive of inspections has also been organised from 15th September, 1983 for three months so that payment of revised minimum wages may be ensured. Besides declaring officers upto the level of labour inspectors as "inspector" under the Minimum Wages Act, various revenue and other officers of the districts such as Naib Tahsildars, B.D.O.s etc. have also been declared 'inspectors' under this Act. More offices of Labour Inspectors at some District/Tehsil Headquarters are also proposed to be opened for effective implementation.

It may also be mentioned that in seven scheduled employments, rates of minimum wages have been revised during the year 1982-83. Thereafter also minimum wages have been revised in one more scheduled employment. It is proposed to revise the minimum rates of wages in another eight employments 16 more employments are proposed to be added in the Schedule of the Minimum Wages Act.

IDENTIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS—Rigorous efforts for implementation of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act have been undertaken by way of more and more enquiries and surveys. It has also been examined in the case of many bonded labourers whether the rehabilitation grants have been properly utilised and they have come above the poverty line or not. More surveys are proposed to be undertaken for providing further help to such bonded labourers who are still below the poverty line.

PARTICIPATIVE MANAGEMENT CELL—The schemes of workers participation in management have been implemented in Public Sector Undertakings, sugar factories etc. in the State. So far 425 shop councils, 68 Joint Management Councils have been formed and representatives of workmen have been appointed on the Board of Directors in one unit. These schemes will further be implemented more vigorously to ensure that workers participation in management becomes more widespread and effective.

ENSURING QUICK AND MORE DISPOSAL OF CASES BY LABOUR COURTS AND INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS—It is necessary for industrial peace that cases in these courts are decided at the earliest. Looking to the large number of pending cases, new labour courts were set up. Steps are proposed for strengthening the labour courts and industrial tribunals for speedy disposal.

EXPANSION AND FURTHER DECENTRALISATION OF CONCILIATION MACHINERY—Prompt action for bringing about a settlement in a labour dispute through conciliation proceedings is very helpful for industrial peace and harmony. It is proposed to open new offices and strengthen old offices of conciliation machinery.

SETTING UP OF A WOMEN CELL AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF LABOUR COMMISSIONER'S ORGANISATIONS—A women cell has since been created to ensure that no discrimination is made among the workers on the basis of sex. This cell also looks after special problems of women and has conducted surveys. This work is proposed to be intensified.

EXPANSION OF STANDING ORDER SECTION—The standing orders which set out the service conditions of labour, are essential for ensuring industrial peace and promoting better understanding. This work will be further strengthened and reorganised.

STRENGTHENING OF STATISTICS AND RESEARCH WING—Collection of sufficient basis data is essential for any successful planning. This section of the Labour Commissioner's Office is proposed to be strengthened.

EXPANSION OF THE LIBRARY OF THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF LABOUR COMMISSIONER'S ORGANISED AND REGIONAL OFFICES—It is necessary to enrich the library with current journals and books. The scheme of expansion of the libraries will continue during 1984-85.

CREATION OF SEPARATE AUTHORITY FOR WAGES, GRATUITY AND WORKMEN COMPENSATION CLAIMS—Labour Officers (Judicial) have been appointed at Kanpur and Barilly where large number of cases were pending. This

scheme has proved useful and will continue in 1984-85.

SETTING UP OF AN OFFICE OF LABOUR INSPECTOR AT PITHORAGARH—For better and effective enforcement of labour laws, Office of the Labour Inspector at Pithoragarh, has been sanctioned in 1983-84. It is proposed to strengthen this office in 1984-85.

EXPANSION OF THE LABOUR WELFARE ACTIVITIES AT THE LABOUR WELFARE CENTRES—Labour Welfare Centres which provide healthy entertainment to the labourers and their families, are working throughout the State. New labour welfare centres already opened at Jaunpur, Umapur, Bindki Road (Fatehpur) and Haldwani (Naini Tal) are proposed to be further strengthened. New centres are being opened at Lucknow, Allahabad, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Sandila (Hardoi) and Pantnagar in 1983-84. Labour Welfare Centre at Haridwar is proposed to be opened during the year 1984-85.

In the labour welfare centres provisions of knitting machines have proved very popular. More machines are proposed to be given in 1984-85. Similarly, T. V. sets would also be provided at Basti and Sitapur in the year 1984-85.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—Rehabilitation of bonded labourer scheme of Labour Commissioner's organisation provide direct benefit to Scheduled Castes bonded labour. It is proposed to quantify Rs.2.50 lakhs for the plain areas during 1984-85. This will rehabilitate 50 Scheduled Castes bonded labourers.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN—Tribal sub-plan was in operation in the Hill areas of the State under the scheme of rehabilitations of bonded labourers. All such bonded labourers have since been rehabilitated by the end of the year 1982-83. Hence no outlay has been provided under Tribal Sub-Plan for 1984-85.

18.14 **Craftsmen Training** 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.

18.15 In the State of Uttar Pradesh there are 69 Industrial Training Institutes and 14 Government Industrial and Technical Institutes imparting craftsmen training. The total training facilities are available in 43

trades and the number of seats are 27,744. There are 1760 seats exclusively for girls.

18.16 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 I. T. I.s. Thirty-two seats in plains and 112 seats in hills were opened in the year 1980-81.

18.17 For the annual plan 1981-82 an outlay of Rs.80.83 lakhs was provided against which Rs.57.98 lakhs were spent which included Rs.37.05 lakhs for hills. The amount was utilised mainly on the strengthening of institutes. A new I. T. I. was started at Amethi and 112 new seats were opened in hills in the year 1981-82.

18.18 For the Annual plan 1982-83 an outlay of Rs.164.94 lakhs was sanctioned against which the total expenditure was Rs.153.44 lakhs of which Rs.108.25 lakhs was for hill region only. Most of the amount was utilised mainly on strengthening of the institutes. An Advance Vocational Training Centre was established at Dehra Dun.

18.19 For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.312.00 lakhs has been proposed including 100.00 lakhs for the hills. The main thrust is against on strengthening of existing I. T. I.s and construction of buildings. Five hundred and ninety-two new seats have been introduced of which 128 are exclusively for girls.

18.20 **ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85**—For the Annual plan 1984-85 which is last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.410.00 lakhs has been proposed including Rs.175.00 lakhs for Hill Region. It is proposed to consolidate the existing facilities and accordingly bulk of the outlay is proposed to be utilised for the making up the deficiencies of tools and equipment, purchase of land and construction of buildings.

18.21. **ESTIMATES OF MATERIAL REQUIREMENT**—The estimate of material required on the scheme of construction of building during the Annual plan 1984-85 is Rs.130.74 lakhs.

18.22. **Employment Service**—The National Employment Service in Uttar Pradesh

at present comprises 89 offices. The details of these offices are as under :

	No.
1. Regional Employment Exchanges.	.. 13
2. District Employment Exchanges.	.. 43
3. Town Employment Exchanges.	.. 18
4. Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped (Kanpur).	.. 1
5. Special Employment Exchange Scheduled Castes/Tribes at Dudhni for (Mirzapur)	.. 1
6. Professional and Executive Employment Exchange at Lucknow.	.. 1
7. University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.	.. 10
8. Mobile Employment Exchanges	.. 2
Total	.. 89

18.23. In addition to the aforesaid offices six Job Development Units have been set up at Allahabad, Kanpur, Agra, Gorakhpur, Ghaziabad and Dehra Dun.

18.24. 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.

18.25. 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, disabled soldiers of Pakistan War, dependents of Freedom Fighters, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes 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 Industrial 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 Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities applicants in order to enhance their employability.

9. To conduct research for ascertaining the job contents of different occupation 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.

18.26. During the year 1980-81 Coaching-cum-Guidance centres were opened besides supply of equipment and furniture for which Rs.2.22 lakhs were incurred.

18.27. 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.

18.28. An outlay of Rs.18.71 lakhs including Rs.1.00 lakh for hills was provided for 1982-83 Rs.16.19 lakhs was sanctioned out of which Rs.13.91 lakhs were utilized for opening 14 Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, 2 Town Employment Exchanges, 1 Mobile Employment Exchange besides supply of equipment and furniture to the Employment Exchanges.

18.29. An outlay of Rs.52.00 lakhs including Rs.2.00 lakhs for hills has been sanctioned for 1983-84 bulk of which is expected to be utilized.

18.30. ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85.— An outlay of Rs.33.00 lakhs has been proposed including Rs.3.00 lakhs for hills. No new schemes for plans has been proposed. Out of Rs.3.00 lakhs for hills, it is proposed to establish a Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre and an Employment Market Information Unit besides providing furniture and equipment to the Employment Exchanges in Hills.

3. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

18.31. The Constitution of India has provided special safeguard for the development of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes. The State Government has also been fully conscious of its obligations towards these down trodden people. Great emphasis is being layed on the socio-economic betterment of weaker sections of society, particularly Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes.

18.32. According to the Census of 1981, the total population of U. P. is 11.08 crores of which Scheduled Castes population is 2.34 crores which is 21 per cent of total population. There are 66 Scheduled Castes, 5 Scheduled Tribes, 70 Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes and 58 Backward Classes in the State.

18.33. An outlay of Rs.35 crores has been provided in the Sixth Five-Year-Plan for amelioration of the condition of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. Besides, the State Government have taken special steps to ensure flow of benefits of general sector programmes to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-

Plans. The general objectives of the Sixth Five-Year Plan are :

(1) to help 50 per cent of Scheduled Caste families to cross the poverty line during the Sixth Plan by providing economic assistance through family oriented programmes.

(2) to remove backwardness in the educational level of Scheduled Castes and to bring them to the level of general population.

(3) to bring about significant improvement in the working by removing educational, social and economic inequalities to general self-reliance.

18.34. The welfare programme undertaken by the State under this sector fall briefly under the following groups :

(i) Education

(ii) Economic development

(iii) Health, housing and other schemes.

18.35. Priority is continued to be assigned to educational schemes including grant of scholarship, non-recurring assistance for purchase of books, reimbursement of fee, establishment of Ashram type schools. For the speedy economic rehabilitation programmes for the grant of subsidy for development of agriculture, horticulture and small scale industries have also been taken up. In addition, grant of subsidy has also been introduced to graduates trained in medicine and law for their professional settlement. Programmes for health, housing and other schemes consist of subsidy for construction of houses and general development of Bhotias and Kols. The following table gives a brief sketch of utilisation of outlays during the Sixth Five-Year Plan :

TABLE 2—Financial Progress

Group	Sixth Five-Year Plan Outlay	Expenditure during 1980—83	1983-84		Total expenditure anticipated during 4 years (Cols. 3+5)
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Education	2029	1439	576	576	2015
2. Economic Development	774	663	137	137	800
3. Health, Housing and other schemes	697	554	167	167	721
Total ..	3500	2656	880	880	3536

18.36. It would be seen that outlays earmarked for the Sixth Five-Year Plan have been utilised during the first four years of the Plan itself.

18.37. *Physical Progress*—There are about 46 lakhs Scheduled Castes families in U. P. of which about 30 lakhs are below the poverty line. It has been targeted to bring about 15 lakhs Scheduled Castes families above the poverty line during the Sixth Five-Year Plan through general Schemes and Special Com-

ponent Plan. Yearwise achievement has been as follows:

(Lakh families)		
Year	Target	Achievement
1980-81	4.14	1.57
1981-82	4.50	3.61
1982-83	4.50	4.17
Total	13.14	9.35

18.38. The target for 1983-84 is to enable 4.50 lakhs Scheduled Castes families to cross the poverty line which is expected to be achieved.

18.39. Physical achievements under other important items are summarised in the table below :

TABLE 3—*Physical Progress Under Selected Items*

Item	Unit	Achievement		1983-84	
		1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. <i>Scholarship</i> —					
(i) Pre matric	No. of Students (lakhs)	0.86	1.66	1.71	1.71
(ii) Primary	Ditto.	1.02	1.58	..	..
2. <i>Others</i> —					
Pre-matric	No. of Students.	16,948	17,026	15,867	15,867
3. <i>Subsidies for</i> —					
(i) Agriculture	No. of Families	2,400	2,617	2,409	2,409
(ii) Small Scale Industries	,,	1,300	1,300	936	936
4. Houses constructed	No. of Houses	1,095	2,801	3,612	3,612

PROGRAMME FOR 1984-85

18.40. *Education*—Scholarship in classes IX and X have been made compulsory to all Scheduled Castes students as also in classes IV and V to eliminate the chances of drop-outs. The other important schemes include non-recurring assistance for purchase of books reimbursement of fee, meritorious scholarship, prize award etc. Under the post-matric education scheme, the students studying medicine, engineering and other technical subjects

will be given aid for purchase of books and appliances. Besides, coaching facilities will be provided to students of classes X and XI

18.41. *Economic Development*— For ensuring economic development of these classes, provision is proposed for development of small scale cottage industries, and development of agriculture/horticulture. Subsidy will be provided for purchase of agricultural lands to landless labourers and construction of shop

18.42. *Health, Housing and other Schemes*—
The important schemes under this head are :

- (a) Subsidy for construction of houses.
- (b) Subsidy for repair/expansion of houses.
- (c) Tribal Sub-Plan
- (d) All round development of Bhotias.
- (e) Pre-medical coaching.

18.43 Better residential accommodation would be provided to these classes through U. P. Harijan Avam Nirbal Varg Awas Nigam.

18.44. An outlay of Rs.1050 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 including Rs.150 lakhs for hills. Categorywise breakup is encapssed below :

TABLE 4—Proposed outlays for 1984-85

(Rs. in lakh)

Category	Educa- tion	Econo- mic/ develop- ment	Health, hous- ing and other schemes	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Scheduled Castes.	670	71	116	857
2. Scheduled Tribes.	30	37	26	93
3. Denotified tribes.	27	29	4	60
4. Other backward classes.	33	..	..	33
5. Non-scheduled tribes.	..	7	..	7
Total ..	760	144	146	1050

Important physical targets proposed for 1984-85 are :

	Unit	1984-85
1. <i>Scholarships</i> —		
(a) Pre-matric Students	No.	11,058
(b) Primary Classes	No.	1,58,666
2. Other incentives	No.	23,098
3. <i>Subsidy for</i> —		
(a) Agriculture	Families	1,465
(b) Cottage Industries	..	696
4. Construction of houses	No.	5,610

4. Social Welfare

18.45. One of the duties of a welfare State is to provide adequate social security to its citizens particularly to vulnerable and weaker section of the society. Thus social welfare programmes aim at providing special care to the poor, destitute, neglected, mentally and physically handicapped children and women with a view to rehabilitating them socially and economically.

18.46 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 to 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.

18.47. The welfare programmes have broadly been categorised into the following main groups:

- (1) Education and welfare of handicapped.
- (2) Family and child welfare.
- (3) Welfare of poor and destitute.
- (4) Correctional services.
- (5) Grant to voluntary organisation.

18.48. A sum of Rs.9.00 crores has been allocated for Social Welfare sector during the Sixth Five-Year Plan against which an expenditure of Rs.4.91 crores was incurred during the first three years of Sixth Plan. The outlay for 1983-84 is Rs.2.61 crores against which a sum of Rs.2.54 crores is expected to be utilised. The outlay proposed for 1984-85 is Rs.2.75 crores which includes Rs.0.55 crore for hill areas. Thus a sum of Rs.10.20 crores is expected to be utilised during 1980—85.

18.49. Groupwise breakup of expenditure and outlays for 1984-85 is summarised below :

Table 5—Expenditure and outlay

Group	Sixth Plan outlay	Expenditure during 1980-83	1983-84		1984-85 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Education and Welfare of Handicapped	0.57	0.45	0.26	0.26	0.30
2. Child Welfare	3.97	1.70	0.87	0.80	0.81
3. Women Welfare	0.56	0.70	0.39	0.39	0.48
4. Welfare of poor and destitute ..	0.26	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.15
5. Grant to voluntary organisation ..	0.75	0.31	0.18	0.18	0.18
6. Correctional services	1.14	0.65	0.29	0.29	0.30
7. Others	1.49	0.69	0.34	0.34	0.34
8. Direction and Administration ..	0.26	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04
9. Sainik Kalyan .. ..	..	0.24	0.09	0.09	0.15
Total ..	9.00	4.90	2.61	2.54	2.75

18.50. More emphasis will be laid on the implementation of the following schemes during 1984-85 :

(1) Establishment of multipurpose schemes for deaf, dumb and physically handicapped and blind persons.

(2) Free training facilities to the blinds in U.P. S.R.T.C.

(3) I.C.D.S. Projects.

(4) Grant-in-aid to destitute women.

18.51. Important physical targets proposed for 1984-85 are as follows :

Table 6—Selected Physical Targets

Item	Unit	1983-84		1984-85 Proposed target
		Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Creaches	No. of children	1300	1300	1350
2. Hostel for working women ..	No.	5	5	5
3. Programme for blind	Do.	700	700	750
4. Programme for deaf	Do.	625	625	650
5. Programme for physically handicapped	Do.	625	625	650
6. Financial assistance to women ..	Do.	1000	1000	1100

18.52. **INTEGRATED CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT SCHEME PROJECT**—In U. P. ICDS Project was launched on October 2, 1975. At present 88 projects are being implemented in the State of which 80 are Centrally Sponsored and eight projects are financed from State resources. Details regarding number of projects initiated in different years is presented in the following table:

Table 7—ICDS Projects

Year	Centrally sponsored sector	State sector
(1)	(2)	(3)
1975-76	3	..
1978-79	4	3*
1979-80	3	4**
1980-81	4	..
1981-82	10	1
1982-83	56	..
Total	80	8

*2 in hill.

**1 in hill.

18.53. As many as 16 more centres are to be established in 1983-84. Forty-five more centres are proposed to be established in 1984-85. The scheme is being implemented by Harijan and Social Welfare Department, Medical and Public Health and Rural Development Department. A sum of Rs.400 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85 under the Centrally Sponsored Sector.

18.54. **SAINIK KALYAN**—The scheme is being implemented in Hill areas. An expenditure of Rs.23.60 lakhs was incurred in 1982-83. The outlay for current year is Rs.9 lakhs which will be utilised. A sum of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

5. Nutrition

18.55. Nutrition sector forms an important component of the minimum needs programme. It is also included in the 20—Point Programme. The main objective of the programme is to provide balanced nutrition to children of the primary school, pre-school going children and pregnant and nursing mothers of the economically weaker sections of societies. The programme is implemented through Education Department, Rural Development Department and Social Welfare Department.

18.56. **EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**—The main objectives of the programme are two-fold. Under the mid-day meals programme, meals of calorie content about 300 and protein content of about 12 grams are provided to children in

age group 6—11 for about 200 days in a year. The supplementary nutrition programme covers pre-school children in age group 0—6 and pregnant and lactating mothers belonging to weaker sections. Under this programme, supplementary nutrition of about 200 to 300 calories with about 8 to 12 grams of proteins is provided to each pre-school child per day for about 300 days in a year. The provision for pregnant and lactating mothers is kept at about 500 calories and about 25 grams protein for about 300 days in a year, blocks with high concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given priority. The Education Department is implementing mid-day meal programme (Balahr Yojana) in nine districts (Aligarh, Etah, Etawah, Mainpuri, Bulandshahr, Pilibhit, Fatehpur, Shahjahanpur and Hardoi). Out of these nine districts the last four districts receive food free of cost from "CARE" organisation. The total number of beneficiaries under this scheme is 1.25 lakhs including the coverage by "CARE".

18.57. Under the Special Nutrition Programme five districts Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Faizabad, Almora and Pauri-Garhwal are covered under plan, through the funds provided by the State Government. The total number of beneficiaries under this scheme is 12,700 only. The outlay for the both type of schemes is Rs.26 lakhs (plain districts) and Rs. 5 lakhs for Hill districts for year 1983-84.

18.58. **PROGRAMME FOR 1984-85**—Under the Mid-day Meal Programme nine districts viz., Aligarh, Etah, Etawah, Mainpuri, Bulandshahr, Pilibhit, Fatehpur, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi will cover 1,23,320 beneficiaries. Under special nutrition programme 12,700 beneficiaries will be covered including 4,700 beneficiaries in Hill districts.

18.59. **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. The strategy behind the special nutrition programme is to raise the nutritional status of children between the age of 0—6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers belonging to families selected under IRDP and Special Component Plan. The objective of Applied Nutrition Programme is to raise the nutritional status of children economically and socially backward families. To achieve this objective, supplementary feeding programme for 7.280 balbaries will be started and nutritional supplement like vitamins and iron tablets will be provided to the beneficiaries.

18.60. **SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT**—Social Welfare Department implements the supplementary nutrition programme through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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. 18.61. The following table depicts in brief the financial progress and programme for 1984-85 department-wise:

TABLE 8—*Financial Progress*

Department	Sixth Plan outlay	Expenditure during three years of Sixth Plan	1983-84		1984-85
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Education Department	313.00	62.59	31.00	31.00	31.00
2. Rural Development Department ..	332.00	193.84	64.00	64.00	70.00
3. Social Welfare Department	355.00	328.65	305.00	305.00	825.00
Total	1000.00	585.08	400.00	400.00	926.00

18.62. The level of coverage under the 1983-84 and proposed for 1984-85 is given various nutrition programme by the end of below :

TABLE 9—*Physical Target and Achievement*

Department	Unit	1982-83 Achievement	1983-84		1984-85
			Target	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Education Department—					
(i) Mid-day Meal Programme—school going children.	(in lakh)	1.16	1.25	1.25	1.23
(ii) Special Nutrition Programme—pre school going children.	Do.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
2. Rural Development Programme—					
(i) Special Nutrition Programme ..	No.	1,15,946	39,285	39,285	47,620
(ii) Applied Nutrition Programme ..	Do.	55,680	1,07,720	1,07,720	1,17,891
3. Social Welfare Department—child/women	Do.	3,75,000	3,34,444	3,34,444	9,16,666

CHAPTER XIX

ECONOMIC SERVICES

1. Machinery For Planning

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 development in ovating 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.

19.2. STATE PLANNING COMMISSION—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.

19.3. 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 Minister and Secretaries of major development departments as its members. There is also a post of Deputy Chairman which is being held by Sri Tribhuvan Prashad, a retired, senior experienced officer of this State who held important position in State administration. 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.

19.4. 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.

19.5. There are some of the new responsibilities of State Planning Commission. Consequently the Commission has been suitably strengthened during this period. The efforts to further strengthen the State Planning Commission are still going on. An outlay of Rs. 41.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for the State Planning Commission.

19.6. STATE PLANNING INSTITUTE—The Institute was set-up in 1971 with Planning Secretary as its Chairman. The present set-up consists of following ten divisions;

1. Economic 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.

Economic and statistics division

19.7 The main function of the Economic 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 publication 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 Bhwan are continuing from the year 1980-81 and will continue during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan. Besides, the following schemes sanctioned during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 are likely to continue in the succeeding years.

