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Vol. I



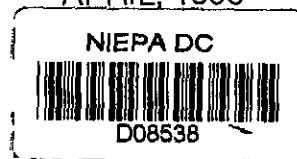
UTTAR PRADESH

ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

Vol. I

GENERAL PROFILE AND SECTORAL REVIEWS

**GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
APRIL, 1995**



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CHAPTER - I

The Economy - An overview

Natural Resources

Uttar Pradesh, comprising 14 divisions, 66 districts, 305 tehsils, 901 development blocks and 1,12,814 villages, with an area of about 294 thousand sq.Km. is the fourth largest state of the country after Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. As per latest available data on land resources for the year 1990-91, the states economy suffers from inadequacy of most of the natural resources. This is borne out from the fact that against a highest share of 16.4 percent in country's total population, the state covers a little less than 9.0 percent of the total geographical area of the country. Consequently, the availability of geographical area in the state is 2.1 sq.Km. for every one thousand population, which is short by 46.8 percent of the corresponding all India average of 3.9 sq.Km. Similarly, the state with 7.59 percent share in the total forest area of the country ranks fourth among major states. The states with higher shares are Madhya pradesh (21.07 percent), Andhra pradesh (9.22 percent) and Orissa (8.05 percent). The per capita availability of forest area in the state is about 0.037 hectare, which is again short by 54 percent of the corresponding all India average of 0.080 hectare. Similarly, in agriculture net area sown per cultivator is 0.79 hectare only short by 38.3 percent of the corresponding all India average of 1.28 hectare. The state, though having highest share of 13.74 percent in gross cropped area coupled with a higher cropping intensity of 147.3 percent against country's average of only 130.4 percent, had an average of 1.16 hectare gross cropped area per cultivator which is short by 31.0 percent of the corresponding national average of 1.68 hectare. That the state is too far from the sea-shore and is thus totally deprived of the marine resources also.

Demographic features

Pressure of population

2. According to 1991 census data the state had the highest share of 16.44 percent in country's total population, leading to a considerably high population density of 473 persons per sq. km., which is 72.6 percent higher than the national average of only 273 persons per sq. km. The situation continues to worsen with a higher population growth of 2.29 percent per annum in the decade 1981-91, against 2.14 % in the country. The gap between population growth of the state and country has widened from 0.04 percentage points in the decade of 1971-81 to 0.16 percentage points in the decade of 1981-91. The trend of a higher pressure of population on state's economy may continue in the coming years, also unless some effective measures are taken to check the population growth.

3. The state's total population of 1391 lakh in 1991 comprises of 53.2 percent (740 lakh) males and 46.8 percent (651 lakh) females. The scheduled castes population is 21.0 percent, much higher than 16.50 at the National level and is highest among all major states except Punjab (28.3 percent) and West Bengal

(23.6 percent). The share of rural population and urban population are 80.2 percent (1115 lakh) and 19.8 percent (276 lakh) respectively. In the decade, 1981-91, the urban population increased by 38.7 percent against corresponding increase of 36.2 percent at the national level. The share of urban population in total population of the state has moved up from 17.95% in 1981 to 19.80 in 1991, against corresponding percentages of 23.31 and 25.70 respectively at the national level. Consequently, the percentage share of state's urban population in national urban population also increased marginally from 12.5% in 1981 to 12.7% in 1991.

Working force

4. During the decade 1981-91, the increase in the number of workers in the state was 31.56% against an increase of 25.48 percent in its total population. The total number of workers moved up from 340.51 lakh in 1981 to 447.99 lakh in 1991, and the proportion of workers to the total state's population from 30.7 to 32.2 percent. The share of workers in state's population, at 32.2 percent is considerably lower than the corresponding figure of 37.5 percent at National level. The state, with 32.2 percent workers in the total population, ranked 7th among major states, after Andhra Pradesh (45.0 percent) Tamilnadu (43.3 percent), Maharashtra (43.0 percent), Madhya Pradesh (42.8 percent), Karnataka (42.0 percent) and Gujarat (40.2 percent). All these six states are ahead of U.P. in per capita income also. The states like Punjab, Haryana and Kerala having lower work participation ratio of 30.9 percent, 31.0 percent and 31.9 percent respectively have also considerably, higher per capita state income. The above situation only indicates that U.P. suffers not only from the problem of insufficiency of employment opportunities but also from lack of comparatively more remunerative jobs.

5. The share of total workers in rural population also moved up from 31.5 percent to 33.5 percent during the decade 1981-91. Similarly, the share of female workers in female population has also risen from 8.1 percent to 12.3 percent during the aforesaid decade of 1981-91. This is indicative of the efforts made to provide more job opportunities to the rural masses and to raise female work participation ratio have yielded some good results. The shares of workers in urban population however, slipped down from 27.3 percent to 27.1 percent. The share of male workers in male population also declined from 50.8 percent to 49.7 percent during the decade of 1981-91. The decline in the share of workers in urban areas and particularly among male population is a matter of concern and need special attention.

6. The state has little less than half (47.3 percent) of the total inhabited villages (1981 census) which are characterised as small villages having population below 500. The said percentage of such villages in the state is higher than that in other developed states like Punjab (35.9 percent), Maharashtra (35.0 percent), Gujarat (26.8 percent), Haryana (22.2 percent) and Tamilnadu (15.9 percent). These villages in Uttar Pradesh account for a considerably higher share as 14.1 percent of its total population against corresponding share of 9.6 percent, 9.1 percent, 5.9 percent, 4.2 percent and 2.2 percent respectively in the above states. This pattern of habitation puts an additional burden on scarce financial resources of the state arising from the need to fulfill the requirement of a much larger number of villages for provisions of some basic amenities of life.

State's Economy

7. The total State income, at current prices, moved up from Rs.14012 crore in 1980-81 to Rs.21514 crore in 1984-85 and still further to Rs.41009 crore in 1989-90, registering an increase of 53.5 percent during 1981-85 and 90.6 percent during 1985-90. Despite these increases the state's contribution in total

National income slipped down from 12.7 percent to 11.6 percent and further to 11.5 percent during the aforesaid periods. Similarly in real term, the state income (at current prices of 1980-81) has also rose up from Rs.14012 crore to Rs.16331 crore and again to Rs.21045 crore registering a rise of 16.6 percent and 28.9 percent during the said periods of 1981-85 and 1985-90. But its contribution in the corresponding national income declined from 12.7 percent to 12.2 percent and to 11.9 percent respectively. However, during the period of 1990-92 the state's economy picked up some momentum and showed better performance. Consequently, the state's contribution to total national income, both at current as well as constant prices, went up to 11.8 percent and 12.1 percent respectively at the base year (1991-92) of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). In 1992-93 the state faced severe set back particularly in its agriculture sector, as a result of which the total state income of Rs.61,267 crore, (at current prices) and of Rs.22769 crore (at constant prices) showed only a nominal rise of only 8.9 percent and 1.0 percent respectively. The State's contribution to total National income came down to the ever lowest level of 11.2 percent and 11.8 percent respectively in 1992-93.

8. The per capita income of the State continuous to be far behind the per capita income of the country. However, what is more disturbing is that the short fall in the State's per capita income, as a percentage of country's per capita income has also continued to increase. The per capita state income, at current prices, increased form Rs.1278 in 1980-81 to Rs.1784 in 1984-85, Rs.3038 in 1989-90, Rs.4001 in 1991-92 and to Rs.4280 in 1992-93. But the gap between per capita state and per capita national income at current prices, also widened from Rs.352 to Rs.1969 during this period of 1981-93. The gaps, as percentage of national per capita income were 21.6 percent in 1980-81 and 31.5 percent in 1992-93. A similar trend in the gap can be seen in national and state per capita income at constant prices. The per capita state income, at constant prices (1980-81) has increased from Rs.1278 in (1980-81) to Rs.1612 in 1990-91 but the gap between per capita state and national income also increased from Rs.352 to Rs.601 in this period. During 1991-92 despite a fall of 0.6 percent in per capita state income, the gap narrowed down from Rs.601 (1990-91) to Rs.564 (1991-92). But in subsequent year of 1992-93 the per capita state income again showed a decline of 0.8 percent and the gap also increased to Rs.625 which was the highest ever reached during this whole period of 1981-93.

Structure of Economy

9. One gets a reasonably good idea of the structure of economy of an area from the respective shares of three main sector of the economy, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors, in the income and work-force of the area. It is in this light that we will review the structure of State's economy. "Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry) in the backbone of the Primary Sector. With its highest contribution to total state income agriculture holds a dominant place in the economy of the state. The share of primary sector in state income has, however, declined from 52.3 percent to 41.8 percent in the period 1981 to 1990. As against this decline share of Secondary sector has risen from 15.3 percent to 19.8 percent and of Tertiary sector from 32.4 percent to 38.4 percent in the period. The decline of 10.5 percentage points in the share of primary sector was, thus, compensated by a rise of 4.5 percentage points and 6.0 percentage points in the share of Secondary and Tertiary sectors respectively. But in a span of two years period, 1990-92, the trend was reversed. There was a rise of 2.5 percentage points in the share of primary sector and a fall of 0.8 percentage points in the share of Secondary sector and of 1.7 percentage points in the share of Tertiary sector respectively. In 1992-93 there was again a decline of 2.2 percentage points in the share of primary sector and a rise of 0.5 percentage points in Secondary sector and 1.7 percentage points in Tertiary sector. Thus barring a very short span of two years from 1990 to 1992, diversification from agriculture to non agricultural sectors was very much in evidence.

10. During the decade of 1981-91, the share of work force in primary sector has declined from 75.1 percent to 73.0 percent. There was, thus, a nominal shift of only 2.1 percentage points in the share of work force in primary sector. The share of workforce in Secondary sector also slipped down from 10.0 percent to 9.0 percent. The share of work force engaged in Tertiary (Service Sector) sector, however, rose by 3.1 percentage points from 14.9 percent to 18.0 percent in this period. The Tertiary (Service) Sector has, thus, gained a higher priority in providing employment to the people.

11. During the decade 1981-91, a higher decline of 10.5 percentage points in the share of income against a corresponding decline of only 2.1 percentage points in the share of work force in the primary sector resulted into a heavy pressure of work force in this sector. Consequently average annual income (at constant prices) per main worker in this sector increased from Rs.3012 to Rs.3258, registering a rise of only 8.2 percent in the State. On the other hand against a rise of 4.5 percentage points in income, a decline of 1.0 percentage points in the work force in secondary sector, lead to an increase of 69.1 percent in average annual income per main worker in Secondary sector (from Rs.6604 to Rs.11170) . In the case of Tertiary sector a higher increase of 6.0 percentage points in income against a lower rise of 3.1 percentage points in its work force was observed. As a result of this average annual income per main worker in Tertiary sector also increased from Rs.9422 to Rs.11056 registering a rise of 17.3 percent. It shows that a rise of only 8.2 percent in average income per worker engaged in primary sector and the level of his income remained lowest amongst the three main sectors. The Primary sector which still absorbs a little less than three fourth (73.0 percent) of the work force of the state continuous to the lowest paid sector. This is one of the main reasons of for state's economic backwardness.

12. The state's economy had lower rates of growth both in total and per capita income in the past, except during Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. (1974-79) when the growth to the tune of 5.7 percent in state's total economy and 3.3 percent in per capita income was higher than the corresponding growth rates of 5.3 percent and 2.9 percent respectively in the national economy. It is also worth mentioning that during 1990-92 also, the state's economy showed better performance and achieved a growth of 3.5 percent in total economy which was 1.3 percentage points higher than the corresponding national growth of only 2.2 percent. The growth of 1.4 percent in per capita state income was also higher by 1.2 percentage points than the corresponding growth of only 0.2 percent in per capita national income. The achievement during the first two years of ensuing Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) i.e. 1992-94 was, however, not satisfactory. During 1992-93 the state's economy had a negligible growth of 1.0 percent while in 1993-94, the growth is estimated to be about 3.8 percent. These achievements are far less than the targetted growth of 6.0 percent per annum in Eighth Plan.

AGRICULTURE

13. Agroclimatic conditions such as temperature, rainfall, humidity, water holding capacity of land and erosion of land exercise considerable influence on the development of agriculture. These conditions, in turn are governed to a great extent, by the area under forest. Due to rapid growth in industrialisation and urbanisation, the area under non agriculture uses has been increasing and consequently the area under forest has been declining. According to National Forest Policy 1988, the area under forest should not be less than one third of total reporting area. The total area under forest in this State is 5166 thousand hectares (1991-92) which is 17.3 percent only against total reported area of 29794 thousand hectares and therefore much lower than the norm.

14. Land is the basic and most important input for agriculture the availability of land for agriculture is gradually declining as the demand of land for uses other than agriculture is increasing day by day. Agriculture in this State is characterised by preponderance of marginal and uneconomical holdings of less than 1.0 hect. The share of these holdings in the total number of holdings is 72.6 percent which is much higher in comparison to the national average (58.1 percent). The net area sown per cultivator was 0.91 hectare in 1980-81 which came down to 0.78 hectare in 1991-92. However, the area under multiple cropping increased from 7352.5 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 8181.0 thousand hectares registering an increase of 11.2 percent. Consequently the cropping intensity also rose from 142.7 percent in 1980-81 to 147.3 percent in 1990-91 and stood at 146.9 in 1991-92.

15. Agriculture production depends mainly on the availability of assured irrigation. As a result of intensive efforts made the irrigation potential moved up from 18817 thousand hectares in 1984-85 to 21462 thousand hectares in 1989-90, and still further to 22821 thousand hectares in 1991-92. Simultaneously, the net irrigated area also increased from 10154 thousand hectares to 10332 thousand hectares and still further to 11048 thousand hectares in the same period. The percentage of irrigation potential utilised was, thus, 54.0, 48.1 and 48.4 percent only during these three years. It only shows that though the irrigation potential has increased in this period, its utilization in terms of percentages has either decreased or remained constant. The net area irrigated as a percentage of net area sown in the state was 60.9 percent in 1990-91 which was much lower in comparison to Punjab and Haryana with 92.7 percent and 72.7 percent respectively. The gross irrigated area increased from 12731 thousand hectares in 1984-85 to 14375 thousand hectares in 1989-90 and still further to 15426 thousand hectares in 1991-92. The irrigation intensity in 1990-91 was 140.1 percent which is much less in comparison to 180.4 and 163.0 percent in Punjab and Haryana respectively.

Fertilizers Consumption

16. Fertilizer is one of the most important inputs of agriculture production. The fertilizer consumption in the State has also increased from 57.75 kg. per ha. in 1982-83 to 86.23 in 1992-93 registering an increase of 48.9 percent. However, the level of fertilizer consumption in the State is still considerably lower in comparison to Punjab (160 kg./ha) and Haryana (103 kg./ha) in 1992-93.

Production and Productivity

17. The share of area under foodgrains in gross cropped area is 80.0 percent in the State (1990-91) which is highest among all States and higher than the national average of 67.2 percent. It only shows that the main thrust in agriculture in the State is on cereal crops which are not as remunerative as commercial crops. The area under foodgrains in the State is 16.4 percent of the corresponding area in the country, against its lower share of 13.74 percent in the gross cropped area of the country. In terms of value at current prices of 1990-91, the contribution of foodgrains was 51.2 percent of the total gross value of agriculture production which is higher in comparison to the corresponding national average of 44.9 percent. The State's share of foodgrain in total foodgrains of the country was 20.1 percent which is highest among all the States of the country.

18. The production of foodgrains in the state increased from 29918 Th.M.T. in 1984-85 to 33789 Th.M.T. in 1989-90 and to 35591 Th.M.T. in 1991-92, registering an increase of 12.9 and 5.1 percent respectively. It further rose by 4.2 percent to 37028 Th.M.T. in 1993-94. The productivity of foodgrains has also increased from 14.56 qtl./hect. in 1984-85 to 16.51 qtl./hect. in 1989-90 and to 17.85 Qtl./Ha. in

1991-92, registering an increase of 13.4 percent and 8.1 percent respectively. It improved slightly by 2.3 percent to 18.26 Qtl./Ha. in 1993-94.

19. The productivity of foodgrains in the State is much lower in comparison to that of Punjab (35.15 Qtl./Ha.) and Haryana (25.84 Qtl./Ha.). The per capita production of foodgrains (1990-91) in the State is 253 kg., which is higher than the national average of 206 kg. but considerably lower in comparison to Punjab (963 kg.) and Haryana (601 kg.). The production of cereals in the State shows a continuous rising trend. It was at 27218 Th.M.T. in 1984-85 and 31376 Th.M.T. in 1989-90 and 33011 Th.M.T. in 1991-92. It rose still further to 34497 Th.M.T. in 1993-94. Consequently its average yield also moved up from 15.45 Qtl./Ha. in 1984-85 to 17.95 Qtl./Ha. in 1989-90 and to 19.38 Qtl./Ha. and 19.87 Qtl./Ha. in 1991-92 and 1993-94 respectively.

20. However, the production of pulses has decreased from 2705 Th.M.T. in 1984-85 to 2413 Th.M.T. in 1989-90, whereafter it increased to 2520 Th.M.T. in 1991-92 and still higher at 2531 Th.M.T. in 1993-94. The productivity of pluses has been fluctuating over the same period. It was 9.43 Qtl./Ha. in 1984-85, 8.08 Qtl./Ha. in 1989-90, 8.76 Qtl./Ha. in 1991-92 and 8.71 Qtl./Ha. in 1993-94.

21. Sugarcane, Potato and Oilseeds are the major commercial crops in the State. The production of sugarcane has gone up from 70888 Th.M.T. in 1984-85 to 97422 in 1989-90 and still higher at 111095 Th.M.T. in 1991-92. The increases in productivity were 37.4 and 14.0 percent respectively over the same period. In 1992-93, due to unfavorable weather conditions, the production of sugarcane came down to 102939 Th.M.T., showing a fall of 7.3 percent. The production of sugarcane in 1993-94 again increased by 1.8 percent and reached the level of 104839 Th.M.T. Similarly, the production of Potato and Oilseeds has shown increasing trend during this period. The production of Potato has increased from 5449 Th.M.T. in 1984-85 to 6228 Th.M.T. in 1989-90 and still further to 6236 Th.M.T. in 1991-92. The production of Potato declined marginally to 5908 Th.M.T. in 1992-93 but increased again to 7704 Th.M.T. in 1993-94. Likewise, the production of Oilseeds also increased from 1024 Th.M.T. in 1984-85 to 1147 Th.M.T. in 1989-90 and to 1376 Th.M.T. in 1991-92. However, it came down to 1203 Th.M.T. in 1992-93 showing a fall of 12.6 percent. The production, however, again increased in 1993-94 to 1533 Th.M.T., registering an increase of 27.4 percent. The productivity of commercial crops has, thus, increased in this period from 1984-85 to 1993-94 except during 1992-93.

22. Under foodgrain crops, the productivity of wheat moved up from 18.69 Qtl./Ha. in 1984-85 to 20.47 Qtl./Ha. in 1989-90 and still higher at 23.44 Qtl./Ha. in 1991-92. It come down slightly to 23.02 Qtl./Ha. in 1993-94. The productivity of wheat in the State is lower in comparison to Punjab (37.70 Qtl./Ha.) and Haryana (36.21 Qtl./Ha.). The productivity of rice has also increased from 13.00 Qtl./Ha. in 1984-85 to 17.47 Qtl./Ha. in 1989-90. It declined to 17.38 Qtl./Ha. in 1991-92, but rose again to 18.99 Qtl./Ha. in 1993-94. The productivity of rice in the State is still lower which is evident from the fact that the State ranks eighth among 14 major States of the country in this respect.

23. The productivity of Sugarcane has increased continuously from 1984-85 to 1991-92 (from 459.36 Qtl./Ha. to 574.9 Qtl./Ha.). It dropped to 554.13 Qtl./Ha. in 1992-93 but increased again to 591.00 Qtl./Ha. in 1993-94. The productivity of Potato increased from 170.00 Qtl./Ha. in 1984-85 to 182.02 Qtl./Ha. in 1989-90. It rose to 194.85 Qtl./Ha. in 1991-92 and further to 193.54 Qtl./Ha. in 1993-94 after declining to a level of 147.08 Qtl./Ha. in 1992-93. Similarly, the productivity of Oilseeds has also increased from 6.02 Qtl./Ha. in 1984-85 to 7.54 in 1989-90 and to 8.09 Qtl./Ha. in 1991-92. It increased further to 8.62 Qtl./Ha. in 1993-94 after declining to a level of 7.30 Qtl./Ha. in 1992-93.

24. Uttar Pradesh is proud of contributing the highest share of 20.1 percent to foodgrains produced in the country 1990-91. As a result of this, State's per capita foodgrains production of 253 kg. was 22.8 percent higher than the corresponding national average of 206 kg. (1990-91). The position was remained almost the same in 1992-93 also.

25. Agriculture is subject to some natural hazards and adverse circumstances in the State. According to Agriculture census 1990-91, about 73.8 percent holdings are below one hectare and the average size of such holdings is only 0.38 hectare. The agricultural area covered under such small holdings as 5653.4 thousand hectares comprising about 32.7 percent of the total net area sown in the State in 1990-91. Upto the end of 1990-91, the State had irrigation coverage of only about 60.9 percent, leaving about 39 percent agricultural area without any irrigation facilities at all.

26. A considerably large portion of the agricultural area falling under holdings below one hectare is totally deprived of irrigation facilities. Due to poor and bleak physical and financial resources the segment of cultivators having holdings below one hectare is unable to make use of improved agricultural inputs like chemical fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides to increase the productivity of their crops. Under such conditions, the State is bound to suffer from lower productivity. As per latest available data on productivity, 1779 kg./ha. average foodgrains productivity in U.P. in 1992-93 is only 50.6 percent of Punjab (3515 kg.) and 68.8 percent of Haryana (2584 kg.). Consequently the gross value of agriculture produce per hectare of gross cropped area (at current prices Rs.8425) in U.P. in 1990-91 is 18.3 percent short of Punjab (Rs.10308) and 4.1 percent short of Haryana (Rs.8784).

Industry

27. Industrialisation plays a significant place in providing a momentum to the economic growth. Though the pace of industrialisation has gained considerable momentum, yet it has not been able to achieve the desired rate of growth. With a view to achieving a higher industrial growth, considerable emphasis has been laid on creation of proper infrastructure, particularly from Sixth Plan period. However, the pace of industrial development in the State has been lagging behind the more industrially advanced States. This is evident from the fact that, as per population census of 1991, only 7.7 percent of total main workers were engaged in household and non household industries in the State as against the national average of 10.0 percent. The State's share in total industrial main workers of the country is 11.2% only as against a higher proportion of 14.5 percent of its main workers in total main workers of the country.

28. The State is characterised by low investment in industries, inadequate growth in number of factories, poor absorption of work force and low productivity. According to latest available data of annual survey of industry (1989-90), Uttar Pradesh had a share of only 11.0 percent in total investment, 9.1 percent in total number of factories, 10.0 percent in factory workers and 9.7 percent in value added in the manufacturing sector. The lower level of investment in industries leads to a lower number of factories and registered working factories per lakh of population. The per capita investment in industries was Rs.1296.00 in the State in 1989-90 which was much lower in comparison to all major States and national average except Bihar (Rs.1162.00), Kerala (Rs.1193.00). The number of registered working factories per lakh of population in the State is 7.3, lowest among all the major States of the country except Bihar (4.2), Orissa (4.6) and Madhya Pradesh (5.5). The value added per industrial worker reflects the productivity of industrial worker. The amount of value added per industrial worker in Uttar Pradesh is Rs.67300.00 against the national average of Rs.68600.00. The States of Maharashtra, Orissa and Madhya

Pradesh have much higher corresponding value added of Rs.111600.00, Rs.93400.00 and Rs.82600.00 respectively.

29. Sugar, Vanaspati, Cement and Textile are the main traditional industries of the State. The production of sugar has shown a remarkable increase during the Seventh Plan period of 44.7 percent over 1984-85. The production registered a further increase of 29.9 percent during 1990-92, having reached the level of 3669 Th.M.T. in 1992-93. There was an increase of 12.4 percent over previous year. However, the production declined to 2881 Th.M.T. in 1993-94, showing a fall of 21.5 percent.

30. The production of Vanaspati during the period of Seventh Plan had increased by 20.4 percent. But soon after, its production slipped down from 165 Th.M.T. in 1989-90 to 148 Th.M.T. in 1990-91. But it rose by 23.6 percent to 183 Th.M.T. in 1991-92. During 1992-93 the production of Vanaspati rose to 206 Th.M.T. (12.6 percent increase).

31. The production of Cement declined from 991 Th.M.T. in 1989-90 to 785 Th.M.T. in 1990-91 and still lower to 517 Th.M.T. in 1991-92. But soon after that it increased to 695 Th.M.T. in 1992-93 and further to 954 Th.M.T. in 1993-94, registering a growth of 34.4 percent and 37.3 percent over the previous years.

32. Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarns are the two main constituents of Cotton Textile. The production of Cotton Cloth has shown a continuous declining trend as the production has decreased by 43.6 percent, from 1953 lakh metre in 1984-85 to 1102 lakh metre in 1989-90 and further to 1044 lakh metre in 1991-92. It further declined to 684 lakh metre in 1992-93. The production of Cotton Yarn declined by 11.7 percent during the Seventh Plan period. The production of Cotton Yarn increased by 9.2 percent from 1162 Th. M.T. in 1989-90 to 1269 Th. M.T. in 1990-91 but it declined by 3.1 percent to 1230 Th. M.T. in 1991-92. It further rolled down to 1106 Th. M.T. in 1992-93 showing a negative (-) growth of 10.1 percent over previous year.

33. The over all growth in industrial production is measured by Industrial Production Index. The Industrial Production Index (base 1970-71) rose by 6.1 percent from 423.8 in 1989-90 to 449.8 in 1990-91 but it declined by 2.7 percent in 1991-92 to 438.0. In 1992-93, however, Industrial Production Index again increased to 439.2 registering a nominal growth of 0.3 percent.

34. The efforts made to create a favorable climate for industrial development in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) resulted into accelerated industrial growth during the following years of Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and onwards. Consequently, the State income (at current prices) from manufacturing sector stepped up from Rs.2380.55 crore in 1984-85 to Rs 5223.93 crore in 1989-90 and further Rs.7057.32 crore in 1991-92 and to Rs.7949.77 crore in 1992-93, registering an increase of 119.4 percent during 1985-90, 35.1 percent during 1990-92 and 12.6 percent during 1992-93. Simultaneously, its contribution to total State income also went up from 11.1 percent in 1984-85 to 12.7 percent in 1989-90. It went down slightly to 12.6 percent in 1991-92 but again rose to 13.0 percent in 1992-93. The pace of industrial development in the State was comparatively higher during post Sixth Plan period than the national average. This is borne out from the fact that the gap between contribution of manufacturing sector to total SDP and total NDP narrowed down from 6.1 percentage points in 1989-90 to only 3.7 percentage points in 1992-93 and State's contribution to national income originated from manufacturing sector rose from 7.4 percent in 1984-85 to 7.8 percent in 1989-90 and still higher at 8.6 percent in 1992-93.

35. In the industrial structure of the State, seven industries viz (1) Food-Products, (2) Machinery other than Transport, (3) Chemical and Chemical Products, (4) Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products, (5) Basic Metals and Alloys, (6) Transport Equipments and Parts and (7) Electricity occupy an important place and are categorized as major industries of the State. According to the data released by Annual Survey of Industries 1989-90, out of total investment of Rs. 17487.00 crore in industries, the share of aforesaid industries was 86.8 percent and they have contributed 79.7 percent to total industrial production (Gross out put) of Rs.22123 crore and 76.9 percent in net value added of about Rs.4188 crore. These industries also account for 67.3 percent of the total 797 thousand employees in manufacturing sector.

36. Amongst these seven major industries of the State, Electricity stood at the top with a share of 38.4 percent share in total investment. But it has contributed only 11.6 percent in total industrial production which is much less than contribution of 19.3 percent from food products industry, and 13.5 percent from machinery other than transport industry group. So far as net value added is concerned "Electricity" has again contributed a maximum of 24.5 percent in total industrial net value added of Rs.4188 crore. 'Food-products' industry stood at the third place as it contributed only 13.7 percent which is behind the contribution of 24.5 percent by Electricity and 17.7 percent by Machinery other than transport. Food-products industry group has absorbed the maximum 25.9 percent employees followed by 13.3 percent employees in electricity. Rubber, petroleum and coal products stood at the bottom with a lowest share of only 4.3 percent in investments, 2.9 percent contribution in net value added and 2.6 percent in employees. This gives some idea about the relative importance of these industries in the industrial mix of the State.

37. In order to have a more rational selection of industries for promotion to solve the problem of unemployment with limited financial resources, the data pertaining to productivity, profitability and employment generation capacity per unit of investment may be of some use. It is observed that "Food-products" industry has a productivity of Rs.2.12 crore after every one crore rupees investment. This level of productivity, though, far behind the corresponding productivity of Rs.3.21 crore in Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products, and Rs.2.41 crore in "Basic Metals and Alloys", is 66.9 percent over and above the level of productivity of all industries average of (Rs.1.27 crore) and 82.8 percent over the average of total seven major industries (Rs.1.16 crore). Similarly, the net value added of Rs.28.38 lakh after every one crore Rs. of investment in "Food-products" industry, though much behind the net value added of Rs.38.69 lakh in the Industry Group, "Machinery" other than Transport and Rs.29.82 lakh in the Industry Group "Basic Metals and Alloys", is 18.5 percent over and above the level of net value added by all industry average (Rs.23.95 lakh) and 33.9 percent by the total seven major industries. On the other hand "Food-products" industry has shown highest employment generation capacity of 102 persons after every one crore rupees investment. This level of employment generation capacity is 121.7 percent and 191.4 percent over and above the level of average of all industries and total seven major industries respectively. Thus in the context of employment generation maximum encouragement should be given to "Food-products" industry in the State. But, at the same time, even though "Electricity" had lowest productivity of Rs.0.38 crore, profitability of Rs.15.28 lakh and employment generation capacity of 16 persons only, yet the need for promotion and encouragement to this industry is incontrovertible as it is a Key Industry and most crucial to the development of not only all the industries but to the entire development process.

38. Data released by the Annual Survey of industries 1989-90 also reveals that by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Uttar Pradesh was among the three top ranking States of the country from the

point of view of contribution made in the all India gross out-put and net value added by certain specific industries. The State stood at the Top with 38.5 percent contribution, to the gross out put, and 50.7 percent contribution to the net value added by the "Cold Storage" industry of the country. It was second top ranking State of the country in Food-products, Beverages, Leather and Leather Products, and in Electricity industries with 13.0 percent, 14.7 percent, 16.4 percent and 12.6 percent contribution to all India gross output and 14.4 percent, 18.5 percent, 16.8 percent and 17.0 percent contribution to all India net value added. The the State was third top ranking State in Jute Textiles, Chemical and Chemical Products, Machinery other than Transport and other Manufacturing Industries with 3.3 percent, 8.8 percent, 11.1 percent and 9.7 percent contribution to all India gross-out-put and 2.9 percent 6.5 percent 12.1 percent and 8.4 percent to all India net value added by these industries.

INFRASTRUCTURE

39. Infrastructure is a prerequisite for economic development. Though it is a comprehensive term, the main constituents of infrastructure are education, medical and health, roads, power and irrigation. We have already had some insight into the development of irrigation in the state. All that we propose to do now is to describe here briefly the development of the remaining other sectors also.

EDUCATION

40. Education plays a crucial role in the development process in as much as it seeks to improve the quality of human resource. According to census 1991, the literacy rate in the state was 41.6 percent which was much lower than all India average of 52.2 and all major States except Bihar (38.5 percent) and Rajasthan (38.55 percent). This is mainly due to a much lower literacy rate in female population. The literacy rate in male in 1991 was 55.7 percent while it was only 25.3 percent in females. One of the main reasons of low literacy rate is inadequate educational facilities in the State. The number of Junior Basic Schools in the State has moved up by 1.8 percent from 72962 in 1984-85 to 74275 in 1989-90. This number further rose to 77487 in 1991-92 and 79522 in 1993-94, registering an increase of 4.3 percent and 2.6 percent respectively during 1990-92 and 1992-94. The number of Junior Basic Schools per lakh of population in the State is 57. The number of Senior Basic Schools has increased by 11.4 percent during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). The number moved up from 14549 in 1989-90 to 14937 in 1991-92 and still further to 15546 in 1993-94, showing an increase of 2.7 percent and 4.0 percent respectively during 1990-92 and 1992-94. Similarly the enrollment of children in the age group of 6-11 year went up by 15.3 percent during the Seventh Plan period. It further went up from 13496 thousand in 1989-90 to 15460 thousand in 1991-92 and to 16004 thousand in 1993-94, registering an increase of 14.6 percent and 3.5 percent respectively during 1990-92 and 1992-94. This reflects a rosy picture of educational facilities. However, the enrollment of school going girls did not keep pace with the enrollment of boys. The enrollment of girls is much lower in comparison to boys. The teacher-student ratio in the State was 47 in 1990-91 against the national average of 38 and higher in comparison to Kerala (31), Maharashtra (36) and Gujarat (38).

ROADS

41. Roads are the basic infrastructure for developmental activities. The length of surface roads maintained by PWD in the State increased by 20.5 percent from 56017 km. in 1984-85 to 67478 km. in 1989-90 and further by 11.7 percent to 75394 Km. in 1991-92. In 1992-93 the length of PWD roads again increased by 4.1 percent to 78492 km. The density of roads in the State also exhibits a rising trend.

The length of roads per lakh of population increased by 7.7 percent from 46.9 Km. to 50.5 km. during Seventh Plan period (1984-85 to 1989-90), to 53.6 km. in 1991-92 and 54.8 km. in 1992-93. Similarly, the length of road per 100 sq. km. of area has also gone up by 20.5 percent, by 11.8 percent and 4.3 percent upto 25.6 km. and 26.7 km. in the aforesaid period. Though the density of roads with respect to the population in the State has reached a level of 54.8 km. in 1992-93, it is still much lower in comparison to other major States (1987-88) i.e. Punjab (189.6), Haryana (136.7), Himanchal Pradesh (118.6), Madhya Pradesh (109.8) and Rajasthan (105.4). Likewise, per 100 sq. km. area, the length of roads continuously increased in the State and reached the level of 26.7 km. But it is still much lower than the levels reached in other States in 1987-88 i.e. Punjab (71.4), Kerala (46.2), Haryana (47.5), Tamilnadu (36.1) and Karnataka (32.5).

MEDICAL FACILITIES

42. The availability of Medical and Health Services is an essential input for the development of human resource. The number of State Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State increased by 26.8 percent, from 3102 to 3934 during Seventh Plan period and by 21.8 percent to 4794 in 1991-92. It further increased by 10.1 percent to 4849 in 1993-94. The availability of Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries per lakh of population has increased from 2.91 in 1989-90 to 3.41 in 1991-92. But later on, it declined by 0.9 percent to 3.38 in 1992-93 and further by 1.5 percent to 3.33 in 1993-94. It was much lower than the other major States of Gujarat (19), Maharashtra (15) and Kerala (13). The number of beds in Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries has shown rising trend from 53631 in 1989-90 to 59719 in 1991-92 and to 61151 in 1993-94, registering an increase of 11.4 percent during 1990-92 and 2.4 percent during 1992-94. The number of beds per lakh of population in Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries was 41.97 in 1993-94 which was for less than the national average of 77 and the States of Kerala (251), Maharashtra (129), Gujarat (127), Punjab (113), Himanchal Pradesh (100) and Tamilnadu (89).

DRINKING WATER

43. Safe drinking water plays an important role in maintaining the health of the masses. In order to provide safe and hygienic drinking water to general masses more and more villages are being covered under safe portable water supply scheme. The number of villages covered under this scheme rose from 40070 in 1984-85 to 95138 in 1989-90, to 103817 in 1991-92 and 107846 by the end of 1993-94, registering an increase of 137.4 percent during 1985-90, 9.1 percent during 1990-92 and 3.9 percent during 1992-94. As a result of these efforts the population benefited by the scheme has also stepped up from 273 lakh in 1984-85 to 537 lakh in 1989-90, 569 lakh in 1991-92 and 631 lakh by the end of 1993-94 registering an increase of 96.7 percent during 1985-90, 6.0 percent during 1990-92 and 10.9 percent during 1992-94. It is also worth mentioning that upto 1992-93, 99.7 percent of the total identified problem villages (78050) have been covered by this scheme.

ELECTRICITY

44. Electricity is the most important and basic infrastructural facility for economic and social development. The installed capacity in the State stagnated at the level of 5527 MW during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 but in the later years it declined by 6.3 percent from 5527 MW to 5179 MW in 1991-92 and further by 2.0 percent upto 5075 MW in 1992-93. Similarly the generation of electricity increased by 66.8 percent from 11327 MU in 1984-85 to 18888 Mu in 1989-90 but it declined by 0.8 percent to 18743 MU in 1991-92 and further by 3.1 percent to 18167 MU in 1992-93. The percentage

share of power consumed for domestic purpose increased from 14.4 in 1984-85 to 15.9 in 1989-90 and further to 19.6 in 1991-92. The percentage share of power consumed for industrial purposes has decreased from 38.8 in 1984-85 to 31.9 in 1989-90 and still lower to 28.0 in 1991-92. The share of power consumed for agriculture has also declined from 40.2 in 1989-90 to 39.4 in 1991-92, although it showed an increase of 19.6 percent during 1985-90. The per capita power consumption in the State moved up from 109 Kwh in 1984-85, to 159 kwh in 1989-90, 174 kwh in 1991-92 and 179 kwh in 1992-93. Although the per capita consumption of power has increased in the State the gap between State and national average per capita consumption has widened from 81 kwh in 1989-90 to 102 in 1992-93.

45. The number of electrified villages in the State moved up by 27.4 percent during Seventh Plan period from 63075 in 1984-85 to 80358 in 1989-90. It further rose to 83309 in 1991-92 and to 84906 in 1993-94 registering an increase of 3.7 percent during 1990-92 and 1.9 percent during 1992-94. The percentage of electrified villages in the State increased from 71.4 percent in 1989-90 to 74.0 percent in 1991-92 and still further to 75.4 in 1993-94. About 24.6 percent villages in the State are still unelectrified as against hundred percent electrified villages in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Tamilnadu. In this respect Bihar with 70.3 percent and Orissa with 70.2 percent electrified villages are the only major States of the country which are behind this State in this respect.

Regional Disparities

46. Having reviewed some recent trends in State's economy and the progress made in some selected sectors of the plan, a brief account of the two most glaring problems of the State would also appear quite relevant for proper appreciation of State's economy. These are the problems of regional disparities and poverty.

47. Uttar Pradesh is too large and has large variations in climate, topography, soil and other natural resources. On the basis of agro-climatic homogeneity, the State has been divided into five economic regions viz. Hill, Western, Central, Eastern and Bundelkhand. In the field of economic development, the Western region has already gained a latre lead and is placed at the top amongst all the regions. The Central region also enjoys the previladge of having State's capital, a good and sound industrial base and is in a comparatively better positon than other three regions. The Hill region, has already been identified as a problematic region and has received special attention a terms of Special Hill Assistance.

48. The level of development in the remaining two regions viz. Eastern and Bundelkhand are much lower and these two regions need special attention for economic development. Keeping in view the backwardness of these two regions "Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi" and "Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi" have been created in the State and Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA) and Sataharia Industrial Development Authority (SIDA), have also been established for development of the Eastern region. These steps have been widely welcomed but are inadequate for the desired momentum to economic development of these regions.

Eastern Region

49. The Eastern region with a very high share of 77.2 percent of main workers engaged in agriculture, has a higher dependence on agiculture. There are other bottlenecks also viz. the highest share

of 82.3 percent of uneconomic holdings of below one hect., lowest average holding size only 0.67 hect., highest share of 3.1 percent flood affected Kharif area and a low level of 60.5 percent irrigation coverage against State's average of 64.2 percent in 1991-92. Consequently, the gross value of agricultural produce per hect. of gross cropped area at Rs.7274 is 12.8 percent behind State's average of Rs.8339 and 27.9 percent behind the Western region Rs.(10089) in 1990-91.

50. Against 37.9 percent share in State's population, the regions has a much lower share of only 15.4 percent in State's total large and medium industries. Alongwith this, after every one lakh person in the regions, there were only 2.2 registered working factories and 242 persons engaged in them in 1987-88. The poor industrial base associated with high pressure of population has resulted in poor per capita industrial out put also. The per capita gross value of industrial out put of Rs. 499 (1987-88) is 54.3 percent behind the State's average (Rs.1091) and 30.3 percent behind the Western region (Rs.1648). Similarly after every one lakh of population, the region has only 45 Km. P.W.D. roads (1991-92), 147 telephone connections (1991-92). 5.2 scheduled commercial banks (1992-93), 48 Junior Basic Schools, 9965 students in Junior Basic Classes (1992-93), 3.27 allopathic hospitals and dispensaries and 42 beds in them (1991-92). The levels of these facilities in the region are far behind the State average of 54.8 Km.roads, 279 telephone connections, 6 scheduled commercial bank offices, 55 junior basic schools, 10817 students in junior basic schools, 3.65 allopathic hospitals/dispensaries and 52 beds. As a result of poor infrastuctural facilities, the region has also the lowest literacy rate of only 38.6 percent.

Bundelkhand Regions

51. Bundelkhand Region has some other problems. The highest share of 78.5 percent of main workers engaged in agriculture in total main workers is indicative of the fact that the region has an extremely high dependence on agriculture. The hard and rocky land of this region makes agriculture operation much more difficult and less remunerative. Only 78.9 percent of the total available land has been brought under cultivation in this region, as against the corresponding share of 89.8 percent in Western region and State's average of 82.6 percent (1991-92). Together with this, agriculture in this region also suffers from inadequacy of irrigation facility. In respect of irrigation coverage, the region stands at the lowest ladder with only 34.5 percent of irrigated area against 82.9 percent in Western region and 64.2 percent in the State, as a whole. As a result of scanty irrigation facility, the cropping intensity is 111.5 percent and the level of fertilizer use 27.9 Kg/ha only. in 1991-92. These are far behind the corresponding State's average of 146.8 percent and 88.9 Kg./ha. In these circumstances, per hectare average productivity of 15.9 qtls. of wheat, 6.7 qtls. of rice, 10.2 qtls. of foodgrains, 441.0 qtls. of sugarcane and 4.7 qtls. of oilseeds is lowest in the entire State and is far behind the corresponding level of 27.6 qtls., 21.4 qtls., 21.9 qtls., 622.2 qtls. and 9.0 qtls respectively in Western region. The gross value of agriculture produce per ha. of gross cropped area to the tune of Rs.5829 (at current prices) in 1990-91 in this region is also lowest in the State and is about 42 percent behind the corresponding figures of Western region.

52. The region has a very weak industrial base. It has a poorest share of only 1.5 percent in total large and medium industrial units of the State as against the corresponding share of 51.4 percent of Western region. After every one lakh persons the region has only 1.6 registered working factories and 227 persons engaged in such units (1987-88). These are not only lowest but far behind the State's average of 6.3 units and 568 persons. Again, the per worker net value added to the tune of Rs.47.9 thousands in this region is considerably lower than the corresponding level of Rs.59.5 thousand in Eastern region and Rs.53.0 thousands in Western region. As a consequence, per capita gross value of

industrial output of Rs.278 (1987-88) in Bundelkhand region is only 16.9 percent of the Western region (Rs.1648) and 25.5 percent of State's average of Rs.1091.

53. Bundelkhand region is scarcely inhabited and has lower population density. In spite of these characteristics, the availability of many facilities is also low and behind State's average. Only 2 post offices and 113 telephone connection per lakh of population in this region against the State's average of 13.2 post offices and 279 telephone connection shows relatively poor communication facilities in the region. The availability of 195.5 Kms. of PWD roads per thousand sq.km. area is also very low as compared to 266.6 km. for State as a whole. In the field of power, also the region is far behind the State's average of 94 units per capita power consumption and 62.8 percent electrified villages in this region are 47 percent and 11.9 percentage points behind the State's average.

54. The backwardness of these two regions invariably casts its shadow on the State, as a whole. Until, the levels of development in these two region are raised, the total picture of the State will always remain bleak. In view of the complexity of the problems of these regions, there is a need for massive investment in these areas. The investment of this order is beyond the capacity of the State. It is important, therefore, that the Centre pays some attention to the development of these two backward regions by providing special assistance, over and above the normal assistance, for a minimum period of atleast ten years.

Poverty and Unemployment

55. Poverty and unemployment are inter-related phenomena. These are considered as basic characteristics of backwardness. The more backward areas have higher incidence of poverty and unemployment. The reasons responsible for poverty may be identified as inadequate rates of growth in economy and employment uneven distribution of income and a higher growth in population.

56. The estimates of persons living below poverty line were worked out by various authorities and eminent Statisticians for the State as well as for the country. The Planning Commission, on the basis of data supplied by National Sample Survey Organization and the Central Statistical Organization, computed estimates for 1977-78 and 1983-84 respectively. According to these estimates, 49.7 percent of the State's population, i.e. 506 lakh persons and 45.3 per cent of the State's population, i.e. 530 lakh persons below the poverty line in 1977-78 and 1983-84 respectively. Out of 530 lakh persons living below the poverty line in the State in 1983-84, 440 lakh were from rural areas and 90 lakh from the urban areas, comprising 47 and 42 percent of their population respectively.

57. On the basis of provisional figures of 43rd round, obtained from N.S.S.O., the Planning Commission has computed tentative estimate of persons below the poverty line for 1987-88. According to these estimates, 33 percent of total population of the State i.e. 422 lakh persons were below poverty line. However, some objections were raised about these estimates, and the methodology used for computing the estimates.

58. An exercise was also done at the State level to work out the estimates of persons below poverty line by utilizing the data collected through National Sample Survey, during 43rd round (1987-88) in State's sample. According to these estimates, 500.76 lakh (47.15 percent), persons in rural area and 98.97 lakh (45.13 percent), persons were below poverty line. The total population below poverty line was, thus 599.63 lakh, i.e. 46.80 percent of State's population.

59. The estimates of persons below poverty line in 1987-88 worked out by various agencies are more or less the same. The conclusion emerging from these estimates is that the number of persons below poverty line in 1987-88 was not too different from what it was 1983-84.

60. It has also been observed that there is a direct relationship of higher order between percentage of workers engaged in agriculture and percentage population below poverty line. The State which has much higher shares of workers in agriculture has higher incidence of poverty also. The eradication of poverty is possible only if opportunities of gainful and self-sustaining employment are created for persons below poverty line. This can be achieved only by creating additional employment potential in agriculture sector as well as in industrial and service sectors. But, apart from creating employment opportunities, non-agricultural sectors should be enabled to grow at a higher rate so that it may absorb the excess labour-force in agriculture and may provide them more remunerative employment.

61. Since the very beginning of developmental planning in the country, continuous efforts have been made to eradicate unemployment and under-employment but the efforts in the field of job creation could not keep pace with additions to the labour force. The higher growth in population has nullified these efforts to a great extent. The work participation ratio in the State has declined from 39.1 percent in 1961 to 32.2 percent in 1971 and still lower to 30.7 percent in 1981. But during the decade of 1981-91, the rise of 31.6 percent in working force against the corresponding rise of 25.5 percent in total population has resulted into some improvement in work participation ratio from 30.7 percent in 1981 to 32.2 percent in 1991. The dependency has also declined from 226 dependents to 211 dependents after every 100 earners.

62. In spite of this rise in the work force in the State, the share of 32.2 percent total workers in population in U.P. in 1991 is far behind the national average of 37.5 percent and the corresponding figures of Andhra Pradesh (45.0 percent), Tamil Nadu (43.8 percent), Maharashtra (43.0 percent), Karnataka (42.0 percent) and Gujarat (40.8 percent). The problems of unemployment and poverty are, thus, quite acute in this State. These problems are not easy to solve. The real solution to these problems lies only in achieving a much higher rate of growth in the economy than in the past, a more balanced growth and a more rapid development of the backward regions of the State.

Conclusion

63. Despite resource constraint and other limiting factors, the State is endowed with natural resources and has tremendous developmental possibilities. The soils in most parts of the State are good and fertile. The weather is usually good and favourable. The rains, in most years, are normal and timely. The surface and ground water are adequate. The potential for hydro-power is also large. Over and above all these, the state has vast human resource, which is in no way inferior to the human resource in other parts of the country in terms of skills, health and social development. In spite of richness in resources, however, the state continues to lag behind most other major states of the country in levels of development. The reason for this is very simple. The exploitation of these and other similar resources for growth and development has been far too inadequate. A large number of factors are responsible for this. This is not the place to go into all these factors. All the same, one cannot help repeating the most obvious truth that the resource-constraint has been and continues to remain a major factor for state's inability to exploit these resources fully. The mobilization of more resources for state's development, therefore, assumes highest priority, and, this is an area which calls for joint and concerted efforts by the centre and the state.

Natural Resources

States	Percentage of share in population 1991	Land Resources % Share in			
		Geogra- phical area 1990-91	Forest area 1990-91	Net area sown 1990-91	Gross cropped area 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	7.86	8.37	9.22	7.75	7.11
Bihar	10.21	5.29	4.34	5.42	5.65
Gujrat	4.88	5.96*	2.78*	6.53*	5.59
Haryana	1.95	1.34	0.25	2.51	3.19
Karnataka	5.31	5.83	4.52	7.30	6.34
Kerala	3.44	1.18	1.59	1.58	1.63
Madhya Pradesh	7.82	13.49	21.07	13.75	12.87
Maharashtra	9.33	9.36	7.96	12.61	11.79
Orissa	3.74	4.74	8.05	4.43	5.17
Punjab	2.40	1.53	0.33	2.97	4.04
Rajasthan	5.20	10.41	3.46	11.51	10.45
Tamilnadu	6.60	3.96	3.17	3.92	3.58
Uttar Pradesh	16.44	8.96	7.59	12.16	13.74
West Bengal	8.04	2.70*	1.60*	3.75*	4.67*
All India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* = Relates to the year 1988-89

Trend in Urban Population

States	Urban Population ('000)		% age increase during 1981-91	Percentage share of Urban Population in total population		Percentage share in country	
	1981	1991		1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	12488	17887	43.2	23.32	26.90	7.8	8.2
Bihar	8719	11353	30.2	12.47	13.10	5.4	5.2
Gujrat	10602	14246	34.4	31.10	34.50	6.6	6.5
Haryana	2827	4055	43.4	21.88	24.60	1.8	1.9
Karnataka	10730	13908	29.6	28.89	30.90	6.7	6.4
Kerala	4771	7608	61.0	18.74	26.40	3.0	3.5
Madhya Pradesh	10586	15339	44.9	20.29	23.20	6.6	7.0
Maharashtra	21994	30542	38.9	35.03	38.70	13.8	14.0
Orissa	3110	4235	36.2	11.79	13.40	1.9	1.9
Punjab	4648	5993	28.9	27.68	29.60	2.9	2.8
Rajasthan	7211	10067	39.6	21.05	22.90	4.5	4.6
Tamilnadu	15952	19078	19.6	32.95	34.20	10.0	8.8
Uttar Pradesh	19899	27606	38.7	17.95	19.80	12.5	12.7
West Bengal	14447	18708	29.5	26.47	27.50	9.0	8.6
All India	159727	217611	36.2	23.31	25.70	100.0	100.0

Annexure-3

Population Details

States	Population (Lakh) 1991	Density Persons Sq. Km. 1991	Sex Ratio 1991	% age of Urban Population 1991	% age of Total Workers in Population 1991	% age of Scheduled Castes Population in Total Population 1991	Annual Growth Rates of Population ----- 1971-81 1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Andhra Pradesh	665	242	972	26.90	45.00	15.90	2.10	2.19
2 Bihar	864	497	911	13.10	32.20	14.60	2.17	2.14
3 Gujrat	413	211	934	34.50	40.20	7.40	2.46	1.94
4 Haryana	165	372	865	24.60	31.00	19.80	2.55	2.45
5 Karnataka	450	235	960	30.90	42.00	16.40	2.39	1.93
6 Kerala	291	749	1036	26.40	31.40	9.90	1.77	1.35
7 Madhya Pradesh	662	149	931	23.20	42.80	14.60	2.27	2.41
8 Maharashtra	789	257	934	38.70	43.00	11.10	2.21	2.32
9 Orissa	317	203	971	13.40	37.50	16.20	1.85	1.85
10 Punjab	203	403	882	29.60	30.90	28.30	2.16	1.91
11 Rajasthan	440	129	910	22.90	38.90	17.30	2.87	2.53
12 Tamilnadu	559	429	974	34.20	43.30	19.20	1.63	1.44
13 Uttar Pradesh	1391	473	879	19.80	32.20	21.00	2.29	2.29
14 West Bengal	681	767	917	27.50	32.20	23.60	2.10	2.23
All India	8463	274	927	25.70	37.50	16.50	2.25	2.13

**Percentage Distribution of Villages According to Population Size
and percentage share of Population in them (1981)**

States	0 - 499		500 - 1999		2000 - 4999		5000 or above	
	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	32.3	25.3	42.7	58.5	20.5	13.7	4.5	2.5
2. Bihar	50.1	13.1	39.4	43.2	8.7	28.2	1.8	15.5
3. Gujrat	26.8	5.9	55.6	46.0	15.0	34.0	2.6	14.1
4. Haryana	22.2	4.2	54.2	39.3	20.0	39.0	3.6	16.6
5. Karnataka	41.8	11.0	46.5	47.5	10.1	29.9	1.6	11.6
6. Kerala	0.4	..	1.2	0.1	5.9	1.3	92.5	98.6
7. Madhya Pradesh	58.5	25.3	38.4	58.5	2.9	13.7	0.2	2.5
8. Maharashtra	35.0	9.1	54.1	52.1	9.1	25.7	1.8	13.1
9. Orissa	66.4	28.1	30.9	56.0	2.6	14.6	0.1	1.3
10. Punjab	35.9	9.6	52.9	54.6	10.2	29.2	1.0	6.4
11. Rajasthan	52.7	16.0	40.4	50.3	6.7	25.2	0.2	8.5
12. TamilNadu	15.9	2.2	48.9	27.5	27.7	41.4	7.5	28.9
13. Uttar Pradesh	47.3	14.1	44.8	54.6	7.2	25.4	0.7	5.9
14. West Bengal	41.9	10.0	44.5	43.4	11.5	32.4	2.1	14.2
All India	48.6	12.5	41.4	45.0	8.4	27.1	1.6	15.4

**Average Annual growth in total income and in
per capita income of U.P. and All India**

(in percentage)

Period	Annual Growth in			
	Total income		Per capita income	
	U.P.	All India	U.P.	All India
1	2	3	4	5
1951-52 to 1955-56	2.0	3.6	0.5	1.7
1956-57 to 1960-61	1.9	4.0	0.3	1.9
1961-62 to 1965-66	1.6	2.2	(-)0.2	0.0
1966-67 to 1968-69	0.3	4.0	(-)1.5	1.8
1969-70 to 1973-74	2.3	3.3	0.4	1.1
1974-75 to 1978-79	5.7	5.3	3.3	2.9
1981-82 to 1984-85	3.9	4.9	1.5	2.7
1985-86 to 1989-90	5.2	5.8	2.9	3.6
1990-91 to 1991-92	3.5	2.2	1.4	0.2
1992-93 to 1996-97@	6.0	5.6	3.9	-
1992-93	1.0	4.2	(-)0.8	2.3
1981-82 to 1992-93	4.1	4.8	1.8	2.6

@ = Targeted Growth Rate

- = N.A.

**Estimates of State and National Income
(at Current Prices)**

(in crore Rs.)