19.8. 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 Headquarter for the timely disposal of the increased administrative work load due to increase in the strength of the technical staff and budget allocation.

19.9. STRENGTHENING OF STATISTICAL AND PLAN FORMULATION MACHINERY AT THE DIVISIONAL LEVELS—Under this scheme Deputy Director's units have been set up in the newly created Moradabad Division, and in both the Hill Divisions 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.

19.10. CREATION OF A SEPARATE CADRE OF PUNCH VERIFIER OPERATORS AND PUNCH SUPERVISORS AT THE STATE HEAD QUARTERS—Under this scheme a separate cadre of Punch Verifier 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. In addition to the aforesaid continuing schemes, the following new schemes are proposed for the annual plan 1984-85 so as to meet the increasing demand for the sound data base for planning purposes as also for increasing administrative efficiency.

19.11. 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 increased to a great

extent and the divisional units were established. The units at district and divisional levels were further 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 work load, it is proposed to create six posts of Senior Assistants, four posts of Clerks/Typists, one post of Cyclostyle Operator and one post of Daftari at the State headquarters of Economics and Statistics Division during the year 1984-85 for which an outlay of Rs.1.70 lakhs has been proposed.

19.12. 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, as to reduce the time lag in data collection and also to improve the quality of the industrial data. An outlay of Rs.2.38 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

19.13. 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 all the suggestions made on a uniform basis for all the States by the Committee on Regional Accounts as appointed by the Government of India. It is of utmost importance to create such a cell at the State Headquarters. The outlay proposed for 1984-85 is Rs.3.96 lakhs only.

19.14. ORIGIN-DESTINATION SURVEY OF GOODS TRAFFIC BY ROAD—Keeping in view the importance of the data of road transport and its wide gap, C. S. O. suggested to conduct goods traffic survey by road. Accordingly this scheme was proposed during the preceding years but due to paucity of funds this could not be taken up. It is proposed to take up this survey during 1984-85 at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs.

19.15. 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 Chowkidar. 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 of the Economics and Statistics Division. Besides, 2 posts of peons in the District of Kanpur (urban) and one post of peon in the District of Lalitpur, Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttar kashi are

also needed for which an outlay of Rs.3.42 lakhs (including Rs.0.65 lakh for Hill Region) has been proposed.

19.16. 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 the Economics and Statistics 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 by creating a post of Joint Director and supporting staff to cope with the additional work load of the unit. The outlay proposed for this scheme during 1984-85 is Rs.2.18 lakhs.

19.17. STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY OF STATISTICAL AND PLAN FORMULATION WORK AT THE DIVISIONAL LEVEL—Because of expansion of the Divisional Unit of the Economics and Statistics Division due to decentralisation of planning work, and also due to decentralisation of administrative power the administrative and accounts responsibilities have increased at that level. It is felt that there should be one post each of additional Economics and Statistics Officer and senior assistant at the divisional level. Besides, there is also a need of one cyclostyle operator and one more peon in each of office of the Divisional Deputy Director (Statistics). An outlay of Rs.5.07 lakhs (including Rs.0.95 lakh for Hill Region) is, therefore, being proposed for the purpose.

19.18. ESTABLISHMENT OF A CELL IN ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION FOR HILL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT WORK—It has been decided that a separate cell be established at Heads of Departments level for paying special attention on the development of hill region. 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 work load of the Division. Thus, creation of a separate cell under an Additional Director (Technical) with supporting staff is imperative to look after the Hill Development Work for which an outlay of Rs.2.25 lakhs has been proposed in 1984-85.

19.19. CREATION OF RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES 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. 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 two posts of Consultant, one each of Economics and Statistics discipline, with some supporting staff are proposed to be created in 1984-85 with an estimated outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs.

19.20. 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 caters 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. 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 published on regular basis. For this, purchase of a "Zerex" machine would be necessary. For the efficient running of the library one post cataloger and one Senior Librarian (Trained in Library Science) is 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 of economic and social subjects need to be purchased.

19.21. An outlay of Rs.3.50 lakhs is being proposed for the purpose.

19.22. PURCHASE OF MODERN EQUIPMENTS IN THE ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION—Reports are brought out after scrutiny, compilation and tabulation of data so collected and a number of Graphs and Charts are exhibited for dissemination of data. For timely publication of such reports, Graphs and Charts it is proposed to purchase one Amonia Machine, 50 Electronic Desk Calculators, 75 Pocket Calculators, one photo copy machine and 70 pentagraphs during the year 1984-85 for which an outlay of Rs.3.25 lakhs is needed.

19.23. CREATION OF A STATISTICAL MACHINERY AT THE DISTRICT/DIVISIONAL LEVEL FOR THE WORK OF 20-POINT PROGRAMME—Keeping in view the importance and utility of the 20-Point Programme the development work in various departments is being carried out on priority basis. Progress reports under this Programme are consolidated and submitted to high officials and the State Government. For bringing out such reports, in time, one post each of assistant economics and statistics officer and one Clerk in each district and divisional unit of this Division are proposed to be created during 1984-85 at an outlay of Rs.14.73 lakhs.

Planning Research and action Division

19.24. The Planning Research and Action Division (R.R.A.D.) 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 innovation 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.

19.25. The details of the on going projects for the year 1984-85 are given in the subsequent paras :

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION, DEMONSTRATION-cum-INSERVICE TRAINING PROJECT—The project aims to demonstrate the effect of environmental sanitation measures on the health of the people. It entails construction of PRAI type latrines, smokeless chulhas, food safe, washing and bathing platforms in an integrated manner and also involves the motivation of villagers to raise funds for community components 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.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES—Staff and funds are provided for carrying out the research activities from time to time. Pre-pilot experimentation work to the field problems are done.

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 research work on preparation of cheapest body and glaze for unit holders and to organise training for rural potters.

SERVICE CELL (KHANDSARI)—The cell provides consultancy service for the private entre-

preneure in India and abroad on the manufacture of crystal sugar by open sulphitation process. Successful achievements of sugar industry will be estimated to mini sugar units for higher recovery of quality sugar. Besides, a technical seminar is proposed to be held to exchange the ideas with those engaged in this Industry.

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 prototype for an improved bullock cart and other machines and tools as and when required by the industrial projects of PRAD.

CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL—The project is to provide adequate medical facilities in the rural areas through Registered co-operative Societies. The Co-operative Societies 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.

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.

SOYABEEN, SURAJMUKHI OIL EXPPELLER—The main objective is to scale down the technology of production of edible oils from agricultural produce (Soyabean and sunflower seeds) by designing and developing a suitable oil expeller for the propose.

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 geo-agricultural regions of the State.

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 develop an organization of village level to manage and maintain the systems on community basis.

FORMATION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY FOR STONE BREAKERS IN SHANKARGARH—The labourers in the Bundelkhand Region are worthy

engaged in excavation of stones from quarry and their services are being utilised by the contractors. Most of these are Scheduled Castes and they are being exploited by the contractors. With a view to making them free from the clutches of exploiters, an experiment is being made to form a co-operative society of these labourers so that the economic benefit is reaped by them directly.

19.26. Against an outlay of Rs. 12.50 lakhs allocated for this Division in 1983-84, its next year's outlay is Rs. 13.80 lakhs.

Training Division

19.27. 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 training 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.

19.28. The Training Division is expected to develop a core of training faculty of its own for conducting courses in development administration, State 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.

19.29. 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 developmental departments and related consultancy.

4. To organize workshops and seminars for senior level officers.

5. Training Administration.

19.30. The new Training Division proposes to run 20 training programmes in 1984-85 of short and long duration on the various aspects of the planning process and techniques including professional in-service courses for the Economics and Statistics Division, besides workshops, seminars and training consultancy. Some of the course would run simultaneously.

19.31. For the Combined Division of Evaluation and Training an outlay of Rs.55 lakhs has been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) against which an expenditure of Rs.10.90 lakhs was incurred in 1981-82 and 1982-83. The outlay for 1983-84 is Rs.10 lakhs which is expected to be utilised in full.

19.32. An outlay Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85.

Evaluation Division

19.33. The main objective of this organization is to carry out concurrent as well as ex-post facto evaluation of different scheme/projects/programmes of various development departments of the State.

19.34. At present, the schemes/programmes/projects for evaluation are selected by the Planning Department of the State Government mainly out of the proposals received from different departments keeping in view the problems and priorities of the Government and overall capacity of the Division. During the process of evaluation a close liaison is maintained with the concerned departments. The draft reports prepared in the Division are then discussed with the senior officers of the concerned administrative department and the departmental Heads under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission, U. P. and finalized as per decision of the Deputy Chairman. The finalized reports are sent to the department concerned for implementing the recommendations contained in them. As a measure of follow up action, concerned departments are requested to furnish information regarding corrective measure taken thereof.

19.35. Evaluation studies in this Division are conducted by six evaluation teams each consisting of one Senior Evaluation Officer, 1-2 Evaluation Officers, one Senior Field Investigator, 5 Field Investigators and 2 Computers. These teams operate under the over all guidance of the Director assisted by a Joint Director. During 1983-84, the Division has taken up evaluation of 45 schemes/programmes, which is almost two to three times more than what the Division had handled in the previous years. In view of this, the overall work of the Division has considerably increased. This has necessitated the need for overall strengthening of

the Division at various levels in order to cope up with the increasing demand for evaluation.

19.36. An outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs has been provided for Sixth Five Year Plan for Evaluation against which the expenditure incurred during the first 3 years of the Plan is Rs.33.47 lakhs. The outlay for 1983-84 is Rs.12 lakhs which is expected to be utilized in full. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

Perspective Planning Division

19.37. The basic function of the Perspective Planning Division is to formulate a long term perspective of the State, with the background of which, the pattern of short term growth of the economy may be visualised. In conformity with the above objectives, the Division is concerned mainly with the studies which would help in developing and using projective techniques for long term planning of different sectors of the economy.

19.38. The Division, at present, is engaged in conducting studies relating to :

1. Quantification of benefits and their relationship with the public sector expenditure for the selected social sectors.
2. A long term strategy to the development of Eastern region and integrated development of Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh.
3. Rural household income and its disposition.
4. Perspective plan of Agriculture Sector.
5. Land use in the State-Scenario of 2,000 A.D.

19.39. Besides the above mentioned studies which are continuing in 1983-84, the Division is also proposing to take up the study 'Perspective Plan of Hill Region' during the year 1984-85.

Manpower Planning Division

19.40. The Manpower Planning Division was established in September, 1971 with a view to studying different aspects of manpower planning for optimum utilization of available manpower resources. Important aspects covered by the Division so far related to demand and supply of technical manpower of different categories during the plan periods stock and utilization trained manpower, wastage and stagnation in training institutions, availability of training facilities employment-unemployment, demographic trends, activity patterns etc.

19.41. The Division has further widened its area of activities and at present the Division is conducting studies on such aspects as migration, displacement of people due to projects, location, Scheduled Tribes, women employment preparation of project profiles, fact book, updating of norms, co-ordination between training facilities and development, impact of employment programmes, formulation of micro-employment plans at the block level etc. The Division has also been assigned the work of monitoring employment schemes to identify bottlenecks in the implementation of the schemes. The Division has by now completed 70 studies covering a wide variety of aspect of manpower planning and employment.

Area Planning Division

19.42. This division was created in 1971 as a part of the State Planning Institute. 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. 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.

19.43. The Division has so far prepared a number of integrated area development plans for different types and sizes of areal units suffering from various social and economic problems which have inhibited their development growth.

19.44. The Division also undertook a study of economic regionalisation of the State in collaboration with the experts of the Central Planning Commission, Indian Statistical Institute and Institute of Economic Growth. In this study, both cartographic and quantitative techniques were applied for identifying and analysing the inter-regional disparities with a view to formulating suitable strategies of development for the various groups of homogeneous district. This involved analysis of districtwise data for over a hundred indicators and their correlation through the map overlay method. Simultaneous exercise was also undertaken to identify groups of homogeneous districts using 39 indicators of resource base, levels of development and institutional structure with the help of the computer following the techniques of Euclidean cluster analysis.

19.45. The Division has prepared an activity profile model on the basis of a report. Disaggregation of Planning Activities and Plan Resources

at the State, District and Block Levels. The Division has also been responsible for providing guidance and preparation of district plans for every district of the State for the past few years. With a view to achieving proper integration of block and district plans, the Division has formulated an Integrated Area Development Plan of Jhansi District and also a few Block Plans within the multilevel planning frame work. The Division is, at present, engaged in formulating plans for Behendar and Kothawan blocks of district Hardoi. Integrated Buxa Tribal Plan of Gadarpur, Bazpur, Kashipur and Ramnagar blocks of Naini Tal District has been completed and submitted for execution. The Division has also formulated an Integrated Area Development Project of Amethi, which will act as a model for other areas of the State. Eighteen training courses have also been conducted on techniques of district/block level planning to different categories of functionaries of the district and block level.

19.46. The Division has worked out some selected district and regionwise important indicators highlighting inter-regional and inter-district disparities. In addition, the Division has also been actively involved in the process of decentralized planning and for this purpose some alternative formulae for disaggregation of district outlays were evolved by the Division. The Division is expected to play a pivotal role in the newly introduced system of decentralised planning.

Monitoring and Cost Management Division

19.47. The main functions of the Division are—

(a) Review of progress-information from operating and implementing levels 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 problem areas.

(c) Examining the effect of these shortfalls and problems in 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 project schemes in construction stages and apprise the Government and/or the Cabinet Sub-Committee of 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 on going/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 innovation in the concept of scientific Monitoring on the same lines as applied research in various fields.

19.48. Before starting monitoring of major projects, the Monitoring Division of the State Planning Institute, carried out studies in respect of the existing reporting system in irrigation, power, Local Self-Government, Engineering and Public Works Departments.

Later on, monitoring of Industrial projects of State Enterprises housing and urban development programmes, sugar industry, water supply were also taken up and are at present being done in regular basis. In addition, the monitoring of 20-point programme for all the districts has also been taken up.

19.49. The monthly reports which are prepared by the Monitoring Division broadly contain the review of the cost and expenditure, physical achievements against the targets, status of benefits and the various problems/bottlenecks which the projects are facing in connection with their implementation.

19.50. This Division has also taken up a few one-time studies on various subjects e.g. Engineering (Equipment Performance in Irrigation Department, Analysis of Surplus Equipment etc.), Project Appraisal Implementation and Monitoring (Appraisal of Sugar Factory at Nandganj, Monitoring of Urban Development Programmes, Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes etc.), Cost Management, etc. The Division has also developed Cost Indices for Buildings, Roads, Bridges, Irrigation Projects, Multipurpose Projects, Thermal Projects etc. which are being constantly used in the revision of estimates and sanctioning of the revised cost. An attempt is also being made to create awareness in engineering departments for optimising the use of material and equipment,

19.51. The present staff of the Monitoring Division of the State Planning Institute consists

of one Director, one Senior Research Officer Hill Division (Engg.) and five Research Officers (Engg.).

Project Formulation and Appraisal Division

19.52. The main objectives of the Project Formulation and Appraisal Division are to undertake *ex ante* appraisal of large, projects/programmes from the technical, financial, economic and social points of view, 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.

19.53. 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 Secretariate 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. Under Expenditure Finance Committee on behalf of the Planning Department the Division appraises all departmental projects of which non-recurring expenditure is Rs.one crore or more. Local level projects costing above Rs. 50 lakhs are also invariably appraised by the Division.

19.54. To enhance the Project Formulation capabilities of various developments and State Corporations, the Division prepares and issues various guidelines, model projects, manuals and research studies.

19.55. At present, due to paucity of staff, the Division is not in a position to take up more work relating to Project Formulation and study work. The Division is concentrating itself mainly in appraisal works. In fact the existing staff is not even adequate to cope with the fast increasing work load in respect of appraisal of project to be put up before Public Investment Board. For other works, like project appraisal for the consideration of Expenditure Finance Committee, Flood Control Board and Local Level Planning along with appraisal of projects relating to Area Development Corporations, studies and training works etc., the Division needs strengthening.

19.56. This Division was established in October 1981 with a view to accelerating the plan programmes of the Hill Region of Uttar Pradesh. Its main function is to oversee the implementation, monitoring, coordination and evaluation of the programmes of these areas.

19.57. 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, and

4. Evaluation Sub-Division.

19.58. Two units of the Division have been established at the headquarters of Hill Division at Naini Tal and Pauri-Garhwal, for monitoring, coordination and evaluation of the plan programmes in their respective divisions. The following studies are in hand :

1. Fact Book in Hill Districts.

2. Janpad Parichaya Pustika.

3. Inter-Block Disparities in district Naini Tal and Pauri-Garhwal.

4. Benchmark study of Women Welfare Programmes.

5. Perspective Plan of Hill Region.

6. Socio-Economic study of the Buxa-tribe of district Dehra Dun.

7. Basic parameters of the Hill Region.

8. Facilities available for Technical Education and their Integration with the Development programme.

9. Monitoring of Hill Programmes.

10. Distribution of Essential Commodities.

1. Expansion of Horticultural Programme and its Impact on Peoples' Living.

19.59. It is also proposed to hold seminars and meetings on problems of hill development to bring about increased awareness among the economists, planners, administrators, social workers of the Government, Universities, and voluntary agencies.

2. Bureau of Public Enterprises

19.60. The Bureau of State Enterprises was established in February 1974. The main functions assigned to it are :

(i) furnishing periodical reports to the Legislature and the Government on the working of enterprises.

(ii) assisting the administrative departments in making appointments to the Board of Directors and senior posts in enterprises.

(iii) scrutinizing in an expert manner the feasibility reports, project estimates etc.

(iv) advising the Government in laying down certain common personnel policies in career planning and the preparation of service rules etc. ;

(v) assisting the enterprises in their human resources development efforts by organising management development programme ;

(vi) assisting the enterprises in adopting sound financial management and accounting principles and advising the Government in matters relating to allotment of funds, etc. ;

(vii) providing consultancy assistance and advice to Government at the time of setting up of new enterprises/subsidiaries etc.

19.61. The Bureau has for long been attempting not only to increase its functional role but also to make itself more useful. In view of the above, a Directorate of Bureau of State Enterprises was established in April, 1981. The activities falling within the ambit of the Bureau are as follows :

(i) Selection of top personnel through Selection Boards,

(ii) Organising training programmes for officers of various cadres who would be expected to take up assignments in Corporations in future.

(iii) undertake detailed studies of Corporations on a regular basis.

(iv) to evaluate projects (costing less than Rs. one crore) which are not required to be put up before the Public Investment Board.

(v) to render management consultancy in areas pertaining to M.I.S., Corporate Planning, Financial Management, Accounting, Cost and Budgetary Control, Material Management and Manpower Planning etc.

(vi) to set up a Data Bank containing up to date information in all respect about State Enterprises.

19.62. The plan outlay for Sixth Plan 1980-85 earmarked for the Bureau is Rs.20 lakhs. For the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs.7 lakhs was allocated. The outlay for 1984-85 is Rs.7 lakhs.

3. Metric Weights and Measures

19.63. Metric System of Weights and Measures is a long term reformatory scheme. In the State as many as 112 working Standard Laboratories have been established under this scheme during the year 1983-84. Two mobile squads at Allahabad and Lucknow one Working Standard Laboratories at Rudauli (district Bara Banki) were established and three Working Standard Laboratories were set up in Handia (district Allahabad), Dohrighat (district Azamgarh) and Salon (district Rae Bareli) during 1982-83. Besides, five more Laboratories have also been established during the current financial year 1983-84. In this way nine Laboratories and two squads have been set up so far. All these units shall continue during the year 1984-85.

19.64. Against the Sixth Five-year Plan outlay of Rs.8 lakhs, the expenditure during the first three years was Rs.6.41 lakhs. The expenditure anticipated during current financial year is Rs.6.01 lakhs against the outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

Proposals for 1984-85

19.65. Four new laboratories are proposed to be set up during the year 1984-85 in plains at Biswan (district Sitapur) Ghatampur (district Kanpur Dehat), Amethi (district Sultanpur) and Bisalpur (district Pilibhit) and two laboratories in hills at Ramnagar and Tanakpur Mandies of Naini Tal District. The details of estimated expenditure are as under :

A. Outlay for plains for 1984-85		(Rs. lakh)
1.	Recurring expenditure on existing nine Working Standard Laboratories and two Mobile Squads.	5.75
2.	Estimated recurring expenditure on the proposed establishment of Four working standard Labs. at Biswan, Ghatampur, Amethi and Bisalpur	1.45
	Recurring	7.20
3.	Estimated non-recurring expenditure on the proposed four laboratories.	
	Non-Recurring	1.80
	Sub-Total (A)	9.00

B. Outlay for Hills (Rupees in lakh)

1. Estimated recurring expenditure on the proposed establishment of two work ing standard laboratories at Tanakpur and Ramnagar Mandies of Naini Tal District.	1.00
2. Estimated on-recurring expenditure on the proposed two laboratar s n the Hills.	1.00
Sub-Total (B)	2.00
Total	11.00

4. State Employees Welfare Corporation

19.66. The U. P. Government Employees Welfare Corpo ation was established in the State in 1965. The State Government have included the scheme in the plan with a view to providing better facilities to the State employees and allotted an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs in Sixth Plan. An expenditure of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been incurred in 1981-82 and 1983-84. For 1983-84 the outlay is Rs.2.00 lakhs which would also be utilized. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the corporation for 1984-85.

5. Printing and Stationery

19.67. The main project under execution as ms at increasing in the over all capacity of Government Presses. The project for the establish-

ment of two new presses of Rampur and Varanasi and the expansion of the Government Photo Litho Press, Roorkee was taken up in 1972-73 at an estimated cost of Rs.700 lakhs. Due to the continuous rise in the costs of building materials and labour, capital investment towards equipment and machinery as well as rise in the wages of the employees the revised cost of the above works is now estimated at about Rs.1,308.00 lakhs. This increased cost also includes outlay for the expansion of the Government Branch Press, Hazaratgarj, Lucknow which was included subsequently.