Year	State Income	National Income	State's contribution to national income (Percent)
1	2	3	4
1970-71	4256	34235	12.4
1980-81	14012	110685	12.7
1981-82	15036	128797	11.7
1982-83	17600	141875	12.4
1983-84	19533	166550	11.7
1984-85	21514	185018	11.6
1985-86	24669	206133	12.0
1986-87	27237	228402	11.9
1987-88	30481	258891	11.8
1988-89*	36129	309286	11.7
1989-90*	41009	357931	11.5
1990-91*	48477	416495	11.6
1991-92*	56250	477868	11.8
1992-93\$	61267	544935	11.2

* = Provisional Estimates

\$ = Quick Estimates

**Gap between Per Capita State and National Income
(at Current Prices)**

Year	Per capita income (Rs.)		Gap (Rs.)	Percentage short fall in U.P. against India
	U.P.	India		
1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	486	633	147	23.2
1980-81	1278	1630	352	21.6
1981-82	1338	1861	523	28.1
1982-83	1529	2004	475	23.7
1983-84	1658	2304	646	28.0
1984-85	1784	2504	720	28.8
1985-86	1999	2730	731	26.8
1986-87	2157	2962	805	27.2
1987-88	2360	3285	925	28.2
1988-89*	2736	3842	1106	28.8
1989-90*	3038	4354	1316	30.2
1990-91*	3516	4964	1448	29.2
1991-92*	4001	5583	1582	28.3
1992-93\$	4280	6249	1969	31.5

* = Provisional Estimates

\$ = Quick Estimates

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

Year	Sectoral Distribution						State's Percentage contribution to different sectors		
	Uttar Pradesh			India			Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1970-71	60.2	14.9	24.9	50.1	19.7	30.2	14.8	9.4	10.1
1980-81	52.3	15.3	32.4	41.3	23.0	35.7	16.1	8.5	11.5
1981-82	49.8	15.6	34.6	41.0	22.8	36.2	14.2	8.0	11.1
1982-83	48.2	17.2	34.6	39.6	23.1	37.3	15.0	9.2	11.4
1983-84	47.2	17.2	35.6	40.4	23.2	36.4	13.6	8.7	11.4
1984-85	45.4	18.0	36.6	38.7	23.8	37.5	13.6	8.7	11.2
1985-86	45.2	18.5	36.3	37.1	24.2	38.7	14.4	9.1	11.2
1986-87	43.4	19.0	37.6	35.7	24.4	39.9	14.4	9.2	11.2
1987-88	42.6	19.7	37.7	35.0	24.8	40.2	14.2	9.3	10.9
1988-89*	43.3	20.0	36.7	36.4	24.4	39.2	13.7	9.4	10.8
1989-90*	41.8	19.8	38.4	34.9	25.4	39.7	13.5	8.8	10.9
1990-91*	43.4	19.4	37.2	34.8	25.3	39.9	14.2	8.8	10.7
1991-92*	44.3	19.0	36.7	35.6	23.8	40.6	14.3	9.2	10.4
1992-93\$	42.1	19.5	38.4	35.5	23.4	41.1	13.1	9.2	10.3

* = Provisional Estimates

\$ = Quick Estimates

**Structure of State Income
(current prices)**

(Percentage)

Sectors	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1989-90*	1991-92*	1992-93\$	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Primary	60.2	52.3	45.4	41.8	44.3	42.1	
i Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	58.4	49.9	43.9	40.7	43.1	40.9	
2. Secondary	14.9	15.3	18.0	19.8	19.0	19.5	
i Manufacturing	8.9	9.6	11.1	12.7	12.6	13.0	
a Registered	4.4	4.3	5.7	7.1	6.7	7.1	
b Un-registered	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9	
3. Tertiary	24.9	32.4	36.6	38.4	36.7	38.4	
i Transport communication and trade	13.0	17.1	20.0	19.1	19.3	19.9	
ii Finance and Real Estate	4.2	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.6	
iii Community & Personal Services	7.7	8.6	10.1	13.1	11.5	11.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

* = Provisional Estimates

\$ = Quick Estimates

Indicators relating to Agriculture

States	% age of holdings below 1.0 hect. to total holdings 1985-86	Average size of holdings (hect.) 1985-86	Per Cultivator net area sown (hect.) 1990-91	Cropping Intensity (% age) 1990-91	Irrigation coverage (% age) 1990-91	Irrigation Intensity (% age) 1990-91	Consumption of fertilizers per hect. of gross cropped area Kg/hect. 1992-93	Percentage share of area under foodgrain crops	
								to total cropped area 1990-91	in total area under foodgrain crops in India 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	54.2	1.72	1.40	119.7	39.1	124.7	115	53.3	5.6
Bihar	76.9	0.87	0.69	136.1	43.5	125.2	57	78.6	6.6
Gujrat	25.6	3.15	1.97	111.5	26.8	116.5	69	41.6	3.5
Haryana	37.3	2.76	1.95	165.6	72.7	163.0	103	67.0	3.2
Karnataka	36.4	2.41	1.75	113.3	20.4	123.0	66	60.8	5.7
Kerala	91.5	0.36	2.21	134.4	14.8	115.0	67	18.8	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	35.9	2.91	1.52	122.1	22.1	102.7	33	70.4	13.5
Maharashtra	30.6	2.65	1.76	121.9	11.3	122.2	52	63.7	11.2
Orissa	52.1	1.47	1.37	152.2	30.7	119.6	21	74.2	5.7
Punjab	23.5	3.77	2.20	177.9	92.7	180.4	160	75.9	4.6
Rajasthan	28.6	4.34	2.00	118.3	23.8	119.2	25	66.2	10.3
Tamilnadu	71.3	1.01	0.98	118.9	42.5	122.0	121	66.3	3.5
Uttar Pradesh	72.6	0.93	0.79	147.3	60.9	140.1	86	80.0	16.4
West Bengal	71.0	0.92	0.91	162.4	35.8	100.0	84	74.0	5.1
All India	58.1	1.68	1.28	130.4	33.3	130.2	66	67.2	100.0

Indicators relating to Agriculture

States	% age share in total gross value of Agriculture Prod. (at current prices) 1990-91		% age contribution in total food-grains of India 1990-91	Per Capita food grains Production (Kg.) 1990-91	Percentage increase in gross value of Agr. Prod. (at constant prices of 1980-81) during 1981-91	Gross value of Agr. Prod. per hect. of gross cropped area (at current prices) Rs. 1990-91	Average yield Qtl/hect. 1992-93				
	of food crops	of non food crops					Rice	Wheat	Food-grains	Sugar cane (interms of cane)	Potato
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andhra Pradesh	40.2	59.8	6.3	166	42.7	8524	24.03	8.11	16.10	721.42	49.00
Bihar	53.8	46.2	5.1	102	22.4	7573	8.14	17.48	11.13	453.84	90.67
Gujrat	27.1	72.9	3.0	127	2.1	6362	14.41	22.25	12.54	854.72	218.87
Haryana	53.7	46.3	5.7	601	52.0	8784	26.59	36.21	25.84	488.81	167.40
Karnataka	27.6	72.4	4.7	184	33.2	6151	23.27	6.84	11.88	860.14	170.08
Kerala	12.1	87.9	0.6	37	22.6	12997	20.17		19.51	692.93	43.88
Madhya Pradesh	54.0	46.0	9.1	239	51.9	4855	10.71	13.61	9.71	334.42	113.27
Maharashtra	34.8	65.2	7.8	173	36.1	5330	15.32	11.74	10.10	764.08	-
Orissa	44.5	55.5	3.9	214	27.4	5182	12.13	17.94	9.80	645.79	98.17
Punjab	66.4	33.6	11.1	963	54.8	10308	33.91	37.70	35.15	568.66	175.11
Rajasthan	42.2	57.8	6.3	251	89.9	4469	12.34	22.87	8.88	464.53	106.82
Tamilnadu	39.6	60.4	4.7	148	38.1	8736	28.88	10.00	19.16	1040.05	240.57
Uttar Pradesh	51.2	48.8	20.1	253	31.3	8425	17.73	22.26	17.79	554.13	147.08
West Bengal	51.3	48.7	7.0	181	38.5	9843	20.34	21.58	19.78	577.08	216.44
All India	44.9	55.1	100.0	206	37.0	6937	17.44	23.23	14.45	638.10	146.19

@ Latest available data

Past performance - PHYSICAL ACHEIVEMENTS

Item	Unit	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Percentage Increase			
								1989-90	1991-92	over prev. year	
								1984-85	1989-90	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. AGRICULTURE											
1.1 PRODUCTION											
(a) Foodgrains	Th Mt	29918	33789	35516	35531	36276	37028	12.94	5.16	2.10	2.07
(b) Sugarcane	Th Mt	70888	97422	103562	111095	102939	104839	37.43	14.03	-7.34	1.85
(c) Potato	Th Mt	5449	6228	6394	6236	5908	7704	14.30	0.13	-5.26	30.40
(d) Oilseeds (total)	Th Mt	1024	1147	1342	1376	1203	1533	12.01	19.97	-12.57	27.43
			R								
1.2 PRODUCTIVITY											
(a) Foodgrains											
(i) Wheat	Qtl/hect.	18.69	20.47	21.71	23.44	22.26	23.02	9.52	14.51	-5.03	3.41
(ii) Rice	Qtl/hect.	13.00	17.47	18.27	17.38	17.73	18.99	34.38	-0.52	2.01	7.11
(iii) Pulses	Qtl/hect.	9.37	8.09	9.12	8.76	8.53	8.71	-13.66	8.28	-2.63	2.11
(b) Sugarcane	Qtl/hect.	459.36	553.12	558.10	574.92	554.13	591.00	20.41	3.94	-3.62	6.65
(c) Potato	Qtl/hect.	170.00	182.02	193.29	174.85	147.08	193.54	7.07	-3.94	-15.88	31.59
(d) Oilseeds (pure)	Qtl/hect.	6.02	7.54	8.44	8.09	7.30	8.62	25.25	7.29	-9.77	18.08
1.3 Cropping intensity	%	145.65	147.09	147.29	146.85			0.99	-0.16		
1.4 Irrigation											
(a) Potential Available	Th hect.	18817	21462	22643	22595	23629	24474	14.06	5.28	4.58	3.58
(b) Gross Irrigation area	Th hect.	12731	14375	14771	15426	-	-	12.91	7.31		
(c) Gross Irrigated Area as percentage to potential	%	67.7	67.0	65.2	68.3			-1.03	1.94		
(d) Irrigation Intensity	%	125.4	139.1	140.1	139.6			10.93	0.36		
(e) Utilization of ground water resources (net recoverable recharge)	%	35 (31/12/84)	26 (01/01/90)	37 (01/01/91)	38 (01/01/92)			-25.71	46.15		
1.5 Consumption of fertilizers per hect. of Gross cropped area	Kg./hect.	64.19	82.53	87.95	88.92	86.23		28.57	7.74	-3.03	
					R	P					
2. Power											
2.1 Installed Capacity	MW	4148	5527	5527	5179	5075		33.24	-6.30	-2.01	
2.2 Generation	MU	11327	18888	19688	18743	18167		66.75	-0.77	-3.07	
2.3 Consumption	MU	10738	17998	19425	20896	21890		67.61	16.10	4.76	
2.4 Consumption of power in different uses :											
(i) Industry	%	38.8	31.9	30.4	28.0			-17.78	-12.23		
(ii) Irrigation	%	33.6	40.2	39.9	39.4			19.64	-1.99		
(iii) Domestic	%	14.4	15.9	17.8	19.6			10.42	23.27		
(iv) Other Uses	%	13.2	12.0	11.9	13.0			-9.09	8.33		
2.5 Per Capita power consumption	KWH	109	159	166	174	179		45.87	9.43	2.87	
2.6 Gap in per capita power consumption between State & India	KWH	60	81	86	96	102		35.00	18.52	6.25	
2.7 No. of electrified Villages	NO	63075	80358	82603	83309	84251	84906	27.40	3.67	1.13	0.78
2.8 Percentage of electrified villages to total villages	%	56.0	71.4	73.4	74.0	74.8	75.4	27.50	3.64	1.08	0.80
3. Industry											
3.1 Production of:											
(a) Sugar	Th.Mt.	1736.0	2512.0	3050.0	3264.0	3669.0	2881.0	44.70	29.94	12.41	-21.48
(b) vanaspati	Th.Mt.	137.0	165.0	148.0	183.0	206.0		20.44	10.91	12.57	
(c) Cement	Th.Mt.	948.0	991.0	785.0	517.0	695.0	954.0	4.54	-47.83	34.43	37.27
(d) Cotton cloth	lakh.Mtrs.	1953.0	1102.0	1048.0	1044.0	684.0		-43.57	-5.26	-34.48	
(e) Cotton Yarn	Th.Mt.	1316.0	1162.0	1269.0	1230.0	1106.0		-11.70	5.85	-10.08	

Past performance - PHYSICAL ACHEIVEMENTS

Item	Unit	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Percentage Increase			
								1989-90	1991-92	over prev. year	
								over	over	1984-85	1989-90
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.2 Industrial Production index (1970-71=100)		276.6	423.8	449.8	438.0	439.2		53.22	3.35	0.27	
4. Roads											
4.1 Length of surfaced roads	Km.	56017	67478	71773	75394	78492		20.46	11.73	4.11	
4.2 Road Density											
(i) per lakh of population	Km.	46.9	50.5	53.0	53.6	54.8		7.68	6.14	2.24	
(ii) Per '100 Sq. km. of area	Km.	19.0	22.9	24.4	25.6	26.7		20.53	11.79	4.30	
4.3 No. of villages connected with all weather roads											
(i) With population 1500 & above (10899)	NO	7731	10413	10661	10744			34.69	3.18		
	%	(70.9)	(95.5)	(97.8)	(98.6)						
(ii) With population 1000 - 1499 (11396)	NO	4893	6522	6927	7070			33.29	8.40		
	%	(42.9)	(57.2)	(60.8)	(62.0)						
5. Education											
5.1 No. of Schools											
(i) Junior Basic	NO	72962	74275	76732	77487	78804	79522	1.80	4.32	1.70	0.91
(ii) Senior Basic	NO	14112	14549	14667	14937	15463	15546	3.10	2.67	3.52	0.54
5.2 Enrolment											
(i) Junior Basic Classes i-v	Th.No.	11707.0	13496.0	14008.0	15460.0	15744.0	16004.0	15.28	14.55	1.84	1.65
(ii) Senior Basic classes vi-viii	Th.No.	3723.0	4149.0	4295.0	4880.0	5440.0	5533.0	11.44	17.62	11.48	1.71
5.3 Literacy rate (based on 7 years & above population)	%	33.3		41.6							
		(1981 Census)		(1991 Census)							
6. Medical & Health											
(a) Medical											
6.1 No. of state allopathic hospitals/dispensaries	NO.	3102.0	3934.0	4251.0	4794.0	4845.0	4849.0	26.82	21.86	1.06	0.08
		(1-1-85)	(1-1-90)	(1-1-91)	(1-1-92)	(1-1-93)	(1-1-94)				
6.2 No. of State Allopathic hospitals / dispensaries per lakh of population	NO.	2.57	2.91	3.08	3.41	3.38	3.33	13.23	17.18	-0.88	-1.48
6.3 No. of Beds in State allopathic Hosp. Disp.	NO.	46816	53631	56697	59719	61144	61151	14.56	11.35	2.39	0.01
		(1-1-85)	(1-1-90)	(1-1-91)	(1-1-92)	(1-1-93)	(1-1-94)				
6.4 No. of Beds in State Allopathic Hosp. Disp. per lakh population	NO.	38.82	39.73	41.12	42.48	42.72	41.97	2.34	6.92	0.56	-1.76
(b) Health											
6.5 Drinking Water Supply											
(i) No. of villages covered	NO.	40070	95138	101228	103817	106492	107846	137.43	9.12	2.58	1.27
(ii) No. of problem villages covered	NO.	34144	76914	77477	77664	77818		125.26	0.98	0.20	
(iii) No. of other village covered	NO.	5926	18224	23751	26153	28674		207.53	43.51	9.64	
6.6 Population covered	Lakh	273	537	560	569	594	631	96.70	5.96	4.39	6.23

R = Revised

P = Provisional

**Indicators relating to Industries
(1989–90)**

State	No of Regtd. working factories per lakh of popu- lation	Average daily no. of workers is regtd. working factories per lakh of popu- lation	Invested capital per person (Rs.)	Value added per indus- trial worker (‘000 Rs.)	Percentage of income from manufacturing sector in total S.D.P. (at current Prices)	
					1989–90	1992–93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	24.8	1083	1688	31.2	13.4	13.2
Bihar	4.2	339	1162	92.6	16.8	14.9
Gujrat	26.9	1377	3560	66.5	23.5	24.4\$
Haryana	19.9	1153	3083	64.1	19.4	17.7
Karnataka	13.0	698	1449	71.1	16.6	15.5
Kerala	12.0	748	1193	66.7	16.7	15.3
Madhya Pradesh	5.5	451	1849	82.6	13.4	14.7
Maharashtra	20.3	1170	3943	111.6	24.9	23.7
Orissa	4.6	394	2093	93.4	12.2	12.5*
Punjab	31.0	1590	3690	68.2	14.7	14.7
Rajasthan	7.2	465	1297	58.7	10.9	9.2
Tamilnadu	25.2	1368	2676	63.0	25.1	25.2
Uttar Pradesh	7.3	469	1296	67.3	12.7	13.0
West Bengal	8.2	876	1629	40.0	25.9	24.9
All India	13.1	770	1937	68.6	18.4	16.7

\$ = Relates to 1991–92

* = Relates to 1990–91

**Indicators relating to Power
(1992-93)**

State	Percentage share in installed capacity	Per capita power consumption (K.W.H.)	Percentage of villages electrified
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	5.8	305	100.0
Bihar	2.1	112	70.3
Gujrat	6.8	525	100.0
Haryana	2.5	507	100.0
Karnataka	4.2	305	100.0
Kerala	2.0	194	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	4.9	278	91.8
Maharashtra	12.6	444	100.0
Orissa	2.4	286	70.2
Punjab	4.8	681	100.0
Rajasthan	2.4	247	81.6
Tamilnadu	6.0	366	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	7.0	179	74.8
West Bengal	4.6	158	74.8
All India	100.0 (72328)	281	84.8

**Percentage shares in Investment and percent contribution in total
production, Profits – earned (net value added) and employment
created in 1989–90 by Seventh Major Industries
of Uttar Pradesh**

Industries	Percentage share in total invest- ment (in all India)	Percentage contribution in		
		Total Production (Gross out put)	Profits earned (net value added)	Employment created (Employees)
1	2	3	4	5
1 Food Products	11.5	19.3	13.7	25.9
2 Machinery other than transport	10.9	13.5	17.7	10.3
3 Chemical & Chemical Products	12.7	11.6	8.1	5.1
4 Rubber, Petroleum and coal products	4.3	10.8	2.9	2.6
5 Basic Metals and Alloys	4.6	8.7	5.7	4.4
6 Transport equipments & parts	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.7
7 Electricity	38.4	11.6	24.5	13.3
Seven Major Industries	86.8	79.7	76.9	67.3
Total Industries	100.0 (1748734)	100.0 (2212294)	100.0 (418750)	100.0 (797101)

Note— Figures in cols.2,3 and 4 are in lakh Rs. and that in col.5 is in No.

**Comperative Productivity, Profitability and Employment creation
capability per unit of Investment in major industries of U.P.
(1989-90)**

Industries	Per crore Rs. of investment		
	Product- ivity (crore Rs.)	Profita- bility (lakh Rs.)	Employment creation capability (No.)
1	2	3	4
1 Food Products	2.12	28.38	102
2 Machinery other than transport	1.56	38.69	43
3 Chemical & Chemical Products	1.15	15.37	18
4 Rubber, Petroleum and coal products	3.21	16.08	28
5 Basic Metals and Alloys	2.41	29.82	44
6 Transport equipments & parts	1.20	23.44	59
7 Electricity	0.38	15.28	16
Seven Major Industries	1.16	21.20	35
Total Industries	1.27	23.95	46

- Productivity denotes gross out put per unit of investment.
- Profitability denotes net value added per unit of investment
- Employment creation capability denotes No. of employees per unit of investment

Industries in which Uttar Pradesh holds a place in three top ranking States of the country 1989-90

Industries	Percent contribution of the Top ranking States in Country							
	I State		II State		III State		Total of 3 States	
	Gross output	Net Value added	Gross output	Net Value added	Gross output	Net Value added	Gross output	Net Value added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Food Products	Maharashtra		Uttar Pradesh		Gujarat		(14153)	(1492)
	15.9	14.8	13.0	14.4	11.2	8.3	40.1	37.5
2. Beverages	Andhra Pradesh		Uttar Pradesh		Maharashtra		(2215)	(626)
	22.7	28.6	14.7	18.5	14.4	13.0	51.8	60.1
3. Jute Textiles	West Bengal		Andhra Pradesh		Uttar Pradesh		(1388)	(398)
	83.0	87.0	6.8	6.5	3.3	2.9	93.1	96.4
4. Leather & Leather Products	Tamil Nadu		Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal		(1665)	(220)
	44.9	42.1	16.4	16.8	12.6	12.1	73.9	71.0
5. Chemical & Chemical Products	Maharashtra		Gujarat		Uttar Pradesh		(18314)	(3519)
	32.9	40.7	21.0	20.1	8.8	6.5	62.7	67.3
6. Machinery other than transport	Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Uttar Pradesh		(13083)	(3047)
	25.4	28.2	12.0	9.6	11.1	12.1	48.5	49.9
7. Other Manufacturing Industries	Maharashtra		Karnataka		Uttar Pradesh		(1177)	(243)
	39.2	30.2	10.3	13.2	9.7	8.4	59.2	51.8
8. Electricity	Maharashtra		Uttar Pradesh		Tamil Nadu		(9182)	(3096)
	22.0	22.8	12.6	17.0	10.3	11.4	44.9	51.2
9. Cold Storage	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal		Maharashtra		(123)	(31)
	38.5	50.7	26.8	42.2	16.8	4.8	82.1	97.7

Note : figs. in brackets in col. 8 and 9 are in crore Rs.

Total of percentage contribution adjusted to the fig. in col.8&9 respectively

Percentage share of 3 top ranking States in total investment in India in certain Major Industries and per crore Rs. of investment, production, profitability and employment creation capability in the same major industries of the three states

Industries	Percentage share in total investment			Per crore Rs. of investment								
	I State	II State	III State	Production			Profitability			Employment creation capability		
				Gross output (Lakh Rs.)			Net Value added (lakh Rs.)			No. of Employees		
	I State	II State	III State	I State	II State	III State	I State	II State	III State	I State	II State	III State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Food Products	Maharashtra 22.90	Uttar Pradesh 17.80	Gujarat 7.50	200	212	428	22.68	28.38	38.45	45	102	81
2. Chemical & Chemical Products	Maharashtra 29.10	Gujarat 21.40	Uttar Pradesh 11.10	166	144	115	36.74	24.59	15.37	22	23	18
3. Machinery other than transport	Maharashtra 23.30	Tamil Nadu 10.00	Uttar Pradesh 13.30	205	225	156	51.39	40.83	38.69	49	68	43
4. Electricity	Maharashtra 14.80	Uttar Pradesh 14.00	Tamil Nadu 9.20	63	38	48	19.35	15.28	15.72	13	16	20

**Per Main-worker Average Annual Income in Uttar Pradesh
(Income - at constant - prices of 1980-81)**

Sector	Main workers ('000) 1981	Total State Income (crore Rs.) 1980-81	Average Income per main worker (Rs.) 1980-81	Main workers ('000) 1991	Total State Income (crore Rs.) 1990-91	Average Income per main worker (Rs.) 1990-91	% increase in average income during 1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Primary	24332 (75.1)	7329.55 (52.3)	3012	30195 (73.0)	9838.51 (44.3)	3258	8.2
2 Secondary	3252 (10.0)	2147.53 (15.3)	6604	3716 (9.0)	4150.60 (18.7)	11170	69.1
3 Tertiary	4813 (14.9)	4534.74 (32.4)	9422	7450 (18.0)	8236.68 (37.0)	11056	17.3
Total	32397 (100.0)	14011.82 (100.0)	4325	41361 (100.0)	22225.79 (100.0)	5374	24.3

**Per Main-worker Average Annual Income in India
(Income - at constant - prices of 1980-81)**

Sector	Main workers (^{'000}) 1981	Total National Income (crore Rs.) 1980-81	Average Income per main worker (Rs.) 1980-81	Main workers (^{'000}) 1991	Total National Income (crore Rs.) 1990-91	Average Income per main worker (Rs.) 1990-91	% increase in average Income during 1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Primary	154328 (69.3)	45565 (41.3)	2952	193092 (67.5)	64826 (34.2)	3357	13.7
2 Secondary	28868 (13.0)	25381 (23.0)	8792	34214 (12.0)	50357 (26.6)	14718	67.4
3 Tertiary	39321 (17.7)	39394 (35.7)	10019	58626 (20.5)	74272 (39.2)	12669	26.4
Total	222517 (100.0)	113040 (100.0)	4959	285932 (100.0)	189455 (100.0)	6626	33.6

Percentage share of Uttar Pradesh in total Main-workers and National Domestic Product of India; Percentage gap in per worker Average Annual Income of U.P. and India

Sector	Percentage share of U.P. in India				Average Annual Income (Rs.)				% gap in U.P. India	
	Main workers		National Domestic Product		U.P.		India			
	1981	1991	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Primary	15.8	15.6	16.1	15.2	3012	3258	2962	3357	+1.7	(-)2.9
2 Secondary	11.3	10.9	8.5	8.2	6604	11170	8792	14718	(-)24.9	(-)24.1
3 Tertiary	12.2	12.7	11.5	11.1	9422	11056	10019	12669	(-)6.0	(-)12.7
Total	14.6	14.5	12.7	11.7	4325	5374	4959	6626	(-)12.8	(-)18.9

Level of Economic Development in various Regions of U.P.

Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundelkhand	Hill	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population						
1. Density of population (per sq.km.)(1991)	614	603	528	229	116	473
2. Decennial growth in population (%)(1981-91)	26.6	25.9	23.4	24.0	22.5	25.5
3. Percentage of urban population to total population (1991)	11.6	26.3	23.7	21.3	21.7	19.8
4. Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population (1991)	20.7	18.6	26.4	25.7	16.7	21.0
5. Percentage share in State's population (1991)	37.9	35.6	17.4	4.8	4.5	100.0
6. Percentage of villages having population less than 200 to total villages (1981)	18.8	9.7	7.4	12.9	67.2	19.9
Health and Education						
7. No.of Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries including PHC's per lakh of population (1991-92)	3.3	3.1	3.5	4.7	10.4	3.7
8. No.of beds in Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries (including PHCs) 1991-92 per lakh of population	42.0	47.1	62.3	48.8	121.9	52.0
9. No. of PHCs per lakh of population (1991-92)	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.6	2.3

Level of Economic Development in various Regions of U.P.

Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundelkhand	Hill	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. No.of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/Sub-centre per lakh of population (1991-92)	14.5	12.8	13.5	19.0	24.1	14.3
11. Literacy percentage (1991)	38.6	42.0	42.6	42.3	59.6	41.6
12. Literacy percentage (Female)(1991)	20.9	26.6	28.3	23.9	42.9	25.3
13. No.of Schools per lakh of population (1992-93)						
(a) Junior Basic	48	50	57	69	142	55
(b) Senior Basic	9	9	12	13	30	11
14. Teacher pupil ratio						
(a) Junior Basic	56	58	66	64	48	58
(b) Senior Basic	38	44	37	39	23	39
III Infrastructural Facilities						
15. Length of PWD Roads per lakh of population (km.) (1992-93)	45.0	48.4	47.0	83.3	196.7	54.8
16. Length of PWD Roads per thousand sq.km. of area (km.) (1992-93)	284.8	300.6	254.3	195.5	233.4	266.6
17. Per capita power consumption (kwh) (1991-92)	151.7	222.3	148.3	94.5	232.1	176.9
18. Percentage of electrified villages to total villages (1991-92)	72.8	84.4	66.2	62.8	75.3	74.7
19. Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown (1991-92)	60.5	82.9	58.4	34.5	33.7	64.2

Level of Economic Development in various Regions of U.P.

Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundelkhand	Hill	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Percentage of water logged area to total Kharif area (1990-91)	3.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.1	1.8
Agriculture and Allied						
21. Percentage of holdings below one hectare (1990-91)	82.3	66.1	74.3	50.1	71.2	73.8
22. Average area of total holdings (hectare) (1990-91)	0.67	1.09	0.85	1.71	0.94	0.90
23. Distribution of fertilizers per hectare of gross cropped area (kg.) (1991-92)	90.9	106.3	80.9	27.9	74.2	88.9
24. Gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of gross area sown Rs. (at current prices) (1990-91)	7274	10089	8087	5829	7854	8339
25. Per rural person net area sown (hectare) (1991-92)	0.12	0.17	0.16	0.35	0.14	0.15
26. Productivity of various crops (qtls./hect.)(1991-92)						
(i) Total Foodgrains	16.9	21.9	17.5	10.2	16.6	17.8
(ii) Wheat	21.4	27.6	23.2	15.9	18.6	23.4
(iii) Rice	16.3	21.4	16.5	6.7	19.6	17.4
(iv) Potato	167.6	189.4	148.3	174.8	173.8	174.8
(v) Oilseeds	6.6	9.0	7.2	4.7	10.5	7.9
(vi) Sugarcane	500.6	622.2	463.3	441.0	593.8	574.9
27. Per capita foodgrains production (kg.)(1991-92)	242.8	264.4	243.6	290.4	254.2	252.7
Industry and Minerals						
28. No. of persons engaged in working factories per lakh of population (1987-88)	242	699	662	227	525	568

Level of Economic Development in various Regions of U.P.

Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundelkhand	Hill	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29. Per capita gross value of industrial produce (Rs.)(1987-88)	499	1648	892	278	995	1091
30. No.of working factories per lakh of population (1987-88)	2.2	10.9	6.7	1.6	8.6	6.3
Banking and Finance						
31. Credit Deposite ratio June, 1993	32.3	47.9	46.8	41.1	36.3	42.6
32. No.of Scheduled Commercial Bank per lakh of population (1992-93)	5.2	5.9	6.4	6.2	11.5	6.0
Employment and Manpower						
33. Percentage of main workers to total population (1991)	29.5	28.3	30.6	32.6	36.4	29.7
34. Main workers engaged in agriculture to total main workers (1991)	77.2	66.4	72.9	78.5	64.6	72.2
Income						
35. Per rural person gross value of agricultural produce Rs. (at current prices) (1990-91)	1399	2654	1901	2417	1837	1960
36. Per capita net out-put from commodity producing sector Rs. (at current prices) (1990-91)	1394	2570	1760	2219	2263	1953

CHAPTER -II

Some Special Programmes

There are three significant components of the plan which are describe briefly in this section, even though they are included in the relevant sectoral reviews also. These are Minimum Needs Programme and Externally Aided Projects. The total outlay proposed for these programmes in 1995-96 is Rs 2040.60 (813.01+ 1227.59) crores which is 35.78 % of the State's Plan of Rs. 5702.50 Cr.

Minimum Needs Programme

2. In the context of raising living standards of the people in general and those of weaker sections of the society in particular, the basic needs approach has global recognition. It was under this approach, that 'Minimum Needs Programme' (MNP) was launched in the Fifth Five Year Plan with a view to bringing improvement in the quality of life of people living in rural areas and of poorer sections of the society by providing some basic amenities of life as per 'national norms' and according to a time-frame.

3. Initially, the basic amenities included under MNP were elementary education, adult education, rural electrification, rural housing, rural water supply, rural roads, rural health, improvement of urban slums and nutrition. However, four more components, viz. rural energy, rural fuel plantation, rural sanitation and public distribution system were also brought under the fold of this programme during the Seventh Plan period. Stress was also laid to link this programme with other rural developments and poverty alleviation programme such as IRDP, NREP, etc. so that necessary co-ordination could be had in providing the basic amenities.

4. The MNP based on national norms, has the following specific provisions under its various components in this state :

- (a) Coverage of atleast 65% of the total villages by 1990 and all the villages by 1994-95 under Rural Electrification Programme.
- (b) Linking up villages with a population of 1000 and above with all-weather pucca roads under Rural Roads Component by March, 1997.
- (c) Supply of safe potable water on sustainable basis to all left-over problem villages by March, 1995 and coverage of about 5% of rural population (cumulative) with sanitation facilities by March, 1997 under Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.
- (d) Imparting education to hundred percent children in the age- group of 6-14 years under Elementry Education Programme and eradication of illiteracy of all adults in the age-group of 15-35 years under Adult Literacy Programme.

- (e) Establishment of one Community Health Centre for a population of one lakh or one Community Development Block as also one Primary Health Centre and one Sub-centre for a population of 30,000 and 5,000 in Plains and 20,000 and 3,000 in Tribal and Hilly areas respectively by 2000 AD to provide medical, health and sanitation services under Rural Health Programme.
- (f) Provision of housing assistance to all the rural landless labour house-holds by March, 1997 under Rural Housing Programme.

5. The financial and physical details of each of the components of the programme (achievements of 1992-95 period and proposed targets for the Annual Plan 1995-96) are given in Statements V-A and V-B respectively in Volume-II. However, individual status of these programmes (as presented in Annexure-1 and 2) is briefly discussed below:

5.1 Rural Electrification

It hardly needs to be stated that rural electrification forms one of the most crucial inputs for accelerating the pace of development in the rural areas of the State. Accordingly, this programme was accorded a high priority in the Eighth Plan. Out of 1,12,566 villages, 84,906 (75 percent) villages were electrified by the end of 1993-94. In 1994-95, another 1137 villages are likely to be electrified, bringing the total number of electrified villages to 86,043. This raises the percentage of electrified villages to 76, against the target of electrification of 100% villages by 1994-95. Thus, a total of 26,523 (24%) villages remains to be covered under rural electrification programme, of which 800 villages are proposed to be electrified in 1995-96 and the rest, 25,723 (23%) villages thereafter. The target of electrification of 100% villages would, thus, appear almost impossible even by the end of the Eighth Plan (1996-97). It is worth mentioning that as many as 10 major States have already had their 100% villages electrified at the beginning of Eighth Plan itself.

5.1.2 Against the target of energising 1,01,800 pump-sets in Eighth Plan period, 60,540 pump-sets (59%) have been energised in 1992-95 period. A target of energisation of 25,496 pump-sets is envisaged for the Annual Plan 1995-96 leaving 15,764 (15 percent) pump-sets to be energised in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan, i.e., 1996-97. On the basis of the performance of the first three years, the achievement of the target in the remaining two years of the Plan is well within reach.

5.1.3 The cumulative expenditure incurred on this programme by the end of 1994-95, including actual expenditure (Rs.119.92 crore) of 1992-93 & 1993-94 and anticipated expenditure (Rs.64.54 crore) of the current year is estimated to be about Rs.484.20 crore. The outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.64.54 crore.

5.2 Rural Roads

The villages connected with all- weather pucca roads under three categories of villages viz., villages having a population of 1500 and above, villages having population between 1000-1499 and those with population below 1000, were 13,607, 7708 and 32,486 respectively at the end of 1993-94 against the targetted requirement of link roads for 15,567, 13,764 and 83,235 villages as per 1981 census in the respective categories. If the anticipated achievement of link-roads for 50, 190 and 200 villages in the respective categories in 1994-95 is also added to the above numbers, the number of villages to have been provided with link roads by 1994-95 would rise to 13,657, 7,898 and 32,686 villages. These work out to 88 percent, 57 percent and 39 percent of the targets for these three categories of villages. In the context of

the Eighth Plan target of connecting 123, 350 and 560 villages in these categories, the achievement of 1992-95 period works out to 168 percent (207 villages), 110 percent (385 villages) and 183 percent (1025 villages) respectively. It is proposed to connect 93 villages having a population of 1500 and above, 200 villages with a population between 1000-1499 and 207 villages with a population below 1000 during the Annual Plan 1995-96. The achievement would thus, exceed the Eighth Plan target but the over-all requirement of connecting of all the villages with link-roads by 1996-97 would be difficult to meet.

5.2.2 According to national norms all villages with a population of 1000 and above are required to be connected by 1996-97, but by the end of 1994-95, only 21,555 (73.5 percent) villages have been connected leaving a balance of 7776 (26.5 percent) villages. The target for 1995-96 is 293 villages and the balance will be 7483 (25.5 percent) villages.

5.2.3 Under this programme the level of expenditure by the year 1993-94, is estimated to be Rs.1687.01 crore. An amount of Rs.257.81 crore is anticipated to have been spent during 1994-95. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1995-96 is Rs.210.00 crore.

5.3 Education and Elementary Education

Minimum Need Programme lays great emphasis on qualitative as well as quantitative improvement of elementary education, which is considered as the basic input for social awareness and receptivity to modern ideas, improvement in the quality of life, widening of mental horizon and preparation of manpower for rapid socio-economic development.

5.3.2 As per 'national norms', the target of universalization of elementary education was to have been achieved by March, 1997. A total number of 320.27 lakh children (199.33 lakh in the age group of 6-11 years and 120.94 lakh in the age group of 11-14 years) has been estimated in the State. About 247.50 lakh children (about 77 percent) were planned to be enrolled at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, the percentage of targeted coverage in the respective age groups being 90 and 56 against the norms.

5.3.3 Against these targets, the achievement, by the end of 1993-94, was 156.61 lakh children (84 percent) in the age group of 6-11 years and 56.06 lakh children (50 percent) in the age-group of 11-14 years, making a total of 212.67 lakh children. The anticipated achievements during 1994-95 are 166.73 lakh (87 percent) and 61.30 lakh (50 percent) respectively. This gives a balance of 12.67 lakh children in the age group of 6-11 years and 6.80 lakh children in the age group of 11-14 years for enrolment in the remaining period of the Eighth Plan. A target of 173.94 lakh children and 64.54 lakh children is proposed for Annual Plan 1995-96.

5.3.4 Against the total requirement of 86,011 Junior Basic Schools and 19,324 Senior Basic Schools, based on national norms, 77,706 (90 percent) Junior Basic Schools and 14,923 (77 percent) Senior Basic Schools were established by the end of 1991-92 leaving a balance requirement of 8305 (10 percent) Junior Basic Schools and 4401 (23 percent) Senior Basic Schools. Out of these, a target of only 6595 and 3626 schools could be fixed for the Eighth Plan period on account of constraint of resources. The achievements against these targets during 1992-95 were 3417 (52 percent) and 786 (22 percent) respectively. The Annual Plan 1995-96 proposes to establish 2700 Junior and 489 Senior Basic Schools in the State.

5.3.5 A total amount of Rs.362.56 crore is estimated to have been spent during 1992-95 on the construction of school buildings, appointment of teachers and other paraphernalia of these institutions, which works out to 52 percent of total outlay of Rs.703.68 crore for the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.228.43 crore is proposed for 1995-96.

5.3.6 It would be, thus, seen that the target of universalisation of education by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan appears too difficult to be achieved. It is so because of the fact that even if the target of opening 2700 Junior Basic and 489 Senior Basic Schools is achieved in 1995-96, it would still leave a balance target of 2188 and 3126 schools. Thus while the target of opening Junior Basic Schools may be achieved but that in respect of Senior Basic Schools appear a remote possibility by the terminal year (1996-97) of the Plan.

5.4 Adult Education

Even though the most important task before the educational planners is to achieve universal coverage within the age- group of 6-11 and 11-14 years, it is equally necessary to educate the other illiterates among the population. This would enable them to exploit their full potentialities and play an active role in economic, social and cultural development of the State.

5.4.2 The Eighth Plan envisaged a target of educating 1.67 crore illiterates out of 3.01 crore total estimated illiterates. Against this, actual achievement of 1992-93 & 1993-94 together with anticipated achievement in 1994-95 shows that about 49.79 lakh illiterates would have become literate in the first three years (1992-95) of the Plan against Eighth Plan target of 167.00 lakh, leaving a balance of 117.21 lakh illiterate adults (70 percent). The coverage of this magnitude in the remaining two years of the Plan would require considerable step-up in the funds coupled with substantial improvement in the implementation of programme.

5.4.3 An expenditure of Rs.10.46 crore is estimated to have been incurred on the programme during 1992-95 period, which works out to 45 percent of the Eighth Plan outlay (Rs.23.23 crore). An outlay of Rs.1.20 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96 to impart education to 32.61 lakh illiterate adults.

5.5 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

Out of 1,12,566 villages in the State, 78,050 villages have been declared as problem villages. Problem villages are those with most acute water problem either because they are located in difficult terrains and water sources are situated at a long distances or the water is contaminated with organic or inorganic substances. A total of 77,943 problem villages were provided with pure and safe drinking water facility by the end of 1993-94. If anticipated achievement of 1994-95 is also added to it, the coverage would rise to 78,009 villages, which works out to 99.9 percent of the total requirement.

5.5.2 Besides problem villages, the State Government is providing protected drinking water to other villages numbering 34,516 (1,12,566-78,050). The achievement in this respect, upto the beginning of the Eighth Plan, stood at 26,153 villages. The remaining 8363 villages were stipulated to be covered during the Eighth Plan period with a minimum of two 'India Mark-II' hand pumps. Against this target, as many as 5382 villages (64 percent) are estimated to have been covered during 1992-95. Another 1700 villages are proposed to be provided safe drinking water facility during 1995-96. It would, thus, appear that all the villages in the State would be having pure and potable water facility in a year or two.

5.5.3 The estimated expenditure on this programme is Rs.221.65 crore during 1992-95 period, accounting for 40 percent of the Eighth Plan outlay. An outlay of Rs.169.76 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

5.5.4 Under the rural sanitation programme, 1753 community latrines and 2.81 lakh household latrines are estimated to have been constructed during 1992-95 period at a cost of Rs.34.97 crore, accounting for 45 percent of the total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs.77.00 crore for this programme. In physical terms, the achievement of 2,82,603 community and household latrines (1753+2,80,850) was at 61 percent of the overall Plan target of 4,62,260 latrines (835 + 4,61,425). Efforts would be still required therefore, to achieve the overall targets fixed for this programme.

5.5.5 An outlay of Rs.21.76 crore is proposed for 1995-96 for the construction of 1,26,000 household latrines and 1,733 community latrines.

5.6 Rural Health

Health and health care have been universally recognised as fundamental human right. Besides, from the point of view of economy as a whole, it is considered an impelling necessity to obtain maximum level of productive capacity. Special emphasis is accordingly laid on extending health facilities to rural areas of the State under this component of MNP.

5.6.2 The total requirement of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, based on national norms, was estimated to be 23,600, 3,933 and 933 respectively. The corresponding targets for the Eighth Plan period were fixed as 3447,200 and 110. However, after 1992-93, targets for PHCs and CHCs only were fixed as per directives from the Central Government. During the first three years (1992-95) of the Eighth Plan, 99 PHCs and 53 CHCs were established which work out to 50 percent and 48 percent of their respective targets for the Eighth Plan. A target of 27 CHCs is envisaged for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

5.6.3 During 1992-95 period, an amount of Rs.131.82 crore is estimated to have been spent, which works out to 58 percent of the total outlay of Rs.226.41 crore for the Eighth Plan. The proposed outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.54.36 crore.

5.7 Rural Housing

In order to meet the housing needs of the people in the rural areas, it has been envisaged to provide assistance to all landless labour households by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.108.50 crore was envisaged for providing house-sites to 2.50 lakh families and construction assistance to 5 lakh families.

5.7.2 Prior to the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, 25.33 lakh families were allotted house-sites. Another 3.22 lakh families are estimated to have been covered under this programme during the first three years (1992-95) of the Plan. During 1992-95 period another 3.05 lakh houses are also estimated to have been constructed. The target for 1995-96 is to allot house-sites to 50,000 families and to construct one lakh houses.

5.7.3 The amount of expenditure incurred during 1992-95 period is estimated to be about Rs.57.40 crore, accounting for about 53 percent of the Eighth Plan outlay of Rs.108.50 crore. Out of the remaining amount, an outlay of Rs.22.20 crore is proposed for 1995-96, leaving Rs.28.90 crore for 1996-97.

5.8 Environmental Improvement of Slums

With growth in urban population and migration of rural population to urban areas in search of employment, there has been over-crowding of cities and towns. As a result of this, urban slums have been on the increase. The State Government has therefore, taken up the task of improving urban slums also. It has been planned to cover all the urban slum population by 1997 under this programme, which provides for facilities of water supply, sewerage, water drainage, community latrines, paving of streets, etc. with higher priority to areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes.

5.8.2 The total requirement, as per national norms, was worked out to be 659 cities and 60 lakh urban slum population, involving an expenditure of Rs.291.39 crore. The Eighth Plan envisaged a coverage of 8.50 lakh urban slum population with an outlay of Rs.42.50 crores. During the three years (1992-95) of the Eighth Plan, 12 cities and slum population of about 4.62 lakh are estimated to have been benefited by the programme with an expenditure of Rs.23.95 crore. If the respective cumulative figures prior to the start of Plan (1991-92) are also taken into account, the level of achievement at the end of 1994-95 reached is 31 cities and 34.63 lakh slum population with an expenditure of Rs.80.12 crore.

5.8.3 As regards Annual Plan 1995-96, the additional targetted coverage is 5 cities and 1.50 lakh urban slum population with an outlay of Rs.7.94 crore.

5.9 Nutrition

The nutritional status of population is generally governed, to a large extent, by the levels of food production and income. Increasing food production and raising the income levels of the large segments of the population currently suffering from mal-nutrition and under-nutrition are, therefore, necessary conditions for improving the nutrition level in the State. However, that would, obviously, take some time, even if these imperatives are pursued vigorously. In the mean time, appropriate measures would appear necessary to take care of this problem. This is the rationale behind the nutrition programme of MNP, which seeks to provide supplementary food to certain vulnerable groups like pregnant women, nursing mothers and children in younger age-groups.

5.9.2 At the end of terminal year of Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), it was envisaged to benefit 77.90 lakh persons. Against this target, about 32.40 lakh persons are estimated to have been benefitted at the end of 1994-95. Here, it may be noticed that first three year's expenditure has exceeded (117 percent) the over-all Eighth Plan outlay. However, it would hardly appear inconsistent considering the rise in prices of food products. An outlay of Rs.28.21 crore is proposed for 1995-96 and the target is to benefit 36.21 lakh population and to set up 433 ICDS projects.

5.10 Rural Energy

This programme was launched in the Sixth Plan in order to meet the requirements of fuel wood, fodder, etc. of the rural people and to provide them improved chullahas as also to maintain ecological balance. It has two components viz. (i) Installation of Improved Chullahas and (ii) Rural Fuel Plantation.

Both the schemes are Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the former being on hundred percent Central Assistance and the latter on Centre-State sharing basis of 50:50.

5.10.2 Improved Chullahas: As regards physical progress, 19.25 lakh improved smokeless chullahas are estimated to have been installed by the end of 1994-95. During 1992-95 period, installation of 7.81 lakh chullahas was done, which works out to 55 percent of the targeted installation of 14.15 lakh chullahas during the Eighth Plan. The target for 1995-96 is to install 3.10 lakh improved chullahas.

5.10.3 Rural Fuelwood Plantation: An area of 77,453 ha. was brought under fuelwood plantation upto 1994-95 with an expenditure of Rs.26.76 crore. During the first three years (1992-95) of the Eighth Five Year Plan, coverage is estimated to be 42 percent (15,837 ha.) of the overall Plan target (38,000 ha.). The expenditure incurred is estimated to be Rs.9.09 crore. An outlay of Rs.4.51 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96 and the target is to cover 3,914 ha. under plantation.

6. The proposed outlays for Annual Plan 1995-96 for different components of M.N.P. are as shown below:

Sl. No.	Item	Outlay (Rs.Crore)	Share in Sectoral Outlay (percent)
1	2	3	4
1.	Education-Elementary and Adult-Education	229.63 (28.2)	54.8
2.	Rural Health	54.36 (6.7)	40.0
3.	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	191.52 (23.6)	75.4
4.	Rural Roads	210.00 (25.8)	43.9
5.	Rural Electrification	64.54 (7.9)	3.5
6.	Rural Housing	22.20 (2.7)	26.7
7.	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	7.94 (1.0)	10.1
8.	Nutrition	28.21 (3.5)	100.0
9.	Rural Domestic Cooking Energy	4.51 (0.6)	6.4
10.	Civil Supplies	0.10 (0.0)	100.0
TOTAL:		813.01 (100.0)	14.2

Note: Bracketed figures denote percentage of the total.

7. The percentage shares of different components in the overall outlay under MNP proposed for 1995-96 bring out their relative priorities. Among the social services, highest priority has been accorded to education followed by rural water supply and sanitation, their respective shares being 28.2 percent and 23.6 percent. Likewise, in economic services about one third of total MNP outlay has been envisaged for Rural Electrification and Roads because of their criticality in accelerating the pace of development in

rural areas. Outlays for other components may also be found consistent with their respective roles in development process.

8. It would be worthwhile to mention that the total financial requirement against the important components of MNP in the State according to the nationally accepted norms has been estimated to be about Rs.15,775.98 crore. With an amount of Rs.3,711.52 crore (23.5%), spent upto the end of 1991-92, the balance amount to be spent works out to Rs.12,063.96 crore. Against this requirement, an outlay of about Rs.2,961.78 crore only was provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan, which amounts to 24.6 percent of the remaining requirement. It would, thus, take a long time to reach the National norms at the present reckoning. In fact, with passage of time and rise in prices, the requirement would increase many fold

9. Apart from the pressing need of quantitative expansion of the basic facilities, which are quite inadequate and much below the levels achieved in developed states, the qualitative aspect of the facilities will also have to be looked into to bring necessary improvements in them, particularly in the fields of education, public health, water supply and sanitation, not only because of their mass appeal but also because of their impact on the productivity of the people.

10. The non-achievement of 'norms' of MNP as attributable to the financial position of the State and there is still no reasonable hope of reaching these either within the stipulated time, if the present constraints on resources continue. The fiscal distribution of resources has been grossly incommensurate to the requirements of poorer states so much so that their problems of poverty and unemployment have been virtually bypassed. As a result, problems, over the years, have grown both in kind as well as in content.

11. Thus, whichever way we look at, the conclusion is inescapable that specificities of the situation of a state of a country's dimensions like Uttar Pradesh, have needs to be addressed promptly so that people of the State could find a minimum level of living, which even much smaller states have already gained. A high degree of Central Co-ordination and Assistance to this state together with much more serious and devoted efforts from programme implementing agencies is quintessential for the success of this programme. Now, when more than half the Plan period is over and only two years are left at our disposal, it is high time that the Centre should come forward in a big way to bridge the gap, between the requirement of financial resources for this programme (MNP) and estimates of available resources for the same if the goals of provision of some basic amenities under this programme (MNP) are to be achieved.

Externally Aided Projects

12. The State resources are hardly adequate to meet the challenges of growing population as also the pressing need for development of human resources and for infrastructural development. The economy of the State stands to gain if projects relating to these Sectors are exposed for external aid. However at times, the externally aided projects have also suffered on account of non availability of funds, in time. For this purpose, it may be emphasized that the scheme of advance to the States for externally aided projects against assistance available from bilateral as well as multilateral agencies may be considered seriously. It is also important for various development departments of the State Government be aware and take all necessary steps to attract external agencies in the context of sectoral priorities and size of 8th

plan. The department should need to be sensitive to understand areas in which various external agencies are willing to invest and pose projects in these areas.

13. The main donar countries/agencies are World Bank (IBRD & IDA), European Economic Community (EEC), Oil Producing Exporting Countries (OPEC), United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF), USAID, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) & Japan. Lately countries like Israel, Sweden and ODA (UK) have also shown interest.

14. The yearwise receipt of additional Central Assistance in U.P. as compared to all states upto 89-90 is given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>U.P.</u>	<u>All States</u>	<u>% of U.P. to India</u>
1985-86	34.60	447.03	7.74
1986-87	44.66	534.40	8.36
1987-88	96.55	591.51	16.32
1988-89	76.55	595.09	12.86
1989-90	239.79	922.30	26.00

15. It is evident from the the above table that the percentage share remained quite low except from the period 1989-90 on account of assistance received from Japan for Anpara "B" project. There is wide scope for securing more external funds for U.P.. Thus it is imperative that more and more projects are posed for external aid in coming years.

16. In the past, from Seventh Plan period onwards, the position of outlay/expenditure incurred in externally aid projects is as under :

(in crore Rs.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Outlay for the plan</u>	<u>Externally Aided Project</u>	
		<u>Outlay</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1985-90	11000	2306.28	1340.18
1990-91	3383	1049.68	731.53
1991-92	3892	1217.03	1310.21
1992-93	4040	1413.16	1407.83
1993-94	4250	1346.52	764.45
1994-95	4762	1344.24	824.48
			(Anticipated)

17. The Percentage of outlay allocated for externally aided projects with respect to total plan outlay in the years 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and in 1994-95 was 31.27, 34.98, 31.68, 28.2 respectively. It is planned to take action so that this percentage may increase further in coming years. The project wise financial and physical details of externally aided projects are given in statement Nos IVA and IVB respectively. There are 21 projects under implementation in the year 1994-95. The total outlay provided

for these projects is Rs.1344.24 crores which includes the outlay of Rs.742.00 crore for Anpara "B" Thermal Generation and Transmission projects. The outlay proposed for externally aided projects in 1995-96 is Rs.1227.59 crore. which includes Rs.674.17 crore for Anpara "B" Generation and Transmission projects.

18. Thus the total outlay for externally aided projects in 1995-96 is about 21.53% of the total proposed plan size of Rs.5702.00 crore. Therefore, it is required to formulate many more projects in different development sectors for posing to external agencies.

Strategy for 1995-96

19. The main sectors in which external assistance has generally been available to U.P. include major irrigation, Tubewell, Rural and Urban Water Supply, construction of roads and bridges, Afforestation for environmental development, schemes to convert waste land into culturable land, rural development and Horticultural development projects. However there is wide scope for projects which relate directly to poverty alleviation and employment generation, specially for disadvantaged sections of population.

20. As the externally aided projects have a long life cycle. Project formulation, appraisal, and processing for external assistance is relatively time consuming. Consequently it takes lot of time before the assistance is actually received. It is important to identify projects which conform to plan priorities and are in line with requirements of donor agencies much in advance. There is a need for a shelf of well formulated projects. Which should be appraised to international standards. For this purpose, the State Government has appointed a senior officer of secretary level solely for Externally Aided Projects and a team of officials trained in appraisal and monitoring of projects is being attached.

**MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT AND OUTLAYS**

Programme/Sector	Total Estimate Expenditure to reach National Norms	Cumulative Expenditure upto the beginnign of Eighth Plan	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Outlay	Expenditure			Total (3+5+6+7)	Blance Requir-ement (2-8)	1995-96 Outlay Proposed
				1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 Antici-pated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Education									
i. Elementary Education	1122.31	592.14	703.68	59.83	98.56	204.17	954.17	167.61	228.43
ii. Adult Education	224.97	23.92	23.23	2.59	3.57	4.3	34.38	190.59	1.2
2 Health									
Rural Health	2070.29	325.16	226.41	43.94	35.61	52.27	456.98	1613.31	54.36
3 Water Supply and Sanitation									
a. Rural Water Supply									
i. Jal Nigam	1278.77	665.77	506.71	64.41	59.23	67.05	856.46	422.31	102.46
ii. Rural Dev. Deptt.	*	68.93	53.5	9.72	8.71	11.81	99.17	*	67.3
b. Sanitation	*	45.77	77	10.96	8.01	16	80.74	*	21.76
4 Rural Roads	9225.51	1386.24	865	162.54	138.23	257.81	1944.8	7280.69	210
5 Energy									
Rural Electrification	1561.53	299.74	290	53.87	66.05	64.54	484.2	1077.33	64.54
6 Environmental Improvement of Slums.	291.39	56.17	42.5	7.8	7.8	8.35	80.12	211.27	7.94
7 Nutrition	*	89.88	46	8.6	22.13	23	143.61	*	28.21
8 Rural Housing									
i. Constructio Assistance	*	129.14	108.5	18.78	18.64	19.59	186.15	*	22.17
ii. House-sites allotment	*	1.14		0.05	0.2	0.14	1.53	*	0.03
9 Civil Supplies	*	0.65	0.5	0.06	0.1	0.09	0.9	*	0.1
Public Distribution Systems									
10 Rural Domestic Cooking Energy	*	17.67	18.75	2.16	3.44	3.83	27.1	*	4.51
Total	15774.77	3702.32	2961.78	445.31	470.28	732.95	5350.3	10963.1	813.01

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME – PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl No.	Item	Unit	Requirement as per norm	Achievement Upto the Beginning of Eighth Plan	Eighth Five Year (1992-97) Plan Target	1992-93 Achievement	1993-94 Achievement	1994-95 Achievement Anticipated	Total (4+6+7+8)	Balance requirement (3-9)	1995-96 Target Proposed
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1-	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION										
(i).	Village electrified	No.	112566	83309	10150	947	650	1137	86043 76.44%	26523 23.56%	800
2-	RURAL ROADS										
	Village connected (1981 Census)	No.	112566	52624	1033	412	765	440	54241 48.19%	58325 51.81%	500
(i).	With a population of 1500 and above	No.	15567	13450	123	79	78	50	13657 87.73%	1910 12.27%	93
(ii).	With population between 1000-1499	No.	13764	7513	350	109	86	190	7898 57.38%	5866 42.62%	200
(iii).	With a population below 1000	No.	83235	31661	560	224	601	200	32686 39.27%	50549 60.73%	207
3-	EDUCATION										
	A. Enrolment										
	I- Elementary Education	'000	32027	20156	24750	20672	21267	22803	22803 71.20%	9224 28.80%	23848
(i).	Class 1-5 (age 6-11 years)	'000	19933	15160	17940	15364	15661	16673	16673 83.65%	3260 16.35%	17394
(ii).	Class 6-8 (age 11-14 years)	'000	12094	4996	6810	5308	5606	6130	6130 50.69%	5964 49.31%	6454
	II- Schools	No.	105335	92629	10221	832	182	3189	96832 91.93%	8503 8.07%	3189
i.	Junior Basic School	No.	86011	77706	6595	566	151	2700	81123 94.32%	4888 5.68%	2700
ii.	Senior Basic School	No.	19324	14923	3626	266	31	489	15709 81.29%	3615 18.71%	489

Annexure-2

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME – PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl No.	Item	Unit	Require- ment as per norm	Achievement Upto the Beginning of Eighth Plan	Eighth Five Year (1992-97) Plan Target	1992-93 Achiev- ment	1993-94 Achiev- ment	1994-95 Achiev- ment Anticipated	Total (4+6+7+8)	Balance require- ment (3-9)	1995-96 Target Propo- sed
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	B. Adult Education										
	No. of participants (Age group 15-35 Years)	'000	30107	10253	16700	758	2161	2060	15232 50.59%	14875 49.41%	3261
4-	VI- RURAL HEALTH										
	(a). Sub-Centres	No.	23600	20153	3447				20153 85.39%	3447 14.61%	
	(b). Primary Health Centres	No.	3933	3652	200	1	98		3751 95.37%	182 4.63%	
	(c). Community Health Centres	No.	983	228	110	16	14	23	281 28.59%	702 71.41%	27
5-	RURAL WATER SUPPLY										
	Total villages covered	No.	112566	103817	8749	2675	1354	1698	109544 97.32%	3022 2.68%	1741
	(a). Problem villages	No.	78050	77664	386	154	125	66	78009 99.95%	41 0.05%	41
	(b). Other villages	No.	34516	26153	8363	2521	1229	1632	31535 91.36%	2981 8.64%	1700
6-	RURAL HOUSE SITES CUM CONSTRUCTION SCHEME										
	Construction assistance:	No.	*	848045	500000	103190	102272	100000	1153507	*	100000
7-	URBAN DEVELOPMENT										
	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS										
	Persons benefitted	lakh No.	60.00	30.01	8.50	1.62	1.50	1.50	34.63 57.72%	25.37 42.28%	1.50

CHAPTER - III

PLAN IN OUTLINE

The Annual Plan for 1995-96 has been formulated within the framework of State's Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), the objectives and strategies of the plan are, therefore, more or less the same as given in the Eighth Plan. The main objectives of the Annual Plan are:

- (1) To have an over-all average annual growth of 6.0 percent with sectoral averages annual growth targets of 4.3 percent in agriculture, 10.0 percent in manufacturing and 6.6 percent in rest;
- (2) To make significant reduction in poverty by bringing down population below poverty line from 35.1 percent in 1987-88 to 24.3 percent at the end of the plan in 1996-97;
- (3) To increase gainful and self sustaining employment opportunity for about 10 lakh persons annually;
- (4) To reduce population growth from 2.3 percent per annum during 1981-91 to 2.2 percent in the plan period;
- (5) To provide adequate safe drinking water to all villages, higher literacy rate of 55 percent at the end of the plan against 41.6 percent in 1991 and electrification of 91 percent villages by the end of the plan;
- (6) To consolidate gains from and to improve efficiency and productivity of past investments and of the existing assets; and
- (7) To promote faster development of backward areas in order to reduce regional disparities in levels of development.

2. Subject to these over-all objectives of the plan, the present Government is also committed to achieve the following in Annual Plan, 1995-96:

- (i) Allocation of a major portion of the outlays for the development of rural areas;
- (ii) Provision of 27 percent of divisible outlays for other backward classes; and
- (iii) Improvement in living conditions of rural population through provision of basic amenities of life.

3. The performance of the State's economy in the first two years of the Eighth Plan has not been satisfactory. During 1992-93, the State's economy had a negligible growth of 1.7 percent while in

1993-94, the growth is estimated to be about 3.0 percent. These achievements are far less than the targetted growth of 6.0 percent per-annum in the Eighth Plan. The main reason for unsatisfactory growth in the economy in this period was the shortfalls in achievements of the targets of agriculture production.

Financing of the Plan

4. For the approved outlay of Rs.5702.50 crore for Annual Plan, 1995-96, an amount of Rs.494.78 crore will be funded from State's own resources and the remaining Rs.5207.72 crore would be financed from Central support. The detailed financing pattern of the outlay is given in Annexure-IV. However, a summary of the same is given below:

Table-1

Summary of Financing Pattern of Outlay of Annual Plan, 1995-96

Item	Cr.Rs.	%age
I. State's Own Resources	494.78	8.67
a. Balance from current revenues	(-) 3223.99	(-) 56.54
b. Contribution from public enterprises	567.29	9.95
c. Other revenue and capital receipts	3151.48	55.26
II. Central Support	4982.72	87.38
a. Net market borrowings	937.42	16.44
b. Loans, grants and assistance	3025.30	53.05
c. Assistance for externally aided projects	1020.00	17.89
Total (I+II)	5477.50	96.05
Special Hill Assistance	225.00	3.95
Grand Total:	5702.50	100.00

5. The outlay of the State for the Eighth Plan, excluding special central assistance for Hills is Rs.21,000 crore which is 12.2 percent of corresponding outlay of all States aggregating to Rs.172806 crore. The outlays approved for the State during each year of the Eighth plan and percentage shares in total outlay of all States are given in table-2.

Table-2

All States and U.P.'s Outlay

(Rs.in Cr.)			
Year	All States Outlay	U.P.'s Outlay	Percentage
1	2	3	4
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	172806	21000	12.2
1992-93	30220	3853	12.7
1993-94	33794	4050	12.0
1994-95	38550	4562	11.0
1992-95	102564	12465	12.2

6. It will be seen from the above table that the percentage share of U.P.'s outlay for the Eighth Plan was 12.2 percent while it was 12.7 percent in 1992-93 which came down to 12.0 percent in 1993-94 and is a still lower figure of 11.0 percent in 1994-95. Taking the period 1992-95 into account it was 12.2 percent which is far less than that population share of the State of 16.5 percent.

7. The total outlay of the State for the Eighth Plan, including special assistance of Rs.1005 crore for Hills, is Rs.22,005 crore. Outlays and expenditure during each year of the plan are given below:-

Table-3

Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs.in Crore)			
Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Excess/Shortfall (+) (-)
1	2	3	4
1992-93	4040	3897	(-) 143
1993-94	4250	3447	(-) 803
1994-95	4763	4067 (anticipated)	(-) 696
Total:	13053	11411	(-) 1642

8. It would be seen from the above table that expenditure during first two years of the plan has been less than the approved outlay. The anticipated expenditure during 1994-95 is also likely to be less than the approved outlay.

9. The outlay for Annual Plan the 1995-96 is Rs.5702 crore including Rs.225 crore special assistance for Hills. This accounts for 26 percent of the Eighth Plan outlay. The step-up in outlay over 1994-95 is 20 percent. The sectoral distribution of the outlay is given in table-4.

Table-4

Major Sectorwise Distribution of outlays
for the Annual Plan, 1995-96

		(Rs. in Crore)	
Sector	1994-95	1995-96	percentage increase
A- Economic Services	3781.97 (79.3)	4525.82 (79.4)	19.70
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	426.82 (9.0)	447.58 (7.8)	4.90
2. Rural Development	400.66 (8.4)	451.66 (7.9)	12.70
3. Special Area Programme	66.00 (1.4)	80.00 (1.4)	21.20
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	468.58 (9.8)	446.32 (7.8)	(-) 4.8
4.1 Major and Medium Irrigation	380.76 (8.0)	345.01 (6.1)	(-) 9.4
4.2 Minor Irrigation	60.85 (1.3)	71.08 (1.2)	16.80
4.3 Command Area Development	17.50 (0.4)	17.50 (0.3)	0.00
4.4 Flood Control	9.47 (0.2)	12.73 (0.2)	34.40
5. Energy	1599.24 (33.6)	1871.99 (32.8)	17.10
6. Industry and Minerals	112.67 (2.4)	117.10 (2.1)	3.90
7. Transport	506.03 (10.6)	568.21 (10.0)	12.30
8. Communications	-		
9. Science, Technology and Environment	8.33 (0.2)	8.28 (0.1)	(-) 0.6
10. General Economic Services	190.63 (4.0)	534.67 (9.4)	180.50
B- Social Services	976.04 (20.5)	1160.18 (20.3)	18.90
11. Education	362.65 (7.6)	418.86 (7.3)	15.50
12. Medical and Public Health	123.56 (2.6)	135.88 (2.4)	10.00
13. Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	318.81 (6.6)	415.76 (7.4)	30.40
14. Others	171.02 (3.6)	189.68 (2.4)	10.90
C- General Services	8.00 (0.2)	16.50 (0.3)	106.20
TOTAL	4763.01 (100.0)	5702.50 (100.0)	19.70

10. It will be seen from the above as well as from Annexure-II that while allocating outlays, higher priority has been given to Energy and Irrigation & Flood Control which together account for about 41 percent of the total outlay. Similarly, outlays of Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development, Education, Medical & Public Health, Rural Development and Minor Irrigation have been raised. Against an outlay of Rs.648.95 crore for Minimum Need Programme during 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.813.01 crore has been earmarked for these programmes during 1995-96. These are critical sectors from the point of view of State's commitment to improve living conditions in rural areas.

11. The net increase in the outlay (Rs.5702.50 crore) of 1995-96 over the outlay (Rs.4763 crore) of 1994-95 is Rs.939.50 crore. Out of this, a major chunk of Rs.548.37 crore has been allocated to Energy, Roads & Bridges, Education, Rural Development, Industry, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing & Urban Development and Social Security & Welfare which have a direct bearing on economic and social development of the State.

12. Some important physical target of 1995-96 together with achievements of 1993-94 and the likely achievements of 1994-95 are given below. The details of more important items is annexed in Annexure-I.

Table-5
Some Important Targets

Item	Units	Level/ Addl.	1993-94 Achiev.	1994-95 Likely Achiev.	1995-96 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Foodgrains Production	Lakh Tonns.	Level	372	372	419
2. Oilseeds	Lakh Tonns.	Level	15.26	15.54	17.00
3. Sugarcane	Lakh Tonns.	Level	1048	1111	1213
4. Potato	Lakh Tonns.	Level	74	87	90
5. Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers	Lakh Tonns.	Level	22.92	23.23	30.00
6. Animal and Dairy Products:					
a. Milk	Lakh Tonns.	Level	110	114	119
b. Egg	Million	Level	602	1309	1807
c. Fish	'000 Tonns.	Level	132	135	140
7. Irrigation Potential Created:	Lakh Ha.	Level	244.93	256.20	267.99
a. Major and Medium Irrigation	Lakh Ha.	Level	69.06	69.60	70.13
b. State Work	Lakh Ha.	Level	37.98	38.06	38.16
c. Private Works	Lakh Ha.	Level	137.89	148.54	159.70
8. Power:					
a. Installed Capacity	MW	Level	5561	6054	6168
b. Electricity Generated	MU	Level	19847	21820	26028
c. Electrified Villages	No.	Level	84906	86043	86843
9. Roads:					
Villages connected by all weather roads:					
a. Population of 1500 and above (15567)	No.	Level	13607	13657	13750

Item	Units	Level/ Addl.	1993-94 Achiev.	1994-95 Likely Achiev.	1995-96 Target	
1		2	3	4	5	6
b. Population between 1000-1499	No.	Level	7708	7898	8098	
c. Population below 1000	No.	Level	32486	32686	32893	
10. Education						
a. Junior Basic School	No.	Level	78423	81123	83823	
b. Senior Basic School	No.	Level	15220	15709	16198	
11. Medical and Health:						
a. Primary Health Centre	No.	Level	3751	3751	3751	
b. Community Health Centre	No.	Level	258	281	308	
12. Water Supply and Sanitation						
a. Total villages covered (112516)	No.	Level	107846	109544	111285	
b. Scarcity villages covered (78050)	No.	Level	77943	78009	78050	
c. House hold latrines	No.	Level	448100	650922	776922	
d. Community latrines	No.	Level	875	2115	3848	

Sectoral Reviews

13. The sectoral reviews and statements (statement-II and statement-III) in Vol.-II of this draft plan give details of sectoral outlays, programmes and targets. However, a brief description of the same in respect of some significant sectors is presented here.

Crop Husbandry

Agriculture

14. The Gangetic basin provides excellent climate, soil and water which are three main natural resources for the development of agriculture. The soils of the Gangetic Plains are predominantly alluvial and fertile. The net cultivated area has shown only marginal increase over the past 40 years, because utilization of land for purposes other than agriculture has been increasing with rise in population and a higher rate of industrialization. The increase in area has been primarily through cultivation of culturable waste lands. The gross area shown was 57.7 percent of the total reported area in 1991-92. The net irrigated area to net area sown increased from 33.9 percent in 1965-66 to 64.2 percent in 1991-92. The cropping intensity has also risen from 128 percent in 1965-66 to 147 percent in 1991-92 .

15. Agriculture is the main stay of the State's economy. The contribution of the agriculture to the State's economy was 42.1 percent in 1992-93. About 73 percent of the State's work-force is engaged in agriculture. About 72.6 percent of operational holdings are below one hectare accounting for 28.3 percent of the cultivated area. Foodgrains/production, reached at a level of 372 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 from 111.60 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 and 299 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. The productivity of rice and wheat has increased from 5.06 and 13.14 quintals per hectare in 1979-80 to 19.02 and 23.02 quintals per hectare in 1993-94. The achievements in agriculture production together with their target for 1995-96 are as under:-

Table - 6

Some Selected Achievement

Crop	1991-92 Base Year Level	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Target	1992-93 Achieve- ment	1993-94 Achieve- ment	Production - Lakh Tonnes Productivity - Qtl/Ha.		1995-96 Target
					1994-95 Target	Likely Achiev.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foodgrains:							
Production	355.31	434.50	362.49	371.65	412.00	372.12	419.00
Productivity	17.85	21.20	17.77	18.30	20.20	18.33	20.55
Rice							
Production	94.11	123.00	97.07	102.10	112.00	101.23	116.00
Productivity	17.35	21.60	17.73	19.02	19.75	18.67	21.10
Wheat							
Production	202.29	228.00	198.34	207.98	223.00	209.00	228.00
Productivity	23.44	25.90	22.26	23.02	25.05	23.18	25.00
Sugarcane							
Production	1110.95	1365.00	1029.29	1048.39	1110.50	1110.50	1213.00
Productivity	574.87	600.00	554.13	591.00	585.00	585.00	585.00
Potato							
Production	62.36	90.79	56.62	77.04	86.86	86.86	90.25
Productivity	177.00	227.00	147.00	194.00	213.00	213.00	225.00

16. The annual plan 1994-95, envisages production of 412 lakh tonnes of food-grains and 16 lakh tonnes of oil-seeds, against their respective achievement levels of 372 and 15.26 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. The target for 1995-96, are 419 lakh tonnes of food-grains and 17 lakh tonnes of oilseeds. The strategy for accelerating pace of growth in agriculture production includes improving productivity of rice, wheat, potato and sugar-cane crops in irrigated area, improving the status of soil, solving the problems of land degradation use of resources, adoption of appropriate technology packages, transforming traditional activities to economically viable and sustainable ones, by increasing intensity in irrigated areas through multiple cropping. Special emphasis will be laid on providing inputs like high-yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and proper irrigation. A project of soybean development in Hill areas has also been proposed to raise the economic condition of Hill people. Efforts will be made to ensure supply of good quality seeds, rhizobium culture and to organise demonstrations and exhibitions to increase the production and productivity of pulses. For increasing production in rain-fed areas, water-shed approach on intensive as well extensive basis will be adopted. The efforts will be made to provide such varieties of pulses which can with-stand low moisture conditions.

17. The consumption of chemical fertilizers is planned to increase from 22.92 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 to 30.00 lakh tonnes in 1995-96. Efforts will also be made to encourage soybean production in Bundelkhand region as well as in the Hill areas.

Horticulture and fruit utilization

18. The geographical and climatic conditions prevailing in different parts of the State are congenial for successful cultivation of various horticultural crops, fruits, vegetables, potato, ornamental and flowering plants, spices and PAN etc. During 1995-96, attempts would be to improve the productivity and quality of fruits, vegetables and potato through production and distribution of high quality planting material, hybrid vegetable seed, use of recommended quality of fertilizer and pesticides at proper time and post harvest management. A commercial floriculture and integrated programme for the development of PAN development are also proposed for 1995-96. For value addition in horticulture cultivation, necessary measures of food processing are proposed to be taken to provide more remunerative wages to farmers. A number of programmes like drip irrigation system, seed development and contract farming are also proposed. In Hill areas, the main emphasis would be on encouraging the growers to convert non-commercial use of plants to commercial horticultural crops.

19. The physical progress during first three years of the Eighth Plan and proposed targets for 1995-96 of few selected items are as under:-

(Lakh Tonnes)						
Item	1991-92 Base Year Level	Eighth Plan Target	1992-93 Achiev- ment	1993-94 Achiev- ment	1994-95 Likely Achiev.	1995-96 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruits	67.52	87.00	70.62	73.46	79.71	82.51
Vegetables	123.66	162.30	127.32	136.11	140.20	153.60
Potato	62.36	90.79	56.62	77.04	86.86	90.25

Soil and Water Conservation

20. The priorities in this sector in 1995-96 are integrated multi-disciplinary development approach of water shed, moisture conservation in rain-fed water-sheds and introduction of dryland technology for food, and fodder production and usar reclamation, etc. Areas categorised under rainfed/fodder farming outside selected watersheds is 188.4 lakh ha. An area of 40.50 lakh ha. is proposed to be covered under this programme.

21. A scheme called "Bhumi Sena Yojana" started in April, 1994 aims to benefit people below poverty line by allocating them vacant usar land and providing them with necessary support to reclaim and make it productive with the provision of free boring and pump-sets installations of O.F.D. drainage, soil amendments and agricultural implements. Twelve districts have been selected for the project so far. This scheme has now been integrated with Centrally Sponsored Usar Reclamation scheme and Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, I.R.D.P. and Million Wells Scheme. A target of allotment 1200 ha. usar land and its reclamation has been proposed for 1995-96. It is expected that employment of 21 lakh mandays will be generated under this scheme.

Animal Husbandry and Dairying

22. The objectives of Animal husbandry development programmes are to increase production of milk, meat, egg, wool and other animal- by-products, so as to encourage occupational diversification of

people and provide subsidiary occupation to small/marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and weaker sections of society and to provide self-employment opportunities to unemployed educated youths.

23. In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, a multi-pronged approach, is being attempted, which includes improvements of genetic potential, of local live-stocks, increase in feed and fodder resources, adequate health cover and disease control facilities based on modern scientific technology management and provision of marketing facilities in live-stock products along with credit support to small/marginal farmers and landless labourers. The approach will continue in 1995-96 also.

24. Apart from agriculture, animal husbandry is the second important occupation and a major means of subsistence of rural population. Uttar Pradesh has a large animal population. It has 15 percent cattle, 22 percent buffaloes and 9 percent of other species of their total population in the country. According to 1988 cattle census, cows and buffaloes were 263.23 lakh, constituting 40 percent of the total 660.75 live stock population. With passage of time, food habits are also changing and requirement of milk, meat and eggs have also increased. To ensure health facilities and breeding facilities, a chain of veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and stockman centres have been established throughout the State. These hospitals are equipped with high quality semen and artificial insemination facilities. The following table describes production of milk, egg and wool:-

Table-7

<i>Animal Husbandry Products</i>						
<i>Item</i>	<i>1991-92 Base Year Level</i>	<i>Eighth Plan Target</i>	<i>1992-93 Achiev- ment</i>	<i>1993-94 Achiev- ment</i>	<i>1994-95 Likely Achiev.</i>	<i>1995-96 Target</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Milk (Th.Tonnes)</i>	<i>10206</i>	<i>13000</i>	<i>10649</i>	<i>10991</i>	<i>11400</i>	<i>11900</i>
<i>Eggs (Million)</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>2500</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>1309</i>	<i>1807</i>
<i>Wool (Lakh Kg.)</i>	<i>17.92</i>	<i>25.40</i>	<i>18.54</i>	<i>19.16</i>	<i>23.50</i>	<i>24.25</i>

25. The scheme of operation flood I,II and III is a phased programme under which 32 districts are covered. In these districts, societies on 'Anand Pattern' are organised. Against the Eighth Plan target of 10265 societies upto the end of 1993-94, 6971 societies have been organised. It is through these societies, that milk collection is done and animal health cover and breeding facilities are also provided. For processing of milk collected through these societies, processing plants have also been set up. On an average, 5.73 lakh liters milk is processed every day in these plants. It is anticipated that by the end of 1994-95, the processing capacity would rise to 8.90 lakh liters per day. Keeping in view the above achievements, the target for 1995-96 has been fixed at 9.86 lakh liters per day.

FISHERIES

26. The main objective of the Fisheries Department programme is to utilize available water resource of the State for extending pisciculture activities and also to increase the level of fish production. This will provide employment to fisherman who are socially backward and economically weak. The increased fish production will improve the dieting standard of the people. Fish farmer development agencies in 56 districts of the State are functioning. These agencies are providing assistances by way of extension,

training financial support and supply of fish seeds to the pisciculturists. Inland fish production was 113 thousand tonnes in 1991-92. It increased to 121 and 132 thousand tonnes in 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively and the likely achievement for 1994-95 is 135 thousand tonnes. Keeping in view the above pace of progress, the target for 1995-96 is proposed at 140 thousand tonnes. In order to produce quality fish seed for stocking in private and public sector, large sized modern fish hatcheries are being established through Fisheries Department and Fisheries Development Corporation. There were 31 hatcheries functioning in 1991-92, which have risen to 62 at the end of 1993-94 and the level likely to be reached at the end of 1994-95 is 67. As regards fish seeds production, about 296 million fingerlings were produced in 1991-92 in different tanks, and ponds in rural area. The levels reached were 408 million and 484 million in 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. The likely level at the end of 1994-95 is 500 million. Keeping in view the above pace of progress, the target for 1995-96 is proposed at 540 million fingerlings. About 6,000 persons will get self-employment in rural areas by adopting pisciculture programme.

Forestry and Wildlife

27. The National Remote Sensing Agency has estimated that tree cover in India as a whole, has dwindled to 22.8 percent of the total geographical area whereas according to the National Forest Policy, it should be 33.3 percent. In U.P., the percentage of forest area is 17.3 percent only. In view of this situation, commercial felling has been banned above an elevation of 1000 feet in Hill areas where 67 percent of the States forests are located. The responsibility of extracting both major and minor produce from forest areas has been assigned to the State Forest Corporation in order to provide for their scientific exploitation and ensure payment of wages to forest labourers.

28. The primary functions of the forest ecosystems are as follows:

- (a) Maintaining ecological balance, thereby contributing to environmental stability;
- (b) Protection of land and soil against injury by physical forces, erosion and denudation;
- (c) Preservation of natural heritage of fauna and flora;
- (d) Supply of raw material to wood based industries, and
- (e) Providing proper habitation to various types of birds and wild animals.

29. Among the remedial measures, the department took a massive tree plantation programme under World Bank assisted social forestry project. Upto 1992-93, about 454 thousand ha. area had been planted under project. Since this World Bank assisted project was completed on 31-3-1993, the programme has now been tied up with Jawahar Rojagar Yojana. During 1993-94, about 33 thousand ha. is envisaged to be covered. During 1995-96, the target is to undertake plantation of 12,500 ha. The targets for plantation of 3500 ha. of quick growing species and 5000 ha. economic and commercial plantation have been proposed for 1995-96.

Cooperation

30. Co-operative institutions lend support for agriculture production by providing short-term, medium-term and long-term loans. Cooperatives have also undertaken the work of processing and marketing of agricultural products. Consumer goods are being distributed on a limited scale, through cooperatives in rural and urban areas. Efforts are also made by co-operatives to provide adequate storage facilities in rural areas for storing agricultural produce.

31. The physical progress under some important items along with targets for 1995-96 are as under:

Item	1991-92 Base Year Level	Eighth Plan Target	1992-93 Achiev- ment	1993-94 Achiev- ment	1994-95 Likely Achiev.	1995-96 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Loans Distribution (in Rs.cr.)						
a) Short term	608.22	800.00	729.94	737.72	950.00	1045.00
b) Medium term	28.93	75.00	21.32	25.81	50.00	60.00
c) Long term	180.94	225.00	198.96	211.54	195.00	210.00
2. Retail Sale of Fertilizers (in '000 tonnes)	665.32	750.00	672.11	655.46	870.00	910.00

Poverty Alleviation Programme

32. Poverty Alleviation Programmes have been given a high priority in recent years. The programme has been integrated with sectoral development programmes, especially those taken up in rural areas. The Poverty Alleviation Programmes are described below:-

Integrated Rural Development Programme(I.R.D.P.)

33. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented on sharing basis. The programme aims at providing productive assets to families below the poverty line to enable them to increase their income. By the end of 1991-92, 82.67 lakh families were benefited under this programme. The target for the Eighth Plan is to benefit 18.31 lakh families against which 11.58 lakh families are estimated to have been benefited in first three years of the plan. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 per capita investment was Rs.10646 and Rs.13488 respectively against their respective targets of Rs. 12000 and Rs.15000. The per-capita investment in 1994-95 is envisaged to be Rs.14253, against a target 15000. The proposed target of per capita investment for 1995-96 is Rs. 15000.

34. The target to benefit Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was 10.66 lakh families against which 6.21 lakh families have been benefited in first three years(1992-95) of plan. The target for 1995-96, is to benefit 2.60 lakh families.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

35. Since April 1,1989, the two employment generation programmes viz.National Rural Employment Programme(N.R.E.P.) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme(RLEGP) have been merged in a single new programme namely "Jawahar Rozgar Yojana". This programme is being funded to the tune of 80-percent by the Centre and 20 percent by the State. The programme will provide employment opportunities to atleast one member of each family living below the poverty line. By the end of 1991-92, 4815 lakh mandays employment was generated in this programme.The target for the Eighth Plan is to generate 6767 lakh mandays employment against which 4400 lakh mandays employment is anticipated to have been generated during the first three of the plan. The target for 1995-96 is to generate 1198 lakh mandays employment. In addition to employment generation, a large number of economic and social assets will also be created under this programme.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

36. Employment Assurance has been launched with effect from 2nd October, 1993 to supplement the Wage Employment Programme of JRY. This scheme is also funded on 80:20 sharing basis between central and State governments. The objective of the EAS is that those who are in need of and are seeking employment will get assured wage employment for hundred days in a year during lean agriculture season. The second objective of the scheme is creation of economic infra-structure and community assets for sustained employment and development.

37. The following percentages are to be maintained in starting new works under EAS:

	WORK	% Share
(i)	Water and Soil Conservation including Afforestation, Agro-Horticulture and Silvi-Pasture	40 percent
(ii)	Minor irrigation works	20 percent
(iii)	Link roads according to master plan in districts	20 percent
(iv)	Primary school and Anganwadi building	20 percent

38. An amount of Rs.906.25 lakh including Rs.181.25 lakh as State share was earmarked for 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.500 lakh is proposed for 1995-96 against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.181.00 lakh during 1994-95.

Programme for the development of Ambedkar Village:

39. The Programme for the development of Ambedkar Village was initiated in 1990-91 for the overall development of SC/ST dominated villages in order to create sustainable infrastructural facilities on priority basis in the selected villages, to increase the household income of families belonging to target groups by providing productive assets and to meet the minimum needs to the possible extent of such village. With a view to meeting these objectives, various on-going development programmes were sought to be dovetailed with this programme for saturating the selected Ambedkar Villages. The provisions for various infrastructural facilities viz. approach roads, kharanja, drainage, electrification etc. as also for free boring and pumpsets, training, under TRYSEM and for the facilities/benefits under integrated Rural Development Programme have been made. The coverage of all the Ambedkar Villages through District Plan, will be ensured within next two years in such villages.

40. A total of 11013 SC/ST dominant villages were selected as Ambedkar Villages by the year 1994-95. As against a target of 1000 villages, 726 villages had been saturated during 1994-95, over and above of 243 villages already covered. A coverage of as 5000 villages has been targetted for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

Purvanchal/Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi

41. Two Nidhis viz. Santulit Kshetrya Vikas (Purvanchal) Nidhis and Santulit Kshetrya Vikas (BundelKhand) Nidhi. were established in December, 1990 for a more balanced development of the State, to reduce regional disparities and remove backwardness of 21 districts of Purvanchal and 6 districts of Bundelkhand regions. Schemes that are useful for the economic development of these districts but cannot be taken up in normal District or State Plans are funded through these Nidhis.

Purvanchal Vikas Nidhi

42. Under this Nidhi an outlay of Rs.200 crore has been earmarked for the Eighth Plan. During the first two year of the plan an expenditure of Rs.56.06 crore was incurred. During 1994-95 the likely expenditure is Rs.40.00 crore against which the outlay proposed for 1995-96 is Rs.56 crore.

Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi

43. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs.50.00 crore has been earmarked for Eighth Plan. An expenditure of Rs.18.73 crore was incurred during 1992-94 period. An outlay of Rs.14.00 crore is proposed for 1995-96 against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.10.00 crore during 1994-95.

Irrigation

44. The role of irrigation in agriculture is very crucial. The total irrigation potential created in the State through all sources of irrigation at the beginning of the Eighth Plan was 225.95 lakh ha. An additional potential of 62.04 lakh ha. through different sources of irrigation is proposed to be created in the Eighth Plan period. During the first three years (1992-95) of this plan, an additional potential of 30.25 lakh ha. is estimated to have been created. The target for 1995-96 is to create an additional irrigation potential of 11.79 lakh ha. The physical progress made and target proposed for 1995-96 are as under:-

Table-8
Sourcewise Irrigation Potential

(Lakh ha.)						
Source	1991-92 Base Year Level	Eighth Plan (1992-97)	1992-93 Achiev- ment	1993-94 Achiev- ment	1994-95 Likely Achiev.	1995-96 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Major & Medium Irrigation	67.89	8.89	0.54	0.63	0.54	0.53
2. Minor Irrigation	158.06	53.15	9.80	8.01	10.73	11.26
a) State MI	37.51	2.31	0.28	0.19	0.08	0.10
b) Private MI	120.55	50.84	9.52	7.82	10.65	11.16
Total:	225.95	62.04	10.34	8.64	11.27	11.79

Major and Medium Irrigation

45. The irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation at the beginning of Eighth Plan was 67.89 lakh ha.. The targets for creation of additional irrigation potential and its utilization

during the Eighth Plan is 8.89 and 6.00 lakh ha. respectively. An additional potential of 1.71 lakh ha. is anticipated to have been created during first three years of the Plan. The target for 1995-96 is to create additional potential of 0.53 lakh ha. As regards utilization of irrigation potential, there was a gap of 10.38 lakh hectare between the potential created and its utilization. The likely achievement of potential utilized during first three years (1992-95) of the plan is 2.00 lakh ha.

State minor Irrigation

46. An the beginning of the Eighth Plan, 37.51 lakh ha. irrigation potential had been created through State minor irrigation works. The Eighth Plan envisaged creation of additional potential of 2.31 lakh ha.. An additional potential of 0.55 lakh has been created during first three years (1992-95) of the plan. The target for creation of additional irrigation potential for 1995-96 is 0.10 lakh ha. State Tube wells numbering 852 have been installed during 1992-95 against the Eighth Plan target of 2070. The target for 1995-96 is to install 130 Tubewells Against the target of 1.17 lakh ha.,utilization of irrigation potential, the likely achievement for 1992-95 period is 0.24 lakh ha. The target for 1995-96 has been proposed at 0.05 lakh ha.

Private Minor Irrigation

47. Private Minor Irrigation works play a very significant role in agriculture development. Irrigation potential of 120.55 lakh ha. had been created through private minor irrigation works in the beginning of the Eighth Plan. An additional potential of 27.99 lakh ha. is anticipated to have been created during 1992-95 period against the Eighth Plan target of 50.84 lakh ha.. Irrigation potential of 11.16 lakh ha. is proposed to be created during 1995-96, mainly through installation of 2.52 lakh Tubewells/Pumpsets.

Disaster Management

48. The State has all along been striving to enhance the quantum of investments and raise the productivity levels, inadequacy of which has been the prime cause of its long drawn economic backwardness. Besides, economic factors among external factors occurrence of natural calamities like floods and droughts have made the situation more difficult. The colossal amount of loss in the form of crops and properties caused due to floods and droughts is very frequent in the State which obviously gives rise to additional demand of funds of immediate relief and necessary control measures. Therefore, there is a pressing need for mitigating the havoc of the natural calamities through affective measures under an integrated disaster management programme. This has been kept in the mind while formulating Annual Plan 1995-96. Various programmes connected with calamity relief have been provided with adequate outlay.

49. The activities proposed to be covered under the disaster management programme during 1995-96 are Flood Control measures, drainage & irrigation, drought prone area programme, soil conservation and various rural employment programme to provide immediate relief. Besides, governmental efforts, active participation of local bodies and voluntary non-government organisation would be ensured.

Energy

(a) Power

50. Power is the most important crucial infrastructure for growth in agriculture and industry, in particular, and economy as a whole in general. Continued power shortage has proved to be a major constraint on the exploitation of ground water potential for providing assured irrigation for agriculture as well as the growth of industries in the State. The State is lagging far behind other States in the development of power. The per capita consumption of power in the State in 1991-92 was 174 kwh against the national average of 268 kwh.

51. The installed capacity in the State sector in the beginning of the Eighth Plan was 5059 M.W. An addition of 1792 M.W. is envisaged in the Eighth Plan period, out of which 995 M.W. is likely to be added during 1992-95 period. For 1995-96, a target is to create 114 M.W. of installed capacity, which would raise the total installed capacity in state sector to 6168 M.W.

52. The shortage in availability of energy at 3818 M.U. in the beginning of Eighth Plan is likely to increase to 5919 M.U. during 1994-95. This will further increase to 6901 M.U. during 1995-96 due to increasing demand of power.

53. An outlay of Rs.7059.76 crore has been allocated in the Eighth Plan for the development of power, out of which Rs.3726.14 crore are estimated to have been utilised during 1992-95. An outlay of Rs.1861.37 crore has been proposed for 1995-96. The main emphasis in the plan would be on the following:

- (1) All the on-going Thermal Projects will be fully funded in order to complete them during the fourth and fifth year of the Eighth Plan;
- (2) For optimum utilisation of existing capacity, the programme of renovation and modernisation of Hydel/Thermal power stations will be given high priority; and
- (3) Adequate funds would be allocated for Transmission and Distribution to strengthen the net-work. The proposed programme of renovation/modernisation of the system will also reduce line losses and ensure reliable supply of the consumers.

(b) Non-conventional source of energy

54. The programme of non-conventional and renewable source of energy was introduced in the State during the Sixth Plan period with a view to conserving non-renewable sources and reduced the damage caused through indiscriminate and large scale deforestation. The programme was assisted by the department of Non-conventional Energy Sources (DNES), Government of India. Since 1980-81, Non-conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA) is engaged in the pursuit of research and development activities of renewable non-conventional source of energy.

55. The main emphasis is on rural electrification through Micro-hydel, Solar Photo Voltaic and Wind Base power plant. The plan envisaged all-round implementation of the whole package of programmes of non-conventional and renewable energy sources in the State.

Industry and Minerals

56. The growth of the industry is of vital importance for bringing about a change in the structure of economy and for creation of jobs for labour force. The industrial production index (1970-71=100) at 111.4 in 1973 rose to 378 in 1989-90, it stands now at 446.6 in 1993-94. During a span of twelve years (1981-93) period, the rate of growth in manufacturing sector was around 7 percent per annum.

57. During the Seventh Plan period, about 115 thousand and during 1990-92 period about 64 thousand small scale industrial units were setup. A target of setting up 165 thousand small scale industrial units has been fixed for the Eighth Plan period against which about one lakh such units are likely to have been established during 1992-95 period. The target for setting up 33000 small industrial units is proposed for 1995-96.

58. Uttar Pradesh with improved industrial infrastructure and vast consumer market has a good industrial potential. In the light of recent changes in economic and industrial policies, the State has also come forward with a new industrial policy and export policy. The major thrust in this policy is to improve infrastructure particularly, power supply, tax structure and labour laws and simplification of procedures. Some other important measures are also proposed to be taken up to create favourable industrial climate in the State. Concerted efforts are also being made to invite more and more private investment in the State.

59. A large number of units are being encouraged to participate in Indian and International fairs. Besides, State Trade Promotion Organisation has been established to solve the marketing problems of small scale industries.

60. The Handloom sector has been accorded high priority by the Central as well as State Govt. Besides, providing opportunities of income and employment generation, it meets the clothing needs of poor. Several welfare schemes for weavers have been introduced. Marketing development assistance, work-shed-cum- housing, thrift fund scheme for weavers, group insurance scheme for weavers, project package scheme and some important schemes directly benefiting the poor weavers are under implementation.

61. In order to promote rural industrialisation in the State, some new schemes of self-employment have been started through Khadi and Village Industry Board. Apart from the assistance received from Khadi and Village Commission, State Government has started providing budgetary support for setting up these employment generating schemes through interest subsidy. Some special schemes for direct benefits of weaker communities have also been taken up. New model Charkha centres for minority community have been started. In addition, Kumharikala, Telghani and several employment generating schemes for rural employment have been started under the umbrella of Special Employment Programme. It is expected that for these schemes a considerable amount of funds will be mobilised from institutional finance.

62. Sericulture is being encouraged and promoted to cope up with the demand for raw silk, which is to the tune of three thousand tonnes. The State produces only twenty two tonnes leaving a huge uncovered gap. Taking into account the qualitative and quantitative requirements of silk, region specific schemes have been introduced in a big way to take the annual production to four hundred metric tonnes by the end of the Eighth Plan. Emphasis is on qualitative improvement of raising and reeling practices and high quality of Bivoltine production.

63. In order to achieve this target, the State needs atleast six thousand hectares under mulberry plantation. During 1993-94, plantation was done in 1000 ha. and for 1994-95, targetted plantation is 1500 ha. For 1995-96, it is proposed to cover 2500 ha. under mulberry plantation.

64. Under large and medium industry sector, the main emphasis is on improvement of infrastructural facilities to attract private investment in the State. A proposal of setting up an electronic city in NOIDA is also under implementation by the Electronics Department. Under Sugar sector, completion of on-going expansion projects of sugar mills are on the high priority of the State Government.

65. In the Mining sector, the main emphasis has been to find new mineral deposits for commercial exploration. For this purpose, exploration wing has been strengthened, adequate technical and R&D back-up will be provided during 1995-96. It is also proposed to implement the float glass project which, for various reasons, could not be implemented so far.

Roads

66. The length of P.W.D. surfaced roads in the State was 45463 kms. in 1979-80. It increased by 23.5 percent by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan to 56164 kms. and further by 65.5 percent to 92940 kms. By the end of the Seventh Plan, the density of surface roads per 100 sq. km. of the area in 1989-90 was 21.96 km. which increased still further to 25.6 km. in 1991-92. The density of surface roads per lakh population in the State was 58.34 km. which is much lower than the corresponding density in the State of Punjab (209.40 km.), Haryana (156.00 km.). The State ranks eighth among 14 major States in respect of villages connected with all-weather roads. Only 43 percent of total villages were connected with all-weather roads, in the States, whereas the corresponding percentage was 100 in Kerala and 99 in Punjab & Haryana both.

67. From time to time, various committees have fixed norms of road density etc. In 1985, Indian Road Congress formulated a long term plan of road development for the period 1981-2001 known as "Lucknow Plan". According to this plan, the road length in U.P. by the year 2001 should be 3.55 lakh kms. as per villages connectivity criteria and 2.36 lakh kms. depending on the criteria of road density.

68. For Eighth Plan period, an outlay of Rs.1755 crore has been approved for this sector including Rs.865 crore for Minimum Needs Programme. It is proposed to construct 6541 kms. of new roads and to connect 1033 villages with all-weather Pucca roads in Eighth Plan.

69. Outlays of Rs.266 crore and Rs.406 crore were approved for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 against which an expenditure of Rs.337 and Rs.330 crore was incurred respectively. An outlay of Rs.422.53 crore has been approved for 1994-95 including Rs.172.53 crore for MNP. For the 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.478 crore has been proposed including Rs.68 crore for Hills.

70. As per 1981 census, the total number of villages in U.P. are 112566. Out of these, 52624 villages were connected with all-weather Pucca roads, which is 47 percent of total villages. During 1992-93 and 1993-94, 412 and 765 villages were connected by all-weather Pucca roads. It is anticipated that another 440 villages will be connected in 1994-95. Thus, by the end of 1994-95, about 54241 (48 percent) villages are likely to be connected by all weather Pucca roads. For 1995-96, a target is to connect 500 villages. In addition to above, it is proposed to construct 1463 kms. surfaced road and to reconstruct 1836 kms. in 1995-96.

Education

71. Literacy percentage and enrolment are the best indicators to judge the progress with reference to the objectives of educational planning. According to 1991 census, the literacy increased from 27.2 percent in 1981 to 41.6 percent in 1991. It is still much below the all-India average of 52.2 percent. It is the lowest except Bihar and Rajasthan where it was 38.5 percent and 38.6 respectively. The following states have literacy rates higher than all-India average.

State	Literacy percentage
Kerala	89.8
Maharashtra	64.9
Tamil Nadu	62.7
Gujarat	61.3
Punjab	58.5
West Bengal	57.7

(a) Enrolment

72. Education has been assigned a pivotal role in the development process. Directive principles of the constitution lay down that free compulsory education shall be provided to all the children upto the age of 14 years. The national norm of hundred person enrolment in age-group 6-14 years by 1990 has now been changed in the light of 'National Education Policy - 1986' to 100 percent enrolment in age-group 6-11 years by 1990 and in age-group 11-14 years by 1995. For Eighth Plan, the target of enrolment was set at 90 percent (99 percent boys and 80 percent girls). In age-group 6-11 and 56 percent (75 percent boys and 35 percent girls) in the age-group 11-14. The progress during the first three years of the Eighth Plan and proposed targets for 1995-96 are given in the following table:

Table-9
Enrolment During the Eighth Plan
in Age-group 6-14 Years

Year	(in Lakh)					
	6-11 Years			11-14 Years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Base Year (1991-92) Level	96.15 (99)	55.45 (65)	151.60 (83)	34.73 (59)	15.23 (29)	49.96 (45)
2. Eighth Plan (1992-97) Target	104.66 (99)	74.74 (80)	179.40 (90)	48.32 (75)	19.78 (35)	68.10 (56)
3. Achievement at the end of 1993-94	97.48 (99)	59.13 (68)	156.61 (84)	39.69 (66)	16.37 (31)	56.06 (50)
4. Achievement at the end of 1994-95 (Anticipated)	101.08 (100)	65.65 (73)	166.73 (87)	41.80 (68)	19.50 (37)	61.30 (50)
5. Proposed Target for 1995-96	102.82 (99)	71.12 (77)	173.94 (89)	44.90 (71)	19.64 (35)	64.54 (55)

73. It is clear from the above table that enrolment in age-group 6-11 was 84 percent (99 percent boys and 68 percent girls) and in the age-group 11-14, it was 50 percent (66 percent boys and 31 percent girls) in the year 1993-94. It is likely that there would be slight improvement in 1994-95. The proposed targets for 1995-96 are 89 percent in age-group 6-11 and 55 percent in age-group 11-14 years.

(b) Opening of School

74. The norms for opening junior and senior basic schools under the formal systems are:-

1. A junior basic school within a radius of 1.5 kms. and habitation of more than 300 in plains. In hills, norm has been reduced to 1 km.
2. A senior basic school within a radius of 3 kms. and habitation of more than 800.

75. During the Eighth Plan, efforts are being made to provide junior/senior basic schools in unserved areas. The requirement of junior basic school, as per national norm, is 86,011 junior basic schools and 19324 senior basic school. Against this requirement, 81123 junior basic schools and 15,709 senior basic schools are likely to be functional by the end of 1994-95. The targets for opening another 2700 junior basic schools and 489 senior basic schools have been proposed for 1995-96.

Adult Education

76. This programme is being implemented since 1974 in the State. It is estimated that there will be 301.07 lakh illiterate adults in the age-group of 15-35 in 1996-97. By the end of 1994-95, about 152.32 lakh (50.6 percent) illiterate adults are likely to become literate. The target for 1995-96 is to make 20.60 lakh adults literate, leaving a balance of 128.15 lakh (42.6 percent) illiterate adults. The progress made under this programme presents a dismal picture. Unless, favourable environment is created whereby the literacy mission takes the shape of a mass movement with a active involvement of voluantry agencies, the target is not likely to be achieved.

Medical and Public Health

77. The ultimate goal of health programme continues to be the Alma Ata declaration of September, 1978 **Health for All by the year 2000 A.D.** To meet this objective, greater emphasis will be laid on the development of preventive and promotive public health and rehabilitation aspects of health care with provision of primary health services to reach the population in the remote areas.

78. The indicators of mortality rate, birth rate, death rate, doctor-population ratio and bed-population ratio are used to measure health status as also medical facilities. The health status of the people of this State, when compared to some other States of the country as a whole, presents a dismal picture:-

Table-10
Health Status Indices-1991

(Per Th.)			
State	Infant Mortality Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1	2	3	4
1. Uttar Pradesh	93	35.1	11.1
2. Madhya Pradesh	122	35.8	13.8
3. Bihar	69	30.5	9.8
4. Orrisa	126	28.8	12.7
5. Rajasthan	77	34.3	9.8
6. West Bengal	70	26.7	8.1
7. Andhra Pradesh	73	26.0	9.7
8. Kerala	17	18.1	6.0
India	80	29.3	9.8

79. The State is also deficient in the net-work of some basic health facilities. Comparative figures of some selected facilities are given below:-

Table-11
Health Services as per Norms
(As on 01.04.1990)

Item	Prescribed Norm	U.P.	India
1	2	3	4
1. Doctor-Population Ratio	1:3000	1:4260	1:2299
2. Bed-Population Ratio	1:1000	1:2593	1:1347
3. Sub-Centre Rural Population Ratio	1:5000	1:5533	1:4779
4. PHC-Rural Population Ratio	1:30000	1:37169	1:30394
5. CHC-Rural Population Ratio	1:100000	1:629977	1:335929

80. Health services in urban cities are rendered mostly by the district hospitals and peripheral areas of the cities are covered by other services/units like dispensaries and hospitals of Ayurvedic/Unani and Homeopathic. During the Eighth Plan, emphasis has been laid on consolidation and strengthening of existing medical care infrastructure to achieve qualitative improvement in urban units. Efforts have also been made to set-up super facilities in divisional head quarter hospitals. The status us of urban health services is as in table-12:

Table-12

Health Infrastructure in Urban Areas

(Number)				
Item	Base Year 1991-92 Level	Level at the end of 1993-94	Likely achievement 1994-95	1995-96 target proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1. Hospitals/Dispensaries	1369	1385	17	10
a) Allopathic	971	972	2	-
b) Ayurvedic/ Unani	258	268	10	10
c) Homeopathic	140	145	5	-
2. Beds	47312	47628	440	180
a) Allopathic	42930	43096	290	30
b) Ayurvedic/ Unani	4061	4211	150	150
c) Homeopathic	321	321	-	-

81. Under the rural health programme, being a component of Minimum Needs Programmes, efforts have been made to provide infrastructure to meet the requirement of the people according to time-frame. The physical infrastructure under three tier system is being extended through establishment of sub-centre (SC), primary health centres (PHC) and community health centre (CHC) as per norms laid down in table 11 in a phased manner. According to these norms 23,600 sub-centres, 9933 primary health centres and 983 community health centre are required. The Status of these services is as under:-

Table-13

Health Infrastructure in Rural Areas

(Number)				
Item	Base Year 1991-92 Level	Level at the end of 1993-94	Likely achievement 1994-95	1995-96 target
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sub Centre	20153	20153	-	-
2. PHC	3652	3751	-	-
3. CHC	228	258	23	27
4. Hospital/ Dispensaries	4192	4375	118	100
a) Allopathic	776	776	-	-
b) Ayurvedic/ Unani	2433	2533	78	100
c) Homeopathic	983	1066	40	-
2. Beds	28670	30126	986	1202
a) Allopathic	21660	22716	674	802
b) Ayurvedic/ Unani	6452	6852	312	400
c) Homeopathic	558	558	-	-

82. The Status of Family Welfare, Maternity and Child Health Programme is presented in the following table:-

Table-14

Physical Achievements Under Family Welfare Programme

Item	Base Year 1991-92 Level	Eighth Plan Target	(Lakh No.)	
			1992-95 Likely Achiev.	1995-96 Target
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sterlization	77.83	48.92	12.53	6.79
2. I.U.C.D.	113.52	90.63	52.02	24.28
3. C.C.U.S.	44.19	99.65	69.19	*
4. O.P.U.S.	6.61	16.70	11.21	5.70

83. Immunization programme has been accorded same priority as that assigned to Family Welfare Programme. Under this programme, which envisages reduction in infant mortality-rate a large number of children are being protected every year from fatal diseases. During 1995-96, this programme will be implemented more vigorously.

Housing and Urban Development

1. Housing

(a) Urban Housing

84. The urban population of the State in 1991 was about 2.76 crore, which is 19.8 percent of the State's population. The urban population in the State has grown at a rate of 3.3 percent per year during 1981-91 as against annual growth of 3.1 percent in the country.

85. Special attention is being given to the construction of houses for economically weaker section of the society and low income groups, which constitute about 75 percent of urban population. At the end of 1991-92, as many as 92,742 houses were constructed for economically weaker sections of the society (EWS) and 22,391 for low income group (LIG). Against the Eighth Plan target of 10320 EWS houses and 2860 LIG houses, 9460 EWS and 1950 LIG houses are estimated to have been constructed during 1992-95 period. The target for 1995-96 is to construct 1420 EWS and 290 LIG houses.

(b) Rural Housing

86. One of the foremost priorities of the Eighth Plan is to develop sites and services and construction of low cost houses for economically weaker section of the society. About 28.55 lakh families are likely to be allotted sites by the end of March, 1995. In addition, about 11.54 lakh houses are also anticipated to be constructed. The target for 1995-96 is to allot 50 thousand house-sites and to construct one lakh houses.

2. Water Supply and Sanitation

87. Safe drinking water, hygienic living conditions and clean environment are necessary for the health of the people. Augmentation of urban and rural water supply and sanitation programme has been accorded high priority during the Eighth Plan.

(a) Urban Water Supply

88. Out of total 702 towns in the State, 626 towns are likely to be covered with piped water supply facility by the end of March, 1995. The coverage is impressive, but almost all the towns have inadequate level of services. Per-capita water supply coverage is barely 100 litres per-day against all-India prescribed norm of 200-250 litres per-day. During 1995-96, it is proposed to cover three more towns and to carry out work on-going re-organisation work in 50 towns. This will result into an increase of 90 MLD in water supply of these towns.

(b) Rural Water Supply

89. Out of total 1,12,566 villages, 78,050 villages were identified as problem villages. The number of total villages, likely to be covered either by piped water supply or with minimum to India Mark-II Hand Pumps by 1994-95 is 1,09,544 (97.3 percent). The remaining 3,022 villages are proposed to be covered during the next two years of the plan, out of which 1,741 villages are proposed for coverage during 1995-96.

90. Out of 78,050 problem villages, 78,009 villages (99.95 percent) would have been provided safe drinking water facility by the end of 1994-95. The remaining 41 villages are proposed to be covered during 1995-96.

(c) Water Supply in Scheduled Castes Bastis

91. Under this scheme, drinking water is provided through construction of diggis in hills, wells and India Mark-II Hand Pumps in plains. The scheme of construction of wells has been dropped as water from wells is considered unsafe, although 50,941 wells were constructed by the end of March, 1992. Upto 1991-92 as many as 39,971 hand pumps were installed. A target of installation of 33,342 hand pumps were fixed for the Eighth Plan against which 17,359 hand pumps are likely to be installed by the end of March, 1995. A target to install 6,370 hand pumps has been proposed for 1995-96. As regards construction of diggis is concerned, 5,854 diggis were ready for the use at the end of 1991-92. Against the Eighth Plan target of 11,600 diggis, 8,170 diggis are anticipated to have been constructed. The target for 1995-96 is to construct 500 diggis.

3. Sewerage and Sanitation

(a) Urban Sanitation

92. Greater emphasis is being laid on conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines. By the end of 1991-92, as many as 1,95,835 flush latrines were ready for use. Against the Eighth Plan target of 89,750 latrines, 38,127 dry latrines are likely to be converted into flush latrines by the end of March, 1995. The target for 1995-96 is to convert 15,360 dry latrines into flush ones.

(b) Rural Sanitation

93. Under this programme, 6.50 lakh house-hold and 2115 community latrines are likely to be ready for use as the end of March, 1995. During 1995-96, 1,26,000 house-hold and 1295 community latrines are proposed to be constructed.

4. Urban Development

94. On the basis of guidelines issued by government of India, the scheme for "Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns" is being implemented in 65 towns of the State on sharing basis. By the end of 1993-94, another 8 towns were fully covered and during 1994-95 another 7 towns are likely to be covered, making a total of 15 towns. For 1995-96, additional 4 towns for full coverage and 46 towns for partial coverage are proposed under this scheme. It is also proposed to provide slum improvement benefits to 1.50 lakh persons in 1995-96.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

95. The weaker sections of the society specially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are most backward in the field of literacy. While the literacy for the State as a whole has increased from 27.2 percent in 1981 to 41.6 percent in 1991, the literacy for Scheduled Castes which was 15.0 percent in 1981, could increase to 26.8 only in 1991. The female literacy is only 10.7 percent against the general female literacy of 26.0 percent. The economic status and educational levels of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also very low. According to 1991 census, the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State is 2.96 crore which works out to 21.2 percent of the total population.

96. Concerted efforts are required to raise the economic and social level of the weaker sections of the society. The economic and social advancement of these sections depends, to a great extent, on improvement in their educational status. Incentives in the form of scholarships are, therefore, provided to student in pre-matric and post-matric classes. About 18.16 lakh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students were provided scholarships. The proposed target for 1995-96 is to provide scholarships in 1993-94. During 1994-95, it is likely that about 22.99 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students would have been provided scholarships. In addition, about 4.58 lakh students of Other Backward Classes and 0.64 lakh students of Denotified Tribes are likely to be benefitted in 1994-95. In 1995-96, the target is to benefit 23.50 lakh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, 4.58 lakh students of Other Backward Classes and 0.64 lakh students of Denotified Tribes. Under "Special Component Plan" and "Tribal Sub-plan" Special Central Assistance is provided to supplement and accelerate poverty eradication programmes designed for families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SOCIAL WELFARE:

97. Human resource development being an essential condition of economic development, requires taking up a variety of social welfare programmes. The social welfare programmes taken up during various plans are mainly directed towards vulnerable sections like children, women and handicapped. A number of voluntary agencies are also engaged in social welfare programmes.

98. For Socio-economic rehabilitation, physically handicapped persons are being encouraged to pursue education and vocational training through scholarship and other promotional aids in order to draw them closer to the normal stream of life. Under welfare programmes of women, the most important

programme is to provide grant-in-aid for the maintenance of destitute and poor widows and their children. About 2.75 lakh destitute widows are getting benefits under this programme and this number is being proposed to raise to 2.83 lakh in 1995-96. Women are also being trained for gainful employment through training-cum-production centres. Working women are provided residential facilities by establishing hostels. Grant-in-aid is also provided to physically handicapped persons for their maintenance and about 88,681 persons are getting benefits. Old-age pension is also annually provided to about 7.04 lakh persons for their livelihood.