19.68. Till the end of Fifth-Five-Year Project Pla Rs.308.00 lakhs had been spent on the p oject The balance of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs was required during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) b due to financial constraints an outlay of Rs.597.00 lakhs only could be provided for the Sxth Plan (1980—85). Actual expenditure during first three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, anticipated expenditure in 1983-84 and proposed outlay for 1984-85 are given as under :

	<i>(Rupees in lakh)</i>
Sixth Plan outlay (1980—85) ..	597.00
Actual Expenditure (1980—83) ..	338.68
Anticipated Expenditure (1983-84)	110.00
Proposed Outlay (1984-85) ..	135.00

19.69. A sum of Rs.135.00 lakhs has been proposed to meet the requirement of Annual Plan 1984-85 for Printing and Stationery. The expenditure proposed on building, machine and staff for the year 1984-85 has been shown in the table below :

Table 1—Componentwise details of expenditure of proposed outlay

Item	<i>(Rupees in lakh)</i>				
	Building	Machine	Equipment	Staff	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. New Government Press, Rampur ..	8.59	14.00	1.04	26.13	49.76
2. New Government Press, Varanasi ..	8.00	14.00	1.69	16.77	40.4
3. Government Photo-litho Press, Roorkee	12.79	11.00	1.50	1.47	26.76
4. Government Branch Press, Hazaratganj	..	..	..	2.79	2.79
5. Modernizat on of Machines of Government Press, Allahabad, Lucknow and Roorkee.	..	11.23	..	..	11.23
6. Establishment of Press for printing of cause-list of High Court at Allahabad.	2.00	..	..	..	2.00
7. Establishment of Mini-press for Secretariat at Lucknow.	0.50	1.50	..	..	2.00
Total ..	31.88	51.73	4.23	47.16	135.00

19.70. NEW GOVERNMENT PRESS, RAMPUR—The construction of the buildings is in progress. During the year 1984-85, Rs.8.59 lakhs is required for the buildings so that the machines being purchased may be installed. Rs.14.00 lakhs are required for the purchase of new machines for this press and Rs.1.04 lakhs for the purchase of equipments. With the construction of building and purchase of machines printing capacity of the press will be increased.

19.71. NEW GOVERNMENT PRESS, VARANASI—To cope with the rising demand of printing, the establishment of this new press was undertaken. Some portion of the building has been constructed and machines have also been purchased and installed and production work started. Further, Rs.8.00 lakhs are required for the construction of remaining buildings. Rs.15.69 lakhs are required for the purchase of machines and equipments. At present about 160 employees are working in the press and additional will be required for new machines. An amount of Rs.16.77 lakhs has been provided for component staff.

19.72. GOVERNMENT PHOTO LITHO PRESS, ROORKEE—Government Presses at Allahabad, Aishbagh, and Lucknow were catering to the requirements of various printing works including Weekly Gazette, Forms (both registered and unregistered), Periodicals, Acts, *Extraordinary Gazette*, Stationery Materials, Answer Books for High School and Intermediate Examination etc. The Roorkee Branch Press used to print mainly map work but now is printing other Government jobs also. This branch is being expanded for the additional capacity of 1323.40 tonnes of paper. Rs.12.79 lakhs for construction of buildings, Rs.11.50 lakhs for purchase of machines and equipments and Rs.1.47 lakhs for staff are required for this Press.

19.73. Besides the establishment of above new presses, the following have also been included in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

19.74. MODERNIZATION OF MACHINES OF GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD—The State Government have appointed an expert committee for the replacement and modernization of old machines at Allahabad, Lucknow and Roorkee. The committee have submitted its interim report to the State Government proposing to replace these machines during the period of six years commencing from the year 1984-85. Hence, this programme has been included in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

19.75. A sum of Rs.11.23 lakhs has been proposed in the year under reference. This amount is quite insufficient for the replacement and modernisation of old machines which has been estimated at Rs.800.00 lakhs. Due to limited plan resources only a few machines will be replaced within the sum of Rs.11.23 lakhs.

19.76. ESTABLISHMENT OF PRESS FOR PRINTING OF CAUSE LIST OF HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD—The High Court at Allahabad is experiencing serious difficulty in the timely printing of its daily cause-list. A small press is proposed to be established within the High Court premises. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for this press during the year under reference.

19.77. ESTABLISHMENT OF MINI-PRESS FOR SECRETARIAT AT LUCKNOW—The State Government Department are finding it difficult to get the immediate and urgent work printed at Aishbagh Press which is situated at a substantial distance from the Secretariat. It is proposed to establish a press within the Secretariat building. For this purpose Rs.0.50 lakh is required for building and power wiring etc. and Rs.1.50 lakhs for purchase of machines and equipment.

CHAPTER XX

HILL AREA SUB-PLAN

The Hill Region of the State lies in the Central Zone of Himalayas and comprises of 8 northern district of Naini Tal, Almora, Pithoragarh, Dehra Dun, Pauri-Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal Chamoli and Uttarkashi. The region having a population of 48.36 lakhs (1981 Census) is spread over 51125 sq. kms. and accounts for nearly 17.4% and 4.3% of the area and population of the State. The area is thinly and sparsely populated and the average density of population is 95 persons per sq. km. as against the average of 377 for the State. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes per 1981 Census, is 7.73 lakhs and 1.82 lakhs, respectively constituting about 16.0% and 3.8% of the total population of the hill region.

20.2. Nearly two-third of the forest area of the State lies in hills. Though the availability of agricultural land is severely limited, yet agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the vast majority of population. Topographical diversity has resulted in wide variations in climate, vegetation, soil structure and occupations of the people. The region has considerable potential for the economic development, viz. horticulture forest, tourism, livestock and hydro-power generation, etc.

20.3. The hill areas present with some very special ecological and geophysical features. The terrain is mostly rugged and steep settlement pattern is thinly dispersed as about 92% of the village have a population less than 500, severe soil erosion problems, marginal holdings (about 87.1% of the holdings being below 2 hectares) and difficult agricultural process lack of industrialization, inadequate marketing and credit facilities and near absence of institutional back-up etc. These factors has inhibited the desired pace of development of the hill areas. Long gestation period of projects, unit cost of infrastructure development is high and the returns are relatively low. The cost of infrastructure is high largely because of rugged nature of terrain and the need for access to widely dispersed population. On account of special problems it would take a considerable time for these areas to build up an adequate resource base. Inadequate technology development suited to hill areas, unscientific management and land use pattern has also attributed to low returns on the one hand and depletion of resources and ecological imbalances on the other. There is dearth of basic social facilities such as drinking water, education, public health etc. particularly in the remote and inaccessible areas.

Lack of industrialization, and employment opportunities has resulted in outmigration of educated youth and talent.

OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT

20.4. In consonance with the National/State objectives of planned development, the ultimate goal is "Growth with social justice". In the Sixth Five-Year Plan an integrated approach for the development of hill area consistent with ecological restoration and conservation of resources has been adopted. Considering the alarming degradation and depletion of natural resources resulting in ecological imbalance, stress is being laid on inclusion of environmental and ecological considerations into the development activities so as to ensure that short-term gains are not followed by long-term impairment of the eco-system that sustain these activities.

20.5. At present, efforts are being made for optimum utilization of existing infrastructure facilities, consolidating gains of productive activities and correcting imbalances, if any in investment in the productive sectors on the one hand and basic social facilities and infrastructural facilities on the other. Accordingly, programme for scientific management protection, preservation and regeneration of forests, integrated micro-watershed management projects, intensive soil and water conservation measures, diversification of agriculture and horticulture, upgradation of livestock, development of resource based and footlose industries and development of tourism as an industry are being developed and implemented.

20.6. Past experience has underlined the fact that unless programmes based on the concept of "development without destruction" are evolved and the conservation and proper utilization of resources of the hill areas, based on systems analysis not only with the problems of hill areas continue to remain unresolved, but the economy of the plains may also be adversely effected. Hence development of resources of the hill area is necessary both to enable the population living in this area, who are by and large very poor, to have their share of the benefits accruing from modern scientific knowledge and technology and for safeguarding the security and health of the crops cultivated in the adjoining plains.

20.7. The eco-system of the Himalayan Region has been greatly impaired due to denudation of forest, indiscriminate grazing, unscientific land use practices, unscientific mining practices and unplanned road construction activity etc. The ecological conservation in the hill areas is of crucial importance. These factors are being specially taken into account in the formulation of programmes in the hill areas, so that there is compatibility between plans and the need for sustainable development.

20.8. In view of the need to balance economic development with the imperatives of environmental conservation, ecological regeneration and to formulate realistic and manageable programmes for tackling the interlinked problems involved in eco-development in the Himalayan Region, some specific recommendations have been made by the "Task Force for the Study of Eco-Development in the Himalayan Region" under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, and the Sivraman Committee report on the Development of Backward Areas" These recommendations mainly relate to, forestry and soil conservation, horticulture and silviculture livestock reform, post-harvest technology, road construction and habitat planning. These have been taken into account in formulating schemes for the area and efforts will be made to formulate and implement development programme on a systematic and sustained basis. For arresting the process of depletion affecting the natural resources of the Hill Region, a core strategy of development is envisaged during 1984-85 under which efforts will be concentrated on protective, regenerative and productive measures towards 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 scientific land and water use and human resource development with the involvement of the local community into the main stream of development planning.

20.9. The Annual Plan 1984-85 for the region recognising the need for a balance in emphasis between beneficiary oriented and infrastructural development programmes will strive at scientific conservation and improvement of ecological and environmental assets, improving the income and living standard of the people especially the quality of life of rural masses and weaker section, viz. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and people below poverty line. With built in arrangements of basic social inputs under the 20-Point Programme and the Minimum Needs Programme concerning education, rural roads, rural health, drinking water, rural electrification, rural housing and nutrition etc.

20.10. Keeping in view the constraints and imperatives of development a shift in emphasis in formulation and implementation of hill area programme has been made during the current year 1983-84 and major thrust will be on the following measures during the Annual Plan 1983-84 :

1. Integrated watershed management on the basis of catchment, sub-catchment and micro-catchment with a multi-disciplinary approach for which work on integrated projects for about 150 microcatchment has been initiated with the assistance of European Economic Community, World Bank and also some centrally sponsored programmes.

2. Massive afforestation and plantation programme especially in denuded/low density forests for environmental conservation.

3. Maximising efforts for people's participation in developmental activities especially through project level committees under watershed management.

4. Strategy of road construction in hills has been modified to derive larger benefits with less investment on the one hand and ecological preservation and conservation on the other viz., instead of emphasis on motor roads alone a mix of motor roads light vehicle linkroad bridle roads and foot bridges has been envisaged.

5. Greater emphasis will be given to income generating family focussed programme especially for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1984-85. Though the importance of social infrastructure in hills is self evident a marked shift in investment to productive sector will be brought about. An investment of about 54% of the outlay on directly productive sector programmes is envisaged during 1984-85 as against about 48% in 1983-84.

6. For encouraging fruit growers of the area specific programme for fruit marketing and processing has been initiated and the Divisional Development Corporations of Kumaon and Garhwal have been activated. Ramgarh fruit processing factory has also been rejuvenated.

7. To reduce the pressure on forest for fuel comprehensive programme for developing alternate sources of energy will be taken up, viz. biogas plants, windmills, solar cooker/heater, hydrams micro-hydel generation fuel-saving techniques, coal, LPG, kerosene and charcoal made from forest wastes, etc. Besides rural electrification programme will also be accelerated.

8. Intensive measures to develop small and cottage industries to provide direct economic benefits to local population, particularly value added handicraft will be taken up. In small scale and tiny industries sector stress is on high value low volume products and pollution free and foot loose industries like electronics, optics and precision instruments etc. for which a package of special incentives has been offered, e.g. 75 per cent transport subsidy, capital subsidy 25 per cent, 50 per cent development rebate in power for new units for five year etc. Development of local handicrafts sericulture and integrated development of woollen handloom is also envisaged.

9. Under general education sector stress will be on qualitative improvement of education and its vocationalisation.

10. Improvement in local skills through job oriented technical training suitable for hills and diversification of training course to meet the growing manpower needs of existing/new industries of the area.

11. In order to arrest outmigration of local talents stress will be to increase avenues of employment to local educated youths various programmes of TRYSEM, under NREP and additional NREP etc.

12. Maximising efforts for improving the quality of life of local people, socio-economic uplift of weaker section, maternity and child care nutrition, public health, drinking water, etc. under 20-Point Programme.

13. Progressive reduction of poverty and unemployment and intra regional disparities/ imbalances in the levels of socio-economic development through decentralised planning process and involvement of local people in planning at grass root level. Separate funds under this process are being earmarked for district sector plans.

14. For formulation of plans suitable to hills and their effective implementation, evaluation and monitoring with proper feedback research and development, a separate Hill Division of the State Planning Institute has been set up. This machinery will be suitably streamlined.

20.11. Realising the need for conservation and regeneration of environment and ecological balance stress will be laid on the adoption of watershed/sub-watershed for the integrated development of the area. So far about 1250 micro-watersheds have been identified in hills, out of which about 500 are snow bound and an ambitious plan for the integrated watershed

development of about 750 micro-watershed has been formulated. A beginning has been made and about 150 micro-watersheds selected in South Bhagirathi, Nayar and Panar watersheds with the assistance of European Economic Committee and World Bank and Centrally Sponsored Project of integrated soil and water conservation in Ram Ganga Valley, Himalayan Region and Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of flood prone rivers of Yamuna (above Tajewala) and upper Ganga.

20.12. For the development of horticulture, a comprehensive project of about 57 crores with foreign assistance is proposed to be implemented. Under this project co-ordinated programme for fruit marketing, storage and processing have been taken care of and a project for the development of temperate fruits with the assistance of Italian Government for production of Olive, Citrus, Almond, Walnut will also be encouraged. Under Animal Husbandry Programme a project for improvement of cattle breed with adequate health care, fodder and pasture development and a comprehensive project for development of sheep has also been formulated.

DECENTRALISATION OF PLANNING PROCESS

20.13. In order to meet the aspirations of local people and make the plans more meaningful, planning process has been decentralised and nearly 52 per cent of the Annual Plan outlay of hills is being earmarked for district sector plan. Under this process the allotment of funds to district sector for plans of the district is made separately.

20.14. For effective co-ordination, implementation, supervision and monitoring of plan programmes some changes in organizational structure have also been brought about. Additional heads of departments for some important departments have been made responsible exclusively for hill area programme, viz. P.W.D. Irrigation; Power Animal Husbandry, water Supply (Jal Nigam), Education, Small Scale Industries, Agriculture, Watershed Management, Forestry and Soil Conservation and Medical and Health and Horticulture. Besides the above, separate sub-cadres upto Class II level of posts in certain important service cadres, have also been created for hills to solve the problem of personnel requirements for implementation of plan programme in the hill areas. To ensure effective and timebound implementation of plan programmes in hills, periodical reviews and monitoring of plan progress is being made at the State, divisional and district levels.

PLAN OUTLAYS

20.15. 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 about 319 crores including 181.36 crores of special Central Assistance was spent during the first three years 1980—83 and an outlay of Rs.140 crores in 1983-84 is likely to be utilised fully. The breakup of outlays and expenditure for the Sixth Plan is given below :

TABLE 1—*Outlay, Special Central Assistance and Expenditure*

Year	(Rupees in crores)		
	Plan Outlay		
	Total Outlay	Out of which Special Central Assistance	Total expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sixth Plan (1980—85)	570.00	350.00	..
1980-81	.. 86.01	41.20	91.67
1981-82	.. 101.12	54.96	103.36
1982-83	.. 120.00	70.00	124.15
1983-84	.. 140.00	85.00	142.17
1984-85	.. 180.00	..	..

20.16. In view of the special problems, essential requirements and present thrust for integrated micro-watershed development project, relatively higher outlay is required to keep up the pace of development of hill areas of the State. During 1984-85 the cost of sanctioned/spillover works is estimated at over Rupees 220 crores for construction works alone, in addition to committed expenditure for on-going programmes. The main spillover works are roads and bridges Rs.171 crores, buildings of educational institutions Rs.19 crores and ITI's, Polytechnics, Hospitals/Dispensaries buildings and Water Supply Projects account for about 30 crores. Besides the above major programmes of soil and water conservation, watershed management projects, horticulture, forest, livestock, village and cottage industries, irrigation, power, water supply and employment generating programmes particularly IRD, NREP under 20-Point Programmes require substantial funds to make the desired dent in the economy of hills. In view of the constraint of resources, however, an outlay of Rs.180 crores is proposed for 1984-85 for the programmes of hill areas of the State. Since State's serve constraints of resources and requirement of other backward region/areas, it will not be possible for the State to set apart more outlay from normal State Plan for Hills. A substantial enhancement in the quantum of special central assistance for the hill areas of the State is therefore, essential for 1984-85. The outlay and expenditure by major heads of development is given in table 2.

TABLE 2—*Outlays and Expenditure—Hill Region*

Major Heads of Development	(Rupees in crores)						
	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Outlay	Expenditure			1983-84	1984-85 Proposed	
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Outlay	Anti-icipated Exp-nditure	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors..	111.19 (19.5)	12.77 (14.00)	16.93 (16.38)	24.75 (19.94)	33.94 (24.24)	33.47 (23.54)	47.48 (26.38)
2. Co-operation ..	3.58 (0.6)	0.24 (0.25)	0.30 (0.29)	0.68 (0.55)	0.92 (0.66)	0.92 (0.65)	1.48 (0.82)
3. Water and Power Develop- ment.	102.50 (18.00)	15.68 (17.10)	17.67 (17.09)	20.22 (16.29)	25.20 (18.00)	25.54 (17.96)	32.95 (18.31)
4. Industries and Minerals ..	36.16 (6.3)	2.97 (3.23)	3.24 (3.13)	4.49 (3.62)	6.28 (4.49)	6.05 (4.26)	11.41 (6.34)

Table 2—(contd.)—Targets and Achievements—Hill Region

Item	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement			1983-84	1984-85	
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Proposed Target	
					Anticipated Achievements		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
5. Transport and Communication	132.50 (23.3)	29.33 (32.00)	27.14 (26.26)	27.75 (22.35)	27.81 (19.86)	27.38 (19.26)	30.00 (16.67)
6. Social and Community Services	182.97 (32.1)	30.66 (33.49)	38.04 (36.80)	46.15 (37.17)	45.52 (32.51)	48.50 (34.11)	56.24 (31.24)
7. Economic Services and Others	1.10 (0.02)	0.002 (0.002)	0.04 (0.04)	0.11 (0.08)	0.33 (0.24)	0.31 (0.22)	0.47 (0.24)
GRAND TOTAL ..	570.00 (100.00)	91.67 (100.00)	103.36 (100.00)	124.15 (100.00)	140.00 (100.00)	142.17 (100.00)	180.00 (100.00)

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

20.17. The constraints, special problems characteristics and backwardness of hills require heavy investment to provide necessary infrastructure on the one hand and employment/income opportunities on the other. The need for a balance in emphasis between beneficiary oriented and infrastructural development programmes warrants concerted and effective measure for scientific management and conservation, improvement and regeneration of ecological and environmental assets to arrest ecological degradation. Outlays required for taking up integrated watershed management and conservation of land and vegetation for entire hill area are colossal. It is, therefore, essential that Central Government assumes the responsibility in a big way for major critical watersheds to preserve and improve eco-system in the national interest. Due to immensity of problems and limitations of the State Government this region needs benefits of central subsidies, incentives like Special Category Hill States. On account of near absence of institutional backup and poor economy, the Central Public Sector Undertakings are also required to act as catalyst for industrialisation. Outlays and expenditure by head of development for the Sixth Plan period are given in Annexure I.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

20.18. Out of the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.570.00 crores for hill area, an outlay of Rs.244.09 crores, was earmarked under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). Against the above outlay, an expenditure of Rs.140.70 crores was incurred during the first three year (1980—83)

of the Sixth Plan and the outlay of Rs.53.35 crores for 1983-84 is likely to be utilised fully. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs.60.20 crores is proposed for MNP. Programmewise outlay and expenditure under MNP is given in Annexure—II.

TRIBAL AREA PLAN

20.19. The main emphasis under the tribal plan is for the socio-economic uplift of these people and raising the standard of their living conditions and quality of life during the Sixth Plan period. Major thrust is on beneficiary oriented family focussed programmes. Necessary infrastructural and social facilities are also being taken care of for the benefit of the target group. Efforts are being made to enable 50 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes families to cross the poverty line by increasing productivity level in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, small village and cottage industries etc., by undertaking family oriented programmes and providing various inputs, incentives, financial assistance, etc.

20.20. Although no separate central assistance is being made available to Tribal Area Plan of hill areas of the State, yet as far as possible, relatively higher outlays are being quantified for Tribal Plan out of the total hill area plan. During 1983-84, an amount of Rs.12.78 crores is likely to be spent and an outlay of Rs.14.29 crores is proposed for 1984-85. The outlay and expenditure by major head of development are given below :

Table 3—Outlays and Expenditure—Tribal Areas Plan

(Rupees in lakhs)

Items	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Outlay	Expenditure			1983-84	1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Likely Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture and Allied sector	1451.95	169.77	252.67	298.87	376.84	491.00
2. Co-operation	32.40	1.05	7.14	1.92	0.52	2.45
3. Irrigation and Power ..	500.00	36.00	96.66	149.95	99.40	104.00
4. Industry and Mining ..	11.00	0.74	0.90	2.50	4.50	5.00
5. Transport and Communica- tion.	729.75	160.97	214.63	359.10	264.07	265.30
6. Social and Community Ser- vices.	2027.99	288.08	381.93	246.88	533.04	561.55
Total	4753.09	656.61	953.87	1059.82	1278.37	1429.30

20.21. Besides streamlining programme for raising productivity level and social amenities through general/specific schemes under IRD, NREP and 20-Point Programme, the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) for concentrated pockets of tribal are also being formulated and implemented. An ITDP for Khatima block of Naini Tal for Tharus has already been taken up for implementation. An other ITDP for primitive tribe of Buxas of Naini Tal district has also been formulated for 100 percent central assistance. A project for the benefit of Raji primitive tribe is being implemented in Pithoragarh district. Besides two ITDP's one for Bhotias of Munshiari and

Dharchula blocks of Pithoragarh district and another for Joshimath block of Chamoli district are also being formulated.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

20.22. With a view to raising the standard and quality of life and economic uplift of Scheduled Castes, family oriented programmes are being streamlined for the target groups under the Special Component Plan. Tangible benefits are being ensured through specific programmes under IRD, NREP and basic social facilities under 20-Point Programme. The outlay and expenditure under Special Component Plan are given below :

Table-4—Outlay and Expenditure—Special Component Plan

(Rupees in lakhs)

Item	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Outlay	Expenditure			1983-84	1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Likely Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture and Allied Sector	1683.50	137.24	260.88	493.73	696.17	815.16
2. Co-operation	7.50	0.10	0.10	1.60	3.00	3.20

Item	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement			1983-84	1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Anticipated Achievements.	(7)
3. Irrigation and Power	1407.00	21.00	216.42	144.13	194.80	217.50
4. Industry and Mining	99.00	3.58	6.41	19.83	33.50	29.00
5. Transport and Communication.	1350.00	177.00	150.56	686.00	300.00	300.00
6. Social and Community Services.	3501.40	576.49	643.78	795.47	878.41	1059.94
Total	8048.40	915.41	1278.15	2140.78	2105.88	2424.80

20-POINT PROGRAMME

20.23. While making an all out effort for the integrated development, conservation, management and regeneration of natural resources of the hill areas, major thrust is on the 20-Point Programme for which concentrated efforts are being made to keep pace with national objective under the programme. Weightage has been given to allocate relatively higher funds for 20-Point Programme to ensure tangible results and achievement of targets for raising productivity and income/employment avenues. Under the plan programme of hill areas, an amount of about Rs.76.20 crores is likely to be spent during 1983-84 and for 1984-85 an amount of Rs.93.49 crores is proposed to be earmarked for 20-Point Programme. The physical targets and achievements under this programme is given in Annexure IV.