NUTRITION:

99. Integrated Child Development Project, started in 1975 in 3 blocks on experimental basis, has expanded in 313 blocks. The objective of the project includes reduction of incidence of mortality and school drop-outs in children, immunization of children, protection of children as well as pregnant women from mal-nutrition, increasing the level of education including nutritional and health education and opportunity of employment among women. During 1993-94, about 22.40 lakh beneficiaries were covered under 313 projects and during 1994-95 about 32.40 children/women are likely to be benefitted. The target for 1995-96 is to benefit 36.21 lakh children/women.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Item	Unit	Addl./ Level	Level at the end of 1991-92	VIII Plan (1992-97) Target	1992-93 Achiev- ment	1993-94 Achiev- ment	1994-95		1995-96 Target Proposed
							Target	Likely Achiev.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Foodgrains Production (including pulses)									
(a) Kharif	Lakh Ton	Level	121.92	164.50	133.52	133.73	150.00	132.12	154.50
(b) Rabi	Lakh Ton	Level	233.39	270.00	228.97	237.92	262.00	240.00	264.50
Total foodgrains Production	Lakh Ton	Level	355.31	434.50	362.49	371.65	412.00	372.12	419.00
Productivity	Qtl/ha	Level	17.85	21.20	17.77	18.30	20.20	18.33	20.55
2. Production									
(i) Rice production	Lakh Ton	Level	94.11	123.00	97.09	102.10	112.00	101.23	116.00
productivity	Qtl/ha	Level	17.35	21.60	17.73	19.02	19.75	18.67	21.10
(ii) wheat production	Lakh Ton	Level	202.29	228.00	198.34	207.98	223.00	209.00	228.00
productivity	Qtl/ha	Level	23.44	25.90	22.26	23.02	25.05	23.18	25.00
3 Pulses	Lakh Ton	Level	25.20	40.00	25.23	25.37	35.00	26.75	33.80
4. Oilseeds	Lakh Ton	Level	13.76	18.00	12.03	15.26	16.00	15.54	17.00
5. Horticulture Crops									
i) Fruits Production	Lakh Ton	Level	67.52	87.00	70.62	73.46	79.71	79.71	82.51
Productivity	Qtl/ha.	Level	75	87	76	76	82	82	84
ii) Vegetables									
a) Potato									
Production	Lakh Ton	Level	62.36	90.79	56.62	77.04	86.86	86.86	90.25
Productivity	Qtl/ha.	Level	177	227	147	194	213	213	225
b) Other Vegetables									
Production	Lakh Ton	Level	123.66	162.30	127.32	136.11	140.20	140.20	153.60
Productivity	Qtl/ha.	Level	133	152	130	136	138	138	147
6. Commercial crops									
1. Sugarcane									
Production	Lakh Ton	Level	1110.95	1365.00	1029.29	1048.39	1111.50	1111.50	1213.00
Productivity	Qtl/ha.	Level	574.87	600.00	554.13	591.00	585.00	585.00	585.00
2. Cotton	'000 Bale	Level	14	30	13	12	20	10	18
7. Chemical fertilizers									
i. Nitrogenous	'000 tonnes	Level	1697	2300	1785	1893	2300	1911	2300
ii. Phosphatic	'000 tonnes	Level	451	700	346	360	500	344	600
iii. Potassic	'000 tonnes	Level	100	200	49	39	100	68	100
TOTAL	'000 tonnes	Level	2248	3200	2180	2292	2900	2323	3000
8. Cropped Area									
i. Net	'000 ha.	Level	17216	17500	17300	17300	17400	17250	17300
ii. Gross	'000 ha.	Level	25282	26600	25400	25400	26200	25400	26300
9. Cropping Intensity	% age	Level	147	152	147	147	151	147	152
10. Gross Irrig. Area to Total Crop area	% age	Level	61	*	*	*	*	*	*
11. Cold Storage									
i. Numbers	No.	Level	917	1099	923	927	1060	1060	1099
ii. Capacity	,000 Ton	Level	3600	5198	3819	3878	4875	4875	5000
12. Animal Husbandry									
i. Veterinary Hospital	No.	Level	1823	2203	1877	1877	1939	1939	1999
ii. Veterinary Dispensaries	No.	Level	2871	2921	2871	2871	2873	2873	2873
iii. Sheep and wool extension Centres	No.	Level	298	298	298	298	298	298	298

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Item	Unit	Addl./ Level	Level at the end of 1991-92	VIII Plan	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95		1995-96
				(1992-97) Target	Achiev- ment	Achiev- ment	Target	Likely Achiev.	Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
iv. Animal Husbandry and Dairy products									
a. Milk	Lakh Tons	Level	102.06	130.00	106.49	109.91	114.00	114.00	119.00
b. Wool	Lakh Kg.	Level	17.92	25.40	18.54	19.16	23.50	23.50	24.25
c. Egg	Million	Level	536.16	2500.00	566.03	602.00	1309.00	1309.00	1807.00
Dairy Cooperative Unions	No.	Level	53	63	53	58	58	58	58
13. Fisheries									
i. Fish production - inland	'000 Tons	Level	113.30	150.00	121.00	132.40	135.00	135.00	140.00
ii. Fish seed production (fingerlings)	Million No.	Level	296	500	408	485	500	500	540
14. Forestry									
i. Plantation of quick growing species	000 ha.	Addl.	216.00	31.00	6.00	8.63	3.00	3.00	3.50
ii. Economic & Commercial	000 ha.	Addl.	276.70	32.00	6.00		4.00	5.60	5.00
iii. Social Forestry	000 ha.	Addl.	417.90	72.90	35.87	32.80	31.70	12.40	12.50
15. Poverty Alleviation Programme									
i. Families benefited by IRDP	Lakh No.	Addl	82.67	18.31	3.88	4.45	3.25	3.25	2.60
ii. Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	Lakh No.	Addl	4.84	3.60	0.58	0.64	0.60	0.60	0.60
iii. Employment generated by NREP	Lakh Man-days "	Addl	4251	Merged with J.R.Y.					
iv. Employment generated by RLEGP	" "	Addl.	2558						
v. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	" "	Addl.	4815.00	6767.00	1496.29	1739.18	1165.44	1165.44	1198.00
16. Cooperation									
i. Short term loan	Crore Rs.	Level	608.22	800.00	729.94	737.72	950.00	950.00	1045.00
ii. Medium term loan	Crore Rs.	Level	28.93	75.00	21.32	25.81	50.00	50.00	60.00
iii. Long term Loan	Crore Rs.	Level	180.94	225.00	198.96	211.54	195.00	195.00	210.00
iv. Retail sale of consumer goods through Coop. in rural areas	Crore Rs.	Level	309.54	500.00	210.71	176.60	275.00	275.00	300.00
v. Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer coops.	Crore Rs.	Level	290.74	400.00	126.86	135.67	275.00	275.00	300.00
vi. Cooperative Storages	Lakh Tons	Addl.	20.91	4.09	1.36	-	-	-	-
vii. Cold storages									
a. Organised	No.	Level	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
b. Installed	No.	Level	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
17. Irrigation Potential/Utilization									
A. Potential created	Lakh ha.	Addl.	225.95	62.04	10.34	8.64	11.27	11.27	11.79
i. Major & Medium irrigation	Lakh ha.	Addl.	67.89	8.89	0.54	0.63	0.54	0.54	0.53
ii. State Minor irrigation	Lakh ha.	Addl.	37.51	2.31	0.28	0.19	0.08	0.08	0.10
iii. Private minor irrigation	Lakh ha.	Addl.	120.55	50.84	9.52	7.82	10.65	10.65	11.16
B. Utilization	Lakh ha.	Addl.	196.37	58.01	10.28	8.65	11.30	11.30	11.96
i. Major and Medium Irrigation	Lakh ha.	Addl.	57.51	6.00	0.65	0.75	0.60	0.60	0.75
ii. State Minor Irrigation	Lakh ha.	Addl.	18.31	1.17	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05
iii. Private Minor Irrigation	Lakh ha.	Addl.	120.55	50.84	9.52	7.82	10.65	10.65	11.16
18. Private Tubewells/Pump sets									
(a) Electrically operated	No.	Addl.	645737	101800	17534	26848	16158	16158	25496
(b) Diesel operated	No.	Addl.	1974435	911368	170301	124439	186275	186275	226924
19. State Tubewells energised	No.	Addl.	31290	2070	341	385	126	126	130

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Item	Unit	Addl./ Level	Level at the end of 1991-92	VIII Plan	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95		1995-96
				of (1992-97) Target	Achiev- ment	Achiev- ment	Target	Likely Achiev.	Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Power									
i. Installed capacity	MW	Addl.	5059	1792		502	613	493	114
ii. Power generation	MU	Level	18762	28245	18167	19847	23416	21820	26028
iii. Villages electrified	No.	Addl.	83309	10150	947	650	1137	1137	800
iv. Scheduled Caste Bastis electrified	No.	Addl.	51309	14012	1072	885	1933	1933	1394
21. (I) Industry									
i. Small Scale Industries									
a. Investment	Creore Rs.	Addl.	206	2550	207	211	200	220	210
b. Unit functioning	'000 No.	Level	279.54	444.54	313.00	346.00	379.00	379.00	412.00
c. Production	Creore Rs.	Level	4818	13743	5267	5752	6252	6346	6856
d. Persons employed	'000 No.	Level	1730	2555	1847	1960	2135	2135	2160
ii. Handloom industry									
a. Production	Mil. Mtrs.	Level	500.00	600.00	500.00	510.00	520.00	505.00	510.00
b. employment	'000 No.	Level	1056.00	1132.00	1062.00	1062.00	1063.00	1063.00	1064.00
iii. Handicrafts									
a. Production	Creore Rs.	Level	253.00	257.50	253.50	254.06	254.50	254.52	254.80
b. Employment	'000 No.	Level	655.00	680.00	660.00	665.00	670.00	670.00	1800.00
iv. District Industry Centres									
a. Units registered	Numbers	Level	251545	416545	284352	317760	350760	350760	383760
b. No. of artisans assisted	'000 No.	Level	416.65	566.65	456.37	449.38	553.92	553.92	597.92
c. Financial assistance rendered	Lakh Rs.	Level	520.34	1077.00	718.33	239.93	820.00	820.00	900.00
21. (II) Large Industry									
i. Production									
a. Vanaspati	,000 Ton	Level	183	*	206	210	*	*	*
b. Sugar	,000 Ton	Level	3264	*	3669	2881	*	*	*
c. Cement	,000 Ton	Level	517	*	695	954	*	*	*
d. Cotton Textile	Lakh M.	Level	1044	*	684	313&	*	*	*
e. Cotton Yarn	Lakh Kg.	Level	1230	*	1106	810&	*	*	*
ii. Cane Crushing Capacity	%age	Level	33	50	23	24	*	*	*
iii. Industries Production Index	% age	Level	438.0	788.0	440.5	446.6	*	*	*
22. Roads									
Surfaced	Kms.	Addl.	70567	16640	4805	1716	1466	2141	2330
23. Villages connected by roads									
Total (1,12,566)	No.	Addl.	52624	1033	412	765	400	440	500
i. Population of village of 1500 and above (total 15567)									
ii. Population of 1000-1500 Total (13764)	No.	Addl.	7513	350	109	86	175	190	200
iii. Population below 1000 Total (83235)	No.	Addl.	31661	560	224	601	175	200	207
24. Education									
Elementary education									
1. Total Enrolment in Class I - V (age group 6-11)									
a. Boys	Lakh Nos.	Level	96.15	104.66	96.32	97.48	101.08	101.08	102.82
b. Girls	Lakh Nos.	Level	55.45	74.74	57.32	59.13	65.65	65.65	71.12
TOTAL	Lakh Nos.	Level	151.60	179.40	153.64	156.61	166.73	166.73	173.94

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Item	Unit	Addl./ Level	Level at the end of 1991-92	VIII Plan (1992-97) Target	1992-93 Achiev- ment	1993-94 Achiev- ment	1994-95		1995-96 Target Proposed
							Target	Likely Achiev.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. Percentage to age group									
a. Boys	%	Level	99	99	100	99	100	100	99
b. Girls	%	Level	65	80	67	68	73	73	77
TOTAL	%	Level	83	90	84	84	87	87	89
III. Enrolment of Scheduled Castes									
a. Boys	Lakh Nos.	Level	18.88	21.98	19.18	20.22	21.23	21.23	21.70
b. Girls	Lakh Nos.	Level	10.79	15.74	10.61	10.83	18.80	18.80	18.80
TOTAL	Lakh Nos.	Level	29.67	37.72	29.79	31.05	40.03	40.03	40.50
IV. Percentage to age Group									
a. Boys	%	Level	93	99	94	97	100	100	100
b. Girls	%	Level	60	80	59	59	100	100	98
TOTAL	%	Level	78	90	78	79	100	100	99
B. Enrolment in classes VI - VIII (age group 11 - 14)									
i. Enrolment									
a. Boys	Lakh Nos.	Level	34.73	48.32	36.65	39.69	41.80	41.80	44.90
b. Girls	Lakh Nos.	Level	15.23	19.78	16.43	16.37	19.50	19.50	19.64
TOTAL	Lakh Nos.	Level	49.96	68.10	53.08	56.06	61.30	61.30	64.54
ii. percentage to age group									
a. Boys	%	Level	59	75	62	66	68	68	71
b. Girls	%	Level	29	35	32	31	37	37	35
TOTAL	%	Level	45	56	48	50	50	50	55
iii. Enrolment of Scheduled Castes									
a. Boys	Lakh Nos.	Level	6.47	10.14	7.99	8.80	9.10	9.10	9.55
b. Girls	Lakh Nos.	Level	2.31	4.15	2.86	2.90	3.10	3.10	3.45
TOTAL	Lakh Nos.	Level	8.78	14.29	10.85	11.70	12.20	12.20	13.00
iv. Percentage to age group									
a. Boys	%	Level	52	75	59	70	70	70	72
b. Girls	%	Level	21	35	24	26	27	27	30
TOTAL	%	Level	38	56	42	49	50	50	52
C. Total enrolment in classes IX - X									
a. Boys	Lakh Nos.	Level	15.12	21.25	16.84	18.06	19.86	19.86	20.58
b. Girls	Lakh Nos.	Level	4.65	6.70	5.32	5.74	6.31	6.31	6.50
TOTAL	Lakh Nos.	Level	19.77	27.95	22.16	23.80	26.17	26.17	27.08
D. Total enrolment in classes XI - XII (General classes)									
a. Boys	Lakh Nos.	Level	8.31	12.30	8.70	9.50	10.45	10.45	11.38
b. Girls	Lakh Nos.	Level	2.81	4.10	2.90	3.15	3.46	3.46	3.75
TOTAL	Lakh Nos.	Level	11.12	16.40	11.60	12.65	13.91	13.91	15.13
25. Adult Education - No. of participants Age group (15 - 35)									
	'000	Addl	10253	16700	758	2161	2060	2060	3261
26. Scholl/Colleges									
a. Junior Basic School	Nos.	Level	77706	84301	78272	78423	81123	81123	83823
i. Building less school	Nos.	Level	4520	3470	3630	-	-	-	-
ii. With Building School	Nos.	Level	73186	80831	74642	78423	81123	81123	83823

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Item	Unit	Addl./ Level	Level at		1992-93 Achiev- ment	1993-94 Achiev- ment	1994-95		1995-96 Target Proposed
			the end of 1991-92	VIII Plan (1992-97) Target			Target	Likely Achiev.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b. Senior Basic School	Nos.	Level	14923	18549	15189	15220	15709	15709	16198
i. Building less school	Nos.	Level	1083	—	445	150	235	235	110
ii. With Building School	Nos.	Level	13840	18549	14744	15070	15474	15474	16088
c. High School Classes IX-X	Nos.	Level	2699	3096	2800	2801	2901	2901	3001
d. Higher Secondary Schools Classes XI – XII	Nos.	Level	3500	3600	3510	3510	3526	3526	3526
27. Technical Education									
A. Degree Level									
a. Institutions	Nos.	Level	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
b. Intake capacity	Nos.	Level	1984	2100	2084	2217	1971	2133	2133
B. Diploma level									
a. Institutions	Nos.	Level	88	91	88	88	89	89	89
b. Intake capacity	Nos.	Level	7743	13710	7293	8222	8220	7225	8000
28. Literacy Rate									
i) Person	%age	Level	*	55.00	*	*	*	*	*
ii) Male	%age	Level	*	67.00	*	*	*	*	*
iii) Female	%age	Level	*	41.00	*	*	*	*	*
29. Medical and Public Health									
I. Hospital/Dispensaries									
a. Urban	No.	Addl.	1369	94	15	1	16	17	10
Allopathic	No.	Addl.	971	4	—	1	1	2	—
Ayurvedic/Unani	No.	Addl.	258	60	10	—	10	10	10
Homoeopathic	No.	Addl.	140	30	5	—	5	5	—
b. Rural	No.	Addl.	4192	972	183	—	118	118	100
Allopathic	No.	Addl.	776	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ayurvedic/Unani	No.	Addl.	2433	500	100	—	78	78	100
Homoeopathic	No.	Addl.	983	472	83	—	40	40	—
II. Beds		Addl.	75982	7250	1076	696	1456	1426	1382
a. Urban	No.	Addl.	47312	1290	256	60	470	440	180
Allopathic	No.	Addl.	42930	390	106	60	320	290	30
Ayurvedic/Unani	No.	Addl.	4061	900	150	—	150	150	150
Homoeopathic	No.	Addl.	321	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Rural	No.	Addl.	28670	5960	820	636	986	986	1202
Allopathic	No.	Addl.	21660	3960	420	636	674	674	802
Ayurvedic/Unani	No.	Addl.	6452	2000	400	—	312	312	400
Homoeopathic	No.	Addl.	558	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Bed population ratio (per thousand people)		Level	0.57	0.68	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.48
D. Doctor—population ratio (per thousand population)		Level	0.23	0.33	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
E. Primary Health Centre	No.	Addl.	3652	200	1	98	1	—	—
F. Sub Centres	No.	Addl.	20153	3447	—	—	—	—	—
G. Community Health Centre	No.	Addl.	228	110	16	14	23	23	27

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Item	Unit	Addl./ Level	Level at the end of 1991-92	VIII Plan (1992-97) Target	1992-93 Achiev- ment	1993-94 Achiev- ment	1994-95		1995-96 Target Proposed
							Target	Likely Achiev.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.Sewarage & Water Supply									
1.Towns covered(Total 685)	No.	Addl.	608	10	4	3	3	3	3
2.Scarcity villages covered (total 35506+42544=78050)	No.	Addl.	77664	386	154	125	66	66	41
3.Total villages benefited (total 112566)	No.	Addl.	103817	8749	2675	1354	1698	1698	1741
4.Rural water supply in Scheduled Caste Bastis – Villages covered									
a.Wells	No.	Addl.	50941	–	–	–	–	–	–
b.Handpumps	No.	Addl.	39971	33342	6091	5198	6070	6070	6370
c.Diggies	No.	Addl.	5854	1160	253	231	333	333	500
31.Housing									
A.Rural Housing									
i.Allotment of sites	Lakh Nos.	Addl.	25.33	2.50	1.66	1.05	0.50	0.50	0.50
ii.Rural Dev.Department	Nos	Addl.	807967	500000	103190	102272	100000	100000	100000
iii.Harijan Deptt.	Nos	Addl.	40078	Merged with Rural Development Deptt.					
iv.Indira Avas Yojana	Nos	Addl.	170095	100000	22218	47722	46806	46806	47000
B.Urban Housing									
EWS Houses including houses for industrial workers and sites and services									
i. EWS Houses including houses for industrial workers under State Plan	No. No.	Addl. Addl.	92742	10320	3960	2000	3500	3500	1420
ii.Sites and services under State Plan	No.	Addl.	2940	2000	375		800	800	450
iii.Low Income Group Housing	No.	Addl.	22391	2860	550	700	700	700	290
iv.Middle Income Group Housing	No.	Addl.	5378	450	150	120	200	200	85
32.Improvement of slums(person benefited.	'000 nos	Addl.	3001	850	162	150	150	150	150
33.Labour and Labour Welfare									
i. Craftsman training									
a.No. of Industrial Trg. Institutions	No.	Level	133	151	135	135	135	136	144
b.Intake capacity	No.	Level	52384	58044	53048	53268	53508	53508	55776
c.No. of persons undergoing training	No.	Level	52084	58044	52084	53128	53508	53508	55776
d.Out – turn	No.	Level	42085	52000	42085	48000	48380	48380	51190
ii.Labour Welfare									
a.bonded labour persons identified	No.	Addl.	27648	–	–	–	–	–	–
b.persons released	No.	Addl.	27648	–	–	–	–	–	–
c.Persons rehabilitated	No.	Addl.	27399	531	70	–	–	–	–
iii. Old Age Pension	No.	Addl.	522452	704000	608400	604002	704000	704000	704000
34.Welfare of Backward Classes									
A.Pre– matric education incentive									
Scholarship/stipend	'000 no.	Level	2170.99	2778.36	2193.99	2318.43	2757.13	2757.13	2808.12
i.Scheduledcastes	'000 no.	Level	1680.01	2241.00	1664.52	1797.84	2277.70	2277.70	2329.17
ii.Scheduled Tribes	'000 no.	Level	17.05	37.36	17.35	18.54	21.62	21.62	21.20
iii.Other Backward Classes	'000 no.	Level	473.93	500.00	512.12	502.05	457.81	457.81	457.75

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Item	Unit	Addl./ Level	Level at the end of 1991-92	VIII Plan	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95		1995-96
				Target	Achiev- ment	Achiev- ment	Target	Likely Achiev.	Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B.Non-recurring assistance for purchase of books and other appliances									
i.Post Matric Classes under State Plan	No.	Level	1970	2200	2094	1882	2100	2100	2100
a.Scheduled castes	No.	Level	1970	2200	2094	1882	2100	2100	2100
b.Scheduled Tribes	No.	Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii.Post Matric Scholarship cent-per-cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme	No.	Level	60449	63600	3421	32667	65300	65300	65300
a.Scheduled Castes	No.	Level	58333	60000	-	29167	62500	62500	62500
b.Scheduled Tribes	No.	Level	2116	3600	3421	3500	2800	2800	2800
iii.Ashram Type Schools Nos.	No.	Addl.	65	76	1		7	7	
a.Scheduled Castes	No.	Addl.	43	70	-		5	5	
b.Scheduled Tribes	No.	Addl.	22	6	1		2	2	
iv.Hostals									
a.Hostals started	No.	Addl.	70	57	-	32	12	12	1
b.Hostal Building constructed	No.	Addl.	71	57	-	34	11	11	2
35. Social Welfare									
i.Child Welfare-ICDS Units	Nos(Cum.)	Level	359	920	337	361	361	361	361
ii.Beneficiaries	Nos.	Level	1724000	7790000	1740000	2240000	2431000	2431000	2431000
iii.Welfare of destitutes and poor-financial assistance to-									
a.Widows(beneficiaries)	Nos.	Level	246490	271789	246500	249689	274689	274689	274689
b.Destitutewomen for purchas of sewing machines(benefi- ciaries)	Nos.	Level	1932	14832	2582	3280	3640	3640	4360

NOTE: \$- 1991 Census

* - Not Available

& - April-December'1993

Annexure- II

Distribution of Sectorwise Outlay for 1994-95 & 1995-96

(Lakh Rs.)

CODE NO	MAJOR/MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1994-95 OUTLAY	1995-96 OUTLAY	Increase	
				Absolute	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6
100000000 ECONOMIC SERVICES					
101000000 I. AGRILAND ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
101240100	Crop Husbandry	18392 3.9%	17975 3.2%	-417	-2.3
101240200	Soil & Water Conservation	5565 1.2%	6800 1.2%	1235	22.2
101240300	Animal Husbandry	2504 0.5%	2539 0.4%	35	1.4
101240400	Dairy Development	2489 0.5%	2532 0.4%	43	1.7
101240500	Fisheries	567 0.1%	594 0.1%	27	4.8
101240600	Forestry & Wild Life	6152 1.3%	7003 1.2%	851	13.8
101240800	Food,Storage & Warehousing	170 0.0%	120 0.0%	-50	-29.4
101241500	Agri. Research & Education	1575 0.3%	1420 0.2%	-155	-9.8
101241600	Agri. Financial Institutions	900 0.2%	1300 0.2%	400	44.4
101242500	Co-operation	2026 0.4%	2042 0.4%	16	0.8
101243500	Other Agri. Programmes	2342 0.5%	2433 0.4%	91	3.9
101000000	TOTAL-I	42682 9.0%	44758 7.8%	2076	4.9
102000000 II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
102250100 Spl. programmes for R.D.					
	01- I.R.D.P	8838 1.9%	9609 1.7%	771	8.7
	02- D.P.A.P.	1152 0.2%	1146 0.2%	-6	-0.5
	04- I.R.E.P.	370 0.1%	395 0.1%	25	6.8
				-0	

Annexure— II

Distribution of Sectorwise Outlay for 1994–95 & 1995–96

(Lakh Rs.)

CODE NO	MAJOR/MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1994–95 OUTLAY	1995–96 OUTLAY	Increase	
				Absolute	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6
102250500	Rural Employment				
	01— N.R.E.P/J.R.Y.	11592 2.4%	15330 2.7%	3738	32.2
	60— Other Programmes	9926 2.1%	10000 1.8%	74	0.7
102250600	Land Reforms	4513 0.9%	5022 0.9%	509	11.3
102251500	Other R.D. Programmes	3675 0.8%	3664 0.6%	-11	-0.3
102000000	TOTAL—II	40066 8.4%	45166 7.9%	5100	12.7
103000000	III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	6600 1.4%	8000 1.4%	1400	21.2
104000000	IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL				
	2701 Major & Medium Irrigation	38076 8.0%	34501 6.1%	-3575	-9.4
	2702 Minor Irrigation	6085 1.3%	7108 1.2%	1023	16.8
	2705 Command Area Development	1750 0.4%	1750 0.3%		
	2711 Flood Control and Drainage	947 0.2%	1273 0.2%	326	34.4
104000000	TOTAL—IV	46858 9.8%	44632 7.8%	-2226	-4.8

Annexure – II

Distribution of Sectorwise Outlay for 1994–95 & 1995–96

(Lakh Rs.)

CODE NO	MAJOR/MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1994–95 OUTLAY	1995–96 OUTLAY	Increase	
				Absolute	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6
105000000 V–ENERGY					
105280100	Power	158862 33.4%	186137 32.6%	27275	17.2
105281000	Non–conventional Sources Of Energy	1062 0.2%	1062 0.2%		
105000000	TOTAL–V	159924 33.6%	187199 32.8%	27275	17.1
106000000 VI–INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
106285100	Village & Small Industries	4461 0.9%	4799 0.8%	338	7.6
106285200	Industries (Other Than VSI)	6650 1.4%	6750 1.2%	100	1.5
106285302	Mining	156 0.0%	161 0.0%	5	3.2
106000000	TOTAL–VI	11267 2.4%	11710 2.1%	443	3.9
107000000 VII–TRANSPORT					
107305300	Civil Aviation	363 0.1%	513 0.1%	150	41.3
107305400	Roads & Bridges	42253 8.9%	47800 8.4%	5547	13.1
107305500	Road Transport	7982 1.7%	8505 1.5%	523	6.6
107305600	Inland Transport	3 0.0%	3 0.0%		
107307500	Other Transport	2 0.0%		–2	–100.0
107000000	TOTAL–VII	50603 10.6%	56821 10.0%	6218	12.3

Distribution of Sectorwise Outlay for 1994-95 & 1995-96

(Lakh Rs.)

CODE NO	MAJOR/MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1994-95 OUTLAY	1995-96 OUTLAY	Increase	
				Absolute	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6
108000000 VIII-COMMUNICATIONS					
109000000 IX-SCIENCE,TECH. & ENVIRONMENT					
109342500	Scientific Research (Including S&T)	643 0.1%	600 0.1%	-43	-6.7
109343500	Ecology & Environment	190 0.0%	228 0.0%	38	20.0
109000000	TOTAL-IX	833 0.2%	828 0.1%	-5	-0.6
110000000 X-GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
110345100	Secretariate Economic Services	878 0.2%	2142 0.4%	1264	144.0
110345200	Tourism	4225 0.9%	5879 1.0%	1654	39.1
110345400	Survey & Statistics	203 0.0%	294 0.1%	91	44.8
110345600	Civil Supplies	10 0.0%	10 0.0%		
110347500	Other General Eco. Services	13747 2.9%	45142 7.9%	31395	228.4
110000000	TOTAL-X	19063 4.0%	53467 9.4%	34404	180.5
200000000 XI-SOCIAL SERVICES					
221000000 Education					
221220200	General Education	27327 5.7%	32809 5.8%	5482	20.1
221220300	Technical Education	6426 1.3%	6622 1.2%	196	3.1
221220400	Sports & Youth Services	2103 0.4%	2094 0.4%	-9	-0.4

Annexure – II

Distribution of Sectorwise Outlay for 1994–95 & 1995–96

(Lakh Rs.)

CODE NO	MAJOR/MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1994–95 OUTLAY	1995–96 OUTLAY	Increase	
				Absolute	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6
221220500	Art & Culture	409	361	-48	-11.7
		0.1%	0.1%		
221000000	Sub–Total(Education)	36265	41886	5621	15.5
		7.6%	7.3%		
222221000	Medical & Public Health	12356	13588	1232	10.0
		2.6%	2.4%		
223221500	Water Supply & Sanitation	17283	25409	8126	47.0
		3.6%	4.5%		
223221600	Housing	6316	8325	2009	31.8
		1.3%	1.5%		
223221700	Urban Development	8282	7843	-439	-5.3
		1.7%	1.4%		
224222000	Information & Publicity	299	290	-9	-3.0
		0.1%	0.1%		
225222500	Welfare of SC,ST & BC	4514	4618	104	2.3
		0.9%	0.8%		
226223000	Labour & Employment	1420	1515	95	6.7
		0.3%	0.3%		
227223500	Social Security & Welfare	8569	9724	1155	13.5
		1.8%	1.7%		
227223600	Nutrition	2300	2821	521	22.7
		0.5%	0.5%		
200000000	TOTAL–XI	97604	116019	18415	18.9
		20.5%	20.3%		
300000000	XII–GENERAL SERVICES				
342205800	Stationery & Printing	100	50	-50	-50.0
		0.0%	0.0%		
342205900	Public Works	700	1600	900	128.6
		0.1%	0.3%		
342207000	Other Administrative Services				
300000000	TOTAL–XII	800	1650	850	106.3
		0.1%	0.3%		
999999999	GRAND TOTAL	476300	570250	93950	19.7
		100.0%	100.0%		

PLAN EXPENDITURE DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

Head of Development	(Rs.in lakh)								Balance Outlay (Col.2-8)	
	Eighth PLAN (1992-97) Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Expend- iture	Annual Plan 1993-94 Expend- iture	Annual Plan 1994-95 Antici- pated Expend- iture	Annual Plan 1992-95 Antici- pated Expend- iture	Annual Plan 1995-96 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-96 Antici- pated Expend- iture			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A-ECONOMIC SERVICES										
1.Agriculture and Allied Services	213765 9.71%	35025 8.99%	35230 10.22%	38980 9.58%	109235 9.57%	44758 7.85%	153993 9.00%	59772 12.22%	27.96 125.79%	
2.Rural Development	160915 7.31%	29010 7.44%	35568 10.32%	44508 10.94%	109086 9.56%	45166 7.92%	154252 9.01%	6663 1.36%	4.14 18.63%	
3.Special Area Programme	29000 1.32%	4267 1.09%	5597 1.62%	5982 1.47%	15846 1.39%	8000 1.40%	23846 1.39%	5154 1.05%	17.77 79.96%	
4.Irrigation and Flood Control	324409 14.74%	39310 10.09%	39871 11.57%	40787 10.03%	119968 10.51%	44632 7.83%	164600 9.62%	159809 32.67%	147.78 664.82%	
4.1 Major & Medium Irrigation	259934 11.81%	28474 7.31%	30900 8.97%	30001 7.38%	89375 7.83%	34501 6.05%	123876 7.24%	136058 27.82%	52.34 235.48%	
4.2 Minor Irrigation	47325 2.15%	8313 2.13%	5949 1.73%	6765 1.66%	21027 1.84%	7108 1.25%	28135 1.64%	19190 3.92%	40.55 182.42%	
4.3 Command Area Development	9000 0.41%	1623 0.42%	1972 0.57%	2723 0.67%	6318 0.55%	1750 0.31%	8068 0.47%	932 0.19%	10.36 46.59%	
4.4 Flood Control	8150 0.37%	900 0.23%	1050 0.30%	1298 0.32%	3248 0.28%	1273 0.22%	4521 0.26%	3629 0.74%	44.53 200.32%	
5.Energy	708976 32.22%	164810 42.29%	104185 30.23%	105379 25.91%	374374 32.81%	187199 32.83%	561573 32.81%	147403 30.14%	20.79 93.54%	
6.Industry and Minearls	59550 2.71%	15915 4.08%	10112 2.93%	9218 2.27%	35245 3.09%	11710 2.05%	46955 2.74%	12595 2.57%	21.15 95.15%	
7.Transport	209053 9.50%	39545 10.15%	37332 10.83%	50901 12.51%	127778 11.20%	56821 9.96%	184599 10.79%	24454 5.00%	11.70 52.63%	
8.Communications										
9.Science, Technology & Environment	2500 0.11%	273 0.07%	622 0.18%	577 0.14%	1472 0.13%	828 0.15%	2300 0.13%	200 0.04%	8.00 35.99%	
10. General Economic Services	63157 2.87%	2019 0.52%	2426 0.70%	7915 1.95%	12360 1.08%	53467 9.38%	65827 3.85%	-2670 -0.55%	-4.23 -19.02%	
Total (A)-Economic Services	1771325 80.50%	330174 84.72%	270943 78.61%	304247 74.80%	905364 79.34%	452581 79.37%	1357945 79.35%	413380 84.51%	23.34 104.99%	

PLAN EXPENDITURE DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

Head of Development	(Rs.in lakh)								Balance Outlay (Col.2-8)	
	Eighth PLAN (1992-97) Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Expend- iture	Annual Plan 1993-94 Expend- iture	Annual Plan 1994-95 Antici- pated Expend- iture	Annual Plan 1992-95 Antici- pated Expend- iture	Annual Plan 1995-96 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-96 Antici- pated Expend- iture	Absolute	Percentage	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8
B- Social Services										
11. Education	152090 6.91%	18557 4.76%	22431 6.51%	38568 9.48%	79556 6.97%	41886 7.35%	121442 7.10%	30648 6.27%	20.15 90.66%	
12. Medical & Public Health	54757 2.49%	8884 2.28%	8178 2.37%	12617 3.10%	29679 2.60%	13588 2.38%	43267 2.53%	11490 2.35%	20.98 94.40%	
13. Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	150231 6.83%	21824 5.60%	26266 7.62%	33423 8.22%	81513 7.14%	41577 7.29%	123090 7.19%	27141 5.55%	26.58 119.60%	
13.1 Water Supply and Sanitation	94421 4.29%	11540 2.96%	13105 3.80%	17284 4.25%	41929 3.67%	25409 4.46%	67338 3.93%	27083 5.54%	28.68 129.04%	
13.2 Housing(including Police Housing)	23550 1.07%	4306 1.10%	5316 1.54%	7591 1.87%	17213 1.51%	8325 1.46%	25538 1.49%	-1988 -0.41%	-8.44 -37.98%	
13.3 Urban Development	32260 1.47%	5978 1.53%	7845 2.28%	8548 2.10%	22371 1.96%	7843 1.38%	30214 1.77%	2046 0.42%	6.34 28.53%	
14. Information and Publicity	1500 0.07%	274 0.07%	281 0.08%	508 0.12%	1063 0.09%	290 0.05%	1353 0.08%	147 0.03%	9.80 44.09%	
15. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	19925 0.91%	1616 0.41%	2243 0.65%	4474 1.10%	8333 0.73%	4618 0.81%	12951 0.76%	6974 1.43%	35.00 157.46%	
16. Labour and Employment	6157 0.28%	986 0.25%	1264 0.37%	1021 0.25%	3271 0.29%	1515 0.27%	4786 0.28%	1371 0.28%	22.27 100.18%	
17. Social Security and Welfare	37815 1.72%	5240 1.34%	9249 2.68%	8829 2.17%	23318 2.04%	9724 1.71%	33042 1.93%	4773 0.98%	12.62 56.78%	
18. Nutrition	4600 0.21%	860 0.22%	2239 0.65%	2300 0.57%	5399 0.47%	2821 0.49%	8220 0.48%	-3620 -0.74%	-78.70 -354.04%	
Total (B) Social Services	427075 19.41%	58241 14.94%	72151 20.93%	101740 25.01%	232132 20.34%	116019 20.35%	348151 20.34%	78924 16.14%	18.48 83.14%	
C. General Services										
19. General Services	2100 0.10%	1307 0.34%	1570 0.46%	750 0.18%	3627 0.32%	1650 0.29%	5277 0.31%	-3177 -0.65%	-151.29 -680.61%	
Total (A+B+C)	2200500 100.00%	389722 100.00%	344664 100.00%	406737 100.00%	1141123 100.00%	570250 100.00%	1711373 100.00%	489127 100.00%	22.23 100.00%	

Pattern of Financing the Outlay of Annual Plan, 1995-96

Item	Estimates of Resources as Worked Out	
	Rupees Crore	Percent Share
1	2	3
A- State's Own Resources (1 to 8)	494.78	8.67
1. Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)	(-) 3223.99	(-) 56.54
2. Contribution of Public Enterprises	567.29	9.95
(i) SEB	549.43	9.64
(ii) SRTC	17.86	0.31
3. State Provident Funds	717.56	12.58
4. Misc. Capital Receipts (Net)	(-) 686.08	(-) 12.03
5. Loans against Small Savings	1420.00	24.90
6. Debenture/Bonds		
(a) PICUP Bonds		
(b) Loans from PFC		
7. FMR agreed Dy. Chairman level discussion	1700.00	29.81
(a) Disinvestment	925.00	16.22
(b) Taxes/Economy	775.00	13.59
8. Adjustment of Opening Balance		
B- Central Support (9 to 15)	4982.72	87.38
9. Net Market Borrowings (SLR)	937.42	16.44
10. Negotiated Loans and other Finances	607.84	10.66
Normal (LIC/GIC/NABARD/REC/IDBI)	307.84	5.40
Additional (LIC/GIC/REC/IDBI/IFLS)	300.00	5.26
11. Plan Revenue Deficit Grant (NFC)	864.41	15.16
12. Net Normal (Formula based) Central Assistance	1492.80	26.18
(a) Gross Central Assistance	1492.80	26.18
(b) Adjustment of Normal APA		
(c) Adjustment of Relief APA		
13. Assistance for Externally Aided Project	1020.00	17.89
14. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Transferred)	60.25	1.05
15. Others		
TOTAL NORMAL PLAN	5477.50	96.05
SHA	225.00	3.95
GRAND TOTAL	5702.50	100.00

CHAPTER - IV

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry

Uttar Pradesh produces about 21 percent of total foodgrains production in the country. The State has made tremendous efforts in increasing the production of foodgrains which rose from 355.16 lakh tonnes (1990-91) to 371.65 lakh tonnes (1993-94). Cropwise break-up of production achieved during previous years together with productivity level is given in the annexure-1.

2. A review of area, production and productivity of major crops of rice, wheat and pulses from 1950-51 to 1993-94 indicates that in case of rice, the productivity has gone up from 5.19 qtl./ha. to 19.02 qtl./ha., in case of wheat, it rose from 8.21 qtl./ha. to 23.02 qtl./ha. and in case of pulses it went up from 6.96 qtl./ha. to 8.73 qtl./ha.

3. Oilseeds scenario is different than that of rice, wheat and pulses crops. The area under oilseed crops went upto 13.12 lakh ha. in 1993-94 against an area of 3.48 lakh ha. in 1950-51. The productivity has gone from 5.24 qtl./ha. to 8.46 qtl./ha. Still there is a considerable scope for improving productivity level. The main constraints are :

1. Farmers of the State are not optimally utilising the facility of crop loans provided for higher consumption of inputs which is significantly low.
2. Against the requirement of 5 to 6 irrigations for wheat crop, the number of irrigation given is much less.
3. Problem area in U.P. is 68.41 lakh ha. against the total problem area of 998.76 lakh ha. in the country.

Programme for 1994-95 and 1995-96

4. The strategy for the Eighth Plan was to take advantage of the infrastructure created so far and strengthen then further for faster growth. The State has achieved a growth rate of 3.62 percent from 1980-81 to 1990-91.

5. The Annual Plan 1994-95 aims to produce 412.00 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and 16.00 lakh tonnes of oilseeds. For 1995-96, it is proposed to produce 419.00 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and 17.00 lakh tonnes of oilseeds. The crop-wise break-up of production targets for 1994-95 and 1995-96 together with Eighth Five Year Plan targets in the background of actual of 1993-94 are given in the annexure-2.

6. The physical efforts made and targets proposed for these plans are summarised in annexure-3.

Strategy for Increasing Production

7. Following strategies have been proposed for to be adopted for accelerating the pace of growth rate in agriculture production during 1995-96:

1. Improving the productivity in irrigated areas suited for rice, wheat, potato and sugarcane crops which are basically irrigated crops having high potential for increasing the productivity and production.
2. Launching schemes of National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed areas, Soil Conservation in Flood Prone Areas of Sone and Gomati", and River Valley Project of Matatila and Ram Ganga to improve the status of soils and solve the land degradation problems.
3. Improving productivity of various crops by way of judicious use of resources and adoption of appropriate technology packages for the crops to be grown in various conditions.
4. Transforming agriculture to an entrepreneurial activity from a traditional crop production activity and making it economically viable and sustainable enterprise by way of broad-basing the farming activities, cultivation of region/area with specific crops and appropriate farming activities of high value crops and value addition by adopting modern crop planning, production and processing techniques.
5. Improving transfer of technology among farmers.
6. By increasing the cropping intensity in irrigated areas through inter-cropping, double cropping, parallel cropping, relay cropping and multiple cropping.

8. Besides the above following schemes will be implemented with a view to increase productivity of different crops.

8.1 Integrated Cereal Development Programme - (In Rice Based Cropping System Area): This programme will be implemented in 29 districts of the State. Under this programme, subsidy on various inputs such as certified seed, use of organic manure, improved bullock drawn power tillers etc. will be made available to the farmers.

8.2 Integrated Cereals Development Programme (Wheat): A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Cereals Development Programme (Wheat) will be implemented in 36 districts of the State for improving the productivity and production of wheat together with other crops such as Barley, Maize, Jowar and Bajra. Under this scheme subsidy on seed, I.P.M. demonstrations, supply of green manure, agricultural implements etc. will be provided to the farmers.

8.3 Oilseeds Production Programme: The Oilseeds Production Programme will be implemented in 48 districts of the State with a view to increase production and productivity of various Oilseed crops. Under the programme, subsidy on seed, rhizobium culture, agricultural implements, and sprinkler sets will be given to farmers besides block level demonstrations and I.P.M. demonstrations during 1995-96.

8.4 National Pulse Development Programme: National Pulse Development Project is being implemented since 1986-87 in the State. At present 30 districts of the State are selected under NPDP. The selected crops are urad, moong, pigeon pea, gram, pea and lentil. Since 1993-94 cultivation of rajmash crop has also been taken up in 15 eastern districts. Different component of National Pulses

Development Project are being implemented in the selected districts with special attention to the followings:

1. Introduction of Rabi Rajmash.
2. Intensification of pulse production in water shed area.
3. Popularisation and adoption of recommended package of practices on large area of each pulse crop.
4. Dissemination of crop production technology to pulse growers by organising block demonstrations.
5. To educate the farmers with pulses production technology by organisation of farmers and training camps.
6. Protection of crops with pest and diseases.
7. Distribution of certified seeds with good replacement rate.

8.5 National Agricultural Extension Projects - III & III - SSP: The project is in operation in 55 districts (NAEP-III-25 districts and NAEP-III-SSP-30 districts). A network of supervisory officers, scientists, SMSs and grass root level workers has been developed.

9. The broad basing of Agricultural Extension has been introduced in the State for increasing the economic condition of the farmers.

10. The Kisan Seva Kendras have been established in each Nyaya Panchayat to solve the problems of the farmers. The village level functionaries including Kisan Sahayak assemble here on Thursdays.

11. **U.P. Diversified Agriculture Support Project (UPDASP):** A status paper on "Diversified Agriculture in U.P." has been submitted to Government of India. Under this project, the proposed interventions may be categorised as (1) commodity and (2) infrastructure and support services. It was prepared and submitted to Government of India and the World Bank Authorities. World Bank team already visited the State for preliminary appraisal of the proposals. Studies envisaged under the project are being conducted by appointing the consultants and agencies and thereafter further action for getting the appraisal will be undertaken. The project cost is estimated at Rs.1000 crore which will be implemented in seven years and become credit effective in the first quarter of 1996.

HORTICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING

PLAINS

12. Planned Development of Horticulture is a matter of vital importance for the progress and prosperity of any nation. The varying soil and agro-climatic conditions of U.P.(Plains) lead to immense scope for the development of horticulture. Horticultural crops include Fruits, Vegetables, Tuber Crops (Potato, Sweet Potato, Colocasia), Ornamental and Essential Oil Bearing Plants, Spices, Plants of Medicinal Value etc. Besides these, cultivation of Piper Betel, Bee-Keeping (Apiculture) and Food Processing are also the important components of Horticulture.

13. Horticulture development can only be brought through the provision of necessary crop production technology and various inputs like genuine quality seeds and planting materials, fertilizers,

plant protection chemicals etc. to the growers. Various schemes have been launched during different plan periods by the department to explore the natural resources of men and material for ensuring a better life to the people of the State to maximum possible extent. As a result of that, production of fruits, vegetables and potato, which was only 5.00, 10.00 and 6.86 lakh tonnes before 1951, has increased to the level of 67.24, 132.85 and 80.57 lakh tonnes respectively by the end of 1993-94.

14. The physical progress during Eighth Five Year Plan and targets proposed are reflected in the Annexure - 4.

OBJECTIVES

15. The main objectives are to increase production and productivity of horticultural crops, through supply of good quality, planting material, transfer of technology through demonstrations and training, adopting plant protection measures and introduction of quality planting material.

STRATEGY

1. To improve, productivity of fruits, vegetables and potato upto 10.00, 15.80 and 22.80 tonnes per ha. respectively.
2. To improve the quality of horticultural produce through production and distribution of good quality planting material, hybrid vegetable seeds, popularise use of recommended dose of fertilizers and pesticides at proper time and post harvest management of horticultural crops.
3. Expansion of area under fruit trees of outstanding merits, high yielding variety of vegetables, spices, betel vine, flowers and ornamental gardening.
4. Educating the farmers, through training camps and demonstrations to adopt improved techniques of cultivations.

MAIN THRUST

1. Assistance is to be provided on various required inputs and adoption of improved technology.
2. Horticultural programmes are generally rural/agro based. Among the horticultural crops, vegetables are specially grown by small and marginal farmers. These are grown on a large scale in the suburbs of cities, which provide full time employment and good returns to the farmers. Assistance to such farmers needs to be provided in form of subsidy through inputs.

16. To achieve targets a number of programmes like drip irrigation system, seed development and contract farming, expansion of fruit belts, enhancement of fruit density, tissue culture, rejuvenation of old non productive orchards, integrated development of spices, potato development, ornamental gardening, betelvine development, food processing are in operation. Post harvest management and marketing infrastructure will be strengthened during 1995-96. An outlay of Rs.11.68 crore is being proposed to boost horticulture in the State for the year 1995-96.

17. New programmes proposed for 1995-96 are:

1. Spawn Lab at Basti.
2. Establishment of IPM Centre in Mango Fruit Belt of Malihabad, Lucknow.
3. Establishment of Soil and Plant Lab at Malihabad Horticultural Research Centre.

UTTARAKHAND

18. The varying topographic and agro-climatic conditions in U.P. Hills provide immense scope for production of various horticultural crops. Besides, Bee-keeping and Food Processing are also important components of Horticulture in hills.

19. During past planning years main emphasis was on increasing the area and production under fruits, vegetables and potato crops. For the development of Horticulture in the Hill areas, the infrastructure like Government Nurseries, Progeny Orchards, Government Gardens, Potato Seed Multiplication Farms, Vegetable Seed Production Farms, Elite Gardens, Fruit Preservation Centres, Cold Storages etc. has been created under different schemes conceived so far.

20. To promote the Mushroom cultivation two compost pasteurization plants are in operation at Jeolikote (Nainital) and other at Dehradun for making available pasteurized compost.

Objectives of Eighth Plan

21. The main objectives are to boost the production of different horticultural crops by expansion of area, increasing productivity through transfer of technology, control of pests and disease and diversification of horticultural crops.

Strategy and Thrust

22. In order to achieve the objectives of Eighth Plan, major thrust will be on the following strategy:

1. Introduction of improved varieties and modern cultivation practices.
2. Concentrated development of individual crops in best suited agro-climatic areas only.
3. Technological improvement of existing nurseries and to encourage private nurseries and application of post harvest technology.
4. Diversification of horticultural increasing area under low volume/high volume crops (NUTS) and olive etc.
5. Creating post harvest infrastructure and establishment of growers co-operative societies.
6. Flower Cultivation
7. Research and modern technology backup.
8. Strengthening of marketing structure and processing of horticulture produce for better returns.

23. Various schemes have been launched during different plan periods to explore the natural resources of men and material for insuring better horticultural development in Hills of the States. The target and achievement in Eighth Plan are given in the Annexure - 5

24. In order to accelerate the pace of horticulture development, main emphasis is proposed to be given to encourage the growers to convert their uneconomical lands, at present under minor millets into commercial horticultural crops (Fruits, Vegetables, Potato, Spices and Flowers etc.) by providing the conversion incentives in form of different inputs i.e. high yielding planting material, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, horticultural tools, training and extension services.

25. Besides, the reorientations and new activities the following schemes will be continued during 1995-96.

1. Establishment of Nurseries in private sector.
2. Integrated horticulture development.
3. Frame working of Mehal (Wild Pear)
4. Indo-Italian Project for Fruit Development
5. Cultivation of Chinese Goose-berry (KIWI Fruit)

26. Horticultural crops being labour intensive, provide more employment than other crops. It is estimated that cultivation of fruits, vegetables and potato on an average require 360, 250 and 230 mandays respectively. Thus it is anticipated that employment for about 237700 persons will be created during 1995-96.

CANE DEVELOPMENT

27. Uttar Pradesh is the largest sugarcane producing state in the country. It contributes 49.7% in cane area and 43.5% in sugarcane production in the country. At the end of Seventh Five Year Plan the State share in sugar production of the country was 27.3%. For the Eighth Five Year Plan the target for cane area, average yield, total cane production and sugar production have been fixed at 22.5 lakh ha., 60 M.T./ha., 1350 lakh M.T. and 42.5 lakh M.T. respectively. By the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the proposed sugarcane production of 1350 lakh M.T. will be able to meet the requirement of the sugar mills of the State and also of the khandsari sector. These targets will be achieved by increasing sugarcane productivity per hectare as well as sugar recovery with nominal increase in cane area under sugarcane.

28. The proposed targets of the cane area, average yield, sugarcane production and sugar production at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan and for 1995-96 are as follows :

Year	Cane area (lakh ha.)	Sugarcane Production (lakh M.T.)	Average Yield (M.T./ha.)	Sugar Production (lakh M.T.)
1995-96	21.50	1235	60	40.0
1996-97	22.50	1350	62	42.5

29. The main strategy with a view to achieve the above annual target of 1995-96 consists of the following programmes :

1. Use of pure, healthy and fresh seed material of improved sugarcane varieties.
2. Better management of ratoon crop of sugarcane.
3. Use of recommended doses of nitrogenous fertilizers.
4. Adoption of better crop protection measures,
5. Construction of intervillage link roads to facilitate the cane growers to transport their cane to sugar mills.
6. To create sufficient irrigation facilities and utilise underground water resources.
7. Research on short and long term problems of cane development.

8. Publicity and propoganda of "Pakage of Practices" through proper publicity and training programme.

30. The above strategy is proposed to be implemented through following plan schemes.

Intensive Cane Development Scheme:

a. To encourage the early maturing promising varieties of sugarcane, a subsidy is proposed to be provided @ 15% on state advised price to the U.P. Council of Sugarcane Research on production of such seed in view of compensating the additional cost on seed production.

b. The foundation, Primary and Secondary seed nurseries would be established in sugar factories farms and cane growers field. To encourage the cane growers subsidy will be provided at following rates:

		General cane Growers	S.C./S.T. cane Growers
1.	Foundation	Rs. 1000.00	Rs. 2000.00
2.	Primary	Rs. 500.00	Rs. 1000.00
3.	Secondary	Rs. 250.00	Rs. 500.00

c. It is also proposed that the cost on transportation of foundation cane seed from research stations to nursery holders have to be born by sugar factories concerned.

31. **Programme for Fertilizer Distribution:** It is proposed that the rebate on interest for fertilizer distribution on credit will be provided to small and marginal, S.C./S.T. growers. The rebate will be 5% of total interest due such growers on purchase of fertilizers on credit.

32. **Development of Irrigation Facilities :** All growers will be given state assistance for the installation of tube-wells/pumping set @ 25% of the total cost incurred.

33. **Seed and Soil Treatment :** It is also proposed to provide subsidy for seed and soil treatment. The rate of subsidy will be 25% for the sugar factory areas having crushing capacity of 2500 TCD where as above 2500 TCD the rate will be 12.5%.

34. **Ratoon Management :** It is proposed to provide subsidy for ratoon management, the rate of subsidy will be 25% for the sugar factory areas having crushing capacity of 2500 TCD where as above 2500 TCD the rate will be 12.5%.

SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS

35. Free Boring Scheme was started under Small and Marginal Farmers Programme (SMFP) at the end of year 1984-85, with effect from January, 1985, with a view to increase Agricultural Production, under this scheme, the department constructed about 60,000 borings per year which could benefit

1,86,363 Small and Marginal Farmers by the end of 1987-88. In extra ordinary drought of 1987-88 the target of 60,000 free borings was enhanced to 65,000 and with a view to ensure its benefits in the Rabi 1987, the whole target was achieved in December 1987. This facility was a boon for the cultivators and demand of cultivators continued to rise.

36. In the Seventh Five Year Plan a target of 3.00 lakh borings was fixed based on the annual capacity of 60,000 borings on the department, about 60% target was achieved in the first three consecutive years of above plan by completing 54808, 61027 and 65047 borings respectively. Because of large popularity gained by the scheme a target of 2,12,175 borings per year was earmarked for the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 thereby revising original target of 3.00 lakh borings of Seventh Five Year Plan to 6.04 lakh borings. Due to various constraints of the department about 5.45 lakh borings could only be completed jointly with U.P. Agro and other Government agencies. Thus, 5.39 lakh borings were completed in the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the year 1990-91, 2.01 lakh borings were completed against the target of 2.00 lakh. In the year 1992-93, 1.94 lakh borings were completed against the target of 1.91 lakh and during 1993-94, 1.96 lakh borings were constructed against the target of 2.00 lakh borings. The progress of Free Boring per year is tabulated below:

Particular	Year	Progress in No.
Free Boring	1984-85	5481
	1985-86	5480
	1986-87	61027
	1987-88	65047
	1988-89	170291
	1989-90	18845
	1990-91	201089
	1991-92	201691
	1992-93	19389
	1993-94	196000
	1994-95 (Aug. 94)	36313

37. As per the commitment made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to provide irrigation facility for the total culturable land within the three years in the State, 3.00 lakh borings are to be constructed in the year 1994-95 and 4.00 lakh borings in each year during 1995-96, 1996-97 are proposed to be constructed. So far in the year 1995-96 the target of 2.00 lakh borings will be achieved by Million Well Scheme (MWS). An outlay of Rs.103.50 crore is approved for the year 1994-95 and Rs.111.60 crore is proposed for the year 1995-96.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

38. Soil and Water are the two essential natural resources for the production of crops and thus their conservation is an integral part of agricultural production programme. To meet the increasing demands of increasing population, it is imperative to put the degraded lands back into agriculture after proper reclamation and management of such soils on watershed basis. According to data available, problem area in U.P. is 68.41 lakh ha. against the total problem area of 998.76 lakh ha. in the country.

Priorities

1. Integrated multi disciplinary development approach of watershed.
2. Moisture conservation in rainfed watersheds and introduction of dryland technology for food, fruit and fodder production.

3. Ravine reclamation.
4. Usar reclamation.

39. Presently 99 soil and water conservation units are working under different programmes/schemes of State/Central Sectors. The targets and achievements of these are given in the Annexure - 6.

40. **Centrally Sponsored Scheme For Reclamation of Usar Land** : This scheme is being implemented in 38 districts of the State. The physical target proposed for the year 1995-96 is 15000 hectares.

41. **Externally Aided Projects** : The project of U.P. Sodic Land Reclamation is being implemented with the financial support of World Bank to reclaim an area of 45,000 hectares usar land in 10 districts. Another project to reclaim ravines in an area of 48874 ha. in Catchment Areas of Yamuna and Chambal in the districts of Agra, Firozabad and Etawah has been submitted to Government of India and E.E.C. at a cost of Rs. 129.543 crore.