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

AGRICULTURE

20.24. The main source of subsistence of the hill people is predominantly agriculture as about 71 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agriculture. Due to limited cultivable land; scattered and small/marginal holdings difficult agricultural process, agriculture has not been a paying proposition for the hill people. The main emphasis in this sector has been towards diversification from agriculture to horticulture and cash crops like soyabean, sunflower, mushroom oilseeds and pulses etc. as also on better land use, change in cropping pattern, provision of adequate inputs, extension support irrigation, soil and water conservation measures etc.

20.25. Keeping in view the necessity to implement the new 20-Point Programme and the fact that crops like Jhingora and Mandua, still grown over large unirrigated area, it is proposed to lay emphasis on dry land farming and evolution of suitable varieties of cash crops which can be profitably produced in rainfed areas. At the same time, for ecological considerations, efforts will be directed towards bringing steeper slopes gradually under perennial shrubs and tree plantations, pastures etc. Efforts are being made to increase the area under high yielding varieties and cash crops for which the existing schemes relating to subsidy on cost of transport of fertiliser, intensive cultivation of pulses, oilseeds, subsidy on high yielding variety of seeds under seed exchange programme and composite fertiliser demonstration in tribal area will be pushed ahead. Simultaneously, it is proposed to streamline scheme relating to subsidy on plant protection measures especially for eradication of Kurmba pest and extend its coverage to affected areas during 1984-85. Under decentralisation of planning efforts will be made towards fulfilling the local requirements of godowns, sale-points, small packages of fertilizers, etc. to serve remote areas adequately.

20.26. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs had been proposed for schemes under crop husbandry (Agriculture Department) during the Sixth Plan period, out of which an amount of Rs.144.03 lakhs was spent during the first three years of 1980-83 and an outlay of Rs.75 lakhs for the annual plan 1983-84 is likely to be fully utilised. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs.85 lakhs is proposed.

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

TABLE 5—*Targets and Achievements—Agriculture*

Item	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement			1983-84	1984-85	
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS							
('000MT.) :							
(a) Rice	600.00	440.04	435.55	390.34	590.00	590.00	600.00
(b) Wheat	620.00	506.18	532.15	532.89	610.00	610.00	630.00
(c) Maize	60.00	55.37	50.86	52.55	58.00	58.00	58.00
(d) Other cereals ..	285.00	364.96	274.40	272.40	278.00	278.00	277.00
(e) Pulses	35.00	19.88	14.31	16.65	34.00	34.00	35.00
Total Food Grains ..	1600.00	1326.43	1307.27	1264.83	1570.00	1570.00	1600.00
2. COMMERCIAL CROPS ('000 MT.)							
Total Oilseed	35.00	8.56	8.04	7.41	33.00	33.00	35.00
3. DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZER ('000MT) :							
(a) Nitrogenous (N) ..	35.00	24.36	30.22	35.10	36.00	36.00	39.00
(b) Phosphatic (P) ..	14.50	8.62	10.69	13.97	14.00	14.00	14.50
(c) Potassic (K)	5.50	3.88	4.10	5.95	6.00	6.00	6.50
Total (N P K)	55.00	36.86	45.01	55.02	56.00	56.00	60.00
4. PLANT PROTECTION ('000 HECT.)							
Area under plant protection ..	850.00	681.00	760.00	913.29	950.00	950.00	1000.00
5. AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES ('000 HECT.)							
(a) Rice	175.00	115.66	116.80	132.53	170.00	170.00	175.00
(b) Wheat	215.00	153.48	172.23	183.79	205.00	205.00	215.00
(c) Maize	10.00	6.74	7.79	6.80	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total H.Y.V.	400.00	275.88	296.82	323.12	385.00	385.00	400.00
6. CROPED AREA ('000 HECT.) :							
(a) Net	800.00	704.19	688.55	770.00	785.00	785.00	800.00
(b) Gross	1500.00	1147.72	1125.65	1370.00	1430.00	1430.00	1500.00

HORTICULTURE/FRUIT UTILIZATION

20.28. Priority has been assigned for the development of horticulture during the Sixth Plan in view of the importance of this programme in the hills, for improving the economic conditions of the people and for ecological reasons. Efforts would be concentrated on the consolidation of gains derived from the level of its development and infrastructure created so far under this programme for optimum utilization of the potential available. The following measures are proposed to be intensified during 1984-85 : (1) increasing the area under horticulture, (2) quantitative increase in productivity per unit, (3) diversification of horticultural crops, viz. encouraging cultivation of mushroom, off-season vegetables, turmeric, ginger and floriculture and apiculture 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.

20.29. So far 104 Government Farms/Orchards and Nurseries, 6 potato seed farms, 8 vegetable seed farms, 146 horticulture-cum-plant protection mobile teams, 35 community-cum-training centres, 201 mushroom production units, 4 cool houses, 2 Food Science Training Centres (Naini Tal and Dehra Dun) and one Training Institute for Catering and Hotel Management have been established. Besides one Horticulture Research and Training Centre at Chaubattia and 4 sub-research stations at Jeolikote, Srinagar, Pithoragarh and Dunda are also functioning. Efforts are being directed towards optimum utilization of the above infrastructure.

20.30. An outlay of Rs.1350.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period for the development of horticulture, out of which an amount of Rs.564 lakhs was spent during the first three years (1980-83) and an outlay of Rs.360.00 lakhs is expected to be utilized during 1983-84. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs.450.00 lakhs is proposed.

20.31. The following schemes are proposed to be continued and intensified during 1983-84 :

(1) Subsidy on transport of fruit plants, vegetables seeds/seedlings etc., (2) Subsidy on control of pests and diseases of horticulture crops, (3) Horticulture training to fruit growers and inservice personnel, (4) Mushroom cultivation and training, (5) Distribution of long-term horticulture 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 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 vegetables seeds, (16) Diversification of horticultural crops, (17) Production of improved quality of fruit plants and other planting material, (18) Intensification of potato development work, (19) Establishment of community canning-cum-training centres, (20) Establishment of food science training centres, (21) Encouragement on intensification of vegetable production in tribal areas, (22) Strengthening and expansion of horticulture-cum-plant production services, (23) Strengthening of horticulture, research and training centre Chaubattia, (24) Establishment of collection-cum-grading-cum packing centres, (25) Hotel management Training Institute, Dehra Dun, (26) Package programme for strawberry cultivation at Jeolikote etc.

20.32. During the current year the following new schemes for horticulture development have also been taken up :

(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 purchase of 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, hazelnut, apricot, almond and walnut etc. with the assistance of Government of Italy.

20.33. Under various schemes in this sector level of important physical targets/achievements during Sixth Plan and proposed targets for 1984-85 are given below :

TABLE-6—Physical Targets and Achievements—Horticulture

Item/Unit	Sixth Plan (1980— 85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85 Proposed Targets
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Antici- pated Achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Area brought under orchards ('000ha.)	128	106	114	122	128	128	134
2. Area under Vegetable ('000ha.)	26	23	27	30	31	31	32
3. Control of pests and diseases ('000ha.)	365	259	288	319	344	344	369
4. Rejuvenation of old orchards ('000ha.)	114	91	97	105	111	111	117
5. Area under Potato ('000ha.)	32	28	29	32	33	33	34
6. Production of fruits ('000tonnes)	320	215	230	250	300	300	320

20.34. For marketing and precessing of fruits, a comprehensive project is under the consideration of State Government which is proposed to be taken up under the aegis of UPAI Ltd. with the co-operation of Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporation. Besides the above a World Bank Project of about Rs.57 crores has also been formulated. This project will take care of adequate linkage and organisational structure for storage, marketing and processing of fruits in hill areas.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

20.35. Faulty agricultural practices from the point of view of soil and water conservation, depletion of forests and vegetative cover, 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 the order of above 17 lakhs 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 shed management on micro catchment basis.

20.36. Soil and water conservation programme is being implemented on the basis of micro catchment by Agriculture Department in Agricultural land, in community land and 100 per cent centrally sponsred schemes of Ram Ganga Valley and Integrated Soil and Watershed Management in the catchments of river Yamuna and Upper Ganga. Forest department is taking up integrated soil and water conservation works in the Civil and Soyam forests and catchments of Ramganga and Himalayan Region and Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of flood prone rivers of Yamuna (above Tajewala) and Upper Ganga which are 100 per cent centrally sponsored schemes. The outlay and expenditure during the Sixth Plan period are given below :

TABLE 7—Outlay and expenditure—Soil and water conservation

(Rupees in lakhs)

Department	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Outlay	Expenditure			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Outlay	Anti- cipated Expendi- ture	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION :							
1. Agriculture Department (State share).	750.00	1550.09	123.73	156.02	175.00	175.00	180.00
2. Forest Department (State share)							
(a) Civil and Soyam forest ..	1255.00	182.76	218.73	337.97	425.00	425.00	550.00
(b) Ram Ganga valley Scheme (State share).	192.00	32.00	30.82	From 1982-83 these schemes are implemented as 100% centrally sponsored.			
(c) Himalayan Region Schemes	503.00	72.82	100.38				
Total—2 Forest	1950.00	287.58	353.66	337.97	425.00	425.00	550.00
1. Ram Ganga Valley Scheme (Agriculture Department) Centrally sponsored.	37.00	4.35	11.34	13.00	14.00	14.00	19.00

20.37 Physical targets and achievement under the agriculture departments programme of Soil and Water Conservation are given below :

TABLE 8—Target and Achievement—Soil and water conservation

Item	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Expenditure			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anti- cipated Achieve- ment	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Soil and Water Conservation measures ('000 ha.) Additional.	32.00	5.79	7.41	7.50	7.35	7.35	7.35
2. Soil and Water Conservation in Ramganga (ha.).	2000	200	397	407	350	350	350

20.38. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION IN THE CIVIL AND SOYAM FORESTS—There are about 8014 Sq. km. of Civil and Soyam and 2368 sq. km. panchayat forests in the hill region of the State. In order 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 and soyam forests is being implemented since 1974-75. Under this scheme, plantation, pasture development and minor Engineering works are being carried out. Since 1982-83 efforts are also being made to increase the density in low density forests under this scheme. Physical and financial targets/achievements of the Sixth Plan period are given below :

TABLE 9—Target and Achievement—Soil and Water Conservation

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement			1983-84 Antici- pated achiev- ment	1984-85 Pro- posed Target
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I Financial .. .. .	.. (Rs. in lakhs).	1255.00	182.76	218.73	337.97	425.00	550.00
II Physical—							
1. Survey and demarcation	.. (Ha.)	50000	10210	9526	7497	10000	7500
2. Afforestation/pasture develop- ment.	(Ha.)	37500	7772	7640	7648	5000	5000
3. Plantation of fruit trees	.. (Ha.)	210	2	29	..	25	32
4. Minor engineering works	.. (No.)	Worth Rs.138.00 lakhs.	1012	797	1489	2200	2250
5. Conservision of low density forest into normal density forests :							
(a) Civil and Soyam, Pancha- yati forest.	(Ha.)	..	..	..	1701	6500	500
(b) Plantation in areas planned before 1980-81.	(Ha.)	..	..	..	..	3500	2075

20.39. RIVER VALLEY PROJECT IN THE CATCHMENT OF RAMGANGA—Under this scheme afforestation, development of pastures, treatment of agricultural land, fruit tree plantation and minor engineering works are being intensified. The financial and physical targets and achievements during the Sixth Plan period are given below :

TABLE 10—Outlays and Expenditure in the Catchment of Ram Ganga

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement			1983-84 Antici- pated Ach.	1984-85 Proposed Target
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I—FINANCIAL .. .. .	.. (Rs. in lakhs)	384.00	64.00	61.64	64.94	72.00	84.00

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan	Achievement			1983-84	1984-85
		(1980-85) Target	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Antici- pated Ach.	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II—PHYSICAL							
1. Afforestation/pasture develop- ment.	(Ha.)	9500	3499	2032	2010	1000	1048
2. Minor Engineering Works ..	(No.)	1500	127	201	75	80	205

20.40. INTEGRATED SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION IN THE HIMALAYAN—Under this scheme land use and land capability survey is also being carried out in addition to afforestation and pasture development, minor engineering works. The targets and achievement are given below :

TABLE 11—Financial Outlays and Physical Achievements

Item	Unit	Sixth Pla (1980—85) Target	Achievement			1983-84	1984-85
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Antici- pated Achieve- ment	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I—FINANCIAL							
	(Rs. in lakhs).	1006.00	145.52	200.16	160.00	160.00	217.00
II—PHYSICAL							
1. Afforestation	(Ha.)	16000	6401	6680	5702	3260	3500
2. Development of pastures.		20000					
3. Treatment of Agricultural land.	(Ho.)	2500	53	33	..	..	..
4. Distribution of seedlings to farmers.	(Lakh no.)	200.00	32.00	17.60	8.00	8.00	8.00
5. Soil conservation survey.	(Sq. km.)	25000	5185	5001	5147	5000	5000
6. Engineering works construction of structures.	(No.)	1800	1185	2077	630	200	350
7. Density improve- ment in old plantation areas.	(Ha.)	..	..	..	..	100	100

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT IN THE CATCHMENT OF FLOOD PRONE RIVERS OF INDO-GANGETIC BASIN (UPPER GANGA AND YAMUNA, ABOVE TAJEWALA IN HILL)

20.41. This scheme is being implemented in the hills from March 1982. The financial and physical achievement and targets under this scheme are given below :

TABLE-12—Targets and Achievement

Item	Unit	1983-84	1984-85
		Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Forest Department—			
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
I. Financial		110.00	118.00
II. Physical			
1. Plantation	(ha.)	1455	1350
2. Survey	(ha.)	20000	15000
3. Pasture development.	(ha.)	300	1600
4. Minor Engineering Works.	(Nos.)	195	400
5. Road-side Plantations	(RKm.)	10	15
Agriculture Department			
I. Financial	(in lakhs Rs.)	19.50	60.00
II. Physical—			
Soil and Water Conservation	(ha.)	400	1200

FOREST

20.42. The forest besides an important source of fuel, fodder, timber and industrial raw material, have a vital role to play in the process of restoration of ecological balance and environmental improvement which is of great significance for the country. Though the area under forests in the hill region is about

two-third of the total States area, well stocked forests are only about 40 per cent as against national norms of 60 per cent for the Hills. The classification of forest area in hills is given below :

Forest Area in sq. kms.	
1. Under the control of Forest department	23820
2. Civil and Soyam forests ..	8014
3. Panchayat Forests ..	2368
4. Private and cantonment forest	232
Total ..	34434

20.43. The main objective of the forestry programme during the sixth Plan is "Development without destruction". The major thrust is, therefore, 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 being streamlined. Intensives soil and water conservation, protection of forests and wildlife, afforestation of denuded forests and community land, protection from encroachment, uncontrolled grazing, fellings and fire, social forestry and involvement of voluntary organisations/people's participation in tree plantation, increasing 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.

20.44. An outlay of Rs.1360.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan for forestry programme, out of which Rs.856.77 lakhs has been spent during the first three years of 1980-83 and an outlay of Rs.450.00 lakhs for 1983-84 is likely to be utilized fully. An outlay of Rs.650.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

20.45. Under this programme schemes of plantation of species of economic and industrial importance, plantation of fast growing species, roadside 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 nature conservation programmes—Nanda Devi Bio-sphere, forest recreation, forest extension, amenities to Tangia cultivators and forest labourers etc. are proposed to be continued and intensified.

Besides, provision for subsidy on transportation of soft coke is also being made available to reduce pressure on forest for fuel in hills. The main physical targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE 13—Targets and Achievements—Forest

Item	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		Proposed Target 1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Plantation of species of Economic and Industrial importance(ha.).	15000	4315	4513	4422	4125	4125	4000
2. Plantation of fast growing species(ha.):							
(a) Plantation	5700	1443	1610	1142	1325	898	820
(b) Coppicing	15000	3471	3291	2539	3240	3640	4896
3. Roadside plantation (R.Km.):	2000	680	360	490	421	421	459
4. Communication (Km.):							
(a) New Road	40	30	12	10	26	26	23
(b) Renovation of old roads.	1040	173	181	79	107	107	245
5. Rural Fuelwood Plantation (ha.):	2500	..	477	1502	1628	1628	4033

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

20.46. The strategy of watershed management programme envisages ecological regeneration and productive approach for optimum utilization of land, water and human resource 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, agriculture and horticulture, animal husbandry and other rural and community activities on micro watershed basis with a multidisciplinary approach under one umbrella to ensure optimum utilization of

land water and plant resources on the one hand and man and animal resources on the other. In view of the above objective integrated watershed management projects based on Micro Watersheds have been formulated for implementation.

20.47. Efforts are being made to secure financial assistance on bilateral basis from International Agencies for this programme. One project relating to South Bhagirathi catchment and another project for Nayar and Panar catchments has been approved for assistance by the European Economic Community and World Bank respectively for execution in 1983-84.

20.48. A World Bank Project of Nayar and Panar watersheds has been approved for financial assistance of 46.2 million dollars. The area of implementation extends over 3120 sq. kms. It covers 9 sub-watersheds, 8 in Nayar and lower Alaknanda watersheds in Garhwal hills (2656 sq. km.) and one in Panar sub-watershed in Kumaon Region (464 sq. km.) in all covering 83 micro watersheds. The project is phased over 9 years and in 1st year of the plan the work will start from Machiad sub-watershed. The second approved project is for an area of about 190 sq. kms. in South Bhagirathi catchment for which assistance of 4.9 crores will be provided by European Economic Community (EEC), spread over a period of 5 years.

20.49. Some more integrated watershed management projects are being finalised. Aglar River Project near Mussoorie draining into Yamuna River is under negotiation with the Swiss Government. The project area extends over 470 sq. kms. and the aid sought for is about Rs.110 million rupees. Further, German aid is sought for Benalgad Project of Chakrata Region and also for a Scheme of Hydrological studies in Yamuna and Upper Ganga catchments. The estimated cost of above project is Rs.18 crores and Rs.3.7 crores respectively.

20.50. For watershed management programme, an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs has been proposed for the sixth plan. An outlay of Rs.414.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84 out of which an amount of Rs.116.50 lakh is likely to be spent during the year. Since these project have been taken up for implementation in the current year and are at the take off stage, it is expected that their execution will gain momentum in the next year in 1984-85 to attain the desired level. Subst-

antial amount will, therefore, be required for the speedy execution of the approved projects and start new projects in the pipe line for which an outlay of Rs.750 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

20.51. 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 context of necessity to reduce the biopressure on land and allow 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 sheep stock of exotic and improved breed during 1984-85. At the same time, proper and adequate 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 in accessible areas will be intensified. High priority is accorded for sheep and wool development for which strengthening and expanding the existing sheep farms and wool extension centres will be undertaken. A Pilot Project for breeding of Angora Rabbit has also been taken up for implementation.

20.52. For Animal Husbandry Programme, an outlay of Rs.750.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1980-85, out of which an amount of Rs.347.53 lakhs was spent during 1980-83 and an outlay of Rs.210.00 lakhs is expected to be utilized during 1983-84. For 1984-85, an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed. The important physical targets and achievement are given below :

Table 14—Targets and Achievements Animal Husbandary

Item	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated achievement	Proposal Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Additional Veterinary Hospitals (No.)	60	5	25	15	5	5	13
2. Additional stockmen centres including 'D' class Dispensaries (No.)	50	..	30	30	10	10	10

Item	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85 Proposed Target
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3. Additional sheep wool and extension centres and stud ram centres (No.)	28	..	..	21	5	5	3
4. Production of—							
(a) Milk ('000 tonnes)	.. 350	320	327	334	342	342	349
(b) Eggs (lakhs No.)	.. 328	246	267	292	313	313	342
(c) Wool (lakhs Kg.)	.. 6.42	4.37	5.23	5.66	6.17	6.17	7.57

20.53. 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. An ancillary unit of Liquid Nitrogen Plant of the above unit is also being established at Srinagar (Pauri) work on which is in progress.

20.54. An exotic cattle breeding farm has been established at Bharrisen in Chamoli District with exotic cows for breeding. 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.

20.55. Programme of feed and fodder development is proposed to be streamlined in 1984-85. Necessary linkages/coordination will be ensured with 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 World Bank project for intensive cattle development for improving cattle breed with proper health and feed and fodder development has been formulated for implementation. In addition a comprehensive project for sheep development has also been formulated.

DAIRYING

20.56. Dairy Development programme aims at providing organised market to rural milk producers to augment milk production by providing technical inputs and meeting the

nutritional requirements of the urban consumers. The main emphasis will be on 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 plant is also proposed.

20.57. Out of an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan for dairy sector, an amount of Rs.25.52 lakhs has been spent during the three years 1980-83 and an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is likely to be fully utilised in 1983-84. For 1984-85, an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed.

20.58. There are three pasturization plants at Dehra Dun, Lalkuan and Almora having an installed capacity of 10,000 litres, 20,000 litres (10,000 litres Fluid milk and 10,000 litres for conversion into milk powder) and 5,000 litres 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. Besides strengthening of continuing programme, revitalization, consolidation and expansion of existing milk unions is also being made. The projects report for the revitalization of the dairies in Hill Region (Dehra Dun, Kotdwara, Lalkuan, Almora and Pithoragarh) have been prepared by the Institute of Co-operative Management Research and Training, Lucknow for implementation. Certain revisions have been made in respect of the Dehra Dun Project. Report for inclusion of technical inputs programme and marketing of milk for which assistance of Rs.13.99 lakhs will be required in 1984-85. The Project Reports in respect of remaining dairies are being finalised.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT :

20.59. Under this programme IRD, NREP and Economic Assistance to Marginal/Small Farmers Schemes are being implemented in the hill areas. These programmes are proposed to be pushed ahead during 1984-85.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRD) :

20.60. The I. R. D. strategy is based on the formulation and implementation of block plan which, while aiming to raise the income and productivity of Small and Marginal Farmers, landless labourers and village artisans and

providing employment to unemployed and under-employed through productive programme in a definite time frame, also includes the requirements of infrastructure and other social services. The programme is based on the schemes of agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry and cottage and small scale industries and petty trades and rural services. The target groups are being provided a subsidy of 50 per cent in hills as against 25 per cent and 33 1/3 per cent in the plain areas of the State. The difference of subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent is being provided out of the Hill Area plan funds. The financial and physical targets and achievements under this programme are given below :

TABLE 15(A)—Financial outlays and Expenditure

Rs. in lakhs

Programme	Sixth Plan 1980—85 Outlay	Expenditure during first three years (1980—83)	1983-84		1984-85
			Outlay	Likely Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD) (State share).	1,735	1,301	824*	824*	824*

*Including additional I. R. D. Funds for 50% subsidy.