42. **Bhoomi Sena Yojna** : This scheme, started in April 1994, aims to elevate people, below poverty line, by allotting vacant usar land and providing means to reclaim and make it productive with provision of free borings and pumpsets, installation of OFD, drainage, soil amendments, green manuring and agricultural inputs. Twelve districts have been selected for the project and work is in progress. The scheme has been integrated and dovetailed financially with Centrally Sponsored usar reclamation scheme of Agriculture Department and Jawahar Rojgar Yojna, Million Well Scheme and IRDP for speedy and effective implementation. The componentwise progress is as under:

Component	Target	Achievement till Oct. 94	Percentage Achievement
1. Allotment of land ha.	12000	12163	101.36
2. Free Boring (No.)	3000	1351	45.03
3. Establishment of Pumpsets (No.)	3000	760	25.33
4. On farm development (ha.)	12000	4652	38.72
5. Drainage (ha.)	12000	2677	22.31
6. Man days generated (in lakh)	21.00	6.87	32.71

43. **Integrated Watershed Management Projects** : Watershed Management Projects were undertaken in 1983 in the Himalayan Region of Uttar Pradesh with financial assistance from external agencies. The primary objective of these projects is to minimise further deterioration of the Himalayan Ecosystem caused by depletion of the forest cover, overgrazing, faulty landuse and careless road construction, all of which have resulted in increased erosion in these areas.

44. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the main thrusts in Watershed Management Projects are proposed on the following activities:

- Afforestation with vegetative barriers for insitumoisture conservation.
- Pasture development on community lands as well as private lands.
- Vegetative bonding of agriculture land.
- Replacement of local agricultural seeds by High Yielding varieties.

- Reduction in cattle population by improved breeding and castration of scrub bulls.
- Most important of all is to get all these activities done with active people's involvement.

45. **Himalayan Watershed Management Project** : World Bank aided Himalayan Watershed Management Project was initially sanctioned for a period of seven years and started in 1983-84. The project was closed by the World Bank in September 1993. As a result of closure of the project one year earlier an amount of Rs.7.82 crore was utilized against an outlay of Rs.18.50 crore during the Eighth Plan. The physical targets were achieved according to project concept in full.

46. **South Bhagirathi Phase-II** : EEC aided this IWMP is sanctioned for a period of seven years and started in 1989-90 at a project cost of Rs.26.71 crore. During 1993-94, the project cost was revised at Rs.21.18 crore. An outlay of Rs.18.81 crore was provided for Eighth Five Year Plan. Expenditure of Rs.10.59 crore is anticipated for the period 1992 to 1995. The project is now being implemented successfully adopting Participatory Rural Appraisal approach in Pilot and Demonstration villages.

47. **Bhimtal and Doon Valley Projects**: EEC aided Bhimtal IWMD is sanctioned for period of seven years and started in 1991-92. EEC aided Doon Valley IWMP is sanctioned for a period of nine years and started in 1993-94. These projects are being implemented adopting Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach and are being implemented successfully with close participation of villagers and NGO's.

48. **Other Projects Proposed**: Other similar Watershed Management Project as "Benalgad Project" and "Kuchgad and Uttar Khoshi Project" were prepared/reviewed and forwarded to Govt. of India for external assistance during 1993-94. Sanction of these projects is still awaited.

49. **District Sector**: Integrated Micro Watershed Management Project and Integrated Mini Watershed Management Project are being implemented in district sector. These projects were taken up in very small areas.

50. The project are being implemented with Participatory Rural Appraisal approach involving villagers and NGO's in all stages of planning, implementation, monitoring and management of developed assists with particular emphasis to rural women. The initial assessment is encouraging. The ultimate objective of sustainable development associated with generation of rural employment will be achieved through this participatory approach.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

51. The objective of Animal Husbandry Development is to increase the production of Milk, Milk Product, Meat, Egg, Wool and other animal by-products, through qualitative and quantitative improvement in production potential and elimination of nondescript livestock population, so as to reduce pressure on land and forest, and encourage occupational diversification of people, provide subsidiary occupation to small/marginal farmers, landless agricultural laborers and weaker section of the society and self employment opportunities to unemployed educated youth.

52. In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, a multi-pronged approach towards improvement of genetic potential of local livestock, increase in feed and fodder resources adequate health cover and disease control facilities based on modern scientific technology, management and providing

marketing facilities in livestock products alongwith credit support to marginal/small farmers, and landless laborers has been made through various Five Year Plans.

53. The Disease Control and Health Care concepts have under gone sea changes. People have become more conscious of the health of their livestock. Many epidemic diseases have been efficiently controlled, through preventive vaccination. Dreaded disease like Anthrax and R.P. have been effectively checked. Mortality rate has come down. More Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries and Mobile Units have been established. Thus, introduction of better stock coupled with better management, breeding, disease control and health care have made livestock rearing more remunerative.

Present Status

Livestock	Livestock Population (in Crore)		
	As Per 1951 Census	As Per 1982 Census	As Per 1988 Census
Cattle	2.35	2.58	2.63
Buffalo	0.925	1.54	1.82
Sheep	0.164	0.23	0.22
Goat	0.522	0.982	1.13
Pig	0.963	0.229	0.25
Poultry	0.199	0.68	0.93

PRODUCTION AND GROWTH RATE :

54. As a result of implementation of various development programme and adaptation of advanced scientific technologies and innovations during the various Five Year Plan periods the production of Milk, Egg and Wool has considerably increased, which is evident from the following tables:

Production	Base	VIII Plan	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96
	year 1991-92	target	Target	Achie- vement	Target	Achie- vement	Target	Antic- pated	target
Milk (Lakh M. Tonnes)	102.06	124.00	106.00	106.50	10.00	109.91	114	114	119
Egg (Million)	536.16	2500	700	566	809	602	1349	1309	1807
Wool (lakh Kg.)	17.92	25.40	20.10	18.54	21.10	19.16	23.50	23.50	24.25

55. While preparing Annual Plan for 1995-96, schemes have been regrouped to 51 schemes, out of which 15 are 100%, 2 are 75% and 7 are 50% Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

56. These 51 schemes have been spread in the following 10 groups:

1. Education and Training
2. Direction and Administration
3. Veterinary Services and Animal Health
4. Cattle and Buffalo Development
5. Poultry Development

6. Sheep and Goat Development
7. Piggery Development
8. Other Livestock Development
9. Feed and Fodder Development
10. Statistics and Investigation

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

57. The major objectives of the Dairy Development Programme are as follows:
- (a) Emancipation of milk producers from the exploitation of middle men by ensuring fair and remunerative price for their produce.
 - (b) To help in increasing milk production by providing technical input services at the door steps of the farmers.
 - (c) To make available good quality milk to urban consumers at reasonable price in the major towns of the State.

EFFECT OF OPERATION FLOOD PROGRAMME:

58. Operation Flood was launched with the assistance of World Bank under World Food Programme. The Programme envisaged creation of farmer's organisation in Meerut (Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Gazipur and Bulandshahr) and Varanasi Milk Sheds (Varanasi, Gazipur, Ballia and Mirzapur). P.C.D.F. was made the implementing agency, Under Operation Flood-1 Programme, a Feeder Balancing Dairy of 1.00 LLPD each and Cattle Breeding Unit at Raebareli were setup. A total amount of Rs.526.34 lakh was given by IDC (70% loan and 30% grant).

59. Plan expenditure in U.P., in the Dairy Sector as given in Annexure - 7.

60. As against the investments made so for the progress in a nut-shell as given in Annexure-8.

STRATEGY

61. Taking into account the progress of Dairy Development in U.P. so far, a three pronged Strategy is proposed to be followed:

- (i) Consolidation of Dairy Development activities in the 33 Operation Flood Districts by Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation
- (ii) Strengthening and Expansion of Dairy Development Programme in the 30 district of Non Operation Flood areas, both Plains and Hills in a phased manner to be undertaken by the State Milk Board, and
- (iii) Extension and upgradation of animal breeding services and Fodder Development Programmes through the Dairy Co-operatives in both the areas.

62. The above three pronged strategy proposed for the Eighth Plan, inter alia proposes to fully intergrate all on-going schemes of various departments which have a bearing on Dairy Development like Animal Husbandry, Women Development, Scheduled Caste and Tribes Development, Rural Development, Sericulture, Civil Supplies, Alternate Energy and Forests. Full advantage of the schemes is proposed to be taken with the help of effective Co-ordination of these department for which organisation re-arrangement for this has been made recently.

63. The focal point under the Eighth Plan is Employment Generation. Dairy Development on one side contributes significantly in socio economic upliftment of rural masses, on the other hand, employment opportunities are created at village level it self in the areas of Animal Husbandry, Milk Procurement/Animal Health Coverage, Artificial Insemination Activities, Natural Breeding Activities, Milk Transportation Activities etc. Employment opportunities are also created in transportation of milk from society level to Milk Union to other dairy plant and in transporting of milk outside the State. In case of expansion of dairy plants, employment opportunities are created for labour force and other plant level workers.

64. Similarly, in milk marketing, employment opportunities are created in the form of Dealers, Commission Agents, C & F Agents etc. Undoubtedly from the view point of employment, the contribution of Dairy Sector is of utmost importance.

65. Under the Annual Plan, Schemes in consonance with the State's objectives and National objectives have been franed. Following schemes have been proposed:

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:
2. EXTENTION AND TRAINING:
3. OPERATION FLOOD PROGRAMME:
 - 3.1 ASSISTANCE TO MAINTAIN TRADING CAPACITY OF MILK UNION.
 - 3.2 LAND, POWERLINE, TUBE-WELLS AND CIVIL WORKS ETC., FOR DAIRES AND CHILLING PLANTS:
 - 3.3 ANIMAL HEALTH AND EXTENSION SERVICES:
 - 3.4 CENTRAL QUALITY CONTROL LAB/RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CELL:
 - 4.1 REVITALISATION, CONSOLIDATION, EXPANSION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE MILK UNIONS/SOCIETIES:
 - 4.2 SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN:
 - (I) ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULED CASTE MEMBERS OF THE PRIMARY MILK SOCIETIES:
 - (II) ASSISTANCE TO PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE MILK SOCIETIES HAVING THE MAJORITY OF SCHEDULED CASTE MEMBER AND ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULED CASTE MEMBERS:
 - 4.3 NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAMME:
 - 4.4 POLLUTION CONTROL FOR DAIRIES AND CHILLING PLANTS:
 - 4.5 BUNDELKHAND, POORVANCHAL, UTTRANCHAL, TARAI AND RUHELKHAND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:
 - 4.6 ESTABLISHMENT OF CATTLE FEED PLANT:
 - 4.7 MAHILA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR THE HILL DISTRICTS:

FISHERIES

66. The objective of the department is to utilise the available water resources of the State for extending pisciculture activity and also to increase the level of fish production. This will provide employment to the fishermen who are socially backward and economically weak. The increase fish production will improve the dietary standard of the people.

67. Water potential available in the State is about 11.65 lakh ha. out of which the flowing water (rivers and canals) is 7.20 lakh ha. Remaining 4.45 lakh ha. is confined water consisting of irrigation reservoirs, natural lakes and small ponds of rural area. Although at present, there is no Fisheries Development Activity in the flowing water, but as far as the development of the confined water is concerned, various schemes have been launched to popularize the fish farming in rural areas and also to raise the level of fish production of these water resources. A scheme with the assistance of World Bank is also being implemented in the State from 1992-93 to increase the productivity level of reservoirs and lakes.

68. Prior to the Sixth Plan period, much emphasis could not be given to fish farming in rural sector as such the level of fish production remained around 300-500 kg./ha./year but with the commencement of Sixth Five Year Plan, significant achievements have been made through the activities of fish farmers development agencies established under the World Bank Inland Fisheries Project. At the end of Seventh Five Year Plan the level of fish production from rural ponds was increased to 180 kg./ha./year. During the period of 1992-93 and 1993-94 the level of fish production was increased to 2200 kg./ha./year and it is proposed to increase this level upto 2500 kg./ha./year by the end of Eighth Plan.

Objectives and Proposed Strategy:

- (1) To increase the production of fish by utilising available water resources in the State.
- (2) To increase the level of fish production of reservoirs, lakes and village ponds.
- (3) To launch self-employment scheme in rural areas.
- (4) To increase the fish seed production capacity of the State with a view to meet the demand of seed within the State.
- (5) To improve the marketing system in the State in order to ensure reasonable price to the producers and also fair price to the consumers.
- (6) Construction of new ponds on own lands.
- (7) To improve the financial and social status of the fishermen community by constructing houses and community centres.
- (8) Strengthening of co-operative societies in order to improve the economic status of members of fishermen community.

69. An over all outlay for Eighth Plan is Rs.2150.00 lakh has been allocated for Fisheries Sector out of which Rs.1750.00 lakh is for the plain and Rs.400.00 lakh for Hill areas of the State. Proposed outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.544.00 lakh for Plains area and 70.00 lakh with regard the Hill region.

SCHEMEWISE DETAILS OF PROPOSED PLAN SCHEME DURING 1995-96:

1. **DEVELOPMENT OF SEWAGE FEED FISHERIES:** The scheme has been proposed with a view to utilise the sewage for fish culture operations. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1995-96.
2. **DEVELOPMENT OF FISH MARKETING:** Under the scheme marketing of fish is proposed through District Level and State Level Fisheries Co-operative and Marketing Federation. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1995-96.
3. **NATIONAL WELFARE SCHEME FOR FISHERMEN:** Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is proposed to provide basic amenities by constructing 300 houses with 30 India Mark II Hand Pumps for the fishermen. An outlay of Rs.31.50 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme during 1995-96.
4. **GROUP ACCIDENT INSURANCE SCHEME FOR ACTIVE FISHERMEN:** This scheme is Centrally Sponsored. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide insurance cover to 32,000 fishermen during the year 1995-96. Annual Premium of Rs.11.25 for each person is shared equally by the Central and State Governments. An outlay of Rs.1.80 lakh has been proposed for the year 1995-96.
5. **DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES STATISTICS:** This scheme has been launched by Government of India and 100% expenditure of the scheme is met by Central Government.
6. **WORLD BANK SHRIMP AND FISH CULTURE PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RESERVOIRS AND LAKES:** The World Bank Shrimp and Fish Culture Project for Development of Reservoirs and Lakes is being implemented. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs.701.39 lakh. An outlay of Rs.112.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1995-96.
7. **STRENGTHENING OF INLAND FISH MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURE:** For Fish Farmers Development Agencies Developed Tanks, Lakes and Reservoirs. It is proposed to established 6 units in Allahabad, Unnao, Ghaziabad, Varanasi, Lucknow and Gorakhpur districts of the State.
8. **FISH FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES:** This is the major scheme of the Department under District Sector. Under the scheme, it is proposed to continues the existing 54 Fish Farmers Development Agencies during 1994-95. During the year 1995-96 an additional water area of 6000 ha. is proposed to be brought under fish culture and 600 persons will be given training in Fish Farming. An outlay of Rs.357.30 lakh has been proposed for the year 1995-96.
9. **ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW HATCHERIES IN PRIVATE SECTOR AND MODERNISATION OF EXISTING FISH FARM:** Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish small unit of Chinese type circular hatcheries in Private Sector in order to raise the level of fish seed production.
10. **DEVELOPMENT OF COLD WATER FISHERIES IN HILL AREA:** In order to raise the fish seed production of cold water species like Trout and Mahaseer for rehabilitation of suitable

streams, it is proposed to establish new Hatcheries and Matsya Vikas Kendras at appropriate places. An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1995-96.

Forestry and Wildlife

70. Though Forests are one of the major renewable resources of country, its vast potential is yet to be realised and harnessed. They are being managed to provide various wood and non-wood forest products annually in such a way that capital growing stock is kept intact in perpetuity and passed on to coming generation. Forests also act as a natural reservoir of water and reduce soil erosion. They provide timber, agricultural implements and fuel to public at large. They are also a source of raw material for various wood based industries such as paper and pulp, resin and turpentine etc. Forests maintain ecological balance, and thereby contribute to environmental stability. Forests also reduce intensity of floods and drought.

71. Forests are now seen as economically associated with commercial industrial use. The share of forestry vis-a-vis S.D.P. of the State is 1% of SDP while land occupied by forests is about 17.5%. Whereas in agriculture sector the contribution is 50% of SDP with 65% land occupancy. This is due to the fact that economy related to industrial commercial demands only is taken into account while benefits accruing from ecological processes and survival of about 30 million people living in the vicinity of the forests using fuel wood free of cost to the tune of Rs.800.00 crore annually is ignored. If these factors are also taken into account, the contribution of forests in SDP will be substantially high.

72. In 1950-51, area under control of forest department was only 24,721 Sq.Km. In 1991-92, the total area under forests was 51,626 Sq.km. including 10,579 Sq.km. area under civil, Soyam, Panchayat forests, municipal and cantonment boards etc. At present, forests under state occupy 51,663 Sq.km. area in which area imder tree cover is only 33,962 Sq.km. which is 11.5% of the total area of the State. The State has a task of reclaiming vast tracts of wastelands to productive uses to attain the national objective of 33% of geographical area under tree cover as envisaged in National forest Policy 1988 against 17.5% .

73. India is far behind in terms of per-capita forest area and per hectare production of timber as shown in the table below :

Table-1: Per-capita geographical area, forest area and Production of Timber of India vis-a-vis few selected countries

Country	Geographical Area per capita (in ha.)	Forest Area per capita (in ha.)	Per hectare production of timber (in cu.m.)
India	0.39	0.09	0.50
U.S.A.	3.30	1.25	1.44
Japan	0.30	0.21	1.32
Australia	47.60	6.70	1.00
Canada	35.40	17.00	0.51
Indonesia	1.10	0.76	0.42
China	0.90	0.16	0.51

74. The comparative figures for forestry sector for some selected states are as under:

Table 2: Some important indicators of forestry for U.P. vis-a-vis other states of India

Name of the State	Percentage of tree cover as compared to geographical area	Percentage of forest as compared to geographical area	Number of National Parks	Number of Sanctuaries	Production of timber in 1984-85 (cu.m.)	Forest expenditure in 1985-86 (Rs.lakh)	Forest Revenue in 1985-86 (Rs.lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	17.2	23.2	-	17	250,550	5,468	3,578
Bihar	15.3	16.3	1	17	405,616	4,300	2,271
Gujrat	6.1	9.9	4	14	142,100	2,833	4,273
Karnataka	16.8	20.2	5	19	384,000	5,630	4,800
Madhya Pradesh	30.6	35.0	11	31	1,690,000	31,411	16,552
Maharashtra	14.3	20.3	5	25	316,000	9,657	6,606
Orissa	30.0	38.2	2	15	340,534	4,843	1,970
TamilNadu	13.4	17.5	3	11	10,922	2,739	2,849
Uttar Pradesh	11.4	17.5	5	15	662,474	5,688	6,095
West Bengal	9.0	13.4	3	16	233,720	2,513	3,354

75. At the beginning of Eighth Five Year Plan, total area available for plantation was 26.20 lakh hectares. It was envisaged to cover another 2.45 lakh hectares by forest department during the Eighth Plan period 1992-97. Apart from this, the plantation programme was to be made a peoples' movement involving schools, van panchayats and the whole cross section of society in order to give a cover to 26.20 lakh ha. During the year 1992-93 and 1993-94, 47.8 thousand ha. and 41.43 thousand ha. of area was planted respectively. During 1994-95, against a target of 38.7 thousand ha. of plantation, only 21 thousand ha. of land is expected to be planted. This shortfall is mainly due to the fact that forest department could not make available the funds from Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. The target for the year 1995-96 is proposed to be 21 thousand ha.

76. Region-wise and district-wise distribution of forest area is unbalanced. In hills, the area under forest is 67%, it is 13% in Tarai region, 14% in Vindhyan region and about 6% only in Indogangetic plain region as given the following table.

Table -3: The distribution of forest area in the state

Category	(in Sq.Kms.)		
	Hills	Other Regions	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Under the control of Forest Department	23,668	17,416	41,084
2. Civil & Soyam Forests	8,014		8,014
3. Panchayat Forest	2,368		2,368
4. Private, & Cantonment Forest	197		197
Total	34,247	17,416	51,663

77. The main objective of the forestry planning is "Forest for Survival". In conformity with this, the major thrust is towards ecological balance, employment generation, energy conservation and economic stability of rural population. these objectives are being achieved by adopting following strategies :

- a) By improvement the environment through protecting forests and undertaking massive afforestation in the degraded forests.
- b) By giving strict protection to wildlife and its habitats.
- c) By undertaking a massive programme of social forestry, farm forestry and village fuel wood plantations to meet the ever growing rural fuel energy needs.
- d) By providing employment to the ever increasing rural population, with special attention to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.
- e) By increasing the productivity of forest produce to meet economic, industrial and rural needs of the state and achieve self sufficiency.
- f) By creating awareness in the mass making it a peoples' movement in the wake of Panchayati raj and participation with the active involvement of women-folks to achieve above objectives and to minimise pressure on existing forests.

78. The following table shows the expenditure in the past two years of Eighth Five Year Plan and the annual plan allocations in the Eighth Plan:

Table-4 : Forestry and Wildlife

(Rs. in crore)					
Region	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Actual	1994-95 Anticipated	1995-96 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Plain (Percentage)	324.54 (1.47)	56.54 (1.55)	42.79 (1.11)	39.67 (0.83)	51.03 (0.89)
2. Hills (Percentage)	120.00 (0.55)	15.12 (0.42)	18.46 (0.47)	21.85 (0.46)	19.00 (0.33)
Total (Percentage)	444.54 (2.02)	71.66 (1.97)	61.25 (1.58)	61.52 (1.29)	70.03 (1.22)

79. The details of important schemes in the forest Sector are as under:

1. **Communication:** At present forest department has only 438 kms. motorable metalled roads and 9,120 kms. motorable un-metalled roads spread over a forest area of 51663 sq.km. To improve the communication system specially in hill districts, An outlay of Rs.196.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1995-96.

2. **Fire Protection:** In order to prevent, early detection and immediate suppression of forest fire, the scheme is being implemented since Fourth Five Year Plan. An external assistance in shape of fire protection handtools, slipon units, wireless set etc. have been received from UNDP. An outlay of Rs.51.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96.

3. **Forest Protection:** In order to protect forests from anti-social elements and porchers, 31 armed guard squads and two units of Forest Protection Force consisting of 117 ex-army personnel in each unit have been created in the department. It is proposed to expand this force in the State. An outlay of Rs.281.50 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96 including Rs.85.00 for Plains.

4. **Industrial and Pulpwood Plantation:** This scheme is being implemented to undertake special plantation in forest to meet the demand of raw material for wood-based industries. A target of 75000 ha. plantation in the Seventh Five year Plan was fixed but due to paucity of funds only 58561 ha. (including 1067 ha. on road side) plantation could be undertaken. For the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), it is proposed to raise plantations over 71000 ha. at an expenditure of Rs.5699.00 lakh. The scheme has now been transferred in district sector from 1994-95. It is proposed to raise plantations over 8500 ha. at an expenditure of Rs.1114.00 lakh in 1995-96.

5. **Social Forestry:** Social Forestry Project was implemented with the assistance of World Bank and USAID till 1992-93. Thereafter from 1993-94 the scheme is being funded by the State Government alone in which funds are being made available in District as well as in State Sector. The scheme covers all the districts of the Plains of the State. Physical and Financial progress under forestry is given in table below:

Table-5: Physical and financial Progress of Social Forestry

Period	Financial (Rs, in lakh)	Physical	
		Plantation ha.	Farm Forestry ha.
1. Second Phase S.A.R. Target (1985-90) Dec	16100.00	27950	13400
2. Achievements upto the end of 1991-92	14220.12	59039	156667
3. Eighth five Year Plan Targets (1992-97)	5000.00	11361	20015
4. 1992-93 (Actual)	4539.16	10237	20015
5. 1993-94 (Actual)	2989.84	6770	20000
6. 1994-95 (Anticipated)	2944.43	2400	10000
7. 1995-96 (Proposed)	3011.50	2500	10000

6. **Fuel and Fodder Project:** This is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes which is being implemented in 26 Plain and Hill districts of the State where scarcity of fuel wood is acute plantations of fuel wood species are being raised under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.1875.00 lakh was approved for raising plantation over 40000 ha. during the Eighth Plan period 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.451.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96 for raising plantation over 3914 ha.

7. **Social Forestry in Urban Areas:** This scheme is being implemented for raising plantations along road-sides in urban areas. An outlay of Rs.120.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96.

8. **Energy Plantation:** In the three hill districts of Pauri, Tehri and Almora, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Fuel Wood Plantation is being implemented. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakh is proposed for 1995-96.

9. **Revision & Preparation of Working Plans:** For the scientific management of forests and proper utilisation of forest produced, a working plan is prepared for each Division which is revised after every ten years. A sum of Rs.36.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96.
10. **Envoirmental Conservation of Tourists Spots:** Due to popular demand to develop certain Tourist Spots, this scheme is being implemented under Hill Plan. An outlay of Rs.9.00 lakh is proposed for 1995-96.
11. **Afforestation Works in Drying Water Resources:** Due to disappearance of trees, many perinial streams are drying up in hill areas. This scheme is being implemented to rejuvenate eco-system in such areas. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96.
12. **Intensive Management of Sanctuaries:** A number of wild life sanctuaries have been created in the State covering almost all the geographical regions with a view to preserve, conserve and protect the variety of Fauna and Flora, for which Rs.107.00 lakh has been proposed in 1995-96.
13. **Rehabilitation of Magar/Ghariyal:** The scheme was sanctioned in 1975 with Central Assistance. However, Central Aid was discontinued in 1991-92. In order to rehabilitate dwindling population of Crocodiles, artificial hatching of Crocodile eggs collected from nature is done at Kukarail and Katamiaghat, which are subsequently released in natural habitat when they are big enough to feed themselves. An outlay of Rs.7.50 is proposed for 1995-96.
14. **Development of Wetland Sanctuaries:** Twelve Wetland areas have been declared as Wetland Sanctuaries in the State for providing improved habitat to resident & migratory water birds. An outlay of Rs.22.00 lakh is proposed for 1995-96.
15. **Captive Breeding of Endangered Species:** Due to constant inroads into wildlife habitats in the past, the population of certain species of fauna has diminished to an extent that their extinction is threatened. To maintain ecological equilibrium, it is necessary to supplement the existing population with captive bread stock so as to provide stable breeding nucleus for such species and then to provide ideal conditions for natural propagation of these species. It is proposed to augment the breeding stock of (a) Dear, Antelope, (b) Cats, Canines, (c) Birds, Quails, Partridge, (d) Chinkara and Chausingha, (e) in the first phase. An outlay of Rs.7.50 lakh is proposed for 1995-96.
16. **Rehabilitation of Turtles:** It was being implemented with the assistance of Ganga Project Directorate of Government of India bearing 100% cost of non-recurring expenditure, % 50% of recurring expenditure. From 1994-95, the Central Assistance has been withdrawn, Now the scheme is proposed in the State Sector to minimise the pollution in various rivers and rehabilitate of turtles. At present one rehabilitation centre is functioning at Kukarail (Lucknow) and another at Sarnath (Varanasi). An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh (State Share) is proposed for the year 1995-96.
17. **Establishment of Rajaji National Park:** Rajaji National Park is being created by merging Rajaji, Motichur and Chilla sanctuaries for better and more convenient management. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakh is proposed for 1995-96.
18. **Snow Leopard Project:** The scheme was started in the year 1990-91 in the Govind National Park of Uttarkashi district to protect and conserve endangered, Snow Leopards. This a 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh state share is proposed for 1995-96.

19. **Corbett Park Tiger Reserve** : This park is famous and well known in the country for variety of wildlife species especially tigers since its establishment in 1974-75. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh (State share) is proposed for 1995-96.

20. **Development of Dudhwa National Park**: Dudhwa National Park covering an area of 480 sq.km. was established in 1977. The park provides suitable habitat for the rehabilitation of Swamp Deer, Rhino and other wildlife and also holds a very large number of Tigers in U.P. The proposed outlay for the year 1995-96 is Rs.15.00 lakh, (State Share).

21. **Strengthening of Forest Parks**: It is a new scheme which has been launched to maintain the Forest Parks established in the past. An outlay of Rs.170.00 lakh is proposed for 1995-96 Plan.

22. **Development of Ramgarh Lake**: For the development and beautification of Ramgarh Lake in Gorakhpur district. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1995-96.

23. **Short Term Training of Officers & Employees of Forest Department and Panchayatraj Department**: In the wake of rising importance of Panchayati-Raj in the State, this scheme has been proposed in Uttarakhand. An outlay of Rs.18.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96.

Agriculture Research and Education

80. Since agriculture is foundation of State's economic structure, keeping pace with the requirement of foodgrains and other agriculture produce, constant research and development efforts are of great importance. The State Government has established three Agriculture and Technology Universities in order to meet the requirements of farmers and to carryout fundamental and area oriented research programmes. A brief account of each university is given below.

81. **G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar** : Besides imparting advance education in various disciplines of agriculture and allied fields, the university is conducting research work in the field of foodgrain crops, horticulture, water management etc. Work on areas like livestock, bio-techniques, non conventional sources of energy is also on development of mechanical devices for scientific varieties of foodgrain crops which have been popular among the cultivators. Some of these varieties are given below :

1.	Rice	U.P.R.104,14 and 254
2.	Wheat	U.P.1109, R.R.21, and U.P.262
3.	Pea	U.P.287 Pea Pilot 2
4.	Soyabean	P.K.472, 471,564
5.	Cane	Pant 84211, U.P.C.U.200

82. Besides these, different varieties, in oil seeds, pulses and vegetable crops have also been developed. University is also playing an important role in extension and training activities, extending the research findings from laboratory to the farmers fields. Through demonstrations and farmers fairs, the university is providing consultative services to the farmers.

83. **C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology , Kanpur :** Apart from its regular academic pursuits, the university is engaged in research activities in the fields of foodgrain crops, oilseeds, vegetable, cotton etc. Some of the important varieties developed by this university are as under :

- | | | |
|----|-------|---|
| 1. | Wheat | K72, K78, K8020, K8027, K7915, K8804, K8806 |
| 2. | Paddy | Usar1, Ashwani, KR-43, KR-59-1 |
| 3. | Maize | R-16, R-30, R-4, R-7, R-21, R-25 |
| 4. | Gram | T-3, Radhey, K-468, K-850 |

84. Besides above varieties, different varieties of peas, mung and Arhar have also been developed by the university. Some of the varieties of paddy containing low moisture content have also been introduced . In the field of animal husbandry, cross breeding experiments have also been carried out . To educate the farmers about the latest techniques of cultivation, the university has launched a lab-to-land programme. Under this programme, the university organises demonstrations on crop husbandry, horticulture and animal husbandry.

85. **N.D. University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad :** The university has five crop research centres. Where studies on area specific problems are being conducted. This university has done appreciable work in developing varieties suitable for cultivation. Such developed varieties are as under :

- | | | |
|----|-------|---|
| 1. | Paddy | Suraj 52, Narendra 1,2,80,118,NDR,232,626,628 |
| 2. | Peas | NDP-1, 2, 3, 4, and 77 |
| 3. | Gram | NDG 8608 |

86. Besides the above, some good and high yielding varieties of Brinjal, Cauliflower, Mustard, Bel (N.D.P-5) have also been developed by the university. Some varieties of oilseeds, pulses and vegetable crops have been selected for the advance research.

87. During 1994-95, a College of Agriculture Technology has been established at Etawah. Provisions have been made for teaching of Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture Processiong, Development of Agricultural Technology be suited for diversification and commerciliasation of agriculture and agricultural entrepreneurial development. The teaching activities have already started in this college during 1994. The work on construction of the building of the college is in full swing. It is proposed to complete spill-over works during 1995-96.

88. However, it is felt that the present setup is not fully geared up to provide technical know how to the vast majority of farmers. Because of the limited resources State Govt. is not able to meet the financial requirements of these universities for successful execution of research projects. There is a need to reinforce these universities with adqueate funds and facilities necessary for advance research programmes.

Agricultural Financial Institution

89. U.P. Sahkari Gram Vikas Bank advances loan for the purposes like Minor Irrigation, Farm Mechanisation and Agriculture and Allied purposes. During the last 35 years the bank has advanced loans to 25.07 lakh beneficiaries amounting to Rs.1934.73 crores out of which 22.25 lakh beneficiaries

have been provided Rs.1548.29 crore under Minor Irrigation Programme thereby creating 97.76 lakh ha. of additional irrigation potential in the State. Rs.1625.17 crore has been give to the small farmers out of total loan advanced. The Bank gets major part of refinance of the loan from NABARD with a compulsory minimum involvement of the State/Central Government share. The Bank has been sanctioned a lending programme of Rs.210.00 crore for 1995-96 which will be arranged by way of floating debentures.

90. The Bank has been sanctioned a lending programme of Rs.210.00 crore for 1995-96 which will be arranged by way of floating debentures.

91. The State Government is required to contribute 4% on an average in the debentures floated by the Bank. The Government of India also contributes on matching basis. An outlay of Rs.13.00 crore is proposed for the purpose in 1995-96.

CO-OPERATION

92. The Co-operative movement started in the State in the year 1904. After independence it grew-up and diversified in the field of Agriculture, Credit, Supply of Inputs, Warehousing, Processing and Marketing of the Agricultural Produce. Its socio-economic impact on society is noteworthy. In cities and towns and now villages too co-operative consumers shops have not only put a check on the prices of the commodities but also are ensuring their timely availability. Co-operatives, through a network of about 10,000 retail outlets, are ensuring the timely supply of fertilizers, seeds and other agricultural inputs to the farmers. With the assistance of World Bank and National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) about 22 lakh M.T. storage capacity has been created at various levels which has augmented the sale of fertilizers, seeds and other agricultural inputs.

93. U.P. Co-operatives in U.P. operate through a three tier system i.e. Apex Institutions at the State level, Central Societies at the District level and Primary Co-operative Societies at the Nyaya Panchayat level. Details as follows:

Sl.No.	Co-operative Institutions	Number
1.	Apex	12
2.	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)	8599
3.	Cold Storage	91
4.	Processing Units	93
5.	Central Consumer Stores	60
6.	District Co-operative Banks	58
7.	Co-operative Marketing Societies	268
8.	Urban Banks	24
9.	Block Unions	2256
10.	Primary Consumer Co-operatives	1501
11.	Salary Barners Societies	949

94. Loan distribution and fertilizer sale through cooperative societies the preceding years and proposed target for the Plan Year 1995-96 is being given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Loan/Sale	Actual Year					
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 Anticipated	1995-96 Proposed Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Loans						
1. Short Term	353.50	608.22	729.94	737.72	950.00	1045.00
2. Medium Term	26.49	28.93	21.32	25.81	50.00	60.00
3. Long Term	152.49	180.94	198.96	211.54	195.00	210.00
4. Fertilizer	353.57	665.32	672.11	655.46	870.00	910.00

(Details of long term lending 1995-96 are given in Annexure-9)

1. **DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:** For proper implementation of Co-operative Developmental Schemes and their monitoring, an outlay of Rs.72.13 lakh is proposed for the year 1995-96.

2. **EDUCATIONAL, TRAINING, RESEARCH AND PUBLICITY:** It undertakes the publicity of Co-operative Programmes also through various means such as Seminars, Meetings and Audio- Visual means. For such purpose an outlay of Rs.135.00 lakh has been proposed in the Plan of 1995-96.

3. **CREDIT AND BANKING:** Resources for Short Term Loaning of the District Co-operative Banks (D.C.Bs.) depend on refinance from NABARD for which the borrowing Banks need to fulfill the condition on maintaining statutory NODC. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 50% loan assistance is provide by the Centre and remaining 50% (on matching basis) is to be contributed by the State. An outlay of Rs.785.85 lakh is proposed for Credit and Banking.

4. **STORAGE:** Rural godowns at the primary level are an imperative need without these the societies can not function as a growth centre and a single-window approach is never feasible. An outlay of Rs.104.25 lakh is proposed for 1995-96 for repairing of godowns.

5. **PROCESSING AND COLD STORAGE:** U.P. Co-operative Processing and Oilseeds Development Federation was established in the year 1987. With an objective of Oilseeds Development and thereby to increase the economic status of oilseed growers as also to undertake optimum performance of existing Co-operative Oilseed Processing Units through a Scientific Management System. An outlay of Rs.124.20 lakh is proposed for Cold Storage and Processing.

6. **CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVES:** Consumers Co-operatives play a vital role in supplying consumer items to the consumers at a fair price without any bargain. They also maintain its standard of quality. In the Year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.362.95 lakh is proposed for the same.

7. **AGRICULTURE CREDIT STABILIZATION FUND:** In areas effected by natural calamities, farmers are not in a position to repay Short Term Loans which need to be converted into Medium Term

Loan and it increases the interest burden on the member without any increase in agricultural produce. State Government also share the responsibility of reducing this burden alongwith D.C.B., U.P.C.B. and NABARD with the intention to streamline the credit flow to non-defaulting members. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1995-96.

8. **MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES:** Marketing of agricultural produce and purchase at the instants of Government, under price support is done by U.P. Co-operative Federation (PCF) at the Apex level and Marketing Societies and PACS situated at the Tehsil and Nyaya Panchayat level. Share contribution and margin money to PCF and PACS and marketing societies a proposed for the marketing business. An outlay of Rs.70.85 lakh during the year 1995-96 is proposed.

9. **SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS:** To ensure distribution of Fertilizers, Seeds, Pesticides and Other Agricultural Implements, the Co-operative Societies play a vital role. The network of 9528 sale points in the entire State actively boosted-up this programme with the over all support of U.P. Co-operative Federation (PCF) at the State level. In the year 1995-96 an amount of Rs.162.73 lakh has been provided in the Plan outlay.

10. **DRUGS/HERBS DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:** This scheme is operative in the eighth Hill districts of the State where Pharmaceutical Societies and other such Societies have been organized with a purpose to collecting, grading and marketing of herbs. There is one Ayurvedic Drugs Manufacturing Unit, run by the P.C.F. in the Co-operative Sector at Ranikhet.

An outlay of Rs.28.91 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96 for demonstration, godowns rent and godowns rent subsidy and managerial subsidy for societies engaged in above mentioned collection, grading and marketing of the herbs.

11. **INTEGRATED CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ICDP):** This is a N.C.D.C. Sponsored Scheme which has been formulated with a purpose to ensure a co-ordinated and integrated development of the area under Co-operative Fold. Presently the scheme is operative in Jaunpur and Varanasi district of the State. Ten other districts are also to be taken up subsequently. An outlay of Rs.22.13 lakh is proposed for managerial subsidy under the scheme for the year 1995-96.

COOPERATIVE AND PANCHAYAT AUDIT ORGANISATION

95. An effective and efficient audit for the healthy growth of cooperative movement : Cooperative Panchayat Audit Organisations ensure audit of all types of cooperative and Panchayat Institutions at least once in a year. The organisation being into light the cases of fraud, embazzlement, misappropriation and manipulation of accounts in the cooperative institutions by detecting then in time. It presents their recurrence and ensures timely action. The department recovers audit fee from institutions for the audit work.

96. It has been observed that cases of fraud, embezzlement, misappropriation and amount involved there in are increasing in geometrical progress and it is necessary to strengthen the cooperative and Panchayat audit organisation to prevent these irregularities.

97. Keeping in view of major thrust of Annual Plan 1995-96 regarding employment, the balance outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed to the department for Annual Plan 1995-96.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

98. Agriculture Marketing is invariably an integral part of Agricultural Production Planning in the State. The fact, that our efforts towards increasing the production can not be sustained for long, unless, increase in production, results in the income of the farming community and farmers are assured of a remunerative price and fair deal in the existing marketing system. To achieve this aim, the following programmes are proposed through the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing alongwith co-ordination from Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad, during Annual Plan. This aim is sought to be achieved in a co-ordinated manner by the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad for the year 1995-96 so that greater stress on ongoing schemes of Market Intelligence, Market Survey and Research alongwith Commercial and Agmark grading for the benefit of producers and consumers could be achieved. It is needed to establish new market intelligence centres in those regulated markets where these centres are not established at present (in 8 Markets). It is therefore proposed to establish new district and regional offices in newly created districts and regions (6 Districts and 2 Regions) and to establish new primary commercial grading units in newly constructed regulated markets where the trade has been shifted.

99. To provide better market facilities it is also proposed to construct main/sub market yards and hat/painths in rural areas alongwith link road facilities to farmers.

Production and Productivity in U.P.

Crop	('000 Tonnes)		
	Year		
	1990-91	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4
1. Foodgrains			
(a) Rice	10260 (18.27)	9709 (17.73)	10210 (19.02)
(b) Jowar	493 (9.36)	437 (9.25)	423 (9.59)
(c) Bajra	875 (11.15)	1047 (12.49)	922 (11.32)
(d) Maize	1446 (13.19)	1660 (15.33)	1341 (12.18)
(e) Kharif Pulses	153 (3.77)	197 (4.77)	171 (4.13)
(f) Others	315 (9.77)	302 (10.31)	306 (11.84)
Total Kharif Foodgrains	13542 (15.47)	13352 (15.57)	13373 (15.88)
(g) Wheat	18600 (21.71)	19834 (22.26)	20798 (23.02)
(h) Barley	755 (17.72)	737 (18.24)	628 (17.41)
(i) Gram	1122 (8.79)	951 (8.91)	941 (9.12)
(j) Peas	489 (13.95)	431 (11.83)	494 (11.83)
(k) Arhar	578 (12.34)	552 (10.43)	551 (10.40)
(l) Lentil	430 (7.97)	392 (7.20)	380 (7.43)
Total Rabi Foodgrains	21974 (18.90)	22897 (19.37)	23792 (20.02)
Total Foodgrains	35516 (17.43)	36249 (17.77)	37165 (18.30)
2. Oilseeds			
	1342 (8.45)	1202 (7.35)	1526 (8.46)

Figures in brackets are productivity (Qtl./ha.),

Target for Eighth Five Year Plan

('000 Tonnes)

Crop	Leve* 1993-94	Targets		
		1994-95	1995-96	VIIIth Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1. Foodgrains				
(a) Rice	10210	11200	11600	12300
(b) Jowar	423	550	550	650
(c) Bajra	922	1000	1040	1100
(d) Maize	1341	1700	1750	1800
(e) Kharif Pulses	171	250	260	300
(f) Others	306	300	250	300
Total Kharif Foodgrains	13373	15000	15450	16450
(g) Wheat	20798	22300	22800	22800
(h) Barley	628	650	530	500
(i) Gram	941	1350	1300	1600
(j) Peas	494	550	530	600
(k) Arhar	551	800	770	900
(l) Lentil	380	550	520	600
Total Rabi Foodgrains	23792	26200	26450	27000
Total Foodgrains	37165	41200	41900	43450
2. Oilseeds	1526	1600	1700	1800
3. Cotton ('000 bales)	12	20	18	30
4. Jute ('000 bales)	2	10	3	20

Agriculture Inputs

Item	Eighth Five Year Plan Target	1992-93 Achieve- ment	1993-94 Achieve- ment	Targets		
				1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Seed Distribution ('000 Qtls.)						
i. Paddy	240	188	160	240	236	280
ii. Other Kharif	73	44	42	60	71	77
Total Kharif	313	232	202	300	307	357
iii. Wheat	750	570	653	700	800	850
iv. Other Rabi	86	55	52	75	85	102
Total Rabi	836	625	708	775	885	952
Total Rabi+Kharif	149	857	907	1075	1192	1309
2. Fertilizer Distribution ('000 Tonnes)						
N	2300	1785	1893	2300	2300	2325
P	700	346	360	500	600	485
K	200	49	39	100	100	90
Total	3200	2180	2292	2900	3000	2900
3. Plant Protection Pesticides (Technical Grade Material) ('000 Tonnes)						
	12.00	9.07	8.25	11.50	11.50	12.00

Physical Target and Achievement for Horticulture

Item	Unit	1991-92 Level	1992-93 Achie- vement	1993-94 Achie- vement	1994-95 Anti. Achie- vement	1995-96 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. FRUITS						
a. Area	Lakh ha.	7.33	7.49	7.64	7.80	7.95
b. Production	Tonnes	63.00	66.00	67.24	72.46	76.71
c. Productivity	Tonnes/ha.	8.59	8.80	8.80	9.29	9.65
2. VEGETABLES						
a. Area	Lakh ha.	8.76	9.21	9.30	9.50	9.75
b. Production	Tonnes	120.90	124.27	132.85	142.50	150.00
c. Productivity	Tonnes/ha.	13.80	13.49	14.27	15.00	15.38
3. POTATO						
a. Area	Lakh ha.	3.38	3.62	3.71	3.80	3.80
b. Production	Tonnes	59.41	68.00	80.57	85.50	85.90
c. Productivity	Tonnes/ha.	17.56	18.81	21.80	22.50	22.60

The Target for Area Production and Productivity

Area: Lakh hectare Production: Lakh M.T. Productivity :M.T./hectare				
Item	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Target	1993-94 Achiev- ement	1994-95 Anti. Achiev- ement	1995-96 Proposed Target
1. FRUITS				
a. Area	1.86	1.79	1.82	1.84
b. Production	6.05	4.69	5.64	5.80
c. Productivity	3.25	2.63	3.10	3.15
2. VEGETABLE				
a. Area	0.70	0.65	0.67	0.68
b. Production	3.85	3.92	3.45	3.60
c. Productivity	5.50	5.01	5.15	5.30
3. POTATO				
a. Area	0.206	0.190	0.195	0.200
b. Production	4.50	3.92	4.20	4.35
c. Productivity	22.00	20.63	21.50	21.75

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT FOR SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

		(ha.)			
	Scheme	Achievement		1994-95	1995-96
		1992-93	1993-94	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
1.	Soil conservation in plains	35823	33425	45000	45000
2.	National watershed development	58153	63320	50000	50000
3.	Matatila R.V.P.	3836	4037	3840	7000
4.	Sone F.P.R.	3728	3660	4692	4000
5.	Gomti F.P.R.	20635	20645	29135	30000
6.	D.P.A.P.	13131	24278	14000	14000
7.	Ravine reclamation	Converted in to Soil Conservation Plains			
8.	Centrally Sponsored Usar Reclamation	13714	15460	27000	15000
9.	Vishesh Rojgar Youna	3092	2932	12000	12000
10.	E.E.C.	9764	-	-	-
11.	Sodic land reclamation	-	-	3000	3000

Plan Wise expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Plan Period		
1.	Since inception upto the beginning 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 Plan (1966-69)	162.00	
6.	Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	509.00	
7.	Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78)	436.00	O.F.-I 526.34
8.	Two Annual Plan (1978-80)	286.70	O.F.-II 2635.13
9.	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	2821.57	O.F.-III 1775.14
10.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	3179.90	
11.	Annual Plan (1990-91)	1398.90	
12.	Annual Plan (1991-92)	1190.19	
13.	Annual Plan (1992-93)	2131.98	
14.	Annual Plan (1993-94)	2589.79	
		15163.37	4936.61

Physical Progress

Item	Physical Achievement					
	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
A. OPERATION FLOOD AREA						
1. Functional Societies	2303	5316	5690	6284	6686	6971
2. Milk Procurement (LLPD)	1.66	3.99	3.88	4.58	5.79	5.73
3. City Sales of Liquid milk (LLPD)	0.65	2.27	3.06	3.01	3.34	3.51
B. NON OF (MILK BOARD AREAS)						
1. Functional Societies	372	1059	1342	1726	2125	2797
2. Milk Procurement (LLPD)	0.09	0.32	0.38	0.59	0.81	0.93
3. City Sales of Liquid milk (LLPD)	0.07	0.46	0.59	0.53	0.59	0.73
C. HILLS AREAS (INCLUDED IN "B" ABOVE)						
1. Functional Societies	120	452	603	700	849	986
2. Milk Procurement (LLPD)	0.04	0.15	0.18	0.26	0.34	0.38
3. City Sales of Liquid milk (LLPD)	0.02	0.28	0.34	0.32	0.34	0.39

Annexure-9

Programme for long term lending during 1995-96

(Rs.in crore)

Purpose	No. of Beneficiaries	Lending Programme
1. Minor Irrigation	124500	138.00
2. Farm Mechanisation	3000	28.00
3. Diversified purposes		
(i) Horticulture/Usar Sudhar	4000	6.00
(ii) Dairy/Animal Husbandry/ Fisheries/Poultry/Biogas	8500	11.00
(iii) Dunlop Cart.	10500	9.00
4. Non-farm Sector	3000	6.00
5. Rural Housing	2800	6.00
6. Institutional Finance	-	6.00
Total	160800	210.00

CHAPTER - V

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The gap between rural India and urban India has affected the overall growth of the country. The present strategy, based on the thinking to bridge up this gap, is to effect an integrated development of rural areas in U.P. This is to explore the rural energy by providing the rural mass with all the basic infrastructures and amenities to realise their best selves.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

2. The objective underlying the IRDP is to enable identified rural poor families to come above the poverty line. The target groups are given financial assistance for the acquisition of the productive assets in the form of one third to one half subsidy by the Government and rest as term credit by financial institutions. Subsidy is equally shared by Central and State Government.

3. Moreover, the role of voluntary organisations has also been recognised and they are required to be associated more closely and actively with the programme to accelerate the progress of the identified families. The entire programme will be so dovetailed with other sectoral programme viz. Operation Flood - II, Handloom and Sericulture, Social Forestry, Cattle Development and Agriculture Production etc., so that maximum benefits may be derived to these poor families.

4. Physical & Financial Progress and Target for the Year 1995-96 are give below :

Year	State Sector (Rs. in cr.)		Families benefitted in lakh
	Outlay	Expenditure	
1. Eighth Five Year Plan	417.50		18.31 (Target)
2. 1992-93	81.75	80.38	3.88 (Achie.)
3. 1993-94	77.15	126.89	4.45 (" ")
4. 1994-95	88.38	113.58	3.25 (Target)
5. 1995-96	96.09		2.60 (Proposed)

5. To improve technical and entrepreneurial skill and to up-lift the condition of women two programmes viz. TRYSEM and DWCRA are being implemented to equip them to takeup income generating activities.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPMENT (DPAP)

6. DPAP is a specific area development programme taken up for an integrated development of land, water and other natural resources and to minimise the adverse effects of drought on productivity of land, water and human resources of the area and to provide additional employment to the local people during off seasons.

7. Since inception of the Scheme an area of 5,78,380 ha. has been treated by different developmental activities incurring an expenditure of Rs.18809.15 lakh. During the review of the Scheme, it was noticed that different activities by line departments were being carried out over scattered areas. As a result, the impact of the scheme was not visible. Therefore the concept of microwatershed development of about 500 ha. came into practice since 1985-86. As per new guide lines received from G.O.I., the selected microwatershed will be treated according to its requirement with different developmental activities and sectoral weightage. A target of an area of 29100 ha. to be treated is proposed for 1995-96.

8. With the implementation of integrated microwatershed development scheme during 1995-96 the following benefits are expected to be generated:-

1. Considerable increase in the productivity of microwatershed areas.
2. Ecological Regeneration and drought proofing of the area could be achieved.
3. About 50 lakh mandays will be created to provide additional opportunities for employment of local population.
4. About one lakh families are also expected to be benefitted.

RURAL EMPLOYMENT

Jawahar Rojgar Yojna

9. The primary objective of the JRY is to provide additional gainful employment to the unemployed and under employed in the rural areas while the secondary objective is to create durable community assets thereby strengthening the rural economic infrastructure which would facilitate the creation of sustained employment.

10. Under JRY scheme wage rate has been revised from the current year to Rs.35.00 per manday in 21 western districts and 2 hill districts (Dehradun and Nainital) and Rs.33.00 per manday in remaining 40 districts. Priority is to be given for providing infrastructural facilities to Ambedkar villages.

11. During Eighth Plan period an outlay of Rs.535.00 crore has been fixed as State Share. In the first three years Rs.410.72 crore is anticipated to be spent leaving Rs.124.28 crore for the last two years of the plan. In all 44 crore mandays have been anticipated to be generated in the period of 1992-95. An additional employment generation of 11.98 crore is proposed for 1995-96.

Intensified JRY (Second Stream):

12. To provide supplementary resources under JRY to backward districts, twelve districts have been selected in the State. All employment works, which result in creation of durable productive community assets providing employment on sustained basis, can be included in the scheme. The basket of these schemes includes construction of all weather roads, minor irrigation works, soil and water conservation, water harvesting structures, wasteland development, farm forestry etc. to further sustained rural employment and drought proofing in the area.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

13. To supplement the Wage Employment Programme of JRY, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 80:20 sharing basis between Central and State Governments has been launched on 2nd October, 1993. The main objective of the scheme is that those who are in need and are seeking employment will get assured Wage Employment for atleast 100 days in a year during lean agricultural season. The secondary objective of the scheme is the creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development.

14. The scheme is being operated in rural areas of the 145 blocks in those districts in which the Revamped Public Distribution System is in operation. A maximum of two kg. foodgrains per manday as a part of wages is being paid on RPDS Central issue price. A maximum of two adults per family will be provided assurance of 100 days employment. Wage and Non-Wage Ratio of 60:40 will be maintained under EAS. The additional requirement of material component of the project will be met by dovetailing departmental funds with EAS.

15. During 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.17.50 crore is being proposed for this programme.

Vishesh Rojgar Yojna

16. Vishesh Rojgar Yojna was launched on Sept 25,1991 to give a multi dimensional orientation to the programme in every region, based upon the requirements and availability of opportunities and resources in order to generate regular employment and thus bring economic mobility to the area. The scheme is based on the "Project Approach" with ensured availability of raw material at the local point and the sale of finished products at remunerative prices at the near by areas. The Task-Force constituted for Vishesh Rojgar Yojna have approved 67 different schemes for different regions, as per their geographical characteristics and availability of resources. These projects are sanctioned to generate employment for 619661 persons. The total cost of the sanctioned projects is Rs.408.98 crore.

17. Against an approved outlay of Rs.255.00 crore for Eighth Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.57.74 crore is anticipated to be concurred during 1992-95. An outlay of Rs.100.00 crore is proposed for 1995-96 for the continuing schemes and new schemes depending upon the local resources and needs.

2.3 Land Reforms

18. Consolidation is an important step towards all round development of villages. Consolidation scheme seeks to ensure that entire cultivable land in a village brought to one place and every consolidation chak is provided with an approach road and Irrigation channel. The main objective of Eighth Plan are as follows:-

1. To arrange the fragmentation of scattered holdings of tenure holders.
2. To organise the Judicial Courts to be established at village, Kasba and Tehsil. So that the tenure holders don't have to go too far to get their deposits decided related to land and no court fee for the consolidation through judicial courts is charged upon them.
3. To make cultivated area more yielding and to help mechanisation for implement land reforms.

4. To make shape out of chak more profitable under Rectangulation Scheme.
5. To provide Surplus land for rural link roads, chak roads, irrigation channels and abadi areas for scheduled cast and weaker section.

19. During the Seventh Five Year Plan a target 16.00 lakh hectares was fixed for correction of records out of which by the end of march 1990, correction of records has been conducted for an area of 16931 hectares. Achievements up to march 1994 are as follows:

1.	Transfer of possession in 1st round	159.590 lakh hect.
2.	Transfer of possession in 2nd round	25.179 lakh hect.
3.	Area in balance of 1st round	2.910 lakh hect.
4.	Area in balance of 2nd round	44.541 lakh hect.
5.	Total area of Transfer of possession of Ist and 2nd round of consolidation on 31.3.94	184.769 lakh hect.
6.	Total area of 1st and 2nd round of consolidation in balance on 1.4.94	47.451 lakh hect.
7.	Land is earmarked for various public purposes such as inter village roads, irrigation channels, chak roads, khalihan, play ground, panchayat ghar, harijan and general abadi etc.	5.267 lakh hect.

20. By the end of annual plan 1992-93 an area of 2.910 lakh ha. of first round of consolidation and 44.451 lakh ha. of second round of consolidation which totalling up to 47.451 lakh ha. area in balance on 1.4.94. During the 1994-95 about 3.00 lakh hectare of land is estimated to be consolidated. Thus at the begining of the annual plan 1994-95, about 44.451 lakh ha. is estimated to be in balance. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 4460.00 lakh including Rs.4457.00 lakh for plains has been proposed.

21. **Financial Assistance to Ceiling Land Allottees :** The scheme of financial assistance to ceiling land allottees is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on sharing basis at 50:50 between Central and State Government. Under this scheme, financial assistance is sanctioned at the rate of Rs 1,000/- per acre to each allottee of the surplus ceiling land.