TABLE 15(B)—Physical targets and Achievements

Item	Sixth Plan (1980—85)	Level at the end of 1982-83	1983-84		1984-85
			Target	Likely Achievement	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Families benefitted (No.)	2,55,000	1,21,664	53,400	53,400	53,400
2. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families benefitted (No.).	76,500	35,135	25,800	25,800	25,800

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (NREP):

20.61. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) aims at employment generation in rural areas on the one hand and generating durable assets on the other. In addition to social forestry programme on a massive scale programme of soil and water conservation for preservation of environment and ecological regeneration rural roads/culverts, kharanjas and other community assets.

20.62. For the Sixth Plan (1980—85), an outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs (State share) has been proposed for the NREP, of which an amount of Rs.221.57 lakhs (State share) was spent during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 and an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs (State share) is likely to be utilized during 1983-84. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed. Under this programme, provision has also been made for additional NREP which envisages to cover urban areas for generation of employment opportunities to educated youths.

20.63. Under this programme employment of 35.67 lakhs mandays was generated during 1981-82 and 1982-83 and employment of 50.79 lakhs mandays is likely to be generated during 1983-84. For 1984-85 a target of 55.00 lakhs mandays is proposed to be generated.

**ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO
SMALL AND MARGINAL
FARMERS**

20.64. With a view to raising agricultural productivity, a special scheme for Economic Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers has been launched during 1983-84 for strengthening minor irrigation and water management, fuel and fruit plantation and to provide the needed inputs, particularly fertilizers and improved seeds of pulses and oil seeds in the form of Mini-kits and land development, etc. This scheme has been launched as centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis and envisages Rs.5.00 lakhs per blocks for providing productive assets for lasting benefits. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.122.82 lakhs (State share) is likely to be spent during 1983-84 and an outlay of Rs.223.00 lakhs (state share) is proposed for 1984-85.

CO-OPERATION

20.65. 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 Consumer's Co-operative in urban and rural areas, (4) Strengthening of unilinear co-operative structure to provide necessary inputs and create facilities specially benefiting the weaker section, (5) Streamlining the public distribution system for ensuring price stabilisation and easy access to consumers.

20.66. For co-operative programme an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85, out of which an amount of Rs.118.62 lakhs was spent during 1980-83 and an outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs for 1983-84 is likely to be utilized fully. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 145.00 lakhs is proposed. The continuing programmes under co-operative sector will be streamlined during 1984-85. The main physical targets and achievements are given below:

TABLE 16—Target and Achievement—Co-operation

Item	Sixth Plan (1980— 85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Storage Capacity (Addl.)							
(i) State Warehousing (000 Tonnes)	17.00	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	4.00
(ii) Co-operatives (000 Tonnes)	8.40	0.45	2.15	2.70	2.10	2.20	2.00
2. Co-operative Loaning—							
(a) Short-term loans (Rs. in crores)	22.35	10.63	11.37	11.78	12.60	12.60	13.55
(b) Medium term loans	Ditto 4.57	4.41	5.04	7.90	5.80	5.80	6.85
(c) Long-term loans	Ditto 8.54	0.44	0.59	0.90	1.16	1.16	1.20
(d) Retail sale of fertilizer	Ditto 5.50	5.20	4.72	4.78	7.12	7.12	7.40
(e) Agricultural produce marketed.	Ditto 12.00	8.02	7.97	6.28	10.00	10.00	12.00

Item	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(f) Retail sale of consumer goods by co-operatives in urban areas. (Rs. in crores)	15.00	3.15	3.12	3.06	3.50	4.00	15.00
(g) Retail sale of consumer goods through co-operatives in rural areas.	17.04	6.64	5.56	9.76	5.50	10.00	12.00
(h) Co-operative storage (000MT)	0.084	0.005	0.022	0.027	0.021	0.030	0.02
Processing units installed (N.)	2	2	..	..	..	..	8

IRRIGATION.

20.67. *Minor Irrigation*—Greater emphasis has been given to increase irrigation potential under 20-Point Programme. Priority has, therefore, been assigned to this programme and efforts are being made to increase, as far as possible, irrigation facilities in hills. There is dearth of assured irrigation facilities in hills as net area irrigated as percentage of net area

sown being only about 28% as against the State average of about 55%. Stress is therefore, being laid on minor irrigation work. 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^f sprinkler irrigation, etc. and tube-wells in the foot hills. The outlays and expenditure during the sixth Plan period and the proposal for the year 1984-85 are given below :

TABLE 17—Outlays and Expenditure—Irrigation

(Rupees in lakhs)

Works	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Outlay	Expenditure			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Private Minor Irrigation Works	700	107	144	150	190	190	200
2. State Minor Irrigation Works	3000	582	652	654	750	750	1000
Total	37000	689	796	804	940	940	1200

20.68. Physical targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE 18—*Targets and Achievements—Irrigation*

Items	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85 Target
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Additional irrigation potential through.							
(1) Private Minor Irrigation Works (000ha).	51.00	12.82	13.41	14.08	14.50	14.50	14.00
(2) Hydrant (No.)	360	60	56	80	75	75	75
(3) State Minor Irrigation works	33.42	6.20	5.91	7.41	7.20	7.20	7.90
(4) Construction of State Tube-wells.	266	11	19	27	20	20	21

20.69. MEDIUM IRRIGATION—During the Sixth Plan, two medium irrigation schemes viz. Khatima irrigation scheme and Laster valley irrigation scheme have been under execution. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs was proposed under this sector for the Sixth Plan period, out of which an amount of Rs. 142.70 lakhs has been spent during the first three years of 1980—83 on continuing medium irrigation scheme. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs for 1983-84 for above schemes is likely to be utilized.

An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 for meeting the requirement of commitment of above continuing schemes. Some new irrigation schemes are also under investigation.

POWER

20.70. The main thrust for power development during the Sixth Plan is on the following measures which will be continued during 1984—85.

- (1) Harnessing maximum hydro potential through micro hydel projects.

- (2) Intensifying the rural electrification programme.

- (3) Electrifying areas inhabited by the weaker section, viz. scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

- (4) Exploring the possibilities of developing alternate/additional sources of energy

- (5) Experimental research and development of cheaper technology for power development and Non-Conventional Energy sources.

20.71. An outlay of Rs.60.50 crores including Rs.25.81 under MNP has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period for the power development of the hill areas. An amount of about Rs. 27.36 crores including Rs.9.94 crores under MNP was spent during the first three years (1980—83) and an outlay of Rs.15.10 crores including Rs.7.37 crores under MNP is expected to be utilized fully during 1983-84. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs.20.00 crores (8.37 crores under MNP) is proposed. Under this programme the targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE-19—Targets and Achievements—Power.

Items	Sixth Plan (1980— 85)	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85 Proposed Target
	Target	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Micro generation :							
(Additional installed Capacity) K.W.	1800	..	300	..	..	..	160)
2. Transmission and Distribution (Additional) :							
(a) Construction of 33 K.V. lines (CKT kms.).	1086	..	137	6.58	95	95	135
(b) Construction of 33 K.V. sub-stations (No.).	38	1	6	3	3	3	5
3. Rural Electrification							
(a) Electrification of Villages (No.)	4929	468	819	731	536	536	600
(b) Electrification of Harijan Basties (No.).	4929	206	784	864	450	450	480
(c) Energisation of Private Tube- wells (No.).	1755	361	398	327	233	233	240

MICRO GENERATION:

20.72. For power generation in hill areas main emphasis is on micro-hydel schemes, at present Projects at Suringad (Pithoragarh) 2×400KW, Tapovan (Chamoli)—2×400KW, micro hydel schemes are under construction. No addition in the micro generation capacity is being envisaged during the year. The unit size at Therali and Sitapur Chatti micro hydel schemes both in Chamoli District has been revised to 1×400 KW and 1×200 KW respectively. The construction work on these projects is in progress and both of these schemes have their commissioning targets beyond Sixth Plan period. The construction work at Suringad (Pithoragarh)—2×400 KW and Tapovan (Chamoli)—2×400 KW, micro hydel schemes is in full swing and they are expected to be commissioned during the year 1984-85, while the other two ongoing project viz. Therali

and Sitapur Chatti will be commissioned after the Sixth Plan. The details of commissioning of all on going micro hydel projects are given below :

Name of Scheme	Capacity	Commissioning Schedule
1. Suringad	2×400KW	12/84, 3/85
2. Tapovan	2×400KW	9/84, 12/84
3. Therali	1×400KW	3/86
4. Sitapur Chatti	1×200KW	3.86

20.73. The following 5 new micro hyde schemes have also been submitted to the Planning Commission, Government of India for investment approval. It is also proposed to

initiate work on these new schemes after concurrence from Planning Commission during 1984-85. These schemes are :

Name of Scheme	Capacity
1. Badrinath Extn. ..	1 × 30 KW
2. Kedarnath ..	4 × 5 KW
3. Gangotri ..	1 × 25 KW
4. Chamoli Extn. ..	1 × 200 KW
5. Gangotri Extn. ..	1 × 200 KW

ADDITIONAL/ALTERNATE SOURCES OF ENERGY

20.74. The Non-conventional Energy Development Agency U. P. has taken up programmes for harnessing and developing alternate sources of energy viz. development of different devices such as Solar cookers, Solar water heaters, Solar grain driers, Solar house, Wind pump, Aerogenerator, Biogas Plant, Biogas engine, Pyrolytic converter etc. Effort would be made to transfer such technically viable technologies to the rural masses for which it is proposed to establish Integrated Rural Energy Centres in hill district during 1984-85. The centre would try to make applications of these systems for the benefit of the people as well as the community. Under this programme villages would be identified and Energy Centres would be set up to take the concept of Renewable Energy to the villages. These centres will take up extension and demonstrations for effective propagation and use of alternate sources of energy. The villagers would also be trained to make use of the latest development in the field. On this programme, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1983-84 and for 1984-85 an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed.

20.75. For reducing the pressure on forests for fuel comprehensive programme for development of alternate sources of energy will also be taken up through various organisation viz. biogas plants, wind mills, solar cooker/heater, hydrams, micro hydel generation fuel saving techniques coal, LPG, Kerosene oil and Charcoal made from forest waste etc. will be encouraged during 1984-85.

WIND MILLS

20.76. For setting up wind mills in the hills on experimental basis a few sites have been selected and Secretary Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) has been requested to set up Wind mills at the selected sites. CASE has forwarded this proposal to the

Institute of Engineering and Rural Technology (IERT), Allahabad with whom the matter is being pursued.

MINI/MICRO HYDEL UNITS

20.77. Selection of 16 sites in various hill districts for installation of micro-hydel units has been made and these have also been sent to CASE for consideration.

20.78. The State Government are also exploring the possibilities of installing micro hydel units of suitable and cheaper technology on experimental basis and water resource training and development centre, Roorkee University has taken up 4 pilot projects in hills areas on an experimental measure.

BIOGAS PLANTS

20.79. There is scope for setting up of biogas plants mostly in the foot hills (Parai area) where plants have been set up so far. During 1983-84 target of 409 biogas plant is likely to be achieved and for 1984-85 target of 500 plants are proposed.

INDUSTRY AND MINERAL

20.80. Efforts are being made to establish resource based village and cottage industries, pollution free foot lose industries during the sixth plan for which thrust is on the following measures :

1. Adequate infrastructure and industrial nucleus suitable to hill region.

2. To develop entrepreneurial skill through training programme consultancies and technical know how.

3. To provide incentives in the form of assistance, raw materials, credit and marketing facilities, etc.

4. To set-up investment in State as well as joint sectors venture through various State Corporations.

5. To develop growth centres and providing package of services at focal points.

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

TABLE 20—Outlays and Expenditure—Industries and Mining

(Rupees in lakhs)

Programme/Sector	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Outlay	Expenditure			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Large and Medium Industries	1832.00	149.60	126.00	168.06	200.00	150.00	500.00
2. Village and Small Industries	1384.00	106.78	142.46	178.33	335.00	330.80	550.00
3. Geology and Mining	.. 400.00	40.77	55.95	102.35	93.00	124.18	91.00
Total	.. 3616.00	297.15	324.41	448.74	628.00	604.98	1141.00

Large and Medium Industries

20.81. 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/loans by the State Government for projects established in hills and for promoting resources based Pollution free industries. The main activities/work of these corporations are given below :

Garhwal and Kumaon Development Corporation

20.82. Promotional as well as commercial activities to augment industrial development are being taken up by these two corporations. Establishment of industries, promoting tourism by conducting package tours construction of rest houses, tent colonies and other facilities for tourists, marketing of fruits, herbs etc., is being taken up by these Corporations. In addition to the existing industries, possibilities of establishing 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, electronics units, Flush Door Factory etc. Kumaon Development Corporation are participating in the Mohan Units of Messrs. Indian Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., in the joint Sector for processing of herbs and preparation of Aurvedic drugs. A similar pharmaceutical unit at a

suitable site in one of the zero industries districts of Garhwal division is also being considered. Efforts are being made by Kumaon and Garhwal Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation to argument programmes of various production and training centres, sale centres and Raw Material Depots to help and encourage tribal crafts.

20.83. U. P. Electronics Corporations is exploring the possibilities of exploiting the ideal climate of hills and a shelf of projects are 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 Transistor Receiver Units at Kotdwara, Dehra Dun, Lansdown, Bhimtal.
2. Unit for Manufacture of T. V. Cabinets with modern techniques.
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. Unit for manufacture of General purpose Components Resistors and Capacitors etc.

20.84. U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation is developing necessary infra-structural facilities for plots, shed in industrial estate at selected site for establishment on small place

industrial units. A watch assembly unit at Bhowali (U. P. Digitals) has been established by this Corporation in collaboration with H.M.T. strengthening the watch unit and 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 2000 TPD capacity at Dehra Dun with an estimated cost of about Rs. 59.6 crores. Besides two mini cement plant of 200 TPD capacity in Pithoragarh District with estimated cost of Rs. 5.25 crores are also proposed. Other mini plants in Khairana, district Nani Tal, Kalsi, district Dehra Dun are also being processed.

20.85. Expansion of Kashipur Spinning Mill is being undertaken by U. P. Textile Corporation from 25,000 spindles to 50,000 spindles. Besides, one new spinning mill of 50,000 spindles at an estimated cost of about Rs. 17 crores is also proposed for Jaspur. A new Sugar mill with an estimated cost of about Rs. 8.00 crores is being established at Sitarganj by the U. P. Sugar Factories Federation and expansion of Bazpur Distillery has also been taken up.

Village and Small Industries

20.86. 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 viz. pollution free foot loose industries like electronics, pharmaceutical, watch manufacture, etc. whose products have high value and low volume. Besides emphasis is also being laid on streamlining programme of sericulture and traditional crafts and woollen industry of hill areas.

20.87. Efforts are being made to expand promotional measures and strengthening of essential infrastructure and providing various incentives and inputs including raw material, marketing and credit facilities training and technical know-how etc.

20.88. Provision has also been made for package of programmes through D.I.C.s and growth centres, transport subsidy, capital subsidy

and rebate on power tariff etc. The traditional handicrafts, handloom, sericulture programmes will also be expended and streamlined. Besides better capacity utilization of existing training and production centres, for intensive involvement of the people in industries, Khadi and Village Industries Board will continue to encourage wool spinning (hand-spun) and weaving strengthening of the established industrial estates, establishment of tent and development centre at Muni-ki-Reti, (Tehri District) for electronic industries is proposed. Provision for providing infrastructural 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.

20.89. Under Handloom and Sericulture Programme, it is proposed to strengthen and improve upon the level of skills by organising handloom industrial co-operatives, training, adoption of modern techniques, designs, dyeing, printing and processing and marketing facilities etc. A pilot project at Kashipur/Jaspur (Naini Tal) is also functioning for printing and weaving with facilities of modern design, colour and weaving for cotton handloom. A design centre at Kashipur is also functioning. The centre provides training in block cutting block-printing and hand weaving for cotton handloom. These centres will continue in 1984-85. For streamlining the working of woollen handloom industry, it is proposed to organise individual handloom weavers co-operatives and bring them under Intensive Handloom Development Project in 1983-84. An integrated project for the eight hill districts has been drawn up for implementation.

20.90. Under Sericulture Programme efforts are being made for increasing production 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.

20.91. Under Village and Small Scale Industries sector the targets and achievements during the Sixth Plan are given below :

TABLE 21—Targets and Achievements—Village and Small Industries

Items	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-3	Target	Anticipated Target Achievement	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. Small Scale Industries							
1. Establishment of Small Scale Industrial Units (nos.).	2800	458	400	437	400	400	450
2. Production (Rs. in lakhs)	1207.00	162.00	378.00	103.80	100.00	100.00	150.00
3. Persons employed (nos.)	20125	3700	2000	2030	2000	2000	3000
II. Handloom							
1. Production of handloom cloth under co-operative fold. (in lakh metres).	1500	13.24	10.45	13.85	13.00	1.00	15.00
2. Looms to be brought under co-operative fold (in nos.)	750	306	50	150	150	50	150
III Sericulture							
1. Production of raw silk (in lakhs kg.)	0.20	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.20
2. Employment direct and indirect in 1,000 nos.	9.50	0.70	0.28	0.35	1.20	1.20	1.50

29.92. *Mineral Development*—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 proved deposits.

20.93. Under the continuing schemes of Geology and Mining Directorate 17 mineral investigation programmes which include 6 investigations of non-metallic minerals, 8 metallic mineral investigations and 3 regional geochemical surveys, will be continued. 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 scapolite and

investigations on newly discovered mineralisation of tungsten 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 tungsten 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 years, include (1) regional geo-chemical surveys in Gori Ganga Valley Pithoragarh District and (2) preliminary search for basemental in parts of Dehra Dun and Uttar Kashi Districts. These

surveys would be taken up with a view to extend the search of metallic minerals to geologically potential new areas which are hitherto unexplored. 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.

20.94. New projects to be established in Hill Areas by Corporation are White Cement Plant, Magnetic Beneficiation Plant and Lime Projects etc. in 1984-85 for which feasibility report, test work and development of infrastructure will be taken up.

Road and Bridge

20.95. Roads being the lifeline of hills, development of net-work of roads has been considered as a condition precedent for opening up the economy and utilization of vast natural resources of the hill areas. Considering the high construction cost of roads and geological considerations the strategy of road development has been modified, viz. stress is on light vehicle roads where traffic is likely to be less and the formation width of the road to 3.6 metres in straight reaches so that hill cuttings may be kept to minimum, and instead of only motor roads a mix of motor roads, link roads, bridle paths and foot bridges, is now being taken up for implementation.

20.96. In this sector priority is proposed to be given to construction of rural roads, missing links, bridle roads and bridges, roads in tribal

areas and Harijan Basties and connecting potential areas viz. growth centres, tourist spots, horticulture belts and other inaccessible areas. Keeping in view the sparse and 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 a population of 500 and above and 50 per cent coverage of villages with a population between 250 and 500 is envisaged for hill areas.

20.97. During the 1984-85 period efforts will be towards completion of spill over works of pre-Sixth Plan Period. Besides, new roads will also be taken up to meet the requirements of the area. On the basis of recommendation 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 erosion due to road construction and other factors which are causing ecological degradation in hills.

20.98. 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. 78.79 crores including Rs. 60.77 crores under MNP was spent during the three years of 1980-83 and an outlay of Rs. 25.00 crores (Rs. 19.00 crores under MNP) is likely to be utilized in 1983-84. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 25.00 crores (Rs. 19.00 crores under MNP) is proposed. The physical target and achievements are given below :

TABLE 22—Targets and Achievements—Roads and Bridges

Item Unit	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Construction of new roads (kms.)	2568	550	575	533	480	350	350
2. Reconstruction and improvement of existing roads (kms.)	1100	220	226	188	150	220	246
3. Construction of bridges (No.) . .	175	20	21	28	25	25	30
4. Villages connected with roads (No.)—							
(a) With a population of 1,500 and above.	16	3	3	4	3	3	2
(b) With a population between 1000 and 1499.	22	5	5	5	3	3	3
(c) With a population below 1,000.	186	62	22	57	30	25	35

TOURISM

20.99. Hill areas offer immense potential for development of tourism. Efforts are being made to develop tourism as an industry in the Sixth Plan. During 1984-85 emphasis will be for providing necessary infrastructure and other facilities for which programmes in the shape of suitable accommodation, wayside amenities, transport and communication, training in hotel management and catering, development of important tourist resorts/scenic and pilgrim places are being taken up. Besides, programme of publicity, through films, fairs and festivals and package tours are also being intensified for attracting tourists/small tourists complexes at off beat places as Sattelite Towns are also been envisaged. For promotion of tourism in the private sector, a special scheme—“(Rin-Upadan Yojan” has been launched under which provision of subsidy to local people for construction of accommodation, transport, restaurants, catering and other allied tourist activities is being made.

20.100. To encourage off season tourism Scheme for mountaineering, trakking, winter sports, development of wild life sanctuaries is being implemented.

20.101. 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. 402.64 lakhs was spent during the first three years -80—83 and an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs is likely to be utilised fully during 1983-84. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is proposed.

20.102. During 1980-81 six accommodation units at Bhimtal, Uttar Kashi, Dhanolti, Sattal, Mallital (Naini Tal) with a total capacity of 258 beds were completed and made available to the tourists. During 1981-82 accommodational units were completed with a total capacity of 174 beds and accommodational units at Arakot, Van, Mundoli, Chilla, Dehra Dun, Jwalpadham, Gangotri and Srinagar were completed and 284 added in 1982-83 raising the total bed capacity to 2336 beds at the end of 1982-83. A target of 328 additional beds has been fixed for 1983-84 which is likely to be completed. For 1984-85 a target of 516 additional beds is proposed to be completed for on going construction work by the end of this year. Thus it is anticipated that the entire outlay will be utilised by the end of this year.

20.102. (a) For promotion of yatra tourism, Government of India have assisted in opening Kailash Mansorover Yatra. Necessary arrange-

ments for this tour are made by the State Government through Kumaon Development Corporation. It is proposed to develop necessary infrastructure of transport, roads and facilities for accommodation to meet the growing demand of Yatries on this route.

ROPEWAYS—

20.103. Kumaon Development Corporatiion is constructing a ropeway at Naini Tal for tourist. Another ropeway connecting Joshimath to Auli in Chamoli district is being installed by Garhwal Development Corporation. The above ropeways are being installed by Messrs. Triveni Structural Ltd., Allahabad a Central Government undertaking. For installation of ropeways in the hill areas an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed.

RAILWAYS

20.104. Government of India has decided to extend the broad guage railway line from Rampur to Haldwani for which the State Government has to make available required land and the cost of land for this projects is to be borne by the State. An amount of Rs. 62.54 lakhs is proposed for compensation of land acquired for the Railway line, in Naini Tal district out of which about Rs. 12.54 lakhs is likely to be spent by the end of 1983-84 and the remaining amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be provided in 1984-85.

GENERAL EDUCATION

20.105. The sixth-five year plan endeavours, at brodening 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. During 1984-85 stress will be on the qualitative improvement of education and for vocationalisation of education for being conducted in 2 districts of Hill region.

FINANCIAL

20.106. 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; Rs. 12.06 crores in 1981-82, Rs. 13.30 crores in 1982-83, and Rs. 14.19 crores anticipated in the year 1983-84. Thus of the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 47.00 crores a sum of

Rs. 48.76 crores would be spent during 1980—84. has been proposed. The programme-wise outlay For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores expenditure is given below :

TABLE 23—Outlays and Expenditure—Education

Rs. in crores

Group	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Expenditure	1983-84 Anticipated Expenditure	1984-85 Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Elementary Education ..	22.45	3.57	4.29	5.20	5.85	6.50
2. Secondary Education	17.56	4.02	6.07	6.48	6.65	6.73
3. Teacher Education	0.62	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.17	0.17
4. Higher Education	4.70	1.54	1.54	1.43	1.36	1.40
5. Adult Education	0.98	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05
6. Games and Sports	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
7. Direction and Administration	0.45	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.11
8. Others	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
9. Public Libraries	0.01	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47.00	9.21	12.06	13.30	14.19	15.00

20.107. PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—The following table presents level of educational facilities extended during the last four years and proposed target for 1984-85.

TABLE 23-B—Targets and Achievements

Head	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Targets	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Achievement	1983-84 Anticipated Achievement	1984-85 Proposed Targets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

*ELEMENTARY EDUCATION**(a) Primary*

(1) School (No.)	7508	6,906	7,129	7,246	7,331	7,411
(2) No. of students (I-V) (in '000)	728	546	591	610	637	652
(3) Teachers (in '000)	20	17	19	19	19	20

(b) Junior High Schools

(1) School's (No.)	1507	1242	1379	1424	1464	1480
(2) No. of students (VI—VIII) (in '000).	305	188	217	233	246	255
(3) Teachers (in '000)	9	8	8	9	9	9

Head	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Targets	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Achievement	1983-84 Anticipated Achievement	1984-85 Proposed Targets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>(c) Secondary Education</i>						
(1) Schools No.	718	686	694	748	768	778
(2) No. of Students (000)	218	129	150	173	195	218
(3) Teachers (000)	11	8	8	9	10	10

20.108. *Elementary Education*—For universalization of elementary education it is proposed to open new primary schools in unserved rural areas within a walking distance of 1 km. similarly, Senior Basic Schools within a distance of 3 kms.

20.109. To provide educational facilities at the elementary stage in unserved areas 136 primary, 50 middle and 51 model schools were opened in 1980-81; 115 primary, 28 middle and four Government Model Schools (in Chamoli district) in 1981-82 and 104 primary and 28 Senior Basic schools in rural areas and five primary in urban areas has been opened in 1982-83. During 1983-84 85 primary and 30 middle schools have been proposed to be opened. It is proposed to open 75 primary schools and 15 middle schools in 1984-85. The percentage of enrolment in the age-group 6—11 is expected to rise from 95 (111 boys and 78 girls) in 1982-83 to 98 (114 boys and 80 girls) in 1984-85. Similarly the percentage of enrolment in the age-group 11—14 is also expected to rise from 65 (89 boys and 41 girls) in 1982-83 to 68 (91 boys and 43 girls) in 1983-84 and 69 (93 boys and 44 girls) in 1984-85.

20.110. 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. 1,250 new centres have been proposed in the year 1984-85.

20.111. *Secondary Education*—In the sphere of secondary education 13 new Government High Schools were opened and 11 Government High Schools were upgraded to Intermediate

standard during 1981-82. Besides this additional sections were opened in certain Government Higher Secondary Schools to accommodate the large influx of students. During 1982-83 3 new Government High Schools have been opened and 5 Government High Schools upgraded to Intermediate standard. Science has been introduced in 16 Government Higher Secondary Schools and additional sections were opened in some Government Institutions. During 1983-84 it is proposed to open 4 Government High Schools and to upgrade 2 Government High Schools to Intermediate standard, to introduce Science in 10 Government Higher Secondary Schools and to open new subject and additional sections in some Government and Non-Government High Schools. In 1981-82 2 non-Government Higher Secondary Schools were provincialised and 1 non-Government Junior High School provincialised and upgraded. Similarly one non-Government Junior High School of Tehri-Garhwal has been provincialised and upgraded in 1982-83. During 1983-84, it is proposed to provincialise and upgrade 2 non Government Junior High Schools. Provision has been made for additional sections and opening of Science classes in Government Higher Secondary School. Provision has also been made for Science equipments, library and sanitary facilities etc. to non-Government Higher Secondary Schools.

20.112. For all round development and encouragement of talented and meritorious students the rates of merit scholarships for the classes VI-VIII and X-XII and of burseries in degree colleges were increased in 1980-81 from Rs. 5, Rs. 25 and Rs. 60 to Rs. 10, Rs. 40 and Rs. 100 respectively. In the year 1981-82 the

rates of the scholarships awarded to the students of classes IX-X on the basis of scholarship examination has been increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

20.113. To improve the quality of education, the scheme of giving efficiency grant will be continued. Facilities in the form of grants for construction of laboratories and purchase of Science equipments etc. will also be continued in 1984-85.

HIGHER EDUCATION

20.114. *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 faculties and also for the development programmes. Besides this the students of unserved areas where there is no facility for higher education within a radius of 10 kms. are given scholarships of Rs. 125 p.m. (non-hostellers) and Rs. 100 p.m. (pro-hostellers).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

20.115. *Technical Education*—Main thrust on the technical education is for job oriented technical training and improving the skills, according to the needs of the area. Accordingly, it is proposed to introduce new courses and diversify present training to make it more useful. In the Hill region, nine Government Polytechnic (Diploma level) are functioning with an intake capacity of about 1,100 seats. Efforts will also be made to strengthen these institutions by making provision for adequate equipment, buildings and other infrastructure for qualitative improvement and full capacity utilization.

20.116. An outlay of Rs. 282 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan for above programme, out of which an amount of Rs. 167.92 lakhs was spent during 1980-83 and the outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs for 1983-84 is likely to be utilised fully. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs is proposed.

20.117: During 1984-85 efforts will be made for diversification of courses according to local requirements and integration of better skills and management techniques of production schemes. Intensive work-cum-training and product development programme for entrepreneurs and self-employment to trained persons will be continued during 1984-85.

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

20.118. Main objective in this sector is to provide adequate skilled manpower in the various fields of trade and industry 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.

20.119. 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. It is also envisaged that new short-term courses for training in specified skills to meet the specific requirements of skilled manpower of the new industries that are coming up in the Hill areas will be started in existing I.T.I.s.

20.120. For the Sixth Plan 1980-85, an outlay of Rs. 285.00 lakhs has been proposed, out of which an amount of Rs. 188.31 lakhs was spent during 1980-83. The outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for 1983-84 is expected to be fully utilised. For 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs is proposed.

20.121. 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, Karnaprayag, Kanda, Barkot, Tanakpur, Jainti, Askot and Pokhra. It is proposed to expedite construction work in 1984-85.

20.122. An Advance Vocational Training Centre (AVTC) has been opened in Dehra Dun with the assistance of Government of India. 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 infrastructure has been made by the State Government.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH—

20.123. During the 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, strength the existing medical institution to provide modern facilities, equipment and specialised services at base hospitals and Tahsil level hospitals are also being extended. It is proposed to provide one PHC for 20,000 population and one

sub-centre for 3,000 population in the hill area. communicable diseases. The outlay and expenditure for the development of medical prevention and control of V. D./leprosy and health services is given below :

TABLE 24—Outlays and Expenditure—Medical and Public Health (Rs. in lakh)

Item	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Outlay	Expenditure			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(7)	(8)
<i>Medical and Health</i>							
1. Total	1800.00	138.74	239.11	291.41	440.00	440.00	550.00
2. MNP	782.26	46.81	69.53	78.34	140.00	140.00	223.50

The additional targets and achievements during the Sixth Plan (1980—85) are given the following table :

TABLE 25—Targets and Achievements

Item	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated achievement	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Establishment of:							
(a) PHC (No.)	50	10	10	10	10	10	10
(b) Sub-Centre (No.)	679	279	200	100	50	50	50
2. Construction of :							
(a) PHC (No.)	25	2	..	5	13	13	5
(b) Sub-centres (No.)	100	4	3	10	38	38	45
3. Upgrading of PHCs (No.)							
(a) Establishment	18	..	1	1	2	1	..
(b) Construction	13	1	..	1	7	7	4
4. Establishment of Hospital/Dispensaries :							
(a) Allopathic	120	50	50	20	..	..	..
(b) Women (No.)	50	5	5	5	5	5	5
(c) Ayurvedic (No.)	49	19	8	8	8	8	6
(d) Homeopathic (No.)	53	5	5	5	5	5	5
5. Dental clinic	24	4	4	6	5	5	5

20.124. The 200 bed base hospital in Almora and Srinagar (Pauri) are also proposed to be established. Construction of Base Hospital at Almora is in hand and provision has been made for Srinagar Base Hospital. 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 1984-85.

LABOUR WELFARE

20.125. 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 inservice training and specialisation of personnel.

20.126. During the first three years of 1980—83 an amount of Rs.99.54 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 has been utilized including Rs.46.78 lakhs as State share under the Bonded Labour Scheme. This expenditure includes the State share for rehabilitation of bonded labour. For 1984-85, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed which includes an amount of Rs.3.69 lakhs for administrative expenditure.

20.127. Under 20-Point Programme, priority has been assigned to rehabilitation of bonded labourers. In the hill areas, 8,055 bonded labourers have been identified so far who are to be fully rehabilitated. By the end of 1979-80, 1,786 bonded labourers were rehabilitated. Against a target of 6,269 for the Sixth Plan, during the first two years of the Sixth Plan, 2331 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated and remaining 3,769 bonded labourers were rehabilitated in 1982-83. Thus the target of rehabilitation of all the identified bonded labourers has been achieved.

WATER SUPPLY

20.128. There is acute problem of safe and potable drinking water in hill areas. On the basis of 1972 survey, out of 14,970 villages in hills as many as 7,771 villages were identified as scarcity villages. According to latest assessment of Jal Nigam, about 10,972 villages come under the category of problem villages in hills. Priority has been assigned to drinking water supply under 20-Point Programme during the current plan.

20.129. 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—*Outlay and Expenditure*

Department	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Outlay	Expenditure			(Rupees in lakhs)		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 Outlay	Anti- cipated Expen- diture	1984-85 Pro- posed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Jal Nigam	9000	1678	1945	2315	2025	2225	2400
2. Rural Development Department (MNP).	250	50	42	43	50	50	65
Total	9250	1728	1987	2358	2075	2275	2465

20.130. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs.90 crores has been kept for water supply and sewerage, out of which Rs.85 crores is earmarked to be spent on rural water supply scheme. During the Sixth Plan it was proposed to provide piped water supply to 4,250 villages out of which 2,840 were scarcity villages. During the first three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan 681, 591, 762 villages, respectively, including 449, 357 and 508 scarcity villages have been provided piped water supply thus leaving 2,216 villages including 1,526 scarcity villages to be covered during the remaining two years of the plan period. Effective measures are being taken to cover 695 villages out of which 515 villages are scarcity villages, during 1983-84 under the minimum need programme. It is also proposed to provide piped water supply to 305 villages including 235 scarcity villages under accelerated rural water supply programme during 1983-84.

20.131. Thus 1216 villages including 776 scarcity villages still remain to be covered during 1984-85 in order to cover the Sixth Plan target. For 1984-85 it is proposed to cover 800 villages including 600 scarcity villages during 1984-85 against a total plan provision of Rs.24 crores. In addition to these, it is proposed to cover 230 villages including 176 scarcity villages under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1984-85. Thus during the Sixth Five Year Plan 2840 scarcity villages as targetted would be covered leaving 6259 villages including 1772 scarcity villages.

20.132. URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE—During 1984-85 a provision of 200 lakhs has been kept on urban water supply and sewerage. This money will be spent on reorganisation and augmentation of urban water supply and sewerage.

20.133. NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME—During the Sixth Five Year Plan an employment potential of 18480000 person days and 2960 continuing person year was targetted. In the first three years, 112640000 person days and 1270 continuing person year employment has been achieved. During 1983-84 it is proposed to provide employment opportunities of 5130000 person days and 625 continuing persons year. In the year 1984-85 it is proposed to generate employment opportunities for 5731000 person days and 640 continuing person year.

20.134. Under Harijan Water Supply Scheme of Rural Development Department, 1672 additional diggies were constructed during the first three years of the Sixth Plan 1980—85. During 1983-84 the target for construction of 500 diggies

is likely to be completed for 1984-85, a target of 650 diggies and 500 hand pumps is proposed.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

20.135. 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 objective are as under:

(a) At least 50% families adequately and meaningfully assisted through family oriented programmes so that they may cross the poverty line.

(b) Removal of inadequacy and backwardness in the educational level.

(c) Significant and tangible improvement in working and living condition brought about by removing inequalities and also generating self-reliance.

20.136. The welfare programme undertaken for amelioration of the condition of Backward Classes fall into the following three main groups :

1. Education,
2. Economic Development, and
3. Health.

20.137. In this sector State Government propose to continue emphasis on educational schemes including grant of scholarship, non-recurring assistance for purchase of books, reimbursement 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 being taken up under this sector. Programme for health and housing scheme consisting of free legal aid to backward classes, subsidy for construction of houses and around development of Bhotias etc.

20.138. Out of an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan, an amount of Rs.236.92 was spent during the first three years of 1980—83 and an amount of Rs.125.00 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1983-84. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been proposed for welfare of backward classes. The details of 1984-85 outlays are given below :

TABLE-27—1984-85 *Outlay*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Group/Programme	Education	Economical Development	Health and Housing	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Scheduled Castes	41.60	22.78	12.62	77.00
2. Scheduled Tribes	22.80	32.05	14.65	69.50
3. Other Backward Classes ..	3.50	..	..	3.50
Total	67.90	54.83	27.27	150.00

20.139. The main physical targets and achievements during the Sixth Plan for the welfare activities under this sector are given below :

TABLE 28—*Target and Achievement*

Programme	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement		1983-84		1984-85
			1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anti. Ach.	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I Education Activities							
(1) Scholarship/ stipend.							
(a) Pre-matric classes student No.		24405	4044	4185	5327	5327	4726
(b) Primary classes	..	58330	6517	12000	12000	12000	13267
(2) Non-recurring assistance for pur- chase of books and appliances in—	..	6945	1120	1834	1834	1834	1766

Programme	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement		1983-84		1984-85 Proposed Target
			1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anti. Ach.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Pre-matric classes							
Ashram Type School.	Schools Nos.	Expansion construction	Expan. of 2 ATS	Expan. of 2 ATS	Maintenance	Maintenance of ATS	One new ATS and Maintenance.
(3) <i>Economic Development</i>							
(A) Subsidy for development							
(a) Agriculture/Horticulture.	Families No.	2000	300	300	650	650	729
(b) Small Scale Cottage Industries.	D.	1000	400	200	317	317	381

SOCIAL WELFARE

20.140. Social welfare programme aim at increasing self-reliance among socially and physically handicapped persons, destitute widows and children. Emphasis is on reformative constructive programme specially under 20-Point Programme for the welfare of women and children.

20.141. Out of the Sixth Plan Outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs for social welfare programme an amount of Rs.62.88 lakhs was spent during the first three years 1980—83 ; and an outlay of Rs.32.00 lakhs for 1983-84 is likely to be utilized fully. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed.

20.142. Under this programme, three ICDS are being continued in hill to provide adequate health, educational and nutritional care of children and pregnant/lactating mothers. Besides, pre-school education to children and functional literacy among adult women has also been taken up. Besides 9 new ICDS under 100% centrally sponsored scheme have also been sanctioned.

20.143. For the welfare of destitute women a training-cum-production workshop, a model training centre and 3 Nari Niketans are functioning. Grant-in-aid to poor and destitute women to enable them to purchase sewing machines to make them self-reliant, is also being provided. Besides, a home for orphans and a model children home for destitute girls are also being continued. Two observation homes and two juvenile courts at Naini Tal and Dehra Dun will also be continued. For the welfare of hand capped persons, 3 Multi-Purpose Sheltered Workshop-cum-Production Centres are being established during 1983-84. During 1984—85, the aforesaid programmes will be streamlined.

SOLDIERS WELFARE

20.144. Provision has been made for financial assistance for welfare programme of Ex-Serviceman during 1982-83. Under these programmes provision for grant-in-aid was sanctioned for construction of hostels for children of ex-servicemen, resthouses and Sanik Sarai for retired military persons to provide clean and cheap accommodation is being given to meet the health needs of ex-serviceman in addi-

ional bed strength in military hospitals of hills area also being provided. Under the aforesaid programme, an amount of Rs.28.28 lakhs has been spent during 1982-83 and an outlay of Rs.9.40 lakhs for 1983-84 is likely to be utilised. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed.

NUTRITION

20.145. Nutrition programme aims at ameliorating the nutritional requirements of children and lactating mothers especially of weaker sections of society. Emphasis has been given to this programme in the 20-Point Programme.

20.146. This programme is being implemented by three departments of the State. The rural development department runs supplementary feeding programmes (special nutrition programme) and applied nutrition programme in the rural areas. Education department looks after the midday 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 29—*Outlay and Expenditure—Nutrition*

Head/Development/Sector	Sixth Plan 1980-85 outlay	Expenditure			1983-84		1984-85
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Outlay		Proposed
					Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Nutrition.</i>							
(1) RMNP							
(a) Education Department	30.00	1.88	0.90	1.12	5.00	5.00	5.00
(b) Rural Development Department.	55.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	20.00
(c) Social Welfare Department	55.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	16.00	43.00	50.00
Total RMNP	140.00	12.88	15.90	19.92	33.00	63.00	75.00
(2) Non-RMNP	50.00	8.11	8.00	10.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
Total Nutrition	190.00	20.99	23.90	29.12	50.00	80.00	90.00

Outlay and Expenditure by Head of Development/Sub-heads of Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head	Sixth Five- Year Plan (1980-85) agreed outlay	1980-81 Actual expendi- ture	1981-82 Actual expendi- ture	1982-83 Actual expendi- ture	1983-84		1984-85		M.N.P.
					Approved outlay	Anticip- ated expendi- ture	Proposed outlay	f which capital conts	
(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>1. Agriculture and Allied Services—</i>									
1. Research and education	125.00	6.20	58.88	50.71	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	..
<i>2. Crop Husbandry—</i>									
(a) Agriculture	250.00	36.63	46.42	60.98	75.00	75.00	85.00	..	..
(b) Horticulture	1350.00	150.61	193.81	219.85	36.00	36.00	450.00	257.94	..
(c) Rural development	14.00	1.64	2.50	3.58	4.00	4.00	5.00	..	..
(d) Cane	45.00	8.08	8.96	9.39	10.50	10.50	11.00	..	..
Sub-Total 2—Crop Husbandry	1659.00	196.96	251.69	293.80	449.50	449.50	551.00	257.94	..
<i>3. Soil and Water Conservation—</i>									
(a) Agriculture	750.00	155.09	123.73	156.02	175.00	175.00	180.00	8.00	..
(b) Forest	1950.00	287.58	353.66	337.97	425.00	425.00	550.00	..	..
(c) Watershed—Management	800.00	..	1.68	2.44	414.00	116.50	750.00	..	..
Sub-Total 3—Soil Conservation	3500.00	442.67	479.07	496.43	1014.00	716.50	1480.50	8.00	..

ANNEXURE I—(contd.)

Outlays And Expenditure—(HILL REGION)

(Rs. in lakh)

Head/Sub-head	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed outlay	1980-81 Actual Expendi- ture	1981-82 Actual Expendi- ture	1982-83 Actual Expendi- ture	1983-84		1984-85		
					Approved Outlay	Antici- pated Expendi- ture	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	M.N.P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4. Animal Husbandry	750.00	87.27	101.44	158.82	210.00	270.64	250.00	975.00	..
5. Dairy Development	100.00	1.79	3.17	20.56	30.00	30.00	40.00	..	..
6. Fisheries	15.00	1.59	4.04	5.01	7.00	7.00	10.00	5.00	..
7. Forests	1360.00	269.66	238.57	348.54	450.00	450.00	650.00	..	..
8. Marketing	25.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	15.00	15.00	6.00	..	..
9. Storage and warehousing	25.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	..
Sub-Total (Sl. no. 1 to 9)	7559.00	1011.14	1143.86	1380.86	2187.50	1950.64	2999.00	286.69	..
10. Special Programme for Rural development—									
(1) Integrated Rural Development and Additional I.R.D. Programmes.	1735.00	202.23	285.00	814.00	824.00	824.00	824.00	..	..
(2) Economic Assistance for Small and Marginal farmers.	..	..	..	..	..	122.82	223.00	..	..
(3) National Rural Employment Programme	1000.00	..	102.00	119.57	158.00	250.00	400.00	..	..