22. For the year 1993-94, an amount of Rs 33.98 lakh has been sanctioned out of which Rs 25.50 lakh is quantified under Special Component Plan for distribution to allottees of Scheduled Castes. For the year 1994-95, an outlay of Rs 42.26 lakh is proposed both as State Share and Central Share. Out of which Rs 20.00 lakh is to be quantified under Special Component Plan for distribution to 2000 allottees of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the total target of allottees is 4000. For 1995-96, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

23. **Raja Todarmal Survey and Land Record Training Institute:** An outlay of Rs 50.00 lakh has been approved for 1992-97 and Rs. 10 lakh for the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

24. **Jot Bahi:** This scheme was started in 1992-93 with an outlay of Rs 600.00 lakh. The target of 2.07 crore Khata Dharak was fixed, out of which only 25 lakh Khata Dharak were benefited during the year 1992-93 with an expenditure of Rs 1.78 crore. For the year 1993-94 also, an outlay of Rs.400.00 lakh has been provided. For the year 1994-95 and for 1995-96, an amount of Rs.442.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Rural Development Department

25. Rural Development Department, with its multipronged- objectives of all round development has a full fledged net work of training institutes (22-regional/33 District Level). These training institutes conduct various types of training courses pertaining to rural development. Some of the most important courses organised are meant for Gram Pradhan, members of kshetriya samities farmers (both male and female) under a special scheme known as farmers training programme. Farmers are imparted training at these institutes.

26. With the adoption and implementation of 73rd constitutional amendment burden of training of non-officials is likely to increase and will have to be shared by these training institutions of Rural Development Department. These institutes while shouldering the responsibility of future development of human resources would try to undertake stream lining of the infrastructural facilities as well as its training programmes. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96.

State Institute of Rural Development (S.I.R.D.)

27. Deen Dayal Upadhyay State institute of Rural development is the apex institute for imparting training and conducting appropriate research eighth developments departments under agriculture production commissioners organisation. This institute has been upgraded on 25 Sept. 1991 and has eighth faculties and two divisions.

28. The S.I.R.D's charter consists of training personnel of district level and above. This institute conducts foundation course for BDO's and promoted B.D.O's. The activities of the institute are proposed to be further strengthened by :

- (a) Making it NIC centre linking all DRDA's of the state
- (b) Making it CAPART's regional centre for N.G.O.'s (U.P.& M.P.)

29. During the 8th plan 18681 personnel of various ranks were targeted to be trained. During 1992-93, 2688 and in 1993-94, 3,942 personnel have already been trained and during 1994-95, 4,051 personnel are expected to be trained. Thus during the first three years of the 8th plan 10681 personnel will have been trained, constituting an achievement of 57.48%. During remaining two years of the plan 4,200 and 4,300 personnel are planned to be trained.

30. The Institute proposes to introduce rural extension techniques rural communication and other participatory methodologies in its training programme.

31. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is approved for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Rs.30.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1995-96.

Panchayat Raj

32. Elected office bearers of Panchayat Raj Institutions are being trained in matters related to their duties. They will be made aware with the Gaon Samaj Manual, U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Act., Zila, Parisad Act. and Panchayat Raj Act. and Rules as well as other Development Programmes currently run by the Central and State Governments. Training camps of 6 days are organised by the District Panchayat Raj Offices at suitable places at the Block/Tehsil level as per convenience. It is proposed to give Rs 35/- per day for each office bearer as daily allowance. In this way the expenditure will be Rs 210/- and camp expenditure is estimated to cost Rs 40/- per trainee for entire training period. Thus total anticipated expenditure will be Rs 250/- per trainee. For this programme an outlay of Rs.10.75 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1994-95 including Rs. 6.00 lakhs for plains. In the 4300 office bearers will be trained during the year 1995-96 in which 2400 office bearers will be from plains.

33. **Training of Gram Panchayat Adhikari:** Gram Panchayat Adhikari are most important village level workers of the district. Therefore it is essential to train Gram Panchayat Adhikaris to enable them to perform their duties effectively. They will be given training of 6 months in the Training Institution or Rural Development. It is proposed to give at the rate of Rs 400/- per-trainee per-month for boarding and Rs 300/- as a fixed travelling allowance. In this way the expenditure per trainee will be Rs 700/-. It is also proposed to give Rs 6,000/- to training centre for sight seeing, conducting tours and contingencies. An outlay of Rs 5.67 lakhs for the year 1995-96 including 3.42 lakhs for plains has been proposed. The total 200 Gram Panchayat Adhikari will be trained during the year 1995-96 including 100 Gram Panchayat Adhikari for plains.

34. **Training of Assistant Development Officer :** It is being felt that in the absence of proper training, the efficiency of Assistant Development officers (Panchayat) is adversely affected. It is proposed to continue this programme in the year 1994-95. Assistant Development Officers (Panchayat) will be given training of 45 days duration at the Training Centres managed by Rural Development Department. The total expenditure of Rs 1,100/- will be paid for per trainee to the training centre. An outlay of Rs 0.66 lakhs has been proposed for 60 trainees during the year 1995-96.

35. **Training of Panchayat Udyog Managers :** This is a continuing scheme manufacturing activities in the rural area are being carried out by 914 Panchayat Udyogs in the State. Gaon Sabhas are the only shareholders of these Panchayat Udyogs. Gaon Sabhas and Panchayat Inspectors are to serve as Secretary-cum-Managers of these Udyogs. The 15 days training will be imparted to the managers in which they will be paid an stipend at the rate of Rs.60.00 per day for 15 days. Provision are also made for stationary, postage, electricity and P.O.L. charges etc. An outlay of Rs 0.92 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1995-96 to train 80 Panchayat Udyog Managers.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

Panchayat Raj

36. The Gram Sabha Panchayat is the primary unit of three Tier Panchayat Raj System in U.P. 73rd constitutional amendment provided a constitutional status to panchayats and on the basis of the above provisions U.P. Panchayat law amendment act 1994 came into force w.e.f. 22th April 1994. According to new provisions panchayats are to be entrusted with the alround and overall developmental activities and activities pertaining to social and economic justice. In secton 15-a of U.P. Panchayat Raj Act above mentioned work/activities of 32 departments is to be entrusted to these Panchayats. They have been empowered to formulate plans and implement it in their respective areas. For the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs.2775 lakh including Rs.1200.00 lakh for plains has been approved and Rs.648.20 lakh including Rs.439.00 lakh for plains has been proposed for Annual plan 1995-96 the following schemes are proposed to be implemented.

37. **Incentive to Gaon Sabhas for Raising Their own Resources of Income :** Under this scheme it is proposed that best three Gaon Sabhas of each district are given Grant-in-aid in the form of incentive of Rs 6,000/-, 6,000/- and 2,000/- for holding 1st, 2nd and 3rd position among the Gaon Sabhas of the district on the basis of their performance in the field of recovery of Panchayat Tax and Dues and raising their income. It is imperative for the concerned Gaon Sabhas to utilize this amount of incentive for public welfare work in the indicated Gaon Sabhas. An outlay of Rs 7.80 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96 including Rs. 6.84 lakh for plains. A total of 195 Gaon Sabhas will be benifited including 171 to the plains.

38. **Construction of Village Pavement and Drains:** Under this scheme the construction of village pavements and drains with the contribution of Gaon Sabhas was implemented during the Seventh Plan period. A total of 10386 Gaon Sabhas was benefited during the Seventh Five Year Plan period a total of 10386 Gaon Panchayats were benefitted keeping a view 58602 Gaon Panchayat is essential to cover more Gaon Panchayat during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The notable feature of the scheme is the implementation of this scheme entirely by Gaon Sabhas.The cost of 1 Km. pavement with drains is estimated Rs 1,20,000/- in which 90% that is Rs 1,08,000 will be borne from the funds available under the scheme. The rest of the amount will be contributed by Gaon Sabhas itself. An outlay of Rs.276.35 lakh has been proposed for the year 1995-96 out of which Rs.262.51 lakh has been proposed for plains.

39. **Construction of Panchayat Bhawan at Gaon Sabha Level :** The object of this scheme is to provide proper recomondation to Gaon Sabhas for conducting their meetings at Gaon Sabha Level and Nyaya Panchayats to perform their judicial work for settling the village disputes. Under the scheme 1287 Panchayat Bhawans during the Seventh Plan and in the year 1990-91 also were constructed. While 380 Panchayat Bhawans were constructed during the year 1991-92. The estimated cost of each Panchayat Bhawan is Rs 0.80 lakh out of which 90% i.e. Rs 0.72 lakh will be borne by the State Government and 10% i.e. Rs 0.08 lakh by the concerned Gaon Sabhas. An outlay of Rs.420.85 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96 of which Rs.385.65 lakh has been kept for plains. A total of 900 Panchayat Bhawan arc proposed to be constructed in 1995-96 of which 518 Panchayat Bhawan will be constructed in plains.

40. **Construction of Quarters of Gram Panchayat Adhikari:** Gram Panchayat Adhikari is an important village level official of Panchayat Raj Department. His supervision area is Nyay Panchayat circle and Gaon Panchayats constituted under it. It is essential for every village level officials to live in

his Nyaya Panchayat circles but due to lack of proper housing accomodation he can not fullfil his duties as required. Thus they are unable to give proper assistance to Nyaya and Gaon Panchayat. Accordingly an accomodation costing about Rs.1.00 lakh excluding cost of land is essential. The land will be provided by Gaon Sabha free of cost. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

41. An outlay of Rs.2565.00 lakh for community development programmes including Rs.55.00 lakh for Uttarakhand has been proposed for construction of Residential/Non-Residential buildings at block level and residence of B.D.O.'s, Zila Vikas Office, D.D.C. officer's buildings are proposed to be constructed.

Direction and Administration

42. Thirty nine posts of C.D.O.'s were created in 1992-93 besides 104 post previously created in 1990-91 for strengthening district level administration to meet the pay and other expenses for the purpose, an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh will be spent.

District Sector

43. The residential and non-residential building at the block level and official building of the integrated district development office will be constructed under the continuing scheme. For the building at the block level a sum of Rs. 558.16 lakh will be provided. In 55 districts of the plain Rs.55.25 lakh will be utilised to provide one more such building in each collectorate. In 35 districts an amount of Rs. 1699.59 lakh will be provided for the construction of the integrated district development offices to accommodate 13 Departmental offices related to rural development.

Projects Sanctioned under Vishesh Rozgar Yojna

1. Self Employment Scheme of Animal Husbandry,
2. Bundelkhand Saghan Udayanikaran Scheme,
3. Saghan Mini Dairy Scheme (Ist Stage),
4. Leather Goods Manufacturing and Marketing Scheme,
5. New Model Charkha (Hill),
6. Resham Vikas (Central),
7. Fisheries Estate Scheme,
8. Kela Vikas Yojna in Gorakhpur Mandal,
9. Vegetable Scheme in Ghazipur and Ballia,
10. Vegetable Scheme in Baharaich,
11. Resham Vikas Scheme in Bareilly,
12. Ban Manufacturing Scheme in Gonda,
13. Poultry Broiler Production Scheme,
14. Saghan Udayanikaran Scheme in Firozabad,
15. Hybrid Vegetable Production Scheme in Moradabad,
16. Industrial Development Scheme in Firozabad,
17. New Model Charkha Scheme in Firozabad,
18. Saghan Mini Dairy Scheme (IInd Stage),
19. Integrated Scheme of Animal Husbandry (IInd Stage),
20. Tarekota Scheme in Gorakhpur Division,
21. Black Pottery Scheme in Azamgarh,
22. New Model Charkha (Hill),
23. Horticulture Development in Sonbhadra,
24. Fisheries Development in Firozabad,
25. Saghan Mini Dairy Yojna (IIIrd Stage),
26. Mahila Dairy Pariyojna,
27. Saghan Litchi Udayanikaran,
28. Bee Keeping Development,
29. New Model Charkha (15 Districts),
30. Sericulture Development in Bahraich,
31. Mahila Dairy Pariyojna in Agra and Badaun,
32. Ram Bans Yojna (Hill),
33. Poultry Complex and Employment,
34. Milk Marketing under SMDY,
35. Stone Cutting in Agra,
36. Leather Development in Agra,
37. Diamond Cutting scheme,
38. Sericulture Development (Awwa) in Lucknow,
39. Tarai Region in Sericulture Development (Baif),
40. Mini Dairy Breeders Farm,
41. Saghan Mini Dairy Scheme in Pithoragarh,
42. Bi-Voltine (Hill),
43. DWCRA,

44. Bee-Keeping,
45. Mushroom (KNP),
46. Aawala Production,
47. Saghan Mini Dairy Yojna (IVth Stage),
48. Leather Development Siddharthnagar,
49. Gauguhurro Mathura,
50. Tea Development,
51. Kela Vikas in Sitapur, Barabanki, Gonda & Deoria and
52. Carpet Scheme in Shahjahanpur.
53. Angora Shesak Rearing Wool Productions Scheme.
54. Resham Vikas Yojna in Varanasi.
55. Resham Vikas Yojna in Azamgarh.
56. New Model Charkha Yojna (IInd Stage)
57. Sericulture on Usar Land.
58. Carpet Wearing Training and Employment Scheme.
59. Goat Rearing Scheme.
60. Training Project under Sericulture.
61. Dead Animals Utilisation Leather Training and Employment Scheme.
62. Guava Plantation Scheme.
63. Sericulture in Allahabad and Fatehpur.
64. Mentha Production and Employment Scheme.
65. Intensive Horticulture Scheme in Banda.
66. Intensive Horticulture Scheme in Hamirpur.
67. Intensive Horticulture Scheme in Jalaun.

CHAPTER - VI

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME : OTHER SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

Purvanchal/Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi

The two funding sources namely, Santulit Kshetriya Poorvanchal Nidhi and Santulit Kshetriya Bundelkhand Nidhi had been created in the year 1990-91 to ensure a balanced development amongst different regions of the state. The main purpose of such an additional intervention through funding was to minimize the regional disparities and backwardness of different regions and ensure speedy economic recovery. It was through these development schemes that projects which could not taken up under regular district plans and state plans due to lack of resources.

2. Poorvanchal Nidhi takes care of such schemes/projects for the districts of Varanasi, Bhadoi, Ghazipur, Ballia, Jaunpur, Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Basti, Siddharth Nagar, Deoria, Padrauna, Azamgarh, Mau, Allahabad, Paratapgarh, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Gonda, Baraich, Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi looks further the backward districts of Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lalitpur.

Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi

3. For the Eighth Five Year Plan, a total outlay of Rs.200.00 crore has been allocated for the Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi. An expenditure of Rs.6614.07 lakh has been incurred in the first two years of Five Year Plan. For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.4800.00 lakh has been approved. An amount of Rs.5600.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi

4. Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi has an outlay of Rs.50.00 crore for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs.1872.77 lakh has been incurred in the first two years of the Five Year Plan. For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.1200.00 lakh has been approved. An amount of Rs.1400.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

Accelerated Programme of development for Dacoity Prone Area

5. Twenty Eight districts of Uttar Pradesh, contiguous to Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are facing problems of acute poverty, unemployment and low level of development. These areas are also prone to high crime rate including dacoity. The following twelve districts (now thirteen after creation of

Firozabad as a new district) of the State have been declared dacoity prone by the working group set-up by the Planning Commission, Government of India.

(i)	Badaun
(ii)	Kanpur Dehat
(iii)	Agra
(iv)	Etah
(v)	Etawah
(vi)	Mainpuri
(vii)	Farrukhabad
(viii)	Jalaun
(ix)	Jhansi
(x)	Lalitpur
(xi)	Hamirpur
(xii)	Banda
(xiii)	Firozabad

6. For the development of these areas, outlays proposed and financing patterns recommended by working group are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)				
Programme	Pattern of Finance	Amount		
		Total	Central Share	State Share
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ravine Raclamation	100% Centrally sponsored	1808.19	1808.19	
2. Construction of Roads and Bridges	50:50	12327.00	4821.00	7506.00
3. Rural Electrification	Entire amount to be contributed by R.E.C.	15000.00	2059.00	12941.00
Total		29135.19	8688.19	20447.00

7. Above programmes were recommended over and above the normal plan programmes.

8. **Ravine reclamation** : Under this scheme an amount of Rs.22.91 crore including Rs. 0.79 crore State share has been spent upto the end of 1991-92 and about 26042 hectares of ravines land was treated. Besides, 700 Kms of peripheral dams have also been constructed. From 1992-93 onwards the Government of India had stopped central assistance. However, since the Central Government has not transferred the scheme to the State, it is expected that the scheme would continue to be funded by the Central Government.

9. **Rural Electrification** : There are 15451 inhabited villages in the 13 dacoity prone districts. The working group had recommended the electrification of remaining 12234 villages to achieve cent percent electrification of villages. Of these, 5370 villages were to be electrified under this programme by the end of Seventh Plan.

10. The Government of India were requested from time to time to provide special assistance in view of the recommendations of the working group, but no assistance has been received either from Central Government or from the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). However, Rs. 11.00 crore were spent from State Government's resources. Upto the end of 1992-93, electrification of 45 villages including 95 Harijan Basties has been achieved. For the year 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 no outlay is proposed.

11. **Roads and Bridges:** A target had original estimated at a cost of Rs.123.27 crore, this scheme had a target for construction of 1924 Kms of surface-roads and 111 minor & major bridges. Financial pattern was to be shared between the State and Central Government on 50:50 basis. The whole scheme was to be completed during Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90.

12. The Government of India sanctioned the works under this scheme amounting to Rs.71.47 Crore till 30-09-1990 and thereafter works for Rs.17.18 Crore were also sanctioned on 18-02-1991. However the U.P. Government have issued sanction for Rs.71.47 Crore. In view of scarce resources and with the Central Government intimated its decision to stop financing the schemes from the year 1993-94, expenditure to the extent of Rs.45.32 crore could only be made during Seventh Plan period 1985-90 against which Rs.23.52 crore were released by the Central Government. During this period 170 Kms. of surfaced roads, 79 Kms of unsurface roads and 4 No. bridges were constructed.

13. There after an expenditure of Rs.10.30 crore and 7.80 crore was incurred during annual plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 against which central assistance of Rs.3.46 crore and 4.80 crore was released respectively. During 1990-91 and 1991-92, 206 Kms of surface roads 146 Kms of unsurfaced roads and 3 bridges were also completed.

14. During Eighth Plan in the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 an expenditure of Rs.5.40 crore and 9.01 crore was incurred under the same head against which central assistance was released of Rs.1.96 crore and Rs.3.00 crore respectively and correspondingly to this 102 Kms. length of surface 69 Kms. unsurfaced roads and 80 Kms. length of surface roads were constructed respectively during these years. An outlay of Rs.6.00 crore has been approved for the year 1994-95, while central assistance received so far during this year is nil. The target of completing 80 kms. of surface roads during 1994-95 could not be achieved for non availability of Central Government assistance.

15. Out of the number of projects sanctioned for Rs.75.47 crore, works costing Rs.60.69 crore have already been started so far and a sum of Rs.77.87 crore has been spent on these works till 31.03.1994. Due to increase in cost of material and labour input during last nine years, an additional amount of Rs.34.00 crore will still be needed to complete these works as on 01.04.1994. Although full matching central assistance of Rs.36.74 crore has already been released by Government of India. But during 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.6.00 crore has been fixed to achieve the target. The funds to the extent of Rs.28.00 crore will therefore be needed on 01.04.1995 to complete these works.

16. An outlay of Rs.10.00 crore as state share has been proposed for 1995-96 from which only 100 kms. of roads are likely to be constructed.

CHAPTER - VII

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and Medium Irrigation:

The economy of Uttar Pradesh is primarily agriculture based with about 78% of its population dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Rapid increase in the pace of agriculture development is therefore, essential to bring about desired improvement in the State's economy. The resources of cultivable land of the state are, however, limited and agriculture production can, therefore, be increased mainly through multiple cropping and higher productivity of crops. For both these, irrigation is the most important input.

Strategy

2. Thrust on completion of on-going projects are given priority which are as under:-

- (a) Externally Aided Projects
- (b) Inter-State Projects
- (c) Those Projects having 75% or more Progress.
- (d) More Potential creation from other ongoing Projects

Provisions have also been made for liabilities, Survey and Investigation, Research and Training etc.

3. The assessment made by the water resources organisation, Government of India indicates that 75% dependability flow of five major rivers of the State are as below:-

TABLE - Water availability and Annual Flow

Sl. No.	Name of River	Discharge Observation Site	Annual inflow (m ha m)	Share of Catchment of U.P. (m ha m)
1.	Ganga	Varanasi	6.72	4.29
2.	Gandak	Balmikinagar	3.30	1.04
3.	Ghagra	Turtipar	6.24	6.24
4.	Sone	Chopan	1.14	0.15
5.	Gomti	Naighat	0.49	0.49
Total			17.44	12.21

4. The quantum of water available for irrigation in the State will be 12.21 m.ha.m. (99.06 maf.) which is much lower than the annual inflow of 17.44 m.ha.m. (145.10 maf.) as provision has to be made

for share of other States, non-irrigational uses and minimum flows from environmental considerations. The break up of ultimate irrigation potential as now assessed is given below:-

(in Lakh Hectare)

1.	Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes	125.00
2.	Minor Surface Irrigation Schemes	12.00
3.	Minor Irrigation Schemes (Ground Water)	180.00

		317.00

5. On the basis of availability of this potential, the State would be able to achieve only about 155% irrigation intensity ultimately which would be insufficient to meet the requirements of agricultural production in the long term perspective. Much greater economy in water use will, therefore, be necessary to meet the needs of irrigated agriculture.

6. For Major and Medium Irrigation Rs.2599.34 crore was provided in Eighth Five Year Plan, envisaging the creation of 8.84 lakh ha. additional irrigation potential and completion of 17 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. 15 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects are likely to be completed in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Details of completed projects and those expected to complete in Eighth Five Year Plan are given in Annexure-I. Plan wise and year wise investment and the corresponding potential created is given in Annexure-II. Utilization of potential is given in Annexure-III.

7. Brief description of priority wise schemes and outlays in Annual Plan 1995-96 is given below:-

Liabilities of Completed Schemes

8. Some liabilities like disputed claims, land compensation, minor works are still pending Rs.6.15 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

Externally Aided Project in the past

9. **Modernisation of Upper Ganga Canal :** Upper Ganga Canal System was being modernised with World Bank assistance. The modernisation was proposed in two phases. The first phase had been divided in four time slices of six year each. The agreement was signed by World Bank for the first time slice in June 1984. First time slice of this project was funded by World Bank upto 9/94. World Bank is not providing any assistance after 9/94. The cost of balance works of first time slice after 9/94 is Rs.188.05 crore. An outlay of Rs.55.00 crore has been provided during 1995-96.

10. **Madhya Ganga Canal:** The work on this project was started in 1977. The works costing Rs.117.66 crore were included in first time slice of Upper Ganga Modernisation Project against the same credit agreement in September, 1990. The project was funded by World Bank upto September, 1994. An outlay of Rs.30.00 crore has been provided during 1995-96 for the balance works of the project.

11. **National Water Management:** Old systems of Sarda Canal and Lower Ganga Canal have been taken up for improvement under National Water Management Programme, a Government of India scheme being financed by World Bank. A provision of Rs.10.00 crore has been proposed for Sarda Canal

System. The improvement in the system shall ensure availability of water in tail reaches and help in achieving equitable distribution of water. These provisions shall help in narrowing down the gap between created and utilised potential.

12. **Inter State Projects:** The Inter-State Projects are Rajghat Dam, Ban Sagar Dam, Urmil Dam, projects proposed under Yamuna Accord (Kishau Dam, New Tajewala Barrage & Renuka Dam) and Tehri Dam project. Betwa River Board and Ban Sagar Control Board under the Union Ministry of Water Resources are already functioning for speedy execution of Rajghat and Ban Sagar Dam.

13. **Rajghat Dam:** The cost of construction of Rajghat Dam is being shared by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 1:1. The total cost of the project is Rs.213.66 crore out of which Uttar Pradesh share is Rs.106.83 crore. Total expenditure on this project upto March 1994 is Rs.177.46 crore and against due share of Rs.88.73 crore Uttar Pradesh has paid Rs.100.80 crore to Betwa River Board (i.e. Rs.12.07 crore more than its share). During the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 it is proposed to pay Rs.4.00 crore and Rs.2.00 crore as share of Uttar Pradesh. Thus U.P. shall pay full amount against its share of Rs.106.83 crore upto 1995-96.

14. **Ban Sagar Dam:** The cost of construction of Ban Sagar Dam is to be shared by three States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar in the ratio of 1:2:1 respectively. The total cost of the project is Rs.740.00 crore out of which share of Uttar Pradesh is Rs.185.00 crore. Total expenditure on this project upto March 1994 is Rs.322.68 crore and against due share of Rs.80.67 crore Uttar Pradesh has paid Rs.58.60 crore to Ban Sagar Control Board (i.e. Rs.22.07 crore less than its share). During the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 it is proposed to pay Rs.2.00 crore and Rs.7.00 crore respectively as share of Uttar Pradesh.

15. Since Government of Uttar Pradesh is financing for dam construction of Rajghat and Ban Sagar Projects, provision for constructing canal system for utilising the stored water as per inter-State agreements have also been made.

16. **Urmil Dam:** The total cost of the Urmil Dam project is Rs.33.91 crore. The construction cost of the project is to be shared by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 40 and 60 percent. The total expenditure upto March 1994 is Rs.30.93 crore which has been paid by Uttar Pradesh only. Madhya Pradesh has not paid its share till now. During the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 provision of Rs.2.50 crore and 0.48 crore respectively have been made for this project to clear some liabilities like disputed claims, payment of land compensation, minor works left out etc. under the head "LIABILITIES".

17. **Projects under Yamuna Water Accord :** Following three projects are proposed to be constructed under Yamuna Water Accord:

1. Kishau Dam Project
2. New Tajewala Barrage (Hathni Kund Barrage)
3. Renuka Dam

18. Work of Kishau Dam is in preliminary stage and the progress will depend on early finalisation of inter-State agreement with beneficiary States. An outlay of Rs.1.00 crore has been proposed in the year 1995-96 for survey and investigations for preparation of detailed project report.

19. The total cost of the New Tajewala Barrage at Hathni Kund which would be a replacement of the old barrage feeding Western Yamuna Canal system of Haryana and Eastern Yamuna Canal system of Uttar Pradesh is Rs.75.00 crore. It is to be shared by Uttar Pradesh and Haryana in the ratio of 1:2. The work of the new barrage has recently started. Provision of Rs.0.10 crore during Annual Plan 1995-96 has been made.

20. **Tehri Dam Project:** Tehri Dam was constructed by Uttar Pradesh from 1969 to 1989. After creation of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation the work was transferred to the corporation. 20% of the total cost of the project will be met by irrigation sector and 80% from power sector. Uttar Pradesh shall bear the total cost of irrigation sector and 25% cost of the power sector.

21. Total cost of the project as intimated by THDC is Rs.2963.66 crore out of which Uttar Pradesh share is Rs.1163.17 crore (Rs.581.58 crore from Irrigation Sector). The value of assets created on the project till the date of transfer to THDC is to be adjusted from the U.P. share. U.P. has spent Rs.139.53 crore from the irrigation sector on the project. An outlay of Rs.15.00 crore is proposed for Tehri Dam Project in 1995-96. This amount is to be paid to THDC. The demand of fund for the project was Rs.140.00 crore in the year 1994-95.

22. **Multipurpose Projects:** For Lakhwar Vyasi Project an outlay of Rs.7.00 crore has been provided in the irrigation sector.

23. **Major Irrigation Projects:** An outlay of Rs.162.15 crore has been provided for 12 major on going projects in the Annual Plan 1995-96.

24. **Medium Irrigation Schemes:** An outlay of Rs.14.60 crore has been proposed for four medium schemes which have spilled over into Annual Plan 1995-96.

25. **Modernisation Scheme:** An outlay of Rs.5.75 crore has been provided for these schemes.

26. **Projects Defferd For The Time Being:** The construction works of the following four projects have been postpond for the time being. This step was taken due to paucity of funds and to expedite completion of projects which are in advanced stage of progress.

1. Jamrani Dam
2. Kanhar Irrigation Schemes
3. Lining of Channel in Bundelkhand/Baghel Khand Area
4. Modernisation of Lahchura H.W.

27. An outlay of Rs.0.25 crore and Rs.0.75 crore has been provided for Jamrani Dam and Kanhar Irrigation Schemes for meeting the expenditure on establishment of regular and work charged staff.

28. **Phasing of Important Major Projects for Early Benefits:**

In formulation of Eighth Plan emphasis has been laid on phasing the plan works in such a way that it provides maximum benefits as early as possible. The works of following major on-going projects which will be spilling into IX Plan have been phased to provide substantial benefits during Eighth Plan.

1. Sarda Sahayak
2. Saryu Nahar Pariyojna

29. **Sarda Sahayak:** In the first phase works will be completed to create 1.2 lakh ha. additional irrigation potential in the districts of Barabanki, Allahabad, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Raibareilly, Lucknow, Pratapgarh with an outlay of Rs.175.00 crore. Further potential of 0.80 lakh ha is proposed to be created in the above districts and Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Varanasi with an additional outlay of Rs.125.00 crore.

30. **Saryu Nahar Pariyojna:** In the first phase 1.9 lakh ha. additional potential is proposed to be created with an investment of Rs.135.00 crore benefiting district Bahraich, Siddharth Nagar, Gonda and Gorakhpur. About 1200 km. of channel will be completed in this phase.

31. Upto the end of Eighth Plan additional potential of 1.10 lakh ha. is proposed to be created in the above districts and Basti with the outlay of Rs.40.00 crore. In the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 Rs.23.97 crore and Rs.30.60 crore were spent respectively and during 1994-95 Rs.27.00 crore is expected to spend for the works of first phase. An outlay of Rs.34.00 crore has been provided in the year 1995-96.

32. **Water Development Programme:** Separate provisions of Survey and Investigation, Research and Training have been made under the head.

STATE MINOR IRRIGATION

33. Minor Irrigation works are the most important input of assured irrigation in areas where construction of large gravity canals is not feasible and in areas left out of command of such canals. Minor Irrigation Works based on ground water are also a means of conjunctive use of surface and ground water.

34. State Minor Irrigation which comprises of large capacity tubewells, small lift canals, hill channels and bundhies, is managed by Irrigation Department. These works with a short gestation period, provide quick irrigation facilities to areas covered by them. They benefit mainly small and marginal farmers who are not in a position to construct their own source of irrigation. The expenditure incurred and potential creation utilization and energisation of state tubewells in various plans through State Minor Irrigation Works is given in Annexure IV, V and VI.

35. The approved outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs.417.75 crore including Rs.71.50 crore for Uttarakhand. It is to create 2.31 lakh hectare of irrigation potential. In the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 a total of 0.56 lakh hectare irrigation potential has been created at expenditure of Rs.172.60 crore. An outlay of Rs.59.82 crore (including Rs.13.50 crore for Uttarakhand) has been proposed for the year 1995-96 and a target of additional irrigation potential of 0.10 lakh hectare is fixed. 82 State Tubewells (75 in Plains and 7 in Uttarakhand) are proposed for construction/energisation at a cost of Rs.1100.00 lakh and 200 failed State Tubewells are being proposed to be reconstructed at the cost of Rs.1276.00 lakh.

36. The cumulative number of State Tubewells in operation at the end of different plans are given in Annexure VII.

37. The position of number of State Tubewells under different stages of construction is shown in Annexure VIII.

BALANCE WORKS

38. **Water Distribution System:** In case of normal State Tubewells considerable back log of works mainly water distribution system has built up. At the end of the year 1993-94 the balance of Water Distribution System is 1522 kms. approximately (excluding Pucca Gul) on 1366 State Tubewells. The approximate cost of this item is Rs.37.28 crores. For the year 1994-95 a provision of 170 kms. of PVC pipe line has been made in the district plan. It is proposed to make a provision of 300 kms. of PVC pipe line at a cost of Rs.780.00 lakh approximately for the year 1995-96.

39. **Renewal and Replacement:** The details of renewal and replacement works are given below:

Sl. No	Item	Approximate balance as on 1.4.94		Provision during 1994-95	
		Quality	Amount (in Cr.)	Quality	Amount (in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Reconstruction of failed State Tubewells	902 No.	54.84	187 No.	11.74
2	Renovation of derelict pucca Gul/PVC Pipe line	11888 No.	128.31	300 No.	3.53
3	Replacement of wornout equipment of State Tubewells & improvement of discharge	L.S.	27.16	L.S.	9.13
4	Construction/Strengthening of existing Divisional workshops	38 No.	4.10	-	-
Total			214.41		24.40

40. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs.2322.00 lakhs only for above works for the year 1995-96.

41. **"OWN YOUR TUBEWELL" SCHEME:** In order to fulfil the ever growing need of farmers of the State and for benefiting them by providing assured water for irrigation of their fields, the "Own Your Tubewell" scheme is being executed by U.P. Nalkoop Nigam Ltd. It is proposed to construct 1000 tubewells under this scheme. The farmers who want to own the tubewell under this scheme has to bear the entire cost of the tubewell. Subsidy is also admissible to the farmers as per rules, the amount of which depends upon the area in which the tubewell is located.

42. **MINOR LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME:** A provision of Rs.120.00 lakhs has been made for modernisation works of existing minor lift irrigation canals in the year 1994-95. It is proposed to replace the wornout equipments such as Pump, Motor, Starter etc. and repair the damaged portion of these canals. Rs.230.00 lakhs have been proposed for modernization works for the year 1995-96.

43. **BUNDHIES:** A provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been made for completion of the remaining works under the scheme for construction of 34 Bundhies in Mirzapur/Sonebhadra districts during the year 1994-95. Rs.100.00 lakhs have been proposed for the construction of Bundhies in

Mirzapur/Sonbhadra & Bundelkhand region during the year 1995-96. Only on-going/incomplete schemes are proposed to be taken up.

44. **HILL CHANNELS:** In the Hill districts of Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Pauri, Chamoli, Dehradun, Uttarkashi and Tehri, small Hill Channels are being constructed. Rs.850.00 lakhs have been provided for construction of Hill Channels during the year 1994-95. A provision of Rs.1150.00 lakhs has been made for construction of Hill Channels during the year 1995-96.

PRIVATE MINOR IRRIGATION

45. With rapid advancement in the field of agriculture and increasing production cost, it is obviously natural that a cultivator wants irrigation facilities to be wholly under his own control. The trend of increasing private minor irrigation works during the last two decades in U.P. shows clearly that such facilities are even essential for supplementing the supplies available from canals and State Tubewells. Most of the private irrigation works being executed in the State are therefore, pivotal of the concept of intensive cultivation and conjunctive use of surface and ground water.

46. The construction of private tubewells/borewells of small and marginal farmers is however being handled by Government Agencies like Minor Irrigation Department etc. With the increase in cost of material & labour, subsidy upto some limit in boring & partially on pumpset is provided by the Government.

47. As per the latest available statistical records (Year 1993) the net cultivated area and the net area irrigated through different sources in the State is as follows:

I.	Net Shown Area (Lakh Ha.)	172.16	
II.	Net Irrigated Area (Lakh Ha.)	110.48	
	(a) Canals	32.077	18.63%
	(b) State Tubewells	7.608	4.42%
	(c) Private Tubewells/Borings	61.672	35.82%
	(d) Other Sources	9.125	5.30%
	TOTAL:	110.48	64.17%

48. It appears from the above statistical record that the major portion of the irrigation say 64% of the net irrigated area is being covered in the State through private tubewells/borewells and other sources.

49. By the end of VIIIth Five Year Plan 104.82 lakh ha. irrigation potential was created. Achievement of irrigation potential is given in Annexure-IX.

50. Finance for the development of Minor Irrigation Programme is arranged through (a) State Plan Outlay (b) U.P. State Agriculture and Rural Development Bank and Commercial Banks and (c) Cultivators Share. In addition D.R.D.A., Social Welfare Department, Agriculture Department and Other Institutions also provide assistance for the Minor Irrigation Programmes. Item wise financial progress is given in Annexure -X

51. **FREE BORINGS:** Free Boring Scheme was started under Small and Marginal Farmer's Programme (SMFP) at the end of year 1984-85 with a view to increase agricultural production. Under this scheme, the department with an annual capacity of about 60,000 borings could benefit 1,86,363 small and marginal farmers by the end of 1987-88. For severe drought of 1987 the target of 60,000 free borings was enhanced to 65,000 and the target was achieved in December 1987 to ensure its benefits for Ravi Crops. This facility became a boon for the cultivators and demand of cultivators continued to increase. In accordance to this by the end of March 1994, 13.38 lakh shallow borings has been constructed and the target of 4.00 lakh borig is fixed for the year 1995-96.

52. **SURFACE WATER STORAGE SCHEME FOR BUNDELKHAND (Externally Aided):** Construction of check Dams, Bundhies rennovation of tanks installation of Electric Pumpsets, Sprinklers, Surface Water Distribution System, Electric lines Schemes are provided irrigation facilities. So far Rs.2326 lakh outlay proposed for Eighth Plan and Additional Irrigation Potential 17,708 ha. but no finance have been made in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.582.00 lakh is earmarked for 1995-96 and Additional Potential of 3500 ha. will be created.

53. **ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE AND SURFACE WATER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME OF MIRZAPUR AND SONEBHADRA:** An externally aided new schemes for construction of Check Dam, Bundhies and Rennovation of Tanks are proposed in Mirzapur and Sonebhadra districts. An outlay of Rs.2,997 lakh is needed for these works during 1995-2000. An additional irrigation potential of 20,377 hectares will be created with the implementation of this scheme.

54. **SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN:** For most of the items of development under Minor Irrigation Programme it is not practicable to exactly quantify the share of special Component Plan. However, in probable items such as Hydrams, Artesian Wells and Gul construction which are constructed purely on Government Assistance by this department in Hilly region and Tarai areas of Nainital district, out of which total quantification of 38.00 lakhs is proposed by which 180 hectares additional irrigation potential is created.

GROUND WATER

55. Ground Water Department, has been working as an independent department under the administrative control of A.P.C. since 1975. It is engaged in investigation and survey work for development of Ground Water in the State.

56. The proposed investigation and study programme are briefly stated below:-

(a) **NORMAL PROGRAMME**

1. Monitoring of Ground Water level six times annually at about 4000 selected hydrograph stations/piezometers, through out the State.
2. Estimation of Ground Water availability in 817 development blocks in the State & categorisation of blocks in 'dark' and 'grey' categories in 57 districts (Excluding Hilli districts).

3. Chemical analysis of Ground Water for water quality.
4. Site selection for tubewells on the basis of geohydrological and geophysical investigations for irrigation structures.
5. Seepage studies with the help of nuclear techniques.
6. Photogeological studies for delineation of potential areas for Ground Water development and delineation of water logged areas in Canal Commands.
7. Exploratory drillings for production wells in problematic areas.
8. Electrical logging for designing appropriate tubewell assembly.

(b) **SPECIAL PROGRAMME**

1. Delineation of shallow and deep tubewell areas.
2. Nyay Panchayatwise micro survey investigation in dark category blocks.
3. Piezometers installation in problematic areas for monitoring of water level.
4. Exploration of fresh water in problematic areas.
5. Computerization of relevant Ground Water data.

57. An outlay provision of Rs.400.00 lakh has been made for the Eighth Five Year Plan. For the year 1994-95 plan outlay of Rs.80 lakh has been sanctioned and for the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh has been proposed for the present schemes programmes.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

58. Command Area Development Programme aims at increasing the agricultural production and productivity of the area through full scientific 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, construction of field channels, lining of field channels, field drains and water control structures. This is preceded by topographical survey, planning and designing and followed by Warabandi (Osrabandi) and crop planning for optimum agriculture production.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

59. At present, Sharda Sahayak Command Area Development Project is implementing the Command Area Development Programme on Sarda Canal system with a culturable command area of 16.13 lakh ha. in Nainital, Pilibhit, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Kheri, Sitapur districts and Ramganga Command Area Development Project of five irrigation projects namely East Ganga Canal in Bijnor and Moradabad,

East Yamuna Canal in Saharanpur, Ghaziabad, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Jamrani Canal in Nainital, Rampur and Bareilly, Ken Canal in Banda and Betwa and Gursarai Canal in Jhansi, Hamirpur and Jalaun district with a total culturable command area of 12.48 lakh ha.

STRATEGY

60. The main strategy under Command Area Development is to ensure effective water utilization and equitable distribution of irrigation water through integrated water management for optimising agricultural production in the command area. To fulfil this objective, it is necessary to take up items like training, demonstration, farmers participation, monitoring and evaluation programmes to improve agricultural production.

61. An outlay of Rs.90.00 crore is proposed for Command Area Development Programme as State Share for the Eighth Five Year Plan against which the same amount would be the Central Share on 50:50 basis. A sum of Rs.17.50 crore as State Share is anticipated to be spent during 1994-95 as against an approved outlay of Rs.17.50 crore. An outlay of Rs.17.50 crore has been proposed for 1995-96.

62. The physical targets proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan and anticipated achievement during 1994-95 and proposed target for the year 1995-96 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Eighth Plan target (1992-97)	Achievement 1992-93	Achievement 1993-94	Anticipated achievement 1994-95	Annual target proposed for 1995-96
1.	Construction of field channels (Area Covered)	000 ha.	1002	90.15	128.50	120.00	120.00
2.	Osrabandi	000 ha.	1500	360.50	284.21	300.00	300.00

63. A proposal of Sarjoo Canal System has been submitted to Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, for inclusion under Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme which is under their active consideration.

FLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE

64. Floods are almost a regular features in Uttar Pradesh and the damages on account of floods by so far, in this State are the highest in the country. Uttar Pradesh has a geographical area 294.36 lakh hectare and on an average 43.43 lakh hectare area has been affected by floods annually.

FLOOD PROTECTION IN U.P. Vis-a-Vis OTHER STATE

65. A comparison of the area affected by floods and which have been provided protection in some of the severly affected in the Northern part of the country is given below:-

Sl. No.	State	Flood Prone Area	Protectable Area	Area Protected end of VIIth Plan	Balance Area Protected	%age area Protected upto end of VIIth Plan
1.	Uttar Pradesh	73.36	58.72	14.87	43.85	20.26
2.	Bihar	42.60	34.08	19.29	14.79	45.28
3.	West Bengal	37.66	30.19	18.55	11.64	49.26
4.	Punjab	40.50	37.00	26.81	10.19	66.21
5.	Haryana	23.50	23.50	17.20	6.30	73.19
TOTAL COUNTRY:		366.61	320.00	137.768	182.16	37.58

66. The above figures clearly show that the State of Uttar Pradesh is the worst flood affected in the country and whereas by the end of Seventh Plan Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana had protected 45.28% of their flood affected area, the area protected in U.P. is only 20.26%. At the end of Seventh Plan U.P. has to provide protection to an area of 43.85 lakh ha. as against balance of 182.16 lakh ha. for the entire country i.e. U.P. has to provide protection to 25% of the balance protectable area in the entire country.

OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY

67. The major works of the floods control as far as structural measures are concerned are:

- Construction of marginal embankments to contain the flood within the embankments.
- Construction of town protection works to some important abidies and towns.
- Construction of drains to improve the drainage of flood affected area.
- Construction of Anti-erosion works on the river to check erosion of soil.
- Construction of drains in industrial area.
- River improvement works to increase their discharge carrying, capacities.

68. Following priorities have been considered while proposing allocation on different schemes during 1995-96.

- On going scheme likely to be completed during 1995-96 so that benefit could be drawn at earliest.
- Drainage improvement schemes of Central and Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- Marginal embankment schemes of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- Anti erosion works where protection of marginal bunds are required.
- Town protection works of major town like Lucknow and Hamirpur.

6. New flood protection works to protect important irrigation structures damaged during 1994 flood.

69. In Eighth Five Year Plan, it was envisaged that after utilising Rs.81.50 crore, 70 km. marginal embankment and 140 km. drains are to be constructed, which will protect 0.50 lakh ha. from flood and water logging. By utilising nearly Rs.32.97 crore in the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, 20.50 km. long marginal embankment, 29 km. length of drainage channel and other flood management works were done to provide protection to an area of 0.20 lakh ha. An outlay of Rs.12.73 crore is proposed for the year 1995-96. It is estimated that 0.05 lakh hectare new area will be protected from floods by constructing 5.0 km. long marginal embankments and 8 km. length of drainage channels. The cost per hectare area benefitted is expected to be Rs.14,000.00.

ANNEXURE - I

Scheme Proposed for Completion during Eighth Plan

Year	CATEGORY	OF	SCHEMES
	Major Project (including Externally aided and Inter-State)		Medium & Modernisation Project
1	2		3
1992-93	1. I/C of Zamania Pump Canal		1. Revised Kwano Pump Canal 2. Mod. of Bhognipur Branch
1993-94	1. Urmil Dam		1. Remod. of Ken Canal
1994-95	1. Gandak Canal		
1995-96	1. I/C of Narainpur Pump Canal		
1996-97	1. Bewar Feeder 2. Maudaha Dam 3. Raising Meja Dam		1. Revised tons Pump Canal 2. Pathrai Dam 3. Gunta Nala Dam 4. Chittaurgarh Reservoir 5. Mod. of Ghaghar Canal

Annexure-II

Expenditure and benefits of Major and Medium Projects

Sl. No	Plan Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crore)		Potential Created (lakh ha.)	
		During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Pre Plan	-	-	-	25.53
2	First Plan (1951-56)	30.81	30.81	3.30	28.83
3	Second Plan (1956-61)	25.43	56.24	2.71	31.54
4	Third Plan (1961-66)	54.90	111.14	3.57	35.11
5	Annual Plan (1966-69)	48.93	160.07	0.96	36.07
6	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	172.18	332.55	4.73	40.80
7	Fifth Plan (1974-78)	371.59	704.14	11.17	51.97
8	Annual Plan (1978-80)	296.08	1000.22	3.07	55.94
9	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	924.26	1924.48	6.21	62.15
10	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1245.01	3169.49	4.43	66.58
11	Annual Plan (1990-91)	300.44	3469.93	0.83	67.41
12	Annual Plan (1991-92)	215.52	3685.45	0.48	67.89
13	Eighth Plan (1992-97)	2599.34	6284.79	8.84	76.73
14	Annual Plan (1992-93)	284.74	3970.19	0.54	68.43
15	Annual Plan (1993-94)	309.00	4279.19	0.63	69.06
16	Annual Plan (1994-95) *	297.24	4576.43	0.54	69.60
17	Annual Plan (1995-96)**	345.01	4921.44	0.53	70.13

* Anticipated

** Proposed

Financial and Physical achievement

Sl. No	Plan Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crore)		Potential Created (lakh ha.)	
		Addl.	Cumulative	Addl.	Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6
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	Annual Plans (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)	94.38	283.62	4.00	23.80
8	Annual Plans (1978-80)	68.42	352.04	2.86	23.61
9	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	278.01	630.05	7.16	30.77
10	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	597.10	1227.15	5.55	36.32
11	Annual Plan (1990-91)	120.60	1347.75	0.62	36.94
12	Annual Plan (1991-92)	63.19	1410.94	0.56	37.50
13	Annual Plan (1992-93)	64.04	1474.98	0.28	37.78
14	Annual Plan (1993-94)	51.58	1526.56	0.19	37.97
15	Annual Plan (1994-95) *	56.98	1583.54	0.09	38.06
16	Annual Plan (1995-96)**	59.82	1643.36	0.10	38.16

* Anticipated

** Proposed

Annexure-V

Utilization of Irrigation Potential

(Lakh ha.)

To the end of the year	Irrigation Potential Created (Revised)	Utilisation	Percentage Utilization With respect to same year	Utilization With respect to previous year
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	24.90	16.00	64	-
1981-82	26.13	16.00	61	64
1982-83	27.56	16.00	58	61
1983-84	29.03	16.00	55	58
1984-85	30.77	16.00	52	55
1985-86	32.11	16.40	51	53
1986-87	33.53	16.72	50	52
1987-88	34.62	17.14	50	51
1988-89	35.33	17.43	50	51
1989-90	36.32	17.83	50	51
1990-91	36.94	18.08	49	50
1991-92	37.50	18.31	49	50
1992-93	37.78	18.43	49	49
1993-94	37.97	18.51	49	49
1994-95 *	38.06	18.55	49	49
1995-96 **	38.16	18.60	49	49

* Anticipated ** Proposed

ANNEXURE - VI

Energisation Position of State Tubewells

Sl. No	Period			No. of State Tubewells energised	
				During the Plan	To the end of Plan
1	2			3	4
1	Pre	Plan		-	2343
2	First	Plan	(1951-56)	2391	4734
3	Second	Plan	(1956-61)	1915	6649
4	Third	Plan	(1961-66)	1661	8310
5	Annual	Plans	(1966-69)	1094	9404
6	Fourth	Plan	(1969-74)	3434	12838
7	Fifth	Plan	(1974-78)	2684	15522
8	Annual	Plans	(1978-80)	2365	17887
9	Sixth	Plan	(1980-85)	6895	24782
10	Seventh	Plan	(1985-90)	5144	29926
11	Annual	Plans	(1990-92)	1100	31026
12	Eighth	Plan	(1992-97)		
	Annual	Plan	(1992-93)	261	31287
	Annual	Plan	(1993-94)	169	31456
	Annual	Plan	(1994-95) *	75	31531
	Annual	Plan	(1995-96)**	82	31613
* Anticipated				** Proposed	

Tubewells in Operations

Sl. No	Plan Period	No. of State Tubewells in operation
1	2	3
1	Pre Plan	2305
2	First Plan (1951-56)	4260
3	Second Plan (1956-61)	6668
4	Third Plan (1961-66)	8235
5	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	12447
6	Fifth Plan (1974-78)	14560
7	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	23226
8	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	26985
9	Annual Plan (1990-91)	27642
10	Annual Plan (1991-92)	28109
11	Annual Plan (1992-93)	28446
12	Annual Plan (1993-94)	28626
13	Annual Plan (1994-95) *	28701
14	Annual Plan (1995-96)**	28783

* Anticipated ** Proposed

Annexure - VIII

Present Construction stages of State Tubewells

To the end of year	State Tubewells Drilled	Pump House Constru- cted	Pump sets Installed	State Tubewell Energised
1	2	3	4	5
1989-90	30487	30039	30033	29926
1990-91	31133	30672	30619	30490
1991-92	31467	31155	31144	31026
1992-93	31635	31417	31416	31287
1993-94	31725	31664	31663	31456
1994-95 *	31800	31739	31738	31531
1995-96 **	31882	31821	31820	31613

* Anticipated ** Proposed

Achievement of Irrigation Potential by Private Minor Irrigation

(in Lakh Ha.)

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Period	Irrigation Potential Created		
			During Plan Period	Anticipated Depreciation	Net
1.	Before Plan	-	14.44	-	14.44
2.	As Per Census of 1986-87	1986-87	-	2.16	84.42
3.	At the End of Seventh Five Year Plan	-	39.55	12.51	104.85
4.	Annual Plan	1990-91	10.37	2.60	112.62
5.	Annual Plan	1991-92	10.73	2.80	120.55
6.	Eighth Plan Ist Year	1992-93	9.52	3.01	126.06
7.	Eighth Plan IIInd Year	1993-94	7.80	3.18	131.70
8.	Eighth Plan IIIrd Year	1994-95	10.66	Anticipated	

Financial Progress

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Otuly Saventh Plan	Actual of Expr. of Seventh FYP (85-90)	90-91 Expend- ture	91-92 Expend- ture	92-93 Expend- ture	93-94 Expend- ture	94-95 Antici- pated Expend- ture	Otuly for 95-96 proposal
1	Loan (Hills)	111.00	98.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Subsidy	3676.00	2105.21	144.15	160.01	247.63	262.17	374.00	381.00
3	Boring Godown	160.00	347.67	75.69	95.81	51.35	-	60.00	60.00
4	Tools & Plants	1060.00	1492.53	418.92	238.04	228.05	220.09	247.00	200.00
5	Other Expr. (Staff)	1294.00	414.74	7.90	20.74	1156.16	43.88	175.00	230.00
6	Hydrum etc.	699.00	635.48	143.59	212.67	150.00	200.71	290.00	175.00
	Total	7000.00	5093.99	790.25	727.27	1838.20	726.85	1146.00	1046.00

CHAPTER - VIII

ENERGY

Energy has become an important infrastructure for Development of Economy as it meets the basic needs of industry as well as that of social amenities. State of Uttar Pradesh is committed to accelerate the socio-economic growth in order to improve the living standards of its vast population. Around efforts are, therefore, being made to undertake an ambitious programme of energy development.

Power

2. Prior to independence, the power development in the state had been mainly confined to urban areas. With the commencement of planned development, growth in power started with the introduction of a number of hydro-electric power projects in initial stages. After the formation of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board in 1959, thermal projects were also taken up in a big way. Transmission and distribution systems were also taken up simultaneously. Central Government's participation came into existence since 1975, with the formation of two Central Sector Corporations viz NTPC & NHPC. The total installed capacity available to state in public sector by the end of 1993-94 was 8074 MW comprising 5561 MW as state's own capacity and 2513 MW as State's share in central sector projects. While the length of the transmission lines of 400 kV, 220 kV and 132 kV reached a level of 2049 Ckt.km. 5815 Ckt.km. and 10091 ckt.Km. respectively. The distribuion & secondary lines comprising 66 kV and below also attained a level of 417192 Ckt.Km.. Length of 66 kV, 33 kV, 11 kV and L.T. lines were 3139, 24100, 178471 and 211482 Ckt.Km. respectively.

3. Despite rapid development in the past, the per capita power consumption in the state is still very low. During 1991-92, it was 174 kwh against the **All India** average of 270 kwh and the state was ahead of only West Bengal and Bihar. The per capita power consumption in 16 major states was as under :

State	Per-capita consumption in 1991-92(kwh)
1. Punjab	622
2. Gujarat	507
3. Haryana	460
4. Maharashtra	432
5. Tamilnadu	334
6. Karnatka	296
7. Orissa	298
8. Andhra Pradesh	288
9. Madhya Pradesh	267
10. Rajasthan	232
11. Himachal Pradesh	207
12. Kerala	196
13. Jammu & Kashmir	189
14. Uttar Pradesh	174
15. West Bengal	151
16. Bihar	115
All India	270

Objectives and Strategies of Eighth Five Year Plan

4. In order to meet the needs of the ordinary people and improving the quality of their life, especially in the rural areas, power development has become one of the central focus of planning. The State plan is sought to promote rapid overall development and diversification of the economy, and also to strengthen the infrastructural base. The objectives of the power plan were as under :

1. To enable the state's economy to attain the overall targetted growth rate of 6 percent, level of electricity consumption in utilities to be raised to 31939 MU by 1996-97 from the level of 19731 MU in 1990-91.
2. Out of the total 112566 villages in the state, 83.3% villages were to be electrified by the end of the Eighth Plan and the remaining villages also by the turn of the century by taking up accelerated programme of village electrification.
3. Strategy to achieve these objectives and priorities assigned to the programmes was as follows :
 - i. The requirement of 31939 MU of energy consumption in the terminal year, 1996-97, was envisaged to be made available from the public sector utilities.
 - ii. Increase in availability of energy from public sector utilities were to be ensured by :
 - (a) Optimising generation from existing capacity by increasing plant load factor (PLF) of the units in operation.
 - (b) Reducing system losses, for which a programme of removal of deficiencies in transmission network was undertaken, in addition to the normal development programme of the transmission system.
 - iii. The Hydro-thermal Mix had sharply declined from 40:60 in 1973-74 to 20:80 at the end of the Seventh Plan. To improve the share of hydro-power, emphasis has been laid on the completion of the on-going hydro-electric projects in the Eighth Plan.
 - iv. A new programme of intensification of rural electrification in villages, already electrified by CEA definition, has been started so as to provide more connections for different usages, which would optimise the use of T&D network already available.
 - v. All externally aided projects, programme of minimum needs and those projects which were to fructify in the Eighth Plan itself were to be fully funded.

- vi. Activities relating to secondary distribution system and load development were to be decentralized in the Eighth plan to the district level.

5. Mid term review of Eighth Plan was carried out with a view to evolve suitable changes in strategies and policy packages, that became necessary for mid course correction and to achieve substantial improvement in all round performance.

6. The review indicated slow progress in physical achievements as compared to stipulated targets fixed under Eighth Plan. Due to paucity of funds, against the target of additional 1792 MW installed capacity in the State Sector, only 1148 MW is likely to be added by the end of the Plan period. Maneri Bhali-II (304 KW) and Srinagar (330 MW) hydro-electric projects will now spill over to Ninth Plan. For much needed augmentation of installed capacity, private participation is being mobilized in a big way. In order to contain recurring losses in UPSEB and improvement in power supply, a programme of restructuring of the Electricity Board has been undertaken with the help of World Bank.

GENERATION

7. In order to increase the availability of power, the programme of renovation and modernization of existing generation capacity was allowed to be continued in Eighth Plan along with normal programme of additions of new capacity.