(4) I. T. D. P.	100.00	..	..	..	25.00	1.00	75.00	..	..
Sub-Total Special Programme	2835.00	202.23	387.00	933.57	1007.00	197.82	1522.00	..	..
11. Community development and Panchayats									
(1) Panchayati Raj	15.00	1.89	2.51	1.55	4.00	4.00	8.00	..	..
(2) Pradeshik Vikas Dal	10.00	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	7.00	..	..
(3) Rural Engineering Services	150.00	23.00	29.28	31.00	36.00	36.00	40.00	..	..
(4) Rural Development	150.00	16.77	18.93	26.27	40.00	40.00	55.00	10.00	..
(5) Grants to Zila Parishad	106.00	22.00	16.00	16.00	29.00	24.00	28.00	..	..
(6) Grants to Development Blocks	294.00	..	95.00	86.00	92.00	92.00	89.00	..	..
Sub-Total 11 Community Development	725.00	63.66	161.72	160.82	199.00	199.00	227.00	10.00	..
Total I—Agriculture and Allied	11119.00	1277.03	1692.58	2475.25	3393.50	3347.46	4748.00	296.69	..
II. Co-operation :									
1. Co-operative Development	350.00	24.13	28.40	66.09	90.00	90.00	145.00	73.69	..
2. Co-operative Audit Organisation	8.00	0.13	1.17	2.08	2.00	2.36	3.00	..	..
Total II—Co-operation	358.00	24.26	29.57	68.17	92.00	92.36	148.00	73.69	..
III. Irrigation, Flood Control and Power :									
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	200.00	38.29	45.50	58.91	10.00	38.00	30.00	30.00	..
2. Minor Irrigation—									
(a) Private Minor Irrigation	700.00	107.00	144.16	150.23	190.00	190.00	200.00	57.30	..
(b) Irrigation Department	3000.00	582.42	652.41	654.55	650.00	750.00	1000.00	1000.00	..
Sub-Total 2—Minor Irrigation	3700.00	689.42	796.57	804.78	940.00	940.00	1200.00	1057.00	..

ANNEXURE I—(contd.)

Outlays and Expenditure—(HILL REGION)

(Rs. in lakh)

Head/Sub-head	Sixth Five- Year- Plan (1980—85) Agreed Outlay	1980-81 Actual expendi- ture	1981-82 Actual expendi- ture	1982-83 Actual expendi- ture	1983-84		1984-85		M.N.P.
					Approved outlay	Antici- pated Expendi- ture	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
3. Flood Control	300.00	70.54	62.01	55.84	60.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	..
4. Power	6050.00	770.49	863.00	1103.00	1510.00	1510.00	2000.00	2000.00	836.80
Total III—Irrigation, Flood and Power	10250.00	1568.74	1767.08	2022.53	2520.00	2553.63	3295.00	3152.30	836.80
IV. Industry and Minerals :									
1. Village and Small Industries—									
(a) Industries Department	1084.00	84.18	107.97	116.78	250.00	245.80	350.00	302.25	..
(b) Handloom	300.00	22.60	34.49	61.55	85.00	85.00	200.00	49.53	..
Sub-Total 1—Village and Small Industries	1384.00	106.78	142.46	178.33	335.00	330.80	550.00	351.78	..
2. Medium and large Industries	1832.00	149.60	126.00	168.06	200.00	150.00	500.00	500.00	..
3. Mining—									
(a) Geology and Mining Department	250.00	35.77	34.95	47.35	55.00	55.00	60.00	..	..
(b) Mineral Development Corporation	150.00	5.00	21.00	55.00	38.00	69.18	31.00	31.00	..
Sub-Total—3 Mining	400.00	40.77	55.95	102.35	93.00	124.18	91.00	31.00	..
Total IV—Industry and Mining	3616.00	297.15	324.41	448.74	628.00	604.98	1141.00	882.78	..

V. Transport and Communication---

1. Roads and Bridges	12500.00	2801.00	2510.00	2568.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	1900.00
2. Railway	..	..	..	6.84	56.00	12.84	50.00	..	..
3. Rope way	..	..	75.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	150.00	..	..
4. Tourism	750.00	132.42	129.68	140.54	175.00	175.00	300.00	267.68	..
Total V—Transport and Communication	13250.00	2933.42	2714.68	2775.38	2781.00	2737.84	3000.00	2767.68	1900.00

VI. Social and Community Services—

1. General Education—

(a) Education Department	4700.00	920.53	1205.60	1330.42	1350.00	1419.34	1500.00	137.15	655.05
(b) Sports	80.00	13.85	9.36	9.63	25.00	25.00	25.00	19.00	..
(c) Cultural Affairs	20.00	3.79	3.87	5.27	6.00	6.26	10.00	..	..

Total 1—General Education

4800.00	938.17	1218.83	1345.32	1381.00	1450.60	1535.00	156.15	655.05
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2. Technical Education

282.00	50.91	37.03	79.98	100.00	100.00	175.00	100.00	..
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Total 1 and 2 Education

5082.00	989.08	1255.86	1425.30	1481.00	1550.60	1710.00	256.15	655.05
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3. Scientific Services and Research—

(a) S. and T. Programme	10.00	..	3.50	..	5.00	2.20	30.00
(b) Environmental Programmes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) New Sources of Energy Programme	..	..	..	..	28.00	20.00	100.00	20.00	..

Sub-Total 3—Scientific Services and Research

10.00	..	3.50	..	25.00	22.20	130.00	20.00	..
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4. Medical and Health

1800.00	138.74	239.11	291.41	440.00	440.00	550.00	277.24	223.50
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ANNEXURE I—(contd.)

Outlays and Expenditure—(HILL REGION)

(Rs. in lakh)

Head/Sub-head	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) Agreed outlay	1980-81 Actual expendi- ture	1981-82 Actual expendi- ture	1982-83 Actual expendi- ture	1983-84		1984-85		M. N. P.
					Approved outlay	Antici- pated exp. di- ture	Proposed outlay	of which capital content	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5. Water Supply :									
(a) Jal Nigam	9000.00	1677.85	1944.66	2315.00	2025.00	2225.00	2400.00	2400.00	2200.00
(b) Rura' development Department	250.00	50.00	42.50	43.35	50.00	50.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
Sub-Total 5—Water Supply ..	9,250.00	1727.85	1987.16	2358.35	2075.00	2275.00	2465.00	2465.00	2265.00
6. Housing :									
(1) Housing Department	25.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
(2) Housing for landless labourers—									
(a) Hill Development Department	25.00	..	5.00	1.85	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
(b) Rural Development Department	150.00	9.98	25.00	33.15	40.00	49.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Sub-Total—2	175.00	9.98	30.00	35.00	45.00	45.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
(3) Non-Plan Buildings :									
(a) Judicial	125.00	9.55	7.16	12.41	12.00	12.00	16.00	16.00	..
(b) Revenue	150.00	2.80 0.89	20.32	25.00	26.00	26.00	30.00	30.00	..

(c) Estate Depatt.	}	310.00	11.00	9.53	16.55	15.00	15.00	50.00	50.00	..
(d) Hostel/Pool Houses										
(e) Food and Civil Supplies		10.00	3.70	2.51	2.65	5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	..
(f) Police		80.00	13.80	14.35	20.65	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	..
(g) Jail		30.00	..	..	2.27	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	..
(h) P. W. D.		..	..	17.62	50.96	45.00	45.00	55.00	55.00	..
(i) House Building Advance to Govt. Employees		..	..	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	..
Total—3 Non-Plan Buildings ..		705.00	41.74	76.49	135.49	138.00	138.00	210.00	210.00	..
Sub-Total Housing ..		905.00	51.72	106.49	170.49	184.00	184.00	266.00	266.00	55.00
7. Urban Development		25.00	3.55	4.98	37.95	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	9.50
Sub-Total—Housing and Urban Development		930.00	55.27	111.47	208.44	199.00	199.00	281.00	281.00	64.50
8. Information and Publicity		7.00	1.04	0.85	0.77	4.00	4.00	5.00	..	..
9. Labour and Labour Welfare:		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Labour Welfare		120.00	13.02	38.84	47.68	10.00	11.01	10.00	..	..
(b) Employment Services		3.00	..	0.09	0.97	2.09	1.81	3.00	..	..
(c) Craftsman Training		285.00	32.36	36.95	119.00	100.00	100.00	175.00	120.00	..
Total 9—Labour and Labour Welfare		408.00	45.38	75.88	167.65	112.00	112.82	188.00	120.00	..
10. Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.		500.00	73.98	72.80	90.14	125.00	125.00	150.00	14.01	..

ANNEXURE I—(concl'd.)

Outlays and Expenditure—(HILL REGION)

(Rs. in lakh)

Head/Sub-head	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 Agreed outlay	1980-81 Actual expendi- ture	1981-82 Actual expendi- ture	1982-83 Actual expendi- ture	1983-84		1984-85		M. N. P.
					Approved outlay	Antici- pated expendi- ture	Proposed outlay	of which capital content	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
11. Social Welfare	120.00	13.86	28.22	20.80	32.00	32.00	40.00	..	..
12. Sainik Kalyan	..	..	5.00	23.28	9.40	9.40	15.00	15.00	..
13. Nutrition:									
(i) R. M. N. P.									
(a) Education Deptt.	30.00	1.88	0.90	1.12	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	5.00
(b) Rural Development Deptt.	55.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	..	20.00
(c) Social Welfare Deptt.	55.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	16.00	46.00	50.00	..	50.00
Sub- Total—R. M. N. P.	140.00	12.88	15.90	19.12	36.00	66.00	75.00	..	75.00
(ii) Non-R. M. N. P. (Applied) Nutrition :	50.00	8.11	8.00	10.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	..	..
Total—13 Nutrition	190.00	20.99	23.90	29.12	50.00	80.00	90.00	..	75.00
Total—VI Social and Community Services	18297.00	3066.19	3803.75	4615.26	4552.40	4850.02	5624.00	3434.40	3283.05

VII—Economic Services and others:

1. Secretariat Services	10.00	0.20	0.42	0.41	3.00	3.00	4.00
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2. State Planning Institute Hill Prabhag	80.00	..	1.00	2.24	8.00	8.00	15.00
3. Study and Research	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Economics and Statistics	20.00	..	2.74	7.86	11.10	8.91	13.00	..	..
5. Weights and Measurements	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	..	..
Total—VII Economic Service and other	110.00	0.20	4.16	10.51	33.10	30.91	44.00	..	..
GRAND TOTAL I TO VII	57000.00	9166.99	10336.23	12415.84	14000.00	14217.20	18000.00	10607.54	6019.85

ANNEXURE—II

M. N. P. Outlay and Expenditure—(HILL REGION)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Programme	Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) outlay	1980-81 actual expenditure	1981-82 actual expenditure	1982-83 actual expenditure	Annual Plan 1983-84		1984-85	
					Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Total outlay	Out of which capital content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Rural Electrification	2581.00	204.00	312.00	477.70	737.40	737.40	836.80	836.80
2. Rural Roads	9635.00	1985.00	2005.00	2087.00	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00
3. Education:								
(a) Elementary Education	2245.44	356.95	428.53	520.04	582.00	585.07	649.67	..
(b) Adult Education	98.24	1.04	1.51	3.30	4.40	4.40	5.38	..
Total 3—Education ..	2343.68	357.99	430.04	523.34	587.00	589.47	655.05	..
4. Rural Health	785.26	46.81	69.53	78.34	140.00	140.00	223.50	166.50
5. Rural Water Supply:								
(a) Jal Nigam	8500.00	1568.91	1798.92	1834.00	1827.75	1827.75	2200.00	2200.00
(b) Rural Development Deptt.	250.00	50.00	42.50	43.35	50.00	50.00	65.00	65.00
Total 5—Rural Water Supply ..	8750.00	1618.91	1841.42	1877.75	1877.35	1877.75	2265.00	2265.00

6. Rural Housing								
(a) Revenue Deptt.	25.00	..	5.00	1.85	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
(b) Rural Development Deptt.	150.00	9.98	25.00	33.15	40.00	40.00	50.00	50.00
Total 6—Housing	175.00	9.98	30.00	35.00	45.00	45.00	55/00	55.00
7. Environmental improvement of slums	..	..	..	32.40	9.50	9.50	9.50	..
8. Nutrition:								
(1) Social Welfare	55.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	16.00	16.00	50.00	..
(2) Education	30.00	1.88	0.90	1.12	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
(3) Rural Development Deptt.	55.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	..
Total 8—Nutrition	140.00	12.88	15.90	19.12	36.00	36.00	75.00	..
GRAND TOTAL	24409.94	4235.56	4703.83	5130.25	5332.25	5335.12	6019.85	5223.30

ANNEXURE—III

Targets for Production and Physical Achievement—(HILL REGION)

Item	Unit	1979-80 Base year level	1980—85 Terminal year Target	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achieve- ment	1983-84		1984-85 Proposed Target
							Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Agriculture & Allied Service</i>									
1. Production of Food grains:									
(a) Rice	000 tones	325.657	600.000	440.041	435.551	390.342	590.000	590/000	600.000
(b) Wheat	„	446.924	620.000	506.184	532.148	532.892	610.000	610.000	630.000
(c) Maize	„	43658	60.000	55.369	50.869	52.547	58.00	58.00	58.000
(d) Othor Cereals	„	208.516	285.000	364.962	274.404	272.403	278.000	278.000	277.000
(e) Pulses	„	14.754	35.000	19.875	14.307	16.652	34.000	34.000	35.000
Total—Food grains		1039.519	1600.000	1326.431	1307.269	1264.836	1570.000	1570.000	1600.000
2. Commercial Crops :									
Oil-seeds	000 tones	5.704	35.000	8.556	8.040	7.414	33.000	33.000	35.000
3. Chemical Fertilizers :									
(a) Nitrogenous (N)	„	24.924	35.000	24.370	30.215	35.098	36.000	36.000	39.000
(l) Phosphatic (P)	„	7.049	14.500	8.618	10.691	13.975	14.000	14.000	14.500
(c) Potassic (K)	„	3.237	5.500	3.878	4.101	5.950	6.000	6.000	6.500
Total—3		35.570	55.000	36.866	45'007	55.023	50.000	56.000	60.000

4. Plant Protection

Area under plant protection	000ha.	612	850	681	760	913.29	950.00	950.00	1000.00
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5. Area under high yielding varieties :

(a) Rice	„	113.776	175.000	115.655	116.801	132.531	170.000	170.000	175.000
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(b) Wheat	„	151.997	215.000	153.484	172.228	183.791	205.000	205.000	215.000
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(c) Maize	„	7.989	10.000	6.737	7.789	6.801	10.000	10.000	10.000
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Total	„	1273.762	400.000	275.876	296.818	323.123	385.000	385.000	400.000
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6. Cropped Area :

(a) Net	000ha.	706.504	800.00	704.189	688.554	770.00	785.00	785.00	800.00
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(b) Gross	„	1137.607	11500.00	1147.722	1125.656	1370.00	1430.00	1430.00	1500.00
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7. Soil Conservation area covered(Additional)

(a) Agriculture Deptt.	„	69.20	101.20	5.79	7.41	7.50	7.35	7.35	7.35
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(b) Forest Deptt.	„	79.03	162.03	17.67	16.35	15.96	10.96	10.98	12.50
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8. Horticulture:

(1) Area brought under orchards (Cumulative).	000ha.	98.95	128.95	106	114	122	128	128	134
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(2) Area to be brought under Vegetable cultivation (Commulative)	„	20.92	25.92	23	27	30	31	31	32
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(3) Control of pests and diseases against horticulture crops (Cumulative)	„	230	365	259	288	319	344	344	369
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(4) Rejuvenation of old orchards cumulative	Hect.	84	114	91	97	105	111	111	117
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Targets for Production and Physical Achievement (HILL REGION)

Item	Unit	1979-80 Base year	1980-81 Terminal year Target	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achieve- ment	1983-84		1984-85 Proposed Target
							Target	Anticipated Achi ve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(5) Area to be developed under potato cultivation (Cummulative).	000 hect.	27	32	28	29	32	33	33	34
(6) Production of fruits	Do.	200	320	215	230	250	300	300	320
(7) Production of Potato	Do.	230	310	250	270	280	290	290	310
(8) Production of vegetable	Do.	85	130	95	100	110	120	120	130
8. (a) Sugarcane :									
(1) Commercial Crops—Production of sugarcane	Do.	2294	3900	2905	3413	3760	3800	3800	3900
(2) Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers—									
(a) Nitrogenous (N)	Do.	3.660	4.900	3.904	3.976	3.778	4.600	4.600	4.900
(b) Phosphatic (P)	Do.	0.813	0.500	1.077	0.809	0.577	0.450	0.450	0.500
(c) Potasic (K)	Do.	0.292	0.200	0.316	0.382	0.276	0.190	0.190	0.200
Total NPK	„	4.765	5.600	5.297	5.167	4.631	5.240	5.240	5.600

(3) Area under distribution of Fertilizers	000 hect.	57.30	78.00	55.83	68.02	79.54	76.00	70.00	78.00
9. <i>Irrigation and Flood Control :</i>									
(A) Private Minor Irrigation Schemes :									
(1) Masonry well	No.	637	120	27	15	20	20	20	20
(2) Boring	Do.	..	..	360	1162	2160	620	880	650
(3) Pump sets on surface water	Do.	..	5110	163	108	135	129	150	130
(4) Pumpsets/Tube-wells on boring	No.	..	7070	4741	1981	1937	2066	2066	2100
(5) Gul-Hauz	Hect.	31425	17500	3109	3715	3500	3989	3989	4000
(6) Additional Irrigation Potential created	000 hect.	59.00	51.00	12.82	13.41	14.08	14.50	14.50	14.00
(7) Hydram	No.	..	360	60	56	80	75	75	75
(B) State Minor Irrigation :									
(i) Additional Irrigation Potential created	000 hect.	111.87	33.42	6.20	5.91	7.41	7.20	7.20	7.90
(C) Major and Medium Irrigation Potential created Additional.	Do.	56.17	8.39	3.27	0.20	2.01	..	..	..
10. <i>Agriculture Marketing :</i>									
(1) Total number of markets at Mandi level (Cumulative).	No.	41	47	41	41	41	44	44	46
(2) Regulated Markets (Cumm.)	No.	13	15	13	13	13	14	14	15
(3) Construction of Market yard (Cummulative)	Do.	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	3
11. <i>Storage (Capacity) :</i>									
(1) Statewarehousing Corp. (Cummulative)	000 tonnes	42.17	59.17	42.17	42.17	42.17	45.17	45.17	49.17

ANNEXURE III—(contd.)

Targets for Production Physical Achievement—(HILL REGION)

Item	Unit	1979-80 Base year	1980—85 Terminal Year Target	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achieve- ment	1983-84		1984-85
							Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
12. Animal Husbandry & Dairy Products									
2—Milk	000tones	313	350	320	327	334	342	342	349
2—Eggs	Million	23.5	32.8	24.6	26.7	29.2	29.2	31.3	34.2
3—Wool	Lakh Kg.	4.23	6.42	4.37	5.23	5.66	6.17	6.17	7.57
13f Animal Husbandry Programmes:									
1—I. C. D. Project (Cumulative)	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2—No. of Froze Semen Stations	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3—Estt. of sheep breeding Farms	„	13	14	13	13	14	14	14	14
4—Sheep and wool Extension centres & Stud Ram centres	„	76	104	76	76	97	107	107	107
5—Intensive sheep Development Projects	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6—Intensive egg & Poultry Production cum marketing centres	No.	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
7—Veterinary Hospital	No.	118	178	123	148	163	163	168	181
8—Stockmen centres including 'D' class Veterinary Disps.		427	477	427	457	487	497	497	507

14 Dairying Milk Supply

(a) Fluid Milk Plants (including composite and Feeder Balancing Milk Plants in operation) (Cumulative)	No.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
(b) Dairy Centres (Cumulative)	"	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(c) Milk handling	lakhs litres	0.06	0.20	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.18	0.10
(d) Dairy Cooperative Union (Cumulative)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

15. Fisheries

1. Fingerling Production

(1) Mahaseer	in lakhs	0.18	0.30	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.15
(2) Trout	"	0.03	0.15	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.05
(3) Mirror Carp	"	0.36	2.50	0.26	0.37	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.60
2. Supply of Fingerlings	"	3.66	21.00	4.65	4.81	8.08	8.41	8.50	9.00
3. Fish Production	Qtl.	2,832	15000	2,863	2,319	3277	2820	2820	2900

16. Forestry

1. Plantation of quick growing species (cumulative)	000Hect.	47.80	53.50	49.24	50.85	51.99	53.31	52.89	53.71
2. Plantation of species for Industrial Economic Importance (Cumulative)	"	93.15	108.16	97.47	101.98	106.40	110.52	110.53	114.52
3. Fuel wood Plantation wood (Cumulative)	000Hct.	..	2.50	..	0.48	1.98	3.61	3.61	7.64
4. Communication :									
(a) New Roads (Cumulative)	Km.	1,974	2,014	2,004	2,016	2026	2052	2052	2075
(b) Improvement of existing roads (Cumulative)	"	4,800	5,840	4973	5154	5233	5340	5340	5585

Targets for Production and Physical Achievement—(HILLREGION)

Item	Unit	1979-80 Base Year	1980-85 Terminal Year Target	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achieve- ment	1984-85		1984-85 Proposed Target
							Target	Achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
17. Cooperation :									
1. Loan Distributed :									
1—Short term loan	Rs. in crores.	9.73	22.35	10.63	11.37	11.78	12.60	12.60	13.55
2—Medium term loan	„	3.00	4.57	4.41	5.04	7.90	5.80	5.80	6.85
3—Long term loan	„	0.66	8.54	0.44	0.59	0.90	1.16	1.16	1.20
2. Agricultural Produce marketed	Rs. in crores.	5.50	12.00	8.02	7.97	6.28	10.00	10.00	12.00
3. Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer cooperatives.	„	2.44	15.00	3.15	3.12	3.06	3.50	4.00	15.00
4. Retail sale of consumer goods through co- operatives in rural areas.	„	2.32	17.04	6.64	5.56	9.76	5.50	10.00	12.00
5. Co operative storage	Lakh tonnes	0.186	0.084	0.005	0.022	0.027	0.021	0.022	0.020
6. Processing unit installed (cumm.)	No.	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
18. Power :									
1. Installed capacity (Micro hydel scheme) additional.	KW	13738.4	1800	..	300	..	..	..	1600

2. Transmission and Distribution—

(a) Micro generation capacity	KW	13738.4	1800	..	300	..	..	..	1600
(b) Transmission lines (33 KV)	CKt.Kms.	617.01	1086	..	137	6.58	95	95	135
(c) Construction of sub-station (33/11 KV)	No.	24	38	1	6	3	3	3	5

3. Rural Electrification—

(i) Villages electrified (Addl.)	No.	3,610	8539	468	819	731	536	536	600
(ii) By laying L T Mains	„	3489	8418	464	780	893	536	536	600
(iii) Electrification of Harijan Basti (Addl.)	„	1,492	6421	206	784	864	450	450	480
(iv) Private Tube-well/pump sets energised (Addl.)	„	3301	5056	361	398	327	233	233	240

19. Village and Small Industries :

1. Small Scale Industries—

(a) Unit established (Addl.)	Nos.	2,225	2800	458	400	437	400	400	450
(b) Production	Rs. in lakhs.	77.70	1207.00	162.00	378.00	103.80	100	100	150
(c) Persons employed	Nos.	15000	20125	3700	2000	2030	2000	2000	3000

2. Industrial Estates—

(a) Estates/Area Functioning	No.	8	10	7	7	8	10	9	10
(b) No. of Units	„	84	244	90	68	68	244	68	254
(c) Production	Rs. in lakhs	61.00	100.00	59.45	183.00	187.00	100.00	187.00	100.00
(d) Employment	No.	497	1200	405	655	690	1200	690	1200

3. Employment Direct and Indirect

	No. in thousand.	4.10	5.60	0.60	0.07	0.10	0.38	0.38	0.35
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(433)

Target for Production and Physical Achievement (HILL REGION)

Item	Unit	1979-80 Base Year	1980-85 Terminal Year Target	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achieve- ment	1983-84		1984-85
							Target	Anticipa- ted Achieve- ment	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
20. Handloom :									
1. Production of Handloom cloth under co-operative fold.	In lakh metres.	11.85	15.00	13.24	10.45	13.85	13.00	14.00	15.00
2. Employment Direct and Indirect	No. in thousand.	4.10	5.60	0.60	0.07	0.10	0.38	0.38	0.35
<i>Sericulture :</i>									
1. Production of Raw Silk	000 kg.	4.30	20.00	5.10	6.80	9.00	12.60	12.50	20.00
2. Employment Direct and Indirect	No. 000	3.50	9.50	0.70	0.28	0.35	1.20	1.20	1.50
21. A. Roads :									
1. State Highways Surfaced (Cumulative)	Km.	1,299	1,310	1,299	1,299	1,299	1,299	1299	1299
2. Major District Roads Surfaced (Cumulative)	„	1,304	1,313	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1304	1304
3. Others District Roads Surfaced (Cumulative)	„	4091	4,131	4091	4096	4106	4116	4116	4126
4. Village Roads Unsurfaced (Cumulative)	„	1,366	3,815	1916	2486	3009	3479	3349	3689

5. Roads of other department Surfaced (Cumulative).	„	3,533	3,533	3533	3533	3533	3533	3533	3533
6. Total Roads (Cumulative).									
(a) Surface (Cumulative).	„	10227	10287	10227	10232	10242	10252	10252	10262
(b) Unsurfaced (Cumulative).	„	1366	3815	1916	2486	3009	3479	3349	3689
(c) Total (Cumulative).	„	11593	14102	12143	12718	13251	13731	13601	13951
B. Roads and Bridges :									
(a) New Construction (Additonal.)	Km.	3,278	2568	550	575	533	480	350	350
(b) Reconstruction (Additonal.)	„	997	1100	220	226	188.68	150	220	246
(c) Bridges (Additonal.)	Nos.	94	175	20	21	28	25	25	30
21-A Tourism :									
(i) International Tourist	Nos.	6501	9656	6801	7251	9977	8775	8775	9653
(ii) Domestic Tourist arrival	„	2954556	4499174	3220825	3380295	3718325	3718325	3718325	4090158
(iii) Accommodation available	No. (Rooms/Leds).	1620	2526	258	174	284	328	328	516
22. Education :									
1. Class I—V (Age group 6—11)									
(i) Enrolment (Cumulative)—									
(a) Boys	000	323	403	327	346	364	381	381	391
(b) Girls	000	205	325	219	245	246	256	256	261
(c) Total	000	528	728	546	591	610	637	637	652

Targets for Production and Physical Achievement—(HILL REGION)

Item	Unit	1979-80 Base year	1980—85 Terminal Year Target	1980-81 Achiève- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achieve- ment	1983-84		1984-85
							Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(ii) Percentage of age group									
(a) Boys	%	103	119	103	107	111	114	114	115
(b) Girls	%	68	100	72	79	78	80	80	80
(c) Total	%	86	110	88	93	95	97	97	98
2. Class VI—VIII (Age group 11--14)									
(i) Enrolment (Cumulative)—									
(a) Boys	000	131	196	135	150	162	170	170	176
(b) Girls	000	49	109	53	67	71	76	76	79
(c) Total	No.	180	305	188	217	233	246	246	255
(ii) Percentage of age group									
(a) Boys	%	74	104	76	83	89	91	91	93
(c) Girls	%	29	61	31	39	41	43	43	44
(c) Total	%	52	83	54	62	65	68	68	69

B—Secondary Education*:
 Class IX—X (Age
 group 14—16)

(i) Enrolment—

	000No.	59	102	63	72	82	92	102	102
(a) Boys (Cummulative)									
(b) Girls	„	20	44	24	29	34	39	38	44
(c) Total	„	79	146	87	101	116	131	131	146

2. Classes XI—XII (General Classes)

(i) Enrolment—

	000No.	28	47	29	33	38	42	42	47
(a) Boys (Cummulative)									
(b) Girls	„	11	25	13	16	19	22	22	25
(c) Total	„	39	72	42	49	57	64	64	72

**C—Enrolment in non-formal
 (Part time/continuation classes)**

(i) Age group 6—11 (Cumm.)	„	..	100	20	40	48	80	80	127
(ii) Age group 11—14 (Cumm.)	„	..	15	3	6	6	10	10	15

D—Adult Education—

(a) No of participants (Age group 15—35 (Cumm.)	„	32	300	32	37	45	73	73	75
(b) No. of centres opened under—									
(i) Central Programme (Cummulative)	Nos.	1,348	1,500	1238	1544	1600	2400	2400	2400
(ii) State Programme	„	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ANNEXURE III—(contd.)

Targets for Production and Physical Achievement—(HILL REGION)

Item	Unit	1979—80 Base year	1980—85 Terminal year Target	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achiève- ment	1983-84		1984-85 Proposed Target
							Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
E.—Teachers									
(i) Primary Class I—V	Cummulative	16,714	19,781	17034	19035	19,264	19424	19424	19,584
(ii) Middle Classes VI—VIII	„	7,031	8,662	7,636	8,433	8,658	8858	88,58	8,983
(iii) Higher Secondary IX—XII	„	6,654	11,374	7034	7,934	8,854	9,734	9734	9904
23. Medical & Family Welfare									
1. Hospitals & Dispensaries ;									
(a) Urban (Cummulative)	No.	67	70	68	70	70	70	70	70
(b) Rural	„	318	429	369	418	439	434	434	429
2. Beds:									
(a) Urban Hospitals & Disps. (Cumm.)	„	2,403	2491	2,413	2,421	2453	2485	2485	2491
(b) Rural Hosp. & Disps.	„	2,145	2780	2,373	2,628	2740	2760	2760	2780
(c) Bed Population raito (Allopathic)	Ratio	1/994	1/933	1/1000	1/948	1/917	1/934	1/934	1/933
3. Doctor/Nurses Ratio-(Aleopathic)	„	1/3	1/3.2	1/2.6	1/2.8	1/2.8	1/3.2	1/3.2	1/3.2
4. Doctor Population (Allopathic)	„	1/5322	1/4216	1/5139	1/4745	1/4538	1/4291	1/4291	1/4291

5. Primary Health Centres

(a) Main (Cumulative)	No.	78	128	88	98	108	118	118	128
(b) Sub-centres	„	658	1,337	937	1,137	1237	1,287	1,287	1,337
6. Training of Auxiliary courses Midwife									
(a) Institutions (Cumulative)	No.	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
(b) Annual Intake	„	190	1520	420	695	970	1245	1245	1520
(c) Annual out-turn	„	153	1169	344	513	674	899	894	1169
7—Others									
1. Construction of P. H. C. Addl/	„	61	86	2	..	5	13	13	5
2. Upgradation of P, H. C.									
(a) Construction phase (Addl.)	„	6	19	1	..	1	7	7	4
(b) Establishment phase (Addl.)	„	1	19	..	1	1	2	1	..
3. Establishment of P. H. CS. (Addl.)	„	78	128	10	10	10	10	10	10
4. Establishment of sub-centres (Addl.)	„	658	1337	279	200	100	50	50	50
5. Construction of sub-centres (Addl.)	„	42	142	4	3	10	38	38	45
6. Establishment of subsidiary health centres (Addl.)	„	..	40	..	..	15	15	..	45
7. Increase in beds (construction of combined hospitals).	„	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Establishment of I. C. C. Units (Addl.)	„	3	11	..	2	2	2	2	2
9. Establishment of E. N. T. Units Addl.	No.	4	9	..	1	2	2	2	..
10. Additional staff for district and women hospital.	„	..	45	4	7	..	15	15	19
11. Upgradation of tehsil level hospital by providing medical and surgical.	„	5	26	2	5	5	5	5	4

ANNEXURE III—(contd.)

Targets for Production and Physical Achievement—(HILL REGION)

Item	Unit	1979-80 Base Year	1984-85 Terminal Year Target	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-28 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achieve- ment	1983-84		1684-85 Proposed Target
							Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
12. Estt. of Paediatric units at tehsil level hospital and district level.	„	8	29	..	2	5	5	5	9
13. Pathological services at district and tehsil-level.	„	14	30	4	4	5	4	4	..
14. Construction of Nurses homes	„	5	10	..	..	..	3	3	2
15. Construction of Dispensaries Addl :									
(a) Male	„	48	74	9	..	5	8	8	4
(b) Female	„	13	27	1	..	..	5	5	8
16. Construction of staff-quarters	„	..	10	4	..	2	4	4	12
17. Construction of Mortuary and Patient relation sheds.	„	1	16	1	1	..	5	5	8
18. Provision of Ambulance	„	15	32	1	4	..	4	4	8
19. Estt. of new allopathic disp. (Addl.)	„	361	481	50	50	20	..	..	..
20. Estt. of female disps (Addl.)	„	25	50	5	5	5	5	5	5
21. Estt. of Dental clinics (Addl.)	„	14	38	4	4	6	5	5	5
22. Extension of full Nursing services	„	9	14	2	2	..	..	..	..

23. Provincialization of non-state disps. Additional.	No.	8	14	3	3	..	..	..	..
24. Establishment of Plastic and Burn Units	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Establishment of Rehabilitation of artificial limb centre.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Establishment of Mental care unit	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Establishment of Neuro surgery section	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Establishment of Medical care unit	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Establishment of Yogic centres at district	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	2
30. Establishment of Ayurvedic Dispensary (Additional).	..	294	343	19	8	8	8	8	6
31. Establishment of Homeopathic Dispensary (Additional).	..	22	75	5	5	5	5	5	5
32. Establishment of Regional Homeopathic offices.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Improvement of sanitation of Yatra Routes:									
(a) Construction of M.R.P. and C.I.B.	..	..	16	..	..	..	8	8	8
(b) Construction of Pacca Urinal and latrines.	..	..	12	..	..	..	8	8	4
(c) Construction of Sweeper huts	..	..	12	..	..	..	8	8	4
34. Survey and Research units of prevalent diseases.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Provision of generators of feederline	..	1	13	2	..	3	6	6	1
36. Establishment of E. S. I. Dispensaries	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Establishment of General Nurses Training Centres.	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..

(441)

Targets for Production and Physical Achievement—(HILL REGION)

Item	Unit	1979-80 Base Year	1980—85 Terminal Year Target	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achieve- ment	1983-84		1984-85 Proposed Target
							Target	Anticipa- ted Achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
24. Sewerage and Water Supply—									
Urban water supply other than corporation Towns.									
Original scheme:									
(i) Towns covered (Cumulative)	No.	49	51	49	49	49	50	50	51
(ii) Population covered (Cumulative)	Lakh	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.65	6.65	6.8
25. Rural Water Supply—									
I—Villages Covered	No.	4687	8937	5348	5920	6622	7209	7317	8117
Population covered	Lakh	18.75	35.75	21.47	23.46	25.99	27.99	28.49	31.49
II—Central sector (ARP)—									
(a) Piped water supply :									
(i) Villages covered	No.	..	..	20	39	99	199	404	634
(ii) Population covered	lakh	..	..	0.06	0.12	0.30	0.60	1.20	1.89
26. Rural Water Supply—									
Diggies (Additional)	No.	1,242	2,500	264	672	736	500	500	650

27. *Housing—*

1. Housing schemes for economically weaker section (Cumulative).	No.	104	204	104	104	104	104	104	104
2. Low income group housing scheme	No.	100	130	106	106	106	112	112	118
3. Middle income group housing scheme	„	26	56	26	26	26	26	26	26
4. Slum clearance	„	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Nirbal Varg Avas (R. D. Department)	„	..	4625	55	1177	1191	1241	1241	1563

Town and Regional Planning—

(a) Master plans	„	..	8	1	1	3	4	4	7
(b) Regional Plan	„	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
(c) Environmental improvement of slums persons benefited.	„	..	57447	..	10,100	44847	51147	51147	57447

28. *Technical Education*

1. Degree level

(i) Number of Institutions (Cumulative)	No.	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) Intake capacity	„	..	90	90	90	90	90	90	90

2. Diploma level.

(i) Number of Institution (Cumulative)	No.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
(ii) Intake capacity (Cumulative)	„	755	1190	1,012	1,009	818	1100	1100	1190

29. *Labour—*

1. Number of Labour Welfare Centres	„	5	7	1	..	..	1	1	..
2. Bonded labour:		..	..				
(a) Identified	No.	8055	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Released	„	1786	6269	500	1831	3769	..	..	..

Targets for Production and Physical Achievement—(HILL REGION)

Item	Unit	1979-80 Base Year	1980-85 Terminal Year Target	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Achieve- ment	1983-84		1984-85 Proposed Target
							Proposed Target	Anticipa- ted Achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
3. Rehabilitated :									
Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rehabilitation of bonded labour.	No.	1,786	8,055	500	1,831	3769	..	..	..
30. Craftsman Training—									
1. Number of institution (I.T.Is) (Cumulative).	No.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
2. Intake (Cumulative)	..	4,232	4,520	4344	4456	4488	4552	4552	4552
31. Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes :									
1. Prematric Education incentives									
(i) Scholarship/stipend (Additional)	Beneficia- ries student No								
(a) Scheduled Castes	..	..	13335	2335	2200	2335	3000	3000	3076
(b) Scheduled Tribes	..	125	1,070	135	144	150	327	327	304
(c) Other Backward classes	..	1,080	10,000	1,200	1,700	1,700	2,000	2000	1346
Total (i)		1,205	24,405	3,670	4,044	4,185	5,327	5327	4726

(d) Topper students in classes IV-V	Do.	..	58,330	10,533	6,517	12000	12000	12000	13267
(ii) Other incentives (Like Boardings, Grants, Books, Stationery and Uniforms) NRA for purchase of books and other appliances in pre-metric classes :									
(a) Scheduled Castes	Students	764	5,555	800	867	900	1500	1500	1166
(b) Scheduled Tribes	Do.	240	1,390	208	220	220	334	334	600
Total ..		1,004	6,945	1,008	1120	1,834	1,834	1,834	1,766
2. Economic Aid/Development—									
Subsidy for Development of Agriculture/Horticulture—									
(a) Scheduled Castes	Families	..	1,400	250	200	200	500	500	511
(b) Scheduled Tribes	Do.	208	600	250	100	100	150	150	218
Total ..		208	2,000	500	300	300	650	650	729
(iii) Subsidy for Development of Small Scale Cottage Industries—									
(a) Scheduled Castes	Families	67	700	217	100	100	200	200	231
(b) Scheduled Tribes	Do.	167	300	333	300	100	117	117	150
Total ..		234	1000	550	400	200	317	317	381

20. POINT PROGRAMME

ANNEXURE IV

Physical Targets and Achievements—(HILL REGION)

Point No.	Item	Unit	Base year level 1970-80	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85
					1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Antici- pated Achieve- ment	Proposed Target
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. (A) INCREASE IN IRRIGATION POTENTIAL :										
	(1) Large and Medium Irrigation	000 hec.	56.17	8.59	3.27	0.20	2.01	..	..	..
	(2) State Minor Irrigation	..	111.80	33.42	6.20	5.91	7.41	7.20	7.20	7.90
	(3) Private Minor Irrigation	..	59.00	51.00	12.82	13.41	14.08	14.50	14.50	14.00
(B) DRY LAND FARMING :										
	(1) Under Mini watershed	..	..	2.10	..	..	6.59	28.00	28.00	28.00
	(2) Out side the watershed by general farm practices.	..	..	38.00	..	..	42.85	38.50	38.50	38.50
	(3) Community Nursery of Paddy	..	1.85	5.00	3.36	3.40	3.99	4.60	5.73	6.00
2. (A) PULSE DEVELOPMENT :										
	(1) Area	..	27.51	35.00	28.84	28.70	30.00	32.00	32.00	35.00
	(2) Production	000MT	14.75	35.00	19.88	14.31	30.00	32.00	32.00	35.00
(B) OIL SEED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :										
	(1) Area	000hec.	..	170.00	..	119.95	162.00	171.00	171.00	195.00
	(2) Production	000MT	..	168.00	..	..	159.00	163.00	163.00	190.00

3. (A) INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT :

(1) Number of Families benefitted	No.	..	258000	31680	39918	50066	53400	53400	53400
(2) Number of Scheduled Casts/Tribe families benefitted	No.	..	129000	8755	11373	15007	25800	25800	25800

(B) N. R. E. P.—

1. Agriculture Department	Lakh Mandays	..	..	..	..	8.25	10.00	10.00	20.00
2. Forest Department	9.92	9.93	12.00	12.00	12.00

6. Rehabilitation of bonded Labour	No.	1786	6269	500	1831	3769
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7. Development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled tribes

(A) Education—

(i) Prematric classes scholarship—

1. Schedule Caste Students	No. of students	..	13335	2,335	2200	2335	3000	3000	3076
2. Scheduled Tribes Student	..	125	1070	135	144	150	327	327	304
3. Others	..	1080	10000	1200	1700	1700	2000	2000	1346
4. Topper students in class IV and V	..	..	58330	10533	6517	12000	12000	12000	13267

(ii) N. R. A. for purchase of books and appliances to

1. Scheduled Caste Students	No. of Student.	764	5555	800	867	900	1500	1500	1166
2. Scheduled Tribe Students	..	240	1390	208	220	200	334	334	300

(B) Economic Development

(i) Grant for development of small scale cottage industries to

1. Scheduled Caste beneficiaries	No. of families.	67	700	217	100	100	200	200	231
2. Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries	..	167	300	333	300	100	117	117	150

20. POINT PROGRAMME

ANNEXURE IV—(contd.)

Physical Targets and Achievements—(HILL REGION)

Point no.	Item	Unit	Base year level 1979-80	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85 Proposed Target
					1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated achievement	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(ii) Grant for Agriculture/Horticulture to:										
	(1) Scheduled Castes beneficiaries	No. of families	..	1400	250	200	200	500	500	511
	(2) Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries	..	208	600	250	100	100	150	150	218
(C) Health Housing and Other Schemes										
Grant for construction of houses to :										
	(1) Scheduled Cast families	No. of houses.	167	700	133	137	166	166	166	200
	(2) Scheduled Tribes families	..	166	500	67	67	70	70	70	80
8. Rural Water Supply										
(A) By Jal Nigam										
	(1) Scarcity villages	No. of villages.	4376	2840	449	336	450	515	515	600
	(2) Total villages (State sector) Additional	No. of villages.	4687	4250	661	572	702	587	695	800
	(3) Total villages (Central sector)	..	..	..	20	19	60	100	305	230

(4) Harijan Basties	..	..	..	..	..	440	327	327	400
(B) By Rural Development Department									
Construction of Diggis	No.	1242	2500	264	672	736	500	500	650
9. Construction of houses by rural development Department.									
(1) Total	No.	..	4625	55	1177	1191	1241	1241	1563
(2) For Scheduled Caste/Tribe families	..	..	2312	28	588	595	621	621	787
10. Environmental improvement of slums population benefited.									
11. Electricity									
1. Electrification of villages	No.	3610	4929	468	819	731	536	536	600
2. Electrification of Harijan Basties	..	1492	4929	206	784	864	450	450	480
3. Energisation of PTWS/Pump sets	..	3301	1755	361	398	327	233	233	240
12. Afforestation Programme									
(1) Trees planted (Forest Department)	Lakh no.	2517	2265	344	355	525	499	669	670
(2) Distribution of Plants (Horticulture Department).	..	..	175	24	27	44	35	35	35
(3) Additional Sources of Energy construction of Hydrum	No.	..	360	60	56	80	75	75	75
14. Public Health Programme									
1. Establishment of PHCS	No.	78	128	10	10	10	10	10	10
2. Establishment of P.H. Sub-centres	..	658	1337	279	200	100	50	50	50

(449)

20 POINT PROGRAMME
Physical Targets and Achievements—HILL REGION

Point No	Item	Unit	Base year level 1979-80	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement			1983-84		1984-85 Proposed target
					1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anticipated achievement	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
15.	Welfare of women and children									
1.	Nutrition to pregnant ladies									
	(a) Rural Development Department	000 No.	2.50	32.33	..	..	4.00	6.29	6.29	7.00
	(b) Education Department	..	2.00	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
2.	Nutrition to children below six years of age									
	(a) Rural Development Department	000 No.	5.00	64.67	10.00	6.30	8.00	12.58	12.58	14.00
	(b) Education Department	..	..	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
	(c) Social Welfare including women/children	..	6.67	61.11	6.67	8.89	12.00	12.00	12.00	55.56
3.	Nutrition to school going children	..	..	..	40	57	57	91	91	91
4.	Establishment of I.C.D.S. Projects functioning.	No.	3	3	3	3	10	12	12	12
5.	I.C.D.S. Beneficiaries (women/children)	000 No.	6.67	61.11	6.67	8.89	12.00	12.00	12.00	55.56
16.	Education :									
	(A) Enrolment in Age group 6 to 11 years (class I to V).									
..	(1) Enrolment in Age group 6 to 11 years (class I to V)	No.	592	592	546	591	610	637	637	652

(2) Non-formal Education	..	100	20	40	48	80	80	127	
(B) Enrolment in Age group 11 to 14 years (class VI—VIII).									
1. Formal Education	..	180	305	188	217	233	246	246	255
2. Non-formal Education	..	15	3	6	6	10	10	15	
(C) Adult Education									
Number of participants (15 to 35 years of age).	..	32	300	32	37	45	73	73	75
18. Handicrafts, Handloom and Village Industry.									
1. Establishment of Village and Small Industry.	No.	2225	2800	458	400	437	400	400	450
2. Establishment of units by IRD programme.	..	25800	..	1457	6364	8700	8700	12000	
3. Establishment of units by Trysam trainees	..	6450	..	811	1634	2175	2175	3000	
4. Organisation of Handloom Cooperative Societies.	..	71	15	9	1	3	3	3	
5. Handlooms brought under cooperative fold	..	2051	750	306	24	50	150	150	
6. Production of Handloom cloth	Lakh meters.	11.85	15.00	13.24	10.45	13.85	13.00	14.00	15.00
7. Training of persons in handloom	No.	79	400	36	24	55	80	80	80
8. Production of Raw silk	Kg.	4300	20000	5100	6800	9000	12600	12500	20000

(461)



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