Installed capacity

8. Installed capacity available to the state in public sector at the beginning of Eighth Plan was 7211 MW, of which 5059 MW was from state's own capacity and 2152 MW state's share in Central Sector Projects. During Eighth plan period, 3022 MW additions in availability was targetted including 1792 MW of State Sector. In the first three year (1992-95) of the Eighth Plan, the likely additions in capacity would be 1455 MW. The target proposed for 1995-96 is 137 MW. Projectwise details are as under :

Table-2
Addition in Capacity during Eighth Plan (MW)

Project	Eighth Plan Target	Now Estimated					Total (1992-97)
		92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96 Target	96-97 Estimate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. STATE SECTOR	1792	2	503	500	137	6	1148
a) Hydro	682	2	3	—	27	6	38
1. Maneri Bhali-II	304	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Srinagar	330	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajghat (UP's share)	23	-	-	-	23	-	23
4. Mini/Micro	25	2	3	-	4	6	15

Project	Eighth Plan Target	Now Estimated					96-97 Estim-ate	Total (1992-97)
		92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96 Target			
		1	2	3	4	5		
b) Thermal	1110	-	500	500	110	-	1110	
1. Anpara "B"	1000	-	500	500	-	-	1000	
2. Tanda	110	-	-	-	110	-	110	
II. UP's Share in Central Sector	1318	118	243	89	-	219	669	
TOTAL AVAILABILITY (I+II)	3110	120	746	589	137	225	1817	

Share in Central Sector Projects

9. At the beginning of Eighth Plan, the state had 2152 MW (29.9%) share in central sector projects (7202 MW). For the Eighth Plan an addition of 1230 MW was envisaged as state's share. In the first three year of the Eighth Plan, 450 MW capacity is likely to be made available to the State (Projectwise details are given in Annexure - 1). As per latest estimates, the likely additions in Eighth Plan would be 669 MW (Projectwise details are given in Annexure - 2 and norms for share to states in Annexure - 3).

ENERGY SCENARIO

10. On the basis of the demand as assessed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in Fourteenth Electric Power Survey (XIV EPS), yearly shortages in energy availability vis-a-vis estimates envisaged in Eighth Plan are given in following table :

Table-3
ENERGY AVAILABILITY DURING EIGHTH PLAN

Year	Demand	(MU)							
		Eighth Plan Target				Actual/Anticipated			
		Availability			Sort-age (%)	Availability			Sort-age (%)
		Own Gene-ration	Import	Total		Own Gene-ration	Import	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1992-93	32910	18466	11203	29669	3241 (9.8)	16579 (Actual)	12824	29403	3507 (10.6)
1993-94	35405	20831	11971	32802	2603 (7.4)	18229 (Actual)	12775	31004	4401 (12.0)
1994-95	38052	23072	12595	35667	2385 (6.3)	20101 (Anticipated)	12032	32133	5919 (15.5)
1995-96	40898	25116	12779	37895	3003 (7.3)	23986 (Target)	10011	33997	6901 (16.8)
1996-97	43957	26056	13868	39924	4033 (9.2)	24198 (Estimate)	11478	35676	8281 (18.8)

N.B: Norms of energy availability are given in Annexure-4.

11. From the above, it is evident that while 4033 MU (9.2%) of energy shortage was originally envisaged in the last year of Eighth Plan, the present scenario indicates that the shortage is likely to increase to 8281 MU (19%) in the last year of the plan period.

12. Similarly, the peaking capability of the U.P. Power System shall also be lagging behind. The shortage of 2786 MW (34.8%) as envisaged in the Eighth Plan shall increase to 3133MW (37.9%). Yearwise shortages are given in the table below:

Table-4
System Peaking Capability during Eighth Plan (MW)

Year	Peak Demand	Eighth Plan		Actual/Anticipated	
		Availa- bility	Shortage (%)	Availa- bility	Shortage (%)
1992-93	6197	4328	1869 (30.2)	4743 (Actual)	1454 (24.0)
1993-94	6671	4639	2032 (30.5)	4778 (Actual)	1893 (28.0)
1994-95	7174	5059	2115 (29.5)	5056 (Anti.)	2118 (30.0)
1995-96	7699	5233	2466 (32.0)	5061 (Target)	2638 (34.3)
1996-97	8263	5387	2876 (34.8)	5130 (Estim- ated)	3133 (37.9)

LOAD DEVELOPMENT

13. To absorb 31939 MU of likely availability of energy during the Eighth Plan, the pattern of load development as envisaged and yearwise achievements are given in table below :

Table-5
Load Development During Eighth Plan

	Domestic	Agricul- ture	Indust- rial	Others	Total
<i>A. Addition in number of consumers (in Lakh)</i>					
Level as on 1.4.92	35.99	5.39	1.80	4.79	47.97
Eight Plan Target	34.04	1.35	0.78	3.15	39.32
1992-93	4.00	0.22	0.05	0.47	4.74
1993-94	2.50	0.21	0.03	0.45	3.19
1994-95 (Likely)	4.45	0.11	0.04	0.81	5.41
1995-96 (Target)	4.11	0.12	0.04	0.66	4.93

	Domestic	Agriculture	Industrial	Others	Total
B. Addition in Connected Load (MW)					
Level as on 1.4.92	2912	2968	3472	1224	10576
Eight Plan Target	2690	682	1445	546	5363
1992-93	651	110	127	171	1059
1993-94	192	-	-43	303	459
1994-95 (Likely)	376	67	71	203	717
1995-96 (Target)	413	71	181	166	831
C. Energy Consumption (MU)					
ii) Level as on 1991-92	4051	8194	5833	3270	21348
Eighth Plan Target	8254	9886	9156	4643	31939
1992-93	4577	8498	5941	3302	22318
1993-94	5123	8924	6030	3733	23810
1994-95 (Likely)	5715	8635	6222	4492	25064
1995-96 (Target)	6468	8886	6672	5031	26857

Status of On-going Generation Projects

14. A brief discussion of projects under implementation is as under :

(a) **Khara Hydro Project (3x24 MW)**

15. It is a run of the river scheme, located in Saharanpur District, downstream of Kulhal Power Station. Salient features are as below:

Original cost	Rs.60.74crores(Oct.1976 base)
Latest cost	Rs.237.90 crores
Expenditure incurred on the project upto 3/94	Rs.237.40 crores
Original date of	
- start	1978-79
- completion	1984
Date of commissioning	29.12.1992
Annual Generation	385MU at 90%(Availability)

(b) Maneri Bhali Hydro Project, Stage-II (4x76MW)

16. It is also run of the river scheme on river Bhagrathi in Uttarkashi District. The brief details are as under :

Original Cost	- Rs. 82.63 crores (March 1976 base)
Latest cost (Based on 3/94)	- Rs. 659.18 crores - Civil work Rs.433.31 crore - Electrical works Rs. 225.87 crores
Original date of - start	- 1978-79
- completion	- 1986-87
Commissioning schedule	- 1998-99(Tentative)
Environmental clearance	- January, 1193
Expenditure incurred upto March 1994	- Rs. 162.31 crores.
Present status	- Order for main equipment placed. Civil work partly completed. - Work at stand still due to non availability of funds.

(c) Lakhwar Vyasi Multipurpose Project (3x100+2x60 MW)

17. It is situated in Dehradun District at a distance of 70 Km. and 28 Km. from Dak Pathar Barrage towards Yamnotri at a place Lakhwar. Details are as under :

Original Cost of project.	- Rs. 140.97 crores
Latest Project cost	- Rs. 922.00 crores - civil works Rs. 660.00 Crs. - electrical works Rs.262.00 Crs. Power share Rs.553.00 Crs. Irrigation share Rs.369.00 Crs.
Expenditure till 3/94	- Rs. 60.04 crores.

Original date of		
- start	-	1976-77
- completion.	-	1989-99
Latest commiss- ioning schedule.	-	3/2000
Present status	-	Agreement for civil works executed and work was initiated. Presently work has been slowed down on account of paucity of funds.

(d) Rajghat Hydro Electric Project (3x15 MW)

18. This is a inter-state project situated on the border of Lalitpur District on river Betwa and is being implemented by Betwa River Board. The dam is being constructed by Betwa River Board. The states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh will share the cost as well as energy on 50:50 basis. The brief details are as below :

Original Cost	-	Rs. 37.47 crores (April' 1984 base)
Present Cost	-	Rs. 96.88 crores. (U.P.'s share Rs.48.44 Crs.)
Date of start of work.	-	1984-85
Commissioning schedule	-	3/96
Annual Energy Gen.	-	93 MU

19. On account of resource constraints, Uttar Pradesh was unable to provide its share timely, therefore, Madhya Pradesh has agreed in principle to implement the project at their own cost. Uttar Pradesh shall pay its share later along with interest charges there on.

Tehri Complex (4x250+4x250+4x100 MW)

20. This is located in Ganga Valley in Tehri Garhwal District. In the beginning, this project was taken up by the state Government as a multipurpose project having a capacity of 1000 (4x250 MW). Preliminary work was started in 1990. It was initially transferred to NHPC for execution as Central Project. Later on Tehri Power Development Corporation was setup in 1989-90 for its execution. The scope of the Tehri Complex was enlarged to 2400 MW capacity, comprising Tehri Phase-I (Multipurpose Project of 1000 MW), Tehri Phase -II (Hydro electric project 1000 MW). and Deoprayag (Hydro Electric Project of 400 MW). This Project is being implemented as joint sector project between Uttar Pradesh and the Government of India. Brief details of Phase -I project are given below :

Estimated Cost	Rs. 2963.66 crores as per details below:
A. U.P. Government	
i) Irrigation share.	563.00 +37.16
ii) Power share	563.00
U.P. Government.	1163.16
B. Government of India	1270.50
C. External Assistance Loan	530.00

Total Cost	2963.66

Commissioning Schedule	1999

Tanda Thermal Project (4x110 MW)

21. The Project is located at a distance of 50 Kms. on Eastern Bank of River Ghaghra and about 8 Kms. away from Tanda on Tanda-Faizabad road. Due to resource crunch, the work could not be completed in time. Brief details are as follows :-

Original Cost	Rs. 159.25 crores
Revised Cost	Rs. 475.91 crores.
Expenditure incurred till 3/94.	Rs. 402.50 crores.
Original Commissioning date	1984-85
Annual Energy Generation.	2120 MU.
Present status	Three units have already been commissioned in 3/88, 3/89 & 3/90, the fourth unit is likely to be commissioned in 1995-96.

Anpara "B" Thermal Project (2x500 MW)

22. The project is located in District Sonebhadra on the left bank of Rihand reservoir on U.P.-M.P. border near Singrauly Gal belt. This is being implemented with Japanese assistance on turn-key basis. The main features are as under :-

Original Cost	Rs.416.00 crores
Revised Cost	Rs.4160.00 crores (due to devaluation of rupee and appreciation of YEN)
Commissioning shedule	Ist unit commissioned in 1993-94 IInd unit in 1994-95.
Annual Generation	6300 MU

23. The details of expenditure of Anpara 'B' thermal project are given in the following table:

Table - 6

Financial Progress under Anpoara 'B'

(Cr. Rs.)

Item	Esti- meted cost	Exp. upto 3/94	1994-95 Outlay	1995-96 Proposed Likely Expend- iture	Balance cost at the end of March' 1996.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
A. Reimbursable	3059	2496		266	219	48
1. OECF Package	2384	1844		233	219	48
Equipment & Services with out BHEL component	2012	1632		152	212	16
BHEL comp- onent	149	127		22	-	-
Civil, Erect- ion & other works	148	135		49	-	-
ASH BUNDS	39	-			7	32
2. EXIM Bank Portion supplier's credit)	675	652		23	-	-
B- Non Reimbur. Custom Duty (Both Packages)	1101	930		98	71	2
	622	577		4	39	2
Other Works*	479	353		94	32	-
Total Cost	4160	3476	442	344	290	50

PRIVATISATION OF GENERATION PROJECTS

24. As per policy of the Government of India and State Government, and also due to acute paucity of resources, some generation schemes are proposed to be established in private sector for Srinagar and Vishnu Prayag hydro-electric and Rosa and Jawaharpur thermal projects. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has already been signed (detail in Annexure-5). Another ten diesel power stations are being established in private sector, for which MoUs are under signatures (details are given in Annexure-6). Proposals of 3 hydro-electric projects of Maneri Bhali-II, Pala Maneri and Tapovan Vishnugud are under consideration of the State Government (Annexure-7). Two more hydro projects of Bowala Nand and Lohari Nag Pala are also being considered for privatisation and the advertisement has been made to that effect (Annexure-8).

RENOVATION & MODERNISATION OF THERMAL/HYDRO POWER STATIONS

25. During review of generation capability of power plants during Eighth Five Year Plan, the Government of India, Energy Department observed that there has been a continuous decrease in generation capabilities of thermal power plants. This had been mainly due to non-availability of funds and also because no major overhaul of plant and machinery was done as per schedule. Keeping this in mind, the Government of India had started a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme of modernization & renovation of existing thermal plants. The Government of India had sanctioned schemes in respect of Obra, Panki and Harduaganj Thermal Projects costing Rs. 205.31 crore, out of which Rs. 92.92 crore was however assumed to be invested by the State Government as its share and only Rs.102.39 Crore was to be provided by the Government of India, for some specific works. Balance works were to be executed by the State from its own resources.

26. The Government of India had extended support of Rs. 74.53 crores as loan assistance, whereas only Rs.22.74 crores could be spent by the State Government. Due to the changed pattern of financing, only partial works could be completed. Despite of partial implementation of the scheme, there has been substantial improvement in PLF and oil consumption, which can be seen from the following:-

Year	PLF	Oil Consumption(K.L./MV)
1985-86	34.2	18.48
1986-87	41.3	13.89
1987-88	47.1	8.22
1988-89	54.3	5.70
1989-90	49.0	5.40
1990-91	52.1	5.53
1991-92	45.54	7.45
1992-93	51.11	7.47
1993-94	49.84	7.38
1994-95(up to 8/94)	29.80	15.17

27. In view of the above improvements, second stage scheme for renovation and modernisation was prepared for Rs. 202.10 crores on the recommendation of Central Government, but the Government of India did not cover it under Centrally Sponsored Programme. Instead, States were asked to get it

implemented through the loan assistance from PFC during Eighth Plan period. However, the work could not be initiated due to non availability of loan from PFC.

28. As the major maintenance work could not be undertaken due to paucity of funds Consequently, decrease in PLF has been observed. Therefore, Central Electricity Authority renewed the schemes of Phase-II in January,1994. After discussions with CEA, revised renovation and modernisation plan has been prepared as under:

Table- 7

Revised Renovation & Modernisation Programme

(Cr.Rs.)

Power Station	Cost	Exp. upto 3/94	Requirement of Funds		
			94-95	95-96	96-97
Obra	341.17	8.64	23.80	58.65	250.08
Panki	28.73	1.85	3.01	10.36	13.51
Harduaganj	190.58	7.85	19.20	30.70	132.83
Parichha	17.34	-	6.65	9.50	1.19
Total	577.82	18.34	52.66	109.21	397.61

29. Studies were carried out to optimise existing generation facilities under World Bank loan assistance and an Emergency Plan has been prepared. Requirements envisaged under this plan have been taken into consideration while proposing outlays for 1995-96 under the head of Renovation & Modernisation.

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

30. The programme envisaged for sixth and seventh plan pertaining to Transmission and secondary systems could not be implemented in full due to paucity of funds, therefore, a number of works have spilled over to the Eighth Plan.

A- Transmission

31. The systems on which works could not be completed to meet the demand of increased load have now been identified as deficient systems. A separate programme for removal of deficiency has been envisaged in Eighth Plan, in addition to the normal programme. For augmentating resources for these programme, additive resources from Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has also been tiedup (Details in Annexure-9 & 10).

32. A sum of Rs.2028.22 crore were required during Eighth Plan to meet the requirement of load development, to improve voltage condition, system stability and reliability including the transfer of bulk power to major load centres. Out of this requirement, Rs.1526.10 crore have been provided on the plan side and balance of Rs.502.12 crore were to be arranged from PFC (Details of Financial requirement and Physical Targets are given in Annexure-9 & 10. An amount of Rs.1250.27 crore is likely to be spent during the first three of Eighth Plan. An outlay of Rs.1053.68 has been proposed for 1995-96 (Physical achievement during 1993-94 & 1994-95 and target for 1995-96 are shown in Annexure-11,12 & 13.)

POWER EVACUATION

33. Proposals for power evacuation system in respect of Anpara 'B' Thermal, Khara & Maneri Bhali-II Hydro Electric Projects have been included in Eighth Plan. The total cost of Anpara 'B' transmission system is Rs.987.26 crore. Against the Eighth Plan outlay Rs.883.00 crore, an amount Rs.86.20 crore are likely to be utilised by the end of 1994-95. For 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.384.17 crore have been proposed (Workwise financial and physical details are given in Annexure - 14 & 15).

DISTRIBUTION

34. Against an outlay of Rs.1333.47 crore for Eighth Plan, an amount of Rs.685.59 crore is likely to be utilised in first three years. An outlay of Rs.313.85 crore has been proposed for 1995-96.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

35. The Rural Electrification Programme is a versatile input in the economic development of the rural areas. The programme of energisation of tube-wells & pumpsets helps in increasing agricultural production by ensuring assured irrigation. It is also an essential input for the development of agro based industries, rural industries and better living conditions. It is also well known that rural electrification entails uneconomic cost, atleast, initially, both in terms of capital expenditure as well as operating expenses.

36. Out of 112566 villages in the state, only 83309 villages were electrified (as per CEA definition) at the commencement of Eighth Plan Plan, which amount to 71.1% as against All India average of 84.1%. The following table shows the level of electrification of villages as on 31.3.1994 in Uttar Pradesh vis-a-vis other states:

Tabel-7

Statwise Progress under Rural Electrification

	Total no. of villages	Villages electrified		No. of Pumpsets & Tubewells Energised
		No	Percentage	
Andhra Pradesh	27379	27358	100.0	1454049
Assam	21995	21481	97.7	3675
Bihar	67546	47703	70.6	263009
Gujarat	18114	17892	100.0	531546
Haryana	6745	6745	100.0	400846
H. Pradesh	16807	16761	100.0	3965
Jammu & Kashmir	6477	6182	95.4	3170
Karnatka	27028	26483	100.0	917326
Kerala	1219	1219	100.0	275983
Madhya Pradesh	71352	66219	92.8	1042378
Maharashtra	39354	39106	100.0	1826064
Orissa	46553	32908	70.7	64035
Punjab	12342	12342	100.0	668863
Rajasthan	34968	29212	83.6	464171
Tamilnadu	15831	15822	100.0	1445634
Uttar Pradesh	112566	84906	75.4	721933
West Bengal	38024	28806	75.8	96988
Others	14832	13074	88.1	86584
All India	579132	494219	84.4	10270219

37. In the Eighth Plan, it had been envisaged to achieve village electrification level of 83.0% (93459 villages) by electrifying additional 10150 villages. The achievement during the first two years (1992-94) have been 1597 villages & thereby a level of village electrification of 84906 has been reached at the end of March,1994. During the year 1994-95, a target of electrification of 1137 villages has been fixed, which is likely to be achieved fully. Thus, the level of electrification after accounting for the likely progress during the first three years will reach 86043. The level of electrification now contemplated at the end of 1995-96 is 86843, by electrifying 800 additional villages. The main factors responsible for short falls in achievements are the persistent power shortage during the first three year of the Eighth Plan and the poor consumer response, particularly in areas covered under REC and MNP schemes.

38. A total of 645737 private tubewell were energised by the end of March,1992. Another 1.01 lakh private tubewell were envisaged to be energised in the Eighth Plan. In arranging resources from outside the plan, difficulties are being experienced. While the cost of energisation of private tubewell/pumpset in the states works out to about Rs.30,000 at current prices, the norm for assistance per tubewell is only Rs.15,000. Therefore, it is necessary that the norms of unit cost may be made more realistic.

39. During the first three years (1992-95), 60540 private tubewells/pumpsets are likely to be energised. A target 25498 has been proposed for energisation of tubewells/pumpsets in 1995-96. By the end of March,1992, 51309 schedule cast and schedule tribe BASTIES were electrified. The target for electrification of these BASTIES in the Eighth Plan is 14012. By the end of March 1995, 3890 BASTIES are likely to be electrified and a target of 1394 has been proposed for 1995-96.

STATE'S SHARE IN CENTRAL PROJECTS
(Ending March, 1994)

(MW)				
Project (Unit No. x Capacity in MW)	Capacity Northern region	State's Share		Year of comple- tion
		MW	Percent- age	
1	2	3	4	5
A. Hydro				
	645	164	6.5	
1. Bairasul (3x60)	180	-	-	3,3/80,9/81
2. Salal Stage-I (3x115)	345	-	-	
3. Tanakpur (3x40)	120	41	34.17	1991-92
4. Chamera Stage-I (3x180)	540	123	22.80	3/94
B. Thermal				
	4920	1585		
1. Badarpur (3x100+2x210)	720	-	-	11/73,8/74,3/75 12/78,12/81
2. Singrauli (5x200)	1000	350	35.0	2,11/82,3,11/83 2/84
3. Singrauli Ext. (2x500)	1000	500	50.0	12/86,11/87
4. Unchahar (2x210)	420	286	68.1	Taken-over by NTPC in 1/92
5. Rihand (2x500)	1000	365	36.5	3/88,7/89
6. Dadri NCR (4x210)	840	84	10.0	92-93 (3rd unit) 93-94 (4th unit)
C. Nuclear				
	880	154	17.55	
1. Rajasthan Atomic (RAPP)	440	-	-	1973-74 & 80-81
2. Narora (2x220)	440	154	35.1	1988-89,1991-92
D. Gas				
	1882	610		
1. Auraiya (4x112+2x102)	652	235	36.04 (Prorata basis)	1988-91
2. Anta Stage-I (3x88+ 1x149)	413	105	25.4	1988-90
3. Dadri Gas (4x131+ 2x146.7)	817	270	33.05	
TOTAL	8327	2513		

*State's Share in Central Sector Projects
During Eighth Plan*

Project (% Share)	Capacity (Unit No. x Cap.)	Yearly Phasing					Total Commis- (92- sioning 97) Schedule	9
		92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.Hydro	2410	-	123 (540)	89 (390)	-	109 (480)	321 (1410)	
1.Chamera-1 (22.8)	540 (3x180)		123 (540)	-	-	-	123 (540)	93-94
2.Dulhasti (22.8)	390 (3x130)	-	-	89 (390)	-	-	89 (390)	94-95
3.Uri (22.8)	480 (4x120)	-	-	-	-	109 (480)	109 (480)	96-97
4.Tehri St-I (55)	1000 (4x250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.Thermal	630	21 (210)	21 (210)	-	-	-	42 (420)	
1.Dadri (10)	630 (3x210)	21 (210)	21 (210)	-	-	-	42 (420)	92-94
3.Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	110 (470)	110 (470)	
1.R.A.P.P.Ext. (23.5)	470 (2x235)	-	-	-	-	110 (470)	110 (470)	95-97
4.Gas	817	97 (277)	99 (278)	-	-	-	196 (555)	
1.Dadri St-I (33.5) (4x131* +2x146.5)	817	97 (277)	99 (278)	-	-	-	196 (555)	92-94
TOTAL :	4327	118 (487)	243 (1028)	89 (390)	164 (715)	219 (950)	669 (2855)	

* First two units of 131MW commissioned in 1991-92 itself.

State's Share in Central Sector

As per formula of 1984-85 for sharing power, member states in the region are allowed to draw power from Central Sector Projects based on the latest norms of sharing of capacity as under :

A. Thermal & Atomic Power

- i) 15% unallocated to be distributed as per discretion of Government of India.
- ii) 10% share is free of cost to the state in which project is located and
- iii) 75% of the capacity is distributed amongst the states of the region on the basis of energy consumption and Central assistance to each state during last five years.

B. Hydro Power

- i) 15% unallocated capacity to be distributed as per discretion of Government of India.
- ii) 12% to home states free of cost.
- iii) Remaining 73% to be distributed between the states of the region on the basis of the consumption of electricity and the Central Plan assistance given to various states in the region during the last 5 years.

Norms of Peaking & Energy availability

Working Group on Power for Eighth Plan had formulated certain norms to work out Peaking Capability and Energy Generation. The norms are summarised as below :

I. Peaking Capability

- (a). Thermal
- i. Existing Units : Peaking Capability of Units above 200 MW is to be taken as 58% and below 200 MW as 51%.
 - ii. New Units: Capacity is to be taken 25% for first three months prior to commissioning (during three to six months after synchronization).
- 50% during six months since commissioning and thereafter 100%.
- (b). Hydro - Based on Hydrology and Head, computed on the basis of 90% dependability.

II- Energy Generation

Assesment of Energy Generation is on the basis as per norms given below :

Peiod	Existing Units		New Units
	(kwh/KW)		(kwh/KW)
	Above 200MW	Below 200MW	
A- Thermal			
1. First three months prior to Commissioning (during 3-6 months after synchronization)	-	-	335 (15.3)
2. During First Year of commissioning	-	-	3500 (40.0)
3. Thereafter	5350 (61)	4400 (50.2)	5350 (61.0)
B- Hydro			
On the basis of Hydrology and Head Computed on the basis of 90% dependability.			

* Figures in bracket indicate PLF.

*Private Sector Projects
(MoU already signed)*

Parameters	Srinagar Hydro Electric Project	Vishnu- Prayag Hydro Project	Rosa Thermal Power Station	Jawaharpur Thermal Power Station
1	2	3	4	5
1.Name of the firm whom agreement signed	M/S Duncan Agro Indus- tries Ltd.	M/S Jai- Prakash Industr- Ltd.	M/S Indo- Gulf Fer- tilizer & Chemicals	M/S Pacific Electric Power Dev Corporation
2.Installed Capacity(MW)	6X55	4X100	2X250	2X400
3.Commissioning Schedule	1999- 2000	1999- 2000	1999- 2000	1998-99
4.Type of Fuel	Hydro	Hydro	Coal	Coal
5.Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	1634	868	1811.09	2896.00
6.Expected Gen. (MU)	1283	1538	3567	4344
7.Status of Project	MoU Signed on 27.8.94 DPR to be sub.by CO. by 5/95	MoU Signed on 4.12.92 DPR sub.to CEA approv ed in prin ciple	MoU Signed on 17.11.93 DPR sub.to CEA approv ed in prin ciple	MoU Signed on 17.11.93 DPR sub. to CEA.
8.Cost of Gen. (Rs./kwh)	N.A.		2.64	2.72
9.PLF as per PPA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

DISEL POWER STATIONS POSED TO PRIVATE SECTOR

Parameters	AGRA	MORADABAD	MUZAFFAR -NAGAR	KOSIKALAN	CHANDAUSI
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.Name of the firm whom agreement signed	M/s.Unison Power Ltd. N.Delhi	M/s.Global Board Ltd. Bombay	M/s.Subash Projects N.Delhi	M/s.Dhampur Sugar Mills N.Delhi &Edison Agni Elect Corp.	M/s.Indian Power Part- ner Pvt.Ltd. N.Delhi
2.Installed Capacity (MW)	100	100	100	60-100	100
3.Commissioning Schedule	3/97	3/97	3/97	3/97	3/97
4.Type of Fuel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel
5.Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	350	350	350	210-350	350 (Rs.Crs)
6.Expected Gen. (NU)	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA.
7.Status of Project	-----MoU Under Signature-----				
8.Cost of Gen. (Rs./kwh)	Rs.2.55	Rs.2.55	Rs.2.55	Rs.2.55	Rs.2.50 (Sale)
9.PLF as per PPA	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA.

Annexure-6 (Concl.d.)

Parameters	Buland Shahar	Gajrula	Panki Kanpur	Sahiabad	Greater Noida
1	7	8	9	10	11
1. Name of the firm whom agreement signed	M/s.Dalm- ia Brothe- rs N.Delhi	M/s.Empro India N.Delhi	M/s.Dalmia Brothers N.Delhi	M/s.Modi Mirrless Black Stone	M/s.RPG Industries Calcutta
2. Installed Capacity (MW)	98	100	56	100	100
3. Commissioning Schedule	3/97	3/97	3/97	3/97	3/97
4. Type of Fuel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel
5. Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	343	350	196	350	350 (Rs.Crs)
6. Expected Gen. (MU)	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA.
7. Status of Project	-----MoU Under Signature-----				
8. Cost of Gen. (Rs./kwh)	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
9. PLF as per PPA	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA.

**Private Sector Projects
For which Proposals are Under Consideration**

Parameters	Maneri Bhali II Hydro Project	Pala Maneri Hydro Project	Tapovan Vishnugad Hydro Project
1	2	3	4
1. Name of the firm whom agreement signed	NA.	NA.	NA.
2. Installed Capacity (MW)	4x76	4x104	3x120
3. Commissioning Schedule	1999-2000	2002-03	2002-03
4. Type of Fuel	Hydro	Hydro	Hydro
5. Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	659.18	762	504 (Rs. Crs)
6. Expected Gen. (MU)	1327	1576	1618 (MU)
7. Status of Project	-----Under consideration of State-----		
8. Cost of Gen. (Rs./kwh)	NA.	NA.	NA.
9. PLF as per PPA	NA.	NA.	NA.

*Private Sector Projects
for which Advertisement has been made*

Parametre	Bhowalanand Prayag Hydro	Lohari Nagpala Hydro
1	2	3
1.Name of the fil. whom agreement signed	NA.	NA.
2.Installed Capacity (MW)	3x44	4x130
3.Commissioning Schedule	2002-03	2004-05
4.Type of Fuel	Hydro	Hydro
5.Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	457.00	637.00 (Rs.Crs)
6.Expected Gen.(MU)	782	1900 (MU)
7.Status of Project	Under Process	Under Process
8.Cost of Gen. (Rs./kwh)	NA.	NA.
9.PLF as per PPA	NA.	NA.

TRANSMISSION: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT DURING EIGHTH PLAN

(Rs.in lakh)			
Voltage Level	Planned Resources	Additive Resources	Total Requirement
1. Defeciency Removal	14491	12682	27173
400 kV	2643	2520	5163
220 kV	6848	4972	11820
132 kV	5000	5190	10190
2. System Improvement	14400		14400
Communication	4000		4000
S V S	5400		5400
Renovation	5000		5000
3. Capacitors	800		800
132 kV	-		-
33 kV	800		800
4. Power Evacuation System	89612	1348	90960
Anpara 'B'	88300	-	88300
Maneri Bhali-II	1312	1348	2608
5. Normal Development	6252	6467	12719
400 kV	2864	2910	5774
220 kV	1780	1487	3267
132 kV	1608	2070	3678
6. New Development works	27055	29715	56770
400 kV	5219	13371	18590
220 kV	13252	6835	20087
132 kV	8584	9509	18093
TOTAL	152610	50212	202822

TRANSMISSION: PHYSICAL PROGRAMME UNDER EIGHTH PLAN

Voltage level	800kV	400 kV	220 kV	132 kV
(A) Deficiency Removal				
1. Lines Ckt.Km.	-	20	573	635
2. Substations Nos.	-	1	11	27
MVA	-	630	1500	840
(B) Development				
1. Line Ckt.Kms.	-	589	599	1141
2. Sub-station Nos.	-	3	17	57
MVA	-	755	2640	1605
(C) Power Evcuation				
1. Anpara 'B'				
Lines Ckt.Km.	450	1035	-	-
Sub-station Nos.	-	3	-	-
MVA	-	1575	-	-
2. Maneri Bhali				
Line Ckt.Km.	-	-	80	-
3. Khara				
Line Ckt.Kms.	-	-	120	-
Sub-station Nos.	-	-	-	-
MVA	-	-	-	-
4. Srinagar				
Line Ckt.Kms.	-	340	90	-
Sub-station Nos.	-	1	3	-
MVA	-	630	500	-
GRAND TOTAL :				
Line Ckt.Kms.	450	1984	1462	1776
Sub-station Nos.	-	8	21+10*	43+41*
MVA	-	3590	4640	2445

* Augmentation in existing Substations.

TRANSMISSION WORKS :PHYSICAL PROGRESS DURING 1993-94

Transmission Lines		Sub-station	
Name	Length in Ckt.Km.	Name	Capacity (MVA)
I- 400 kV			
1. Mau-Azamgarh	48.4	1. Mau	400/132kV-200
2. Lilo at Varanasi Anpara-Azamgarh line	20.0	2. Sarnath	400/220kV-240
3. Varanasi-Mau	104.0		
II- 220 kV		New	
1. Khurja Jahangirabad	24.5	1. Jahangirabad	220/132kV-100
2. Lilo of Lucknow Unchahar Line	73.6	2. Noida	220/132kV-160
		Augmentation	
		1. Allahabad	220/132kV-100
		2. Ferozabad	220/132kV- 60
		3. Sahibabad	132/33 kV- 20
		4. Gorakhpur	132/37.5kV-20
III- 132 kV		New	
1. Raswa	18.3	1. Ghatampur	132/33 kV- 20
2. Mathura Kosikalan	55.0	2. Kosikalan	132/33 kV- 20
3. Allahabad Sankargarh	31.9	3. Meza Road	132/33 kV- 20
4. Jhansi Parichha	25.8	4. Shankar Garh	132/33 kV- 20
5. Lilo at Jahangirabad (Jahangirabad Bhoor Jehangirabad Lines)	4.3	Augmentation	
6. Inter Connector- 400kV to 132kV at Sarnath)	8.1	1. Orai	132/33 kV- 20
7. Diversion of 132kV Line from 400kV S/S Kasara to Gorakhpur Ckt. 1&2	3.7	2. Sikandrabad	132/33 kV- 20
		3. Varanasi	132/33 kV- 40

Annexure-12

TRANSMISSION WORKS: PHYSICAL PROGRESS DURING 1994-95

Voltage level	Unit	Target (Revised)	Commiss- ioned upto 12/94	Likely to be commis- sioned 3/95	Antici- pated Commis- sioning date
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>LINES</i>					
Ckt.Km.					
<i>400kV</i>					
1.	SC. Azamgarh- Gorakhpur	89.832		89.832	3/95
<i>220kV</i>					
1.	SC Varanasi- Ghazipur	Ckt.Km. 52	52		26.8.94
2.	DC Gorakhpur (400kV)	Ckt.Km. 2x25		50	3/95
3.	Gorakhpur (220kV) SC Khara Shamli	Ckt.Km. 119x299		119.299	
<i>132 kV</i>					
1.	SC Mau 400kV- Haldharpur	9.147	9.147		4.6.94
2.	SC Chinhat(220kV/ Gomtinagar)	13.74	13.74		9.6.94
3.	DC Narainpur- Jeenathpur(Rly.)	2x5.02	10.04		24.4.94
4.	Divn. of 132kV Shaktinagar-Pipri (Anpara Project)	1.7	1.7		13.5.94
5.	Jansath-Khatauli	20		20	
6.	SC Noida I-Noida II	32		32	3/95
7.	SC Nazibabad-Kotdwar	26		26	3/95
8.	DC Tapping of 132kV Dohra Moradabad at Rampur	2x9.7		2x9.7	
9.	Diversion of 132kV Mau I & II Ckt.	12.58		12.58	3/95
10.	Diversion of 132kV Mau-Ballia	2x7.7		2x7.7	12/94
11.	Divn. of 132kV Said- pur-Ghazipur	4		1	4/94
12.	Diversion of 132kV Sahpuri-Mau at Ghazipur (220kV)	2x2		2x2	6/94
13.	Varanasi 400kV- Sarnath 132kV DC-Inter Connector I Ckt.	2x8.05		8.05 (IIInd Ckt)	6/94
14.	Lilo for 132kV Safai S/S	2x3.1		2x3.1	
15.	SC Kitcha CPP	18.34		18.314	

TRANSMISSION WORKS: PHYSICAL PROGRESS DURING 1994-95

Voltage level	Unit	Target (Revised)	Commiss- ioned upto 12/94	Likely to be commis- sioned 3/95	Antici- pated Commis- sioning date
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	SC Haldwani-Nova	8.699		8.699	
17.	132kV SC Varanasi Saidpur (400)	5			
18.	SC Baraut-Singhaloi	18		18	3/95
19.	SC Jaunpur-Bhadohi	39			3/95
20.	SC Basti Dumariaganj	55			3/95
21.	SC Lalitpur Rajghat	25			3/95
22.	Divn. of 132kV Mau- Haiderpur	14		14	3/95
SUB-STATION					
400 kV					
	Varanasi Extn.	100-I			8/94
	Varanasi Extn.	315+100-II			
220 kV					
1.	Ghazipur	100-I			26.9.94
2.	Noida Extn.	160-II			26.9.94
3.	C.B. Ganj Extn.	100-II		100-II	3/95
132kV					
1.	Pindra (Gajokhar- VNS)	2x20		20-I	12/95
2.	Banda Extn.	20-II		20	7/94
3.	Lakhoti Extn.	1x20		20	6/94
4.	Minto Park(Alld) Extn.	40-20		20	7/94
5.	Kosi Kalan Extn.	20-II		20	7/94
6.	Allahabad Cantt Extn.	20-II		20	10/94
7.	Medical College Meerut Extn.	40-20-I		20	11/94
8.	Kotdwar	1x20		20	3/95
9.	Reabareli Extn.	40-20-II		20	3/95
10.	Noida-II	2x40		40-I	3/95
11.	Bulandshahr Extn. (Bhoor)	20		20	3/95
12.	Barwa Samerpur Extn.	40-20-I		20	6/94
13.	Noida-I Extn.	40-III		40	6/94
14.	Dumariaganj	2x20		20-I	3/95
15.	Ghaziabad(MR) Extn.	20-II		20-II	3/95
16.	Shankargarh	1x20		20	6/94
17.	Gomtinagar	1x40		40	3/95
Capacitor					
	33kV	10 MVAR			6/94
		10 MVAR			9/94

Transmission : Physical Programme for 1995-96

Particular	Unit	Target	Commissioning Schedule
<i>Lines</i>			
<i>400kV.</i>			
DC. Anpara Varanasi	Ckt.Km. 2X158.3=316.6		12/95
<i>220kV.</i>			
SC. Khara Jhanki	Ckt.Km.	119.299	6/95
SC. Gorakhpur Deoria	do	60	12/95
SC. C.B.Ganj-Halwani	do	90	3/96
SC. Agra-Mathura	do	60	3/96
<i>132kV.</i>			
<i>On-going works</i>			
1. SC. Rajghat-Lalitpur	Ckt.Km.	25	6/95
2. SC. Jaunpur-Bhadohi	do	39	6/95
3. SC. Gomtinagar-SGPGI	do	18.74	9/95
4. SC. Raibareli-Cachchrawan	do	94	9/95
5. SC Jahangirabad(220kV) -Debai	do	20	12/95
6. SC Azamgarh-Koisla	do	29.2	3/96
7. SC Azamgarh-Phoolpur	do	39	3/96
8. SC Baraut-Singhaoli	do	18	3/96
9. SC Basti-Dumariaganj	do	55	3/96
<i>NEW WORKS</i>			
10. Lilo of Dohna-MB-II (IICkt.) at 220 kV C.B. Ganj	do	2x8.5=17	4/95
11. Lilo of 132kV Shahjahanpur Sitapur at 220 kV SJHRR	do	2x3.5= 7	12/95
12. Lilo of 132kV Modabad-Tajpur at MB-II	do	2x10 =20	3/96
13. Lilo 132kV Sibholi-Gajraula at Gajraula II	do	2x10 =20	3/96
14. DC Haldwani (220kV) - Haldwani (132kV)	do	2x10 =20	3/96
15. DC Mathura (220kV) - Mathura (132kV)	do	2x10 =20	3/96

Transmission : Physical Programme for 1995-96

Particular	Unit	Target	Commissioning Schedule
<i>Sub-stations</i>			
<i>400kV</i>			
<i>Continuing Works</i>			
1. Gorakhpur	MVA	1x315=315	12/95
<i>220kV</i>			
<i>Continuing</i>			
1. Jaunpur Extn.		160-100	9/95
2. Deoria	1x100	100	12/95
3. Haldwani	100	100	3/96
<i>NEW WORKS</i>			
1. Chinhat Extn.	100	100-II	12/95
2. Sibholi/Moradabad Extn.	160-100	160-100	12/95
3. Sitapur Extn.	100-II	100-II	3/96
4. Mathura	2x100	100-I	3/96
<i>132kV</i>			
<i>Continuing Works</i>			
1. Nehatur Extn.	40-20	20	3/96
2. Shahjahanpur Extn.	20+2 Bey	20	12/95
3. Chinhat Extn.	40-20	20	3/96
4. Saharanpur Extn.	40-20	20	3/96
5. i) NOIDA-II	MVA 2x40	80	6/95
ii) NOIDA-I Extn.		Bay	6/95
6. Lalitpur Extn.		Bay	6/95
7. Koilsa		20	3/96
8. Phulpur		2x20=40	3/96-I
9. Dumariaganj		2x20=40	3/96-I
10. Raebareli Extn.		20	3/96
11. Singhaoli		2x20=40	3/96-I
<i>NEW WORKS</i>			
1. Krishnanagar Extn.		40-20=20	6/95
2. Bhalohi Extn.		Bay	6/95
3. Kitcha Extn.		40-20=20	6/95
4. Bajpur Extn.		20	6/95
5. SGPGI Extn.		20-II+Bus	9/95
6. Bhooy(B.Shr) Extn.		20(132/33kV)	9/95
7. Gontinagar Extn.		40-II	12/95
8. Aligarh(Town) Extn.		40-20=20	12/95
9. Moradabad-II		2x20 =20-I	3/96-I
10. Gajraula-II		20 =20	3/96
11. Dalmau Extn.		20	3/96
12. Bhowali Extn.			

Anpara B Transmission: Financial Requirement for 1995-96

(Rs. in Crore)					
Line/Sub-station	Estimated Cost	Cumulative Expenditure upto March, 1994	1994-95 Outlay	Likely Expenditure	1995-96 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Lines	768.00		217.13		239.65
800 kV	498.59		107.34		137.24
1. SC Anpara-Unnao *	498.59		107.34		137.24
400 kV					
1. Unnao-Lucknow	15.51		5.90		4.83
2. Unnao-Panki	11.29		4.75		3.50
3. Unnao-Agra	70.47		27.77		21.87
4. Agra-Muradnagar	53.55		21.24		16.83
5. Unnao-Bareilly	118.59		50.13		35.58
Sub Station	219.26		82.87		144.52
400 kV	219.26		82.87		144.52
1. Unnao	86.80		39.09		55.91
2. Agra	56.13		16.72		38.29
3. Bareilly	66.70		23.22		44.08
4. Lucknow Extension	3.21		1.28		2.08
5. Panki Extension	3.21		1.28		2.08
6. Muradnagar Extension	3.21		1.28		2.08
Total	987.26	36.20	300.00	50.00	384.17

Anpara B Transmission:Physical Programme for 1995-96

(Rs. in lakh)					
Line/Sub-station	Lenght (Ckt.Km)/ S/S Capa- city (MVA)	Item of works for which outlay is recomm- ended	Physical progress upto Sept., 1994	Commiss- ioning schedule	Status of FC
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Lines	1235				
800 kV	450				
1.SC Anpara- Unnao *	450				Obtained
400 kV	785				
1.Unnao-	55	Survey	1250	12/96	Obtained
Lucknow		intrim advances	153		
2.Unnao-Panki	40	compensation	112	12/96	Not required
3.Unnao-Agra	250	stub setting	695	12/96	Not required
4.Agra- Muradnagar	190	material supply erection	528 695	12/96	Not required
5.Unnao- Bareilly	250			12/96	Not required
Sub Station	1575				
400 kV	1575				
1.Unnao (2x315)	630	Intrim Advances	7.0%	12/96	
2.Agra (1x315)	315	compensation	14.8%	12/96	
3.Bareilly (2x315)	630	fencing	1.5%	12/96	
4.Lucknow Extension	1 Bay	earthing	7.0%	12/96	
5.Panki Extension	1 Bay	civil works	7.0%	12/96	
6.Muradnagar Extension	1 Bay	Material supply	7.0%	12/96	

**PROGRAMME OF SECONDARY TRANSMISSION &
DISTRIBUTION WORKS DURING THE EIGHTH PLAN**

Sl.No.	Works	Unit	Eighth Plan
1.	66 kV		
	a) 66 kV Lines	Ckt.Km.	114
	b) Sub-station	Nos. MVA	6 30
	c) Augmentation	Nos. MVA	10 28
2.	33 kV		
	a) 33 kV Line	Ckt.Km.	6731
	b) 33/11 kV Sub-station	Nos. MVA	610 2531
	c) Augmentation	Nos. MVA	604 2550
3.	11 kV		
	a) 11 kV Lines	Ckt.Km.	9721
	b) 11/0.4 kV S/S	Nos. MVA	5519 2602
	c) Augmentation	MVA.	664
4.	L.T. Works Lines	Ckt.Km.	8442
5.	Service Connection		
	a) Industrial	Nos.	78396
	b) Domestic	Nos.	3404309
6.	Installation of Capacitors.	MVAR	1238

CHAPTER - IX

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Uttar Pradesh is fast emerging on the industrial map of India, this is evident from the fact that at the end of Third Five Year Plan the compound industrial growth rate was 5.7 percent which rose to 12.5 percent at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. New Industrial policy of Government of India as well as liberalisation and simplification in export-import policy has bolstered the overall industrial scenario. Multinational and Non-Resident Indians are considering India a profitable consumer-market with sound industrial base. Uttar Pradesh with improved industrial infrastructure and vast consumer market has a good industrial potential. This is supported by the fact that Uttar Pradesh is constantly maintaining number 3 position in respect of Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) in India, next only to Maharashtra and Gujarat, the two most industrialist States. This status is significant considering its educational economic and infrastructural backwardness.

2. In number-wise distribution of Export oriented units (EOUs) as well in foreign exchange earnings, U.P. ranks No.7. Foreign direct investment cases approved by the Secretariate for Industrial Approvals (SIA) and Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) (for the period January 1993-July 1994) are 37 for Uttar Pradesh. Since August 1991 to August 1994 a total of 1626 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) have been filed for Uttar Pradesh with an investment of Rs. 36010 crores and employment generation possibility of 2,97,734 persons.

3. Planwise Performance of the Industrial Sector in Uttar Pradesh is given in the following table:

TABLE - 1

Plan Period	Annual Compound Growth Rate (%)
First Plan (1951-56)	2.3
Second Plan (1956-61)	1.7
Third Plan (1961-66)	5.7
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	1.2
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	3.4
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	9.4
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	11.8
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	12.5
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	10.0

Note :- Data provided by Industry Department.

4. Industrial Units, Capital Investment and Employment generated in various types of Industries in Uttar Pradesh is given in the following table:

TABLE - 2

Type of Industry	Unit	By the End of				1994-95 (Upto Sept.94)
		Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	1992-93	1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Large & Medium Industries						
a)Units set up	No.	690	989	1311	1358	1399
b)Capital Investment (Rs.)	Crore	3575	8243	9849	10201	10476
c)Employment	No.of Persons (in lakh)	3.33	4.59	4.88	5.05	5.09
Small Scale Industries						
a)Units set up	No. (in lakh)	1.11	2.16	3.12	3.45	3.49
b)Anticipated Investment (Rs.)	Crore	676	1320	1885	2090	2191
c)Anticipated Employment	No.of Persons (in lakh)	9.21	14.45	18.47	19.60	19.73
Artisan Industries						
a)Units set up	No. (in lakh)	2.28	3.32	4.56	4.99	5.18

Note :- Data provided by Industry Department.

5. The Status of Central/Public Sector Projects under Heavy Industry Sector is shown in the table given below:

TABLE - 3

	No.	Investment (Crore Rs.)	Employment (No. of Persons)
Projects Established By the Central Government	22	144191	59755
Public Sector Units Taken Over By the Central Government	9	66.86	41241

6. Planwise Progress of Large and Medium Scale Industries is reflected in the table given below:

TABLE - 4

Plan Period Units (Upto)	Units (upto) No.	Employment No. of Persons	Capital Investment (Crore Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1951-56	62	24960	156
1956-61	174	84480	669
1961-66	308	147040	1232
1966-69	361	168480	1404
1969-74	462	216960	2079
1974-79	540	268800	2800
1979-80	548	280800	3030
1980-85	690	332580	3575
1985-90	989	458650	8243
1990-91	1098	464959	3215
1991-92	1295	485214	9715
1992-93	1358	505150	10202
Upto 1993-94 (Cumulative)	1399	509386	10476

Note :- Data provided by Industry Department.

7. The Planwise Progress of Village and Small Scale Industries is shown in the table given below:

TABLE - 5

Plan Period	Units (No.)	Investment (Crore Rs.)	Employment (No. of Persons)	Production (Crore Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
First Plan (1951-56)	1647	11.50	29898	34.50
Second Plan (1956-61)	2824	19.72	48382	50.16
Third Plan (1961-66)	4842	33.83	114431	101.49
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	6147	42.04	124738	128.82
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	12851	45.94	160027	249.00
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	42035	294.00	475180	882.00
Annual Plan (1979-80)	47943	336.00	538260	1008.00
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	110710	676.00	920756	2143.00
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	216251	1320.00	1445060	4173.64
Annual Plan (1990-91)	246497	1472.48	1592027	4458.76
Annual Plan (1991-92)	279543	1679.64	1729674	4721.23
Annual Plan (1992-93)	312350	1885.38	1846024	5267.22
Annual Plan (1993-94)	345158	2090.92	1959576	5315.67
Target (1994-95)	348613	2191.59	1973111	5563.09
(Cumulative)				

Note :- Data provided by Industry Department.

8. There are 71 industries in the State having an investment of above Rs. 70 crores and are in the various stages of development. Due to apex level efforts and Industrial seminars/meetings in Delhi, Calcutta, Lucknow and Bombay, a large number of other state entrepreneurs and foreign investors are showing keen interest in Uttar Pradesh as a viable industrial market. Private investment is also being invited in Electricity Generation and Distribution. Some sugar mills are being privatised to make them

more productive and economically viable. Growth centres are being developed with Ideal Industrial Infrastructure. Capital equity fund, Capital Venture Fund and infrastructure funds are also being established in the light of New Industrial Policy.

Villages & Small Scale Industry

9. Due to the overall changes in the industrial scenario, small scale industries sector has shown upward trend. At the beginning, small scale sector faced pressure of heavy competition posed by multinationals and heavy indigenous sector, yet, it has recovered from the initial protection era and is ready to stand on its own. In this changed perspective, subsidies are now being withdrawn and too much protection is being gradually reduced. However, State has to provide assistance in the form of better infrastructure and long term heavy investment oriented facilities like technical labs, latest information facilities to the rising demand of Industries, testing facilities, design facilities participation in National and International fairs etc. A total number of 3,48,613 SSI units have been established upto Sept. 1994.

10. Effective steps have been taken to abolish Inspector Raj and procedures have been simplified. A large number of units are being encouraged to participate in Indian and International fairs through State Trade Promotion Organisation. About 1,000 units have already participated in 1994-95 in selected National/ International fairs. Under the New Export Policy announced by the State Government, Export Promotion Parks will be established and Inland Containers Depots will be established to promote exports. Modernisation of existing industries has been taken up on priority basis. Central Leather Research Institute Centre is being established in Kanpur.

11. Important on-going schemes under Small Scale Industrial Sector are as under:

1. Carpet Training Centres.
2. Training through Master Craftsmen.
3. Fair and Exhibitions.
4. Maintenance of Industrial Estates, repairs of feeder lines etc.
5. Industrial Potentiality and Market Survey for SSI.
6. Process and Product Development Centres.
7. Rehabilitation of Sick Small Scale Units.
8. District Industries Centre.
9. Modernisation of existing units.
10. District Udyog Bandhu.
11. Handicraft Bahbudi Fund Scheme.
12. Several Other Welfare Schemes for Welfare of Handicrafts.

12. Some new schemes for 1995-96 have been proposed. The details of the schemes are given below:
13. **Share Capital/Show Room Assistance for Women Co-operative Societies:** There is a large work force of women entrepreneurs in the State. It is also true that women need to be financially independent in the changed scenario. Many women entrepreneurs are successfully running their enterprises, whether they are artisans or women entrepreneurs. To encourage women entrepreneurship, share capital assistance to women co-operative and show room assistance shall be provided by the State Government.
14. **Tool Kit Assistance for Craftsmen:** Uttar Pradesh has about 15-20 lakh craftsmen work-force. State is rich in traditional handicraft. However, inspite of all efforts of State Government from time to time, the present living condition of artisans is still far from being satisfactory. To increase the income of artisans, Tool Kit Assistance will be provided to the artisans so that more artisans could ensure their livelihood and earn more income.
15. **Welfare Scheme for Handicraft Artisans:** Handicraft artisans are working in unhealthy conditions, poverty and ignorance. Lack of education leads to many problems, occupational disease like T.B. and poor eye-sight. Besides, lack of education deprives them earning in a systematic manner which affects their profit margin. It is essential that the children of artisan family get minimum education, minimum primary health facilities or some kind of assistance and financial assistance which may be termed as Medicine/Financial Assistance in Cronic Diseases. Yet there is another scheme for the assistance for marriage of their daughter's. This scheme is already being run for handloom weavers on a large scale in the State and is getting good response throughout. Similar schemes require to be run for the benefit of artisans as well.

HANDLOOM

16. The Handloom Sector has been assigned greater role by the Central and State Governments because besides providing vast potential for employment, meeting the clothing needs of the poor and downtrodden people, it also helps the process of social justice as well as upliftment of the people belonging to minority community and SC/ST.
17. The Government of India, fully realising the importance of this Sector, have also come out in a big way by introducing several new schemes for the handloom weavers, some of which are 100% Centrally financed and some of which are on the matching basis with the participation of the State Government. Some of the important schemes of this sector are given below.
18. **Market Development Assistance Programme:** In 1995-96, Primary Co-operative Societies are also to be benefited under this scheme, hence an outlay of Rs. 265.00 lakh has been proposed in 1995-96.
19. **Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme:** This scheme is getting very popular and the number of weavers seeking assistance under this scheme is gradually on the increase. In 1994-95, 2500 weavers were proposed to be covered. In 1995-96 it is proposed to cover the same number of the weavers for which an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed as State Share.

20. **Thrift Fund Scheme for Weavers:** In 1994-95 a target of covering 19400 weavers had been envisaged for which Govt. of India was requested to provide Rs. 34.92 lakh. In 1995-96, 20,000 weavers are proposed to be brought under the perview of this scheme for which an outlay of Rs.25.50 lakh has been proposed as State Share.

21. **Group Insurance for Handloom Weavers:** The Group Insurance for Handloom Weavers envisages an insurance cover of Rs. 10,000/- for which the yearly premium is Rs. 120.00(Rs. 40/- by Weavers out of Thrift Fund, Rs. 40/- State Govt. and Rs. 40/- by Central Govt.) thus to cover 25,000 weavers under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakh has been proposed.

22. **Share Capital Loan to Weavers Co-operative Societies:** Handloom Weavers joining Co-operative Societies will be provided share capital loan @ Rs.450/-. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96 keeping in view that the funds provided earlier will also be available for use under the scheme.

23. **Construction of Bunkar Hats:** It is known that handloom hats are held at various places in U.P. such as Mauranipur, Tanda, Khalilabad, Mau, Mobarakpur, Gorakhpur etc. The weavers going in these hats have to face various problems like those of place and safety from rain and sun. To start with it is proposed to construct a Plateform and cover the same with Tin-shed at appropriate place/market place where the weavers are selling their products at present. To begin with it is proposed to develop such hats at 4 places in U.P. to provide shelter/shoping facilities to about 50 weavers at a time.

24. **Project Package Scheme for Handloom Weavers:** This is one of the prestigious scheme launched by the Govt. of India to rehabilitate the Janta Cloth Weavers under to its phasing programme by the end of 8th Plan. The Scheme is run on 50:50 basis. The State has already secured 7 projects and 7 such more projects are likely to be taken up in 1995-96. The average project cost is Rs.50.00 lakh. As such an other of Rs.175.00 lakh has been envisaged as State Share during the year 1995-96.

25. **Development of Powerloom Industry:** Powerloom Industry has an important place, the development of which has been assigned to Handloom Directorate. Except Group Insurance for Powerloom Weavers, it is also proposed to provide them financial assistance by way of share capital loan as per norms being followed in case of handloom societies. It is proposed to provide assistance to about 100 societies and 1,111 shares (one powerloom society consisting of 12 weavers members and 12 looms each). An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been envisaged under this programme for the year 1995-96.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

26. The role of U.P. KVIB is to effect rural industrialisation in a big way by promoting cottage and village industries and creating opportunities of employment in the rural areas.

27. Khadi Board is engaged in providing backward and forward linkages like training, marketing, quality control, publicity, rebate on sale of Khadi and Financial Assistance at 4% rate of interest through KVIC budget and bank finance. In addition, Programmes of entrepreneurship development are organised at Block and Tehsil headquarters. The Board is also executing its commercial schemes to provide employment for the spinners and weavers predominantly in rural areas. Important activities under

commercial schemes are those of blanket factories, khadi production, hill wool and hand made paper development.

28. The progress with regard to units established and employment generated till March 1994 is a under:

Physical Achievement

Sl No.	Item	Unit	Upto VIIth Plan	Achievement			
				90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	No. of units financed (Level)	No. in lakh	1.43	1.615	1.676	1.742	1.808
2.	Production (Level)	Rs. in Crore	254.43	298.5	327.1	351.3	375.9
3.	Employment	No. in lakh	4.02	4.59	4.96	5.38	5.62

29. **Integrated Extension and Publicity scheme for Development of Village Industries :** Under this scheme it is proposed to organise Block, Tehsil and District level exhibitions for providing marketing facilities to Khadi and Village Industry programme units. In addition to this wide publicity of Khadi and Village Industry programme in the rural areas through various publicity media will be taken up so as to educate the rural unemployed youths for self-employment. An amount of Rs.14.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96 under this scheme.

30. **Scheme for Providing self Employment:** To provide mass employment to the rural unemployed in all the districts of the plains, it is proposed to finance individuals/partnership Village Industry- units through institutional finance up to Rs.2.00 lakh per unit project size. Interest subsidy to the tune of 10% will be borne by the State Government under this schemes, so as to encourage rural unemployed persons take up village industries unit in their own village.

31. **Establishment of Village Industries Clusters in Mini-Industrial Estate :** For village industries sector approximately 20 percent of the plots in each industrial estate developed by small scale industries department are earmarked for rural entrepreneurs who will have to bear only 67% of the cost of the plots and remaining 33% will be grant. For SC/ST candidates 50% of the cost will be subsidised by the State Government and priority in allotment will be given to these entrepreneurs.

SERICULTURE

32. Though the demand for raw silk is to the tune of three thousand tonnes for the looms at Mobarakpur and Varanasi, U.P. produces only 22 tonnes leaving a huge uncovered gap. Most of the silk produced in the State is of low quality. The high quality of silk requirements are largely met through imports from China & other countries. To address to the needs of qualitative and quantitative requirements of silk, region specific schemes are being implemented in a big way to take the annual production to 400 MT by the end of eighth plan and to 2000 metric tones by the end of the century.

Emphasis is on qualitative improvement of rearing and reeling practices and high quality Bivoltine production.

33. For the Eighth Plan (1992-97) a total outlay of Rs.1678 lakh was approved out of which Rs.1128 lakh was for the plains. In the first three years of Eighth Plan 1992-95, anticipated expenditure stands at Rs.848.62 lakh. To give a quantum fillip to silk production, many new schemes have been initiated during current year i.e. 1994-95. In physical terms to achieve four hundred metric tonnes of targeted silk productions by the end of the Eighth Plan we need to have atleast 6000 hectares under mulberry plantation. During 1993-94 plantation were done in 1000 hectares and for 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 it is proposed to cover 1500, 2500, 3000 hectares respectively. Also to develop sericulture schemes like bivoltine programmes for the hills, Vishesh Rojgar Yojna for seven districts of the plains Mahila Resham Yojna for five districts of the plains, BAIF Sericulture Development Schemes in five districts etc. have been sanctioned and are being implemented during Eighth Plan.

34. Besides effectively implementing the above mentioned area specific programmes, several new schemes have been sanctioned for creating infrastructure (Nurseries, Grainages, Chawki Rearing Centres, Reeling etc.) extension and training. The special emphasis will be, in 1995-96, to increase high quality bivoltine silk production in hills and Tarai districts. Sericulture development requires establishment of linkages from the Seed production stage to the marketing of yarn and cloth and therefore it is necessary that governmental support for creation of infrastructure, technology upgradation, training and extension is given in full measure to this sector.

35. To sum up, besides quantitatively increasing the output to 120 tonnes during the year 1995-96, it is proposed to improve rearing practices at the farm level, the races at the grainage level, leaf quality at the farm level, high quality bivoltine rearing in Hills and Tarai regions have also been introduced. It is also proposed to encourage private sector in cocoon production as well as reeling. The details of the some important schemes are given below.

36. **Incentive on Bi-voltine Silk Production :** Bivoltine cocoons are of superior quality but the risk factors in its production is much greater. The Government of India lays great emphasis on the production of Bivoltine cocoon and provides matching grant of Rs.5 per kg. The State Government also provides similar incentive to the rearers. This scheme has shown encouraging results and as such it is proposed to continue in the next year also for which Rs.35.00 lakh has been proposed.

37. **Silkworm Insurance Scheme :** To cover the risk of mortality during silk worm rearing, this scheme has been formulated in consultation with Central Silk Board. Under this schemes the premium amount payable to the Insurance company is borne by Central Silk Board, Directorate of Sericulture and rearers. Rs.20.00 lakh is required for this schemes during 1995-96.

38. **Incentive on Establishment of Reeling Units in Private Sectors :** In order to produce high quality silk yarn, emphasis has been given on establishment of reeling units in the private sector. So far the cocoons which are produced in the state are reeled in the Government Silk filatures or sold to outside state parties through auction. Therefore development of reeling units in the private sector is the need of the day. This scheme has been formulated during 1994-95. Under it, Rs.8.44 lakh is required for establishment of our Reeling unit. 50 percent of this requirement will be met through bank finance and the remaining 50 percent will be provided by the State Government as subsidy.

39. **Poorvanchal Resham Pariyojna** : This project has been formulated with a view to develop sericulture in the eastern districts of the State. This is a centrally sponsored scheme. In the first phase, it is proposed to cover 3000 acres of mulberry plantation in private sector in the districts of Varanasi and Ghazipur. 70 tonnes of raw silk is expected to be produced at the end of the project. The total cost of the project is Rs. 718.99 lakh. Out of it State's share is Rs.251.77 lakh. For the year 1995-96 State Government share comes to Rs.44.00 lakh.

40. **Uttarakhand Bi-voltine Development Project** : This project is proposed for the 8 hill districts. The duration of the project is 5 years (from 1994-95 to 1998-99). Under this project a target of 12500 acres of mulberry plantation and 500 tonnes of raw silk is fixed. For the year 1995-96 a sum of Rs.27.00 lakh is required.

Large and Medium Industries

41. **Assistance for Central/Public Sector Project**: A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been allocated for the Eighth Five Year Plan period. If the State Government decides to provide financial assistance to any Central or Public Sector Project, they are given in the form of subsidy.

42. **U.P. Financial Corporation (UPFC)**: A sum of Rs.26.90 crore has been allocated for Eighth Five Year Plan. During the year 1993-94 Rs.7.00 crore was given to the Corporation. For 1995-96 Rs. 5.75 crore has been proposed.

43. **Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA)/Satharia Industrial Development Authority (SIDA)**: To provide infrastructural facilities for the purpose of setting up and development of industries GIDA and SIDA were created during 1989 under Industrial Development Authority Act, 1976. A sum of Rs.230.00 lakh has been proposed for GIDA/SIDA.

44. **Growth Centres**: An outlay of Rs.3.00 crore has been earmarked for current year for eight Growth Centres being established in the State. For 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed.

45. **U.P. Industrial Corporation Ltd. (UPSIDC)**: The organisation was established in 1961 with the object to catalysing and promoting industrial development in the State. No provision has been made in 1995-96.

46. **Pradeshya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Ltd. (PICUP)**: The Corporation was established in 1972 by the State Government for promotion of Medium and Large Scale Industries by providing financial assistance to industrial projects and undertakings. For 1995-96 no provision has been proposed.

ELECTRONICS

47. The UP Electronics Corporation Limited (UPLC) was established in the year 1974. The Corporation from its inception has set up various units in the assisted and joint sector areas where different types of electronic components and products are being manufactured. UPTRON India Limited (UIL) is the main subsidiary of the Corporation. In its promotional role, the Corporation has been

providing assistance/guidance to a large number of entrepreneurs for setting up of units for the manufacture of electronic items. The main activities of the Corporation are listed below.

48. **Participation in Joint Assisted Sector Projects:** It has been felt that to meet the objective of promotional role given to UPLC, the Corporation would like to encourage units in Joint Sector and Assisted Sector instead of taking up projects by subsidiaries. The investment of one unit of rupees in Joint Sector (26%) brings in ten units of rupees investment whereas in Assisted Sector (10%) an investment of one unit in rupees brings in a total investment of twenty five units in rupees. The equity participation by UPLC in Joint Sector will be limited to 26% and in Assisted Sector, it will be around 10%. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme.

49. **Upgradation of Technology/Additional New Products at UPTRON India Limited (UIL):** Electronics is a fast changing technology and in order to survive in the market, it will be essential for UPTRON India Ltd. to continue to upgrade the technology and add new products. In order to meet this objective, the Company has taken up development of the Computer Monitors and Satellite Receivers. To meet the requirement of capital goods for upgradation, R&D and working capital for manufacture of these products an equity investment of Rs.400.00 lakh will be required in the year 1995-96.

50. **Electronics City:** Electronics industry is a Foot loose industry and in order to attract investment it is essential to provide right infrastructure. In Kerala, a Technology Park is being developed having most modern infrastructure at a cost of Rs.49 crores. Electronics in the State of UP is primarily located in and around Delhi. Most of the electronics units are in Ghaziabad, Sahibabad and NOIDA. State would like to further encourage investment in the high tech area in electronics by providing world class infrastructure facility which will help entrepreneurs in setting up the units. After liberalisation of economy and scrapping of the licensing regime, every State is trying to attract investment by providing various incentives like good communication facility, good infrastructure like tool room, business centre, computer networking etc. To meet the above objective, it is proposed to develop an Electronics City/Technology Park at NOIDA. NOIDA authorities have already earmarked sufficient land and are ready to provide facilities like water, drainage, power etc. UPLC would like to provide other infrastructure facilities of world class and market this concept to attract investment. A provision of Rs.75.00 lakh was made in the plan for 1994-95 and Rs.300.00 lakh is proposed for 1995-96 to provide some of the above facilities in the proposed Electronics City.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

51. Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., was set up in 1963 for planned development of new Co-operative Sugar Factories and to give guidance for efficient working of the existing units. At present, there are 31 working Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State, having total crushing capacity of 62,500 TCD. Besides this, there are also 8 working Distilleries in the Co-operative Sector having a production capacity of 2,90,000 Ltr. Alcohol/Day.

52. In Co-operative Sector, the establishment of a new sugar factory of 2500 TCD at Dhuripar (Gorakhpur) is in progress. It is expected that new sugar factory at Dhuripar will start production in November 1995.

53. The expansion of Co-operative Sugar Factories, Pooranpur (Pilibhit), Powayana (Shahjahanpur), Tilhar (Shahjahanpur), Nanpara (Bahraich) and Ghosi (Mau) are also in progress.

54. In 1995-96 the expansion of Co-operative Sugar Factory, Budaun from 1250 TCD to 2500 TCD is proposed, for which the Letter of Intent has been issued by Government of India. The Project cost is estimated at Rs.18.00 crore. The financing will be as under:

1.	Total Project Cost	:	Rs.18.00 crore
2.	Loan from Financial Institutions/SDF	:	Rs.15.75 crore
3.	Equity from State Govt.	:	Rs. 2.25 crore

55. As per the above financing Rs.2.25 crore is required from State Government in 1995-96 as Equity.

56. **Sugar Corporation** : The project of modernisation and expansion of Khadda Unit, District Deoria, from 1250 to 2500 TCD is being considered in 1995-96. It requires an investment of Rs.18.00 crore. Out of this requirement, Rs.3.60 crore will be the State Government equity for which complete provision is made during 1995-96.

57. The modernisation cum expansion project of Sakhotitanda Unit of District Meerut will be taken in 1995-96. The total project cost is nearly Rs.17.50 crore, out of which State Government equity is Rs.3.50 crore. It is being made available.

58. Another unit 'Chandpur' in district Bijnor shall also be taken for expansion and modernization from 2000 TCD to 5000 TCD. It is a big project in which State Government will also provide its share of Equity. For this purpose a sum of Rs.10.00 crore is being made available in 1995-96 plan.

GEOLOGY AND MINING

59. In the field of Geology and Minerals the Directorate of Geology and Mining is the main and sole department in the State. Discovery of minerals, their investigation, scientific mining of minerals and their exploitation, routine problems related to Engineering Geology and to see that maximum revenue is collected from Minerals in the State, are the main responsibilities of the Directorate. The basic infrastructure is provided by the Directorate for the schemes under this sector.

60. While the U.P. State Mineral Development Corporation has laid down emphasis on stepping-up the mineral production, it is also consolidating the existing infrastructure and maximising their use. The UPSMDC is also setting up mineral based projects on metallic and industrial minerals, discovered and explored by the Directorate, in backward areas for deriving maximum local benefits and for removal of regional imbalances.

61. **Float Glass Project:** The Corporation is establishing a Float Glass Project through its joint sector company - Continental Float Glass Ltd. Bargarh, (Banda District) to produce 25 million sq. mt. (2 mm basis) of glass. The estimated project cost is Rs.442.16 crore. The plant is being set up with the

technical collaboration of Pilkington Plc. of U.K. Debt equity ratio is 1.3:1. Out of a total equity of Rs.192.00 crore, Rs.97.92 crore will be from promoters and balance Rs.94.08 crore will be arranged through public issue. In total promoters equity UPSMDC's share is Rs.49.92 crore. The share capital of Rs.28.19 crore has already been released by the State Government. A sum of Rs.21.73 crore is required and a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1995-96. Construction work at the project site is in progress since 1986. Procurement of machines and equipments is in progress.

62. **Rock Phosphate Mining and Beneficiation Project:** The project is based on a proved reserves of approximately six million tonnes of rock phosphate + 16% p_2o_5 to produce 1,30,000 tonnes per annum of + 35% rock phosphate concentrates. The updated project cost is Rs.6500 lakh with debt equity ratio of 1:1. The debt amounting Rs.3250.00 lakh is proposed to be met by Rs.1947.00 lakh Indian Loan and Rs.1303.00 lakh Foreign Loan from Export Development Corporation of Canada. UPSMDC have promoted a new company in the name of U.P. Phosphate Ltd. (UPPL) to implement the project. This project will be established in the Joint/Assisted Sector. Technical Assistance and services agreement for the project have been executed between MET-Chem, Canada and UPSMDC. For 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.11.00 lakh is proposed.

63. **Granite Cutting and Polishing Units:** : The UPSMDC proposed to establish Mining, Cutting and Polishing Unit in Jhansi and Lalitpur districts based on granite reserves, explored by Directorate of Geology and Mining U.P. in the area. These units will be set up in Joint/Assisted Sector. It is expected that two units at a total cost of around Rs.2000.00 lakh will be taken up in the first instance. In these projects, the Corporation's equity is expected to Rs.200.00 lakh and a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1995-96.

64. **Sand Lime Project:** After successful completion of Sand Lime Project by U.P. Mineral Products Ltd. an assisted sector of UPSMDC, to produce Sand Lime Bricks of high quality for the market of Western U.P. and Delhi, the UPSMDC proposes to promote more such plants, and projects in U.P. to cater the vast demand of Sand Lime Bricks, for which study regarding the location of project has already been undertaken. It is expected that the construction work on this plant will start in the middle of next year. The project cost is estimated to Rs.600.00 lakh with debt ratio of 1:1, the UPSMDC share at the rate of 11% comes to about Rs.33.00 lakh. A sum of Rs.22.00 lakh is proposed for this project for the year 1995-96.

CHAPTER - X

TRANSPORT

Transport is one of the major infrastructure for economic development. The most important and major sub groups are:

1. Civil Aviation Department
2. Roads and Bridges
3. Transport
 - i) Non Roadways
 - ii) Uttar Pradesh State Roadways Transport Corporation
 - iii) Inland Water

2. The details of the scheme and the strategy adopted in various sectors in formulating Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1995-96 are as follows:

Civil Aviation

3. While formulating the strategy of Eighth Five Year Plan State Civil Aviation Department gave its priority to following main points.

1. Strengthening, remodeling and financing of the old existing fields in the different districts of the state and construction of new ones with the twin aim of improving accessibility to different parts of the state and for opening of areas of tourism potential;
2. Opening of the training centres to impart training to the youths of the country with a view to provide pilots for aviation activities;

4. The details of expenditure incurred during the previous years of the Plan and anticipated expenditure in the 1994-95 Plan are as follows:-

(Rs.in Lakh)

1992-93	489.76
1993-94	518.73
1994-95	379.60

5. An outlay of Rs.513.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96 to the State Civil Aviation Department in which Rs.200.00 lakh has been earmarked for hills. A brief detail of the important schemes under taken in the Eight Five Year Plan is given below :

- (i) **Purchase of Training Aircrafts and Establishment of Training Centres at Aligarh & Jhansi:** Training centres at Aligarh and Jhansi could not be started so far. Presently, the hangars have been completed, but the training aircrafts have not yet been made available by Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. Ranipur, Hardware. For training centres and to replace some old one the scheme was formulated to purchase seven new training aircrafts from BHEL and for this Rs.25.00 lacs was given as an advance in the year 1992-93 to BHEL. Subsequently, provision of Rs.138.00 lacs and Rs.89.00 lacs were made in the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively for the purchase of training aircrafts. Provision for purchase of six training aircrafts has been made so far. It is proposed to purchase one more training aircraft at the cost of Rs.42.00 lacs.
- (ii) **Construction of airfields at Shrawasti (Bahraich and Pallia (kheri):** During 1993-94 the scheme of the construction of the airfield at Shrawasti (Bahraich) and Pallia (Kheri) was taken up. The RITES has submitted the preliminary estimates of Rs.391.18 lakh for Shrawasti (Bahraich) and Rs.622.93 lakh for Pallia (Kheri) for the construction of airfields. Against this estimates, a sum of Rs.48.65 lacs was sanctioned during the year 1993-94 and another sum of Rs.102.94 lacs has been provided in the current financial year and thus a total amount of Rs.151.59 lakh has been sanctioned so far.

Roads & Bridges

6. The length of P W D surfaced roads in the State was 45463 kms in 1979-80 which increased by 23.5% by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan to 56164 kms and further increased by 64.9% to 92940 kms by the end of Seventh Plan. The density of surfaced roads per 100 Sq.kms. of the area in 1989-90 was 21.96 kms. This roads density was much behind the state of Punjab & Hariyana where the road density per 100 Sq.kms. even in 1983-84 was 73.6 kms. and 49.00 kms. respectively. Similarly, the density of surfaced road per lakh population in state was 58.34 kms per lakh of population. Which had been much lower than the corresponding density in the state of Punjab (209.4 km.) and Haryana (156.00 km.) respectively. The rank of the state among 14 major states, in respect of villages connected with all weather roads, is eighth. Only 43% of total villages were connected with all weather road by the end of Eighth Plan. Where as the corresponding connectivity in some other states is 100 in Kerala, 99 in Punjab and 99 in Hariyana.

7. From time to time various committees have fixed norms for road density etc. In 1985 the Indian road congress formulated road development plan for the period (1981-2001) known as Lucknow Plan.

8. According to these norms the road length in U.P. by the year 2001 should be 3.55 lakh km. as per villages connectivity criteria and 2.36 lakh km. depending on the criteria of road density. As against this target of 3.55 lakh km. of road length to be achieved by the year 2001, the total road length achieved in U.P. upto 31.3.93 was only 1.76 lakh km.

9. The constraint of resources does not allow for any large scale expansion of the existing road network. In this context, an overriding priority has to be accorded to schemes for improving the utility of

existing investments. This point is more important in view of the large spillovers of State & Distt. Sector works as on 01.04.1995 given below:

(Rs. in Crore)	
State Sector	355.23
Distt.Sector	168.89

	524.12

STRATEGY FOR EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

- (i) Maximize benefits from incomplete roads/bridges through marginal investment, wherever required.
- (ii) Priority be given to construction/reconstruction of missing links and narrow bridges.
- (iii) Improvement of State highways and major district roads including roads approaching Kaval Towns and city roads which carry heavy traffic.
- (iv) Construction of roads under minimum need programme (MNP) connecting all the villages with population of 1000 and above, on the basis of 1981 Census. The construction of these villages roads which to be done upto painting level.
- (v) An outlay of Rs.1754 crore has been approved for this sector including of Rs.865.00 crore for MNP. In the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) it is proposed to construct to 6541 kms of new roads and connecting 1033 villages by painted road.

10. The target fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan keeping in view the above objective and the actual/expected achievement of the first three years of the the plan are given below.

Item	1992 - 97 Traget	Actual Expected Achievement (in Three Years)	1995 - 96 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4
1. Conversion of major district road to state highway	+5000 kms	+7	-
2. Conversion of other department road to major district road	5000 kms	+100	-
3. Conversion of village road to other department road.	3915	+547	-
4. Village road			
(a) New Construction	+2725	7573	325
(b) Soling of Painting	-10099	3620	629

11. The target of conversion of unsurfaced village roads to surfaced village roads has suffered a set back and achievement in this activity is much less. Similarly there is a great short fall in achievement of Conversion of VR to Other department road, ODR to MDR and MDR to SH due to which the existing infrastructure of roads of the state is in a deplorable condition. The main reason for this is that a lot of

rural roads, which should have been sanctioned under the district sector, were sanctioned under the state sector. Due to this the funds available under state sector for the above conversion for strengthening the infrastructure of existing roads could not be made available for the purpose and they were utilized in construction of rural roads.

12. An outlay of Rs.266.00 crore and Rs.406.00 crore was approved for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94, against which an expenditure of Rs.336.00 and Rs.330.00 crore respective has been incurred. An outlay of Rs.422.53 crore has been approved for the year 1994-95 including Rs.172.53 crore for MNP:

13. The total outlay proposed during seventh plan was Rs.966.26 crore of which Rs.650.00 crore was fixed for M.N.P. works. The expenditure incurred was Rs.566.00 crore. The total outlay approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) is Rs.1754.53 crore of which Rs.865.00 crore has been fixed for M.N.P. works.

14. The achievement in village connectivity during the seventh plan and the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:-

Table-2

Progress in Achieving Village Connectivity

Category of Village on the basis of Population	Total Number of Villages (Census)		Village Connected Upto		Achievement in		Total Upto 31.3.92 As per 1981
	1971	1981	3/85	3/90	90-91	91-92	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1500 & above	10899	15574	7731	10413	248	83	13450
1000 to 1499	11396	13737	4893	6522	405	143	7513
Below 1000	90271	83255	29184	31483	152	289	31661
Total	112566	112566	41808	48418	805	515	52624

15. In the Eighth Five Year Plan with outlay of Rs.865 crore for village connectivity. The target for 1995-96 and anticipated achievement up to 31.3.94 are as given below:

Table-3

Progress in Connecting Villages during Eighth Plan

Category of Villages on the basis of Population	Target for 8th Five Year Plan	Achievement in the Plan Year		Total Upto 31.3.94 (Nos.)	Target for	
		92-93	93-94		(1994-95)	(1995-96)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1500 and above	123	79	81	13610	50	93
1000 to 1499	350	109	87	7709	175	200
Below 1000	560	224	601	32486	175	207
Total	1033	412	769	53805	400	500

16. On the basis of 1981 census number of villages of above three categories which remained unconnected on 01.04.1994 were 1932, 6028 and 50769 respectively excluding 32 difficult villages of 1st category.

17. According to the road development plan (1981-2001) for India prepared by the Indian Road Congress, the road network should connect all the villages with population above 500 in the country by 2001. In order to achieve these targets, the length of rural roads should be 2,54,662 kms. The total road length still needed to be added to achieve the target conceived in the 1981-2001. Plan will be 3,55,160 - 1,77086 = 1,78,074 kms. In order to connect the remaining 7960 villages of first two categories only an estimated amount of Rs.2070 crore, excluding the cost of bridges, will be required.

18. An outlay of Rs.478.00 crore including Rs.68.00 crore for hills has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96 including Rs.210 crore for MNP works.

19. The Annual Plan 1995-96 has been proposed keeping in view the following broad objectives:-

- (i) Maximizing benefits by completing the continuing schemes as well as bringing the roads constructed upto intermediate stage to painting level and converting them into durable assets.
- (ii) Providing for completion of missing links.
- (iii) Allocating of maximum plan outlay for rural roads.
- (iv) Providing infrastructure for industrial development.
- (v) Developing road network for the places of religious and tourist importance.
- (vi) Developing approach roads for newly created Tahsil and District headquarters.
- (vii) Developing arterial roads for high density SC/ST population blocks.

20. The proposed physical target for 1995-96 are as below

Table - 4

The Physical Targets Proposed (1995-96)

Item	Plains	Hills	Total
New Construction of Roads	1003 Kms.	340 Kms.	1106 Kms.
Reconstruction of Roads	1820 Kms.	290 Kms.	2110 Kms.
Construction of Bridges (Major and Minors)	78 Nos.	20 Nos.	98 Nos.

21. **Minimum Need Programme:** It is proposed to connect 293 villages of population 1000 and above on the basis of 1981 census. In addition a total of 105 villages will also be connected with painted road in the hills. Out of 293 above 60 villages under Ambedkar Gramya Vikas Yojna will be connected. An amount of Rs.210.0 crore (including Rs.70.0 crore for hills) has been proposed under Minimum Needs Programme.

22. **Bridges:** Major bridges in the state are being constructed by the U.P. State Bridge Corporation Ltd. At present 53 bridges under the plan are in progress out of which 16 bridges are proposed to be completed during 1995-96 for which an outlay of 29 crore has been earmarked.

23. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes:** Under this scheme following bridge works have been sanctioned :-

- (i) **Bridge over River Ghagra at Manjhighat on Ballia-Chhapra Road:** This bridge has been sanctioned for Rs.1100 lakh in 1986 out of which state's share is Rs.225 lakh. Present estimated cost is Rs.1742.28 lakh. Rs.725 lakh have been spent upto 6/94 and the physical progress is 60%.
- (ii) **Bridge over River Yamuna on Ambala-Saharnapur Road:** Revised sanctioned cost of this bridge is Rs.1480.70 lakh out of which centre's share is Rs.466.00 lakh and U.P. Govt. share is Rs.507 lakh for which sanction is likely to be accorded soon.
- (iii) **Bridge over River Yamuna on Meerut-Sonipat Road near Bagpat.** Sanctioned cost of this bridge is Rs.417.13 lakh. Out of which U.P. Govt. share is Rs.239.15 lakh. Revised estimated cost is Rs.596 lakh. Rs.524.10 lakh have so far been spent on the project and the progress is 99% upto 6/94.
- (iv) **Bridge over River Yamuna on Meerut-Karnal Road:** Construction of this bridge has been done by Haryana Govt. For this, State of Uttar Pradesh has to contribute a sum of Rs.595 lakh out of which Rs.525 lakh have so far been paid and Rs.70 lakh are yet to be paid to Haryana Govt. The Bridge has been given top priority.

24. In order to speed up the completion of the continuing works of these bridges, to take up the work of Ymauna bridge on Ambala- Saharanpur Road and to clear the liability of Karnal Bridge, a minimum sum of Rs.7 crore is needed, but due to constraint of the resources available only Rs.4.0 crores are being provided in the plan of 1995-96.

Externally Aided Projects:

25. Externally aided projects that shall be taken up or shall be continued during the year 1995-96 are as give below:-

- (i) **World Bank Aided State Road Project (State Highway):** Under this scheme widening and strengthening of 604 kms. road length was originally sanctioned by the World Bank at a cost of Rs.231.26 crores out of this 312 kms. road length (Allahabad-Jaunpur-Dahoorighat and Deoria-Ballia portion of Gorakhpur-Ballia road) were deleted. Balance length of 292 kms. presently sanctioned against the cost of Rs.111.80 crores and expected future cost of above remaining works shall be approximately Rs.205.00 crores. Work in 102 kms. road length was completed upto 3/94 alongwith construction of Major bridge on Sonauli-Gorkhpur road. Total expenditure incurred upto 3/94 was Rs.92.75. An outlay of Rs.50.0 crores has been proposed for the year 1995-96 in which strengthening of 70 kms. has been proposed for execution in the year 1995-96.
- (ii) **Asian Development Bank Aided IInd State Road Project:** Under this scheme, widening and strengthening of 184.30 kms. length of Varanasi-Shaktinagar road has been approved. The revised preliminary estimate amounting to Rs.183.20 crore has been submitted to State Govt. Out of which, Administrative approval and expenditure sanction

of only Rs.108.66 crores have been received so far. An outlay of Rs.50.00 crores has been kept for 1994-95 against which widening of 50 kms. and strengthening of 40 kms. is targetted. An outlay of Rs.60.00 crores has been proposed for the year 1995-96 against which the physical target of widening and strengthening of 35 kms. length has been proposed.

Commitments & Liabilities of the State:

26. Besides the development works enumerated in foregoing paragraph the State Govt. is bound to fulfill the following commitments also for uplifting the down-trodden-section of the State's population and to make the development reach. The lowest level to the villages, which are the most-backward among the backwards.

- (i) **Development of 10,616 Ambedkar Villages:** A total of 10,616 Ambedkar villages are committed to be declared and fully developed as Model villages. For this, the preliminary requirement is to connect them with all weather paved roads. This will need Rs.1192 crores at the present cost level for balanced 6440 villages.

In view of the constrain on resources, a provision of Rs.22.90 crore only has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for connecting 60 Ambedkar villages in Plains and Hills.

- (ii) **Declarations by Hon'ble Chief Minister:** Declarations of works to the tune of Rs.150.0 crores have already been made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on public demand & local needs which have got to be fulfilled. Out of this works amounting to Rs.105.0 crore have already been sanctioned. These works are proposed to be completed in 3 years. The anticipated expenditure on these works for 1994-95 is Rs.20.0 crore. For the year 1995-96, at least Rs.50.0 crore shall be needed but keeping in view the shortage of funds Rs.32.0 crore has been proposed for this.

ROAD TRANSPORT

27. In the surface transport system, road transport is of great importance both for movement of passengers as well as of goods. The efficiency of motor transport depends on the quality of road network, the quality of vehicles and adequate availability of fuel. In view of the inherent characteristics of motor transport of easy availability and flexibility in operation, road transport is ideally suited for short and medium distances. Road Transport System has two major constituents:-

1. Non Roadways
2. Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

Non Roadways

28. The main objective of creation of the Transport Commissioner's Organisation is to enforce various Motor Vehicles Laws, to regulate the Traffic in proper way and to realise various departmental

taxes and fees. The revenue collected through various taxes livable under various Motor Vehicle Acts and rules during the period of 1988-89 to 1992-93 are as follows:-

YEAR	DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS in Crore)
1988-89	196.00
1989-90	212.00
1990-91	237.00
1991-92	254.00
1992-93	298.00

29. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the total outlay granted by the State Govt. had been rupees Five crore only against which the net expenditure was Rs.696.72 lakh.

30. For Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) period an outlay of Rs.5 crore for Plains and Rs.2.45 crore for Uttrakhand has been approved.

31. The objectives of the Eighth Plan are to strengthen the organisation, construction of building of departmental offices, strengthening of enforcement Machinery through purchase of pollution control devices, computerization, construction of Bus Terminals and passenger shelters & purchase of plastic card machines for the issue of driving licenses.

32. During the Annual Plan 1992-93 and 1993-94 an expenditure of Rs.121.40 and Rs.66.85 lakh was incurred. For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.285 lakh has been approved including Rs.100 lakh for Uttrakhand.

33. A new scheme for control pollution is introduced in the year 1994-95. Sanction is awaited from the Government of India for the scheme of the order of Rs.1 crore to purchase Gas Analyzers and Electrostate machine to control the pollution. An outlay of Rs.268 lakh including Rs.75 lakh for Hills has been proposed for the Annual Plan (1995-96).

Inland Water Transport

34. Scheme of Hydrographic Survey of the River Ghaghra: During the year 1994-95 the Hydrographic Survey of Ghaghra in Faizabad to Ballia, has been proposed for which an estimated cost comes to Rs.6 lakh. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme as such the above cost is born by the State & Central Govt. in the ratio of 50:50. In the Annual Plan 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.3 lakh (State Share) has been proposed.

UTTAR PRADESH STATE ROADWAYS TANSPORT CORPORATION

35. The objective of Eighth Five Year Plan of UPSRTC is to consolidate its operations on nationalised routes, to improve the level of service and efficiency parameters.

36. The size of the Eighth Five Year Plan of UPSRTC has been prepared according to the outlay fixed by the State Govt. amounting to Rs.317 crore. It is proposed to purchase 3975 buses -3758 for replacement and 217 for augmentation, so as to maintain an average fleet of 8100 buses during the Eighth Plan.

37. Purchase of 3975 buses will result in considerable reduction in the number of overaged buses enabling UPSRTC to provide better services to the passengers and improve its efficiency parameters. It is also proposed to increase bus productivity to 255 kms/bus/day, load factor to 74% and fuel average to 4.75 kms/ltr. by the end of Eighth Plan.

38. Thrust will be given to modernise workshops so that the quality of maintenance is improved. Effective steps will be taken to enhance passenger amenities.

39. The State had approved an outlay of Rs.70.47 crore for UPSRTC's Annual Plan for the year 1992-93. An additional outlay of Rs.0.50 crore was also approved by the Utrakhnad Department of U.P. Government. During the plan period 1075 buses were proposed to be purchased for replacement. However, the Corporation added 941 buses to its fleet and incurred capital expenditure of Rs.52.41 crore. During the plan period. The fleet utilisation stood at 89% .The Corporation achieved bus productivity of 213 kms/bus/day and operation of buses was carried out at 68% load factor during the year 1992-93.

40. An outlay of Rs.69.17 crore was approved by the State Government for the Annual Plan 1993-94. It was proposed to purchase 950 buses during the plan period. However, due to fiscal constraints only 434 new buses could be added to the fleet of the Corporation. Capital Expenditure amounting to Rs.37.05 crore was incurred. The fleet utilisation stood at 89%. The corporation achieved bus productivity of 220 km/bus/day and load factor 69%.

41. Under the State Plan of U.P. State Road Transport Corporation proposed to purchase 950 new buses during 1994-95. The induction of these new buses will be for replacement of UPSRTC's overage and worn out buses. The average fleet held by the Corporation during the year will be 7958.

42. By strengthening the fleet and ensuring proper maintenance of buses, it is proposed to keep 92% buses on road. Efforts will be made to increase the efficiency and thereby achieve bus productivity of 235 kms/bus/day and 70% load factor. This will yield revenue earnings amounting to Rs.475.55 crore on existing passenger fare rates. The Corporation is expected to suffer a loss of Rs.24.36 crore.

43. The capital expenditure during the Annual Plan is proposed as under :

		(Rs. in Crore)
1.	Cost of Purchase of 950 Chasis	45.60
2.	Cost of Body Building on 950 Chasis	21.85
3.	Cost of Renovation of Old Buses	5.00
4.	Cost of Land and Buildings	2.00
5.	Tools and Plants, etc.	1.00
6.	Computerisation/Other Investment	1.52
TOTAL:		76.97

44. To meet out the above Capital Expenditure, it is proposed to organise resources from following sources :

		(Rs. in Crore)
1.	Loans from LIC	23.07
2.	Loans from IDBI	14.80
3.	Internal Resources *	-10.90
TOTAL:		26.97
Additional resources mobilisation by 17% fare hike w.e.f. 01.04.1994		50.00
GRAND TOTAL:		76.97

45. Due to agitations ensuing in the State coupled with fewer number of new buses added in the fleet the physical and financial performance of UPSRTC has been adversely affected.

46. It is now anticipated that during the year 1994-95, bus productivity of 220 kms./bus/day and 68% load factor will be achieved. At this level, the Corporation will be able to earn Rs.497.31 crores thereby ending the year at break even level.

47. On the resource front, the Central Planning Commission has allocated a loan of Rs.12.00 crores from LIC whereas the State Govt. has allocated a loan of Rs.23.07 crores on this account. The Life Insurance Corporation has now intimated that the loan sanctioned for UPSRTC is to the tune of Rs.9.36 crores.

48. In the above mentioned circumstances, the Corporation will be able to induct only 790 new buses in its fleet. The anticipated capital expenditure will be to the tune of Rs.52.90 crores.

49. The Government has approved proposed an outlay of Rs.82.32 crores for the Annual Plan 1995-96. It is proposed to induct 950 new buses during the year. The Capital Expenditure is proposed as under:-

		(Rs. in Crore)
1.	Cost of 950 Chasis	43.70
2.	Cost of Body Building	25.25
3.	Cost of Renovation of Buses	5.00
4.	Cost of Land and Buildings	3.50
5.	Tools and Plants, etc.	1.50
6.	Computerisation/other Investment	3.37
TOTAL:		82.32

50. To meet the above Capital Expenditure, it is proposed to organise resources from following sources :

		(Rs. in Crore)
1.	Loans from LIC	10.30
2.	Loans from IDBI	40.00
3.	Other Loans	0.25
3.	Internal Resources *	31.77
TOTAL:		82.32
* Internal Resources		
1.	Depreciation	38.00
2.	Profit	22.29
3.	Cash Profit	60.29
4.	Less Repayment of Loans	28.52
Internal Resources		31.02

51. For the Annual Plan 1995-96 the targets for fleet utilisation, bus productivity and load factor have been proposed at 92%, 234 kms. per day and 70% respectively.

52. During the year 1995-96 the total income at current fare will be Rs.590.62 crores and the Corporation shall be able to earn profit amounting to Rs.22.93 crores.

CHAPTER - XI

TOURISM

Uttar Pradesh is the fourth largest state of India in geographical terms stretched in 2.94 lakh Sq. km. area. It has tremendous tourism potential which includes snow clad mountains, forests and wild life, religious shrines, temples, glorious forts and monuments, breath-taking adventure and sports, trekking, skiing, hand-gliding, water and aero-sports.

2. The Number of tourists who visited Uttar Pradesh Vis-a-Vis India in the past and estimated projections are shown in the table below:

Table 1 : Number of Tourists

Year	Uttar Pradesh			India
	Indian	Foreign	Total	(Foreign)
				(Nos. in lakh)
1989	358.31	4.01	362.32	N.A.
1990	438.51	4.00	442.51	13.30
1991	453.71	5.03	458.74	16.77
1992	495.01	5.60	500.61	18.68
1993	545.37	5.30	550.67	17.65
1994	N.A.	5.82	N.A.	19.40
1995	N.A.	6.40	N.A.	21.34
1996	N.A.	7.04	N.A.	23.47

Performance during 1992-95 of the Eighth Plan

3. A sum of Rs.9150.00 lakh was approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 including Rs.2500.00 lakh for plains. A sum of Rs.2765.91 has been spent during the first two years of the Eighth Plan. In 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.4225.00 lakh has been approved including Rs.3225.00 for plains

(Rs.2504.00 lakh for externally aided project of Buddhist Circuit under Overseas Economic Corporation Fund (OECF)). The breakup of Buddhist Circuit project is given as under :

1.	Public works Department. (for repairs/construction of various State roads connecting Buddhist circuit)	Rs.2000.00 lakh
2.	Forest Department (for landscaping)	Rs. 83.00 lakh
3.	Power (UPSEB) (for electricity and water supply)	Rs. 117.00 lakh
4.	Tourism (Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation) (for Ghazipur and Dohrighat)	Rs. 304.00 lakh

Total: Rs.2504.00 lakh

4. An outlay of Rs.5879.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1995-96 containing Rs.4829.00 lakh for plains. The outlay for plains includes Rs.3841.00 lakh for Buddhist Circuit (Rs.3543.00 lakh for PWD, Rs.119.00 lakh for Tourism Corporation Rs.59.00 lakh for Power and Rs.120.00 lakh for Forest Department.)

TOURISM POLICY

5. Necessary tourism infrastructure, hitherto has been created by the State Government. However, with the fast changing economic scenario, involvement of private sector in the development of tourism infrastructure can no longer be delayed. An approach is being adopted that would ensure the best possible utilisation of resources of state in the long run. The infrastructure, thus generated will cater not only the needs of the tourists but also create direct and indirect employment. A Tourism Policy, is prepared to take care of above, which consists of a comprehensive package of incentives/facilities to private entrepreneurs for rapid development of the tourism infrastructure in the state.

Objectives

6. The following are the main objectives of the Tourism Industry Policy: (a) Employment generation, (b) Private investment, (c) Preservation of heritages and monuments, (d) Preservation of environment, (e) Diversification of tourism products, (f) Facilities for middle class, (g) Increasing international tourists to earn foreign exchange, (h) Increasing accommodation facilities, (i) Local & domestic tourism and (j) Human resources development strategy:

7. The strategy to adopt above objectives is as below:

- (a) Area based approach for intensive & integrated development of tourism infrastructure.
- (b) Presently the State has 1748 hotels with around 75000 beds in private sector & 152 units with 5207 beds in public sector. The public sector units will be privatised in phased manner with suitable modification improvement in the existing facilities to attract heavy investment in private sector.

- (c) Promote paying guest scheme to increase accommodation.
- (d) Improving transportation facilities to the tourists including road transport, water transport and air taxi services.
- (e) Marketing tourist attractions in the state in National and International scheme.
- (f) Coordinated approach of the different Organs of the State in the National and International scheme.
- (g) Improving training facilities for human resource development.
- (h) Investment from Government of India and International agencies for creation of necessary infrastructure.

Thrust areas

8. In order to tap the vast tourism potential and ensure optimal utilisation of resources, the following thrust areas are identified for integrated, intensified and rapid development of tourism facilities in a cluster of districts of tourism importance.

- (a) Buddhist Circuit - Samath, Kushinagar, Piprahawa, Sravasti, Sankeesha, Kaushambi
- (b) Bundelkhand Circuit - Jhansi, Deogarh, Kalinajer, Mahoba, Chitrakoot etc.
- (c) Agra Circuit - Agra, Mathura etc.
- (d) Lucknow Circuit - Lucknow, Deva Sharif(Barabanki), Ayodhya, Dudhwa
- (e) Adventure Sports areas and Pithoragarh, Ranikhet, Kudiyala, Auli, Chamba
- (f) Traditional Yatra Routes - Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri

Package of Incentives/Facilities

9. The tourism industry policy envisages a package of incentives and facilities to the private entrepreneurs which will be available to the private entrepreneurs till 31st March 1999. The package includes:

- (a) **Infrastructure:**
 - (i) Nazul/Gaon Sabha or acquired land of any department in the thrust area will be made available to the private entrepreneurs at 20% of market price for the construction of Starred hotel. Whenever such land is not available, the District Magistrate will help entrepreneurs for purchasing land from land owners.
 - (ii) Land near the Starred hotel compound will be made available free of cost for the purpose of developing green belt and management. However the ownership will remain with the Government.
 - (iii) The State Government will develop necessary infrastructure like road, electricity, drinking water in the thrust area on priority basis.
 - (iv) There will be no levy or premium of any kind on the price and development charge the land procured from Development Authorities in Urban Areas.
- (b) **Concessions in Entertainment Tax, Luxury Tax,**
- (c) **Facilities for Bars in Hotels**
- (d) **Promotion of Handicraft as Souvenir**
- (e) **Paying Guest Facilities**

Government Investment

10. The State Government have formulated an ambitious scheme to develop the thrust area. A huge investment of around Rs.100 crore is being made with the assistance of Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) in the development of infrastructural facilities, viz. widening/strengthening of roads, creation of wayside amenities, improvement of electric supply, water supply, sanitation, landscaping etc. The Government has started an airstrip in Pithoragarh and is likely to construct two more in Chamoli & Uttarkashi and two in Pallia (Dudhwa National Park) and Sravasti (Buddhist Circuit). The Government will also upgrade the existing 27 air strips of the State.

CHAPTER - XII

EDUCATION

Education is one of the most important and effective instrument of human resource development. It develops a scientific outlook and thus provides input for the attitudes of mind and spirit necessary to meet challenges in the path of social reconstruction and reform. Education is one of the major pre-requisite for economic growth and national progress. It is rightly said that education is unique investment for the present and the future.

THRUST AREAS

2. The major thrust areas of the Eighth Five Year Plan are enumerated below. Effective measures will be adopted not only to cover unserved areas but also to ensure qualitative improvement in each instance:

1. Universalisation of Elementary Education by opening primary schools in all unserved areas.
2. To check Drop-out rates.
3. Improvement in Formal and Non-formal systems of Education.
4. Expansion of facilities for girls education by opening Govt. Girls Secondary School in all unserved blocks.
5. Expansion and improvement in Science Education.
6. Expansion of facilities for vocational educational at the 10 + 2 stage.
7. Consolidation and qualitative improvement of Secondary Education.
8. To boost functional/vocational literacy programmes in Adult Education.
9. To develop professional efficiency and competence of both teaching and non-teaching staff.
10. Development of quality syllabi and text books at all stages of education.
11. Strengthening of existing degree colleges.
12. Establishment of new degree colleges in unserved backward areas.

13. Promoting people's involvement in development of education.

3. The following table indicates the gradual increase in educational facilities and enrollment at different levels of education during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the targets proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan period and for 1995-96 as against the level attained in 1993-94:

Table-1 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Seventh Plan level	1991-92 level	1992-97 Target level	1992-93 Achie- vement level	1993-94 Achie- vement level	1994-95 Target level	1994-95 Anti. Achie- vement level	1995-96 Target level
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Primary Schools								
No. of Schools	74277	77706	84301	78272	78423	81123	81123	83823
No. of Students (Cum 000)	14018	15160	17940	15364	15661	16673	16673	17394
No. of teachers (Cum 000)	261	268	281	269	269	270	274	275
2. Junior High School								
No. of Schools	14549	14923	18549	15189	15220	15709	15709	16198
No. of Students (Cum 000)	4158	4996	6810	5308	5606	6130	6130	6454
No. of Teachers (Cum 000)	95	97	111	98	99	100	100	101
3. Secondary Education								
No. of Schools	5966	6199	6696	6310	6311	6427	6427	6527
No. of Students (Cum 000)	2881	3089	4435	3376	3645	4008	4008	4221
No. of Teachers (Cum 000)	96	100	105	102	102	103	103	103

4. The outlay of Seventh Five Year Plan for General Education was Rs.390.77 crore. The expenditure during this period was Rs.403.50 crore. The sector wise financial position of different sectors are given below:

Table 2 - Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of Sector	Eighth Plan Outlay (92-97)	1992-93 Expenditure	1993-94 Expenditure	1994-95		1995-96 Proposed Outlay
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Elementary Education	70368	5983	9856	21216	20417	22843
2. Secondary Education	22067	4324	3872	3457	7553	7017
3. Higher Education	17606	1643	1851	2100	1771	2550
4. Adult Education	2323	259	357	286	430	120
5. Language Development (including National integration)	2341	628	731	134	433	140
6. CERT	411	11	13	11	15	11
7. Sport	221	19	24	33	33	29
8. Public Library	438	69	45	90	90	74
9. Bhasha Vibhag	-	-	-	-	49	25
Total	115775	12936	16749	27327	30791	32809

Elementary Education

5. Universalisation of Elementary Education: Universalisation of Elementary Education involves fulfilment of three basic requirements:-

- (a) Universal provision of schooling facilities.
- (b) Universal enrollment.
- (c) Universal retention.

6. At present, the norms for provision of facilities for Elementary Education under the formal system are as follows:

- i) A Primary School within a radius 1.5 km. in the plains and for a habitation of 300 or more. In the Hills the distance norm is 1 km. only.
- ii) A middle school within a radius of 3 km. and habitation of 800 or more people.

During the Seventh Plan 1313 new Primary Schools and 37 new Upper Primary Schools were opened. 2455 Primary Schools and 118 Upper Primary Schools were opened in 1990-91. 974 Primary Schools and 250 Upper Primary Schools were opened in 1991-92. 709 Primary Schools and 266 Upper Primary Schools were opened in 1992-93. 151 Primary Schools and 31 Upper

Primary Schools were opened during the year 1993-94. It has been decided to establish 2700 Junior Basic Schools at Gaon Panchayat level and 489 Senior Basic Schools at Nayaya Panchayat level in 1994-95. In the first phase of opening of above schools, the buildings of the schools will be constructed by dovetailing JRY. For 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.30.83 crore has been proposed for opening of Primary Schools and Rs.13.89 crores for Senior Basic Schools. It is proposed to saturate the entire unserved areas during the Eighth Five Year Plan by opening 6595 Primary and 3626 Upper Primary Schools.

7. **ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BUILDINGS:** The buildings are the most important infrastructure for proper running of schools. 5086 buildings were sanctioned in the year 1990-91, 423 in 1991-92 and 1443 in 1992-93 including 137 by normal programmes and rest by dovetailing with JRY.

8. In the year 1993-94, 5340 dilapidated buildings have been completed by dovetailing with the JRY at the cost of rupees 48.06 crore out of which Rs.28.94 crore was contributed by Government of India and rest by the State Government. A sum of rupees 291.80 lakh have been sanctioned for construction of school buildings in the year 1994-95.

9. 100 Upper Primary School buildings were sanctioned in 1990-91, 299 in 1991-92, 182 in 1992-93, 74 in 1993-94 and 183 in 1994-95. During the year 1995-96, a sum of Rs.36.00 lakh has been proposed for the construction of the 20 dilapidated school buildings.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

10. With a view to achieve Universalization of Elementary Education, Non-formal Education Programme was started in U.P. in 1979-80 with the assistance of Government of India. In this programme, the boys and girls under the age group of 6-14, who could not attain formal education due to economic, social and other disparities are covered. In Seventh Five Year Plan, 306 projects were sanctioned and 260 more projects were added in 1990-91. Nearly 7.6 percent children of age group 6-14 are covered under this programme. A sum of Rs.428.95 lakh in the year 1992-93 and Rs.406.24 lakh in the year 1993-94 was incurred as State Share. An outlay of Rs.641.30 lakh has been sanctioned for 1994-95 to promote and continue this Centrally Sponsored Scheme to fulfill the constitutional obligations. During the year 1995-96 a sum of Rs.647.18 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

WORLD BANK PROJECT

11. World Bank assisted project "Uttar Pradesh Education For All" aims at providing education to all children upto the age of 14 years in the ten selected districts of U.P. viz Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Banda, Etawah, Sitapur, Aligarh, Shaharanpur, Pauri and Nainital. All children upto the age group of 14 years will be provided education of a certain standard through schools as far as possible and also through non-formal centres. Under this project, opening of Primary and Upper Primary School, construction and reconstruction of Primary and Upper Primary school buildings, repair and maintenance of buildings, health check up of students, education of handicapped children and non-formal education programme etc. are being taken up. The total cost of the project is Rs.728.78 crore. In 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.37.52 crore was sanctioned but this project could not take-off in 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.85.25 crores was sanctioned in the year 1993-94 out of which a sum of Rs.28.39 crore was spent. It is expected that out of Rs.140.16 crore provided for the project, a sum of Rs.83.50 crore is to be incurred in the year 1994-95. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.160 crore is proposed.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

12. Secondary Education marks the beginning of the exposure of students to the differentiated roles of science, humanities and social science. This is also an appropriate stage to offer them opportunities to understand their constitutional duties and rights as Indian citizens. The stage of Secondary Education thus plays a vital role in the nation building. Keeping in view the key role played by Secondary Education, the following major schemes have been proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan:

FACILITY FOR GIRLS EDUCATION

13. Special efforts were made to provide facility of schooling for girls in unserved areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan. 94 Girls Higher Secondary Schools were opened during this plan period. There are still 488 blocks which are without Girls Higher Secondary Schools in the State. These remaining blocks are proposed to be covered during the Eighth Five Year Plan. No school could be opened in 1991-92. However, 54 girl schools were opened in 1992-93 and 8 in 1993-94. Now the scheme has been changed and it has been decided that one time grant of Rs.10.00 lakh and one acre of land will be provided to private organisations for opening Higher Secondary Schools in 423 unserved blocks. It is expected that 100 schools would be opened in 1994-95 under the new scheme and 100 Higher Secondary Schools have been targeted to be established during the year 1995-96 for which Rs.100 lakh has been proposed.

IMPROVEMENT IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

- (1) In order to improve the quality of science education in Secondary Schools, various schemes have been proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, and as such 300 science laboratories will be set up in those Government Higher Secondary Schools which do not have this facility. In 1992-93, 12 labs were constructed. In the year 1993-94, Rs.40.80 lakh have been spent for construction of 10 labs and for the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.79.50 lakh have been provided for the construction of 22 labs. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.49.00 lakh has been proposed for the construction of 12 labs.
- (2) Creation of post of Science and Mathematics Teachers in aided Higher Secondary Schools is another major scheme for quality improvement in science education. 250 posts of lecturers and 2500 posts of Assistant Teachers have been proposed to be created during the Eighth plan period. An expenditure of Rs.87.60 lakh was made under this scheme in 1992-93. The expenditure during the year 1993-94 was Rs.78 lakh. For 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.156.00 lakh is proposed for creating 550 posts under this scheme.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

- (1) The contribution of private management in the field of secondary education is a well established fact. But due to lack of financial resources privately managed unaided recognised Secondary Schools are failing to meet the required standards. Hence 199 schools were brought on grant-in-aid list in 1991-92. The State Government have decided to bring 260 schools on

grant-in-aid list during Eighth Five Year Plan. No schools has been taken up on grant-in-aid list in 1992-93 and Rs.803.32 lakh were spent as committed expenditure in 1992-93 and 950.24 lakh in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.1336.64 lakh is proposed for the scheme, for the year 1995-96.

- (2) There were 596 Higher Secondary Schools in the State which have no building of their own or have inadequate building to meet additional requirement due to increase in the number of students. The amount spent during 1992-93 and 1993-94 were Rs.509.53 lakh and Rs.403.47 lakh respectively and a sum of Rs.816.07 lakh is anticipated to be spent during 1994-95. The outlay for 1995-96 is proposed to be Rs.806.00 lakh.
- (3) Library plays an important role in the Social and Cultural development of the society. A sum of Rs.68.94 lakh was spent during 1992-93 and Rs.44.54 lakh in 1993-94. Rs.90.08 lakh is anticipated to be spent in 1994-95 under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.74.12 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96 for the scheme.

Vocationalisation of Education

14. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for vocationalisation of Education, the vocational courses were introduced in 200 schools during 1989-90 and 260 schools during 1991-92. At present, this scheme is ongoing in 710 Inter Colleges of the State and 100 more schools are expected to be covered in 1994-95. It is expected that Rs.105.86 lakh will be incurred as a State Share during 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.105.86 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96.

State Council of Educational Research and Training

15. State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) is responsible for provision of teachers training, conducting educational and action research and provision for consultation, guidance and academic inputs to educational institutions upto the Secondary School stage.

16. Keeping in view the central role played by SCERT in the qualitative improvement of education of different stages, following major scheme have been proposed for the Eighth Plan Period.

17. **Strengthening of Science Kits Workshop:** The science kits workshop has been established through external aid received from Germany. It needs to be strengthened for full operation. A sum of Rs.60 lakh has been proposed for the Eighth plan period. Rs.5.00 lakh have been spent during 1992-93 and Rs.6.00 lakh in the year 1993-94. Rs.8.00 lakh is expected to be spent in 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed during 1995-96.

18. **Grant to Sanskrit Pathshala:** Efforts have been made over the years to provide funds for the development of Sanskrit Pathshalas and Arabic Madarasa. There are nearly one thousand Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State. An outlay of Rs.41.00 lakh has been proposed for providing development grants to such Pathshalas in the Eighth Plan. A sum of Rs.0.81 lakh and Rs.0.58 lakh were spent during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. It is expected that Rs.1.30 lakh would be spent in 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.1.30 lakh has been proposed for year 1995-96.

19. **Grant to Arabic Madarsas:** Arabic like Sanskrit, is an ancient language with a vast rich literature. There are 242 aided Arabic Madarsas which impart knowledge in Arabic and to some extent in Persian Languages. The total expenditure incurred during Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs.39.80 lakh. Rs.576.39 lakh was spent during 1992-93. A sum of Rs.726.00 lakh was spent during the year 1993-94, and a sum of Rs.426.00 lakh is expected to be spent in the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.132.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1995-96.

ADULT EDUCATION

20. Under the Adult Education programme, functional Literacy was provided to 48.33 lakh persons in the age-group of 15-35 at an expenditure of Rs.1606.47 lakh during Seventh Plan. In the year 1990-91, 19.97 lakh persons in the age group 15-35 were benefited with literacy programme from all sources. In the year 1991-92, 10.87 lakh persons were made literate and during the year 1992-93, 7.58 lakh persons were benefited with the literacy programme. Since April, 1992 the Centre-devised programme of Adult Education was closed down by the State Govt. and only volunteer based programmes of Functional Literacy and Literacy Campaign are being run.

21. For the Eighth plan period, a revised outlay of Rs.2323.00 lakh under the State Govt. programme including Uttaranchal Areas has been approved. During the Eighth plan period a physical target of making 167.00 lakh persons literate has been proposed.

22. Gaining inspiration from Ernakulam district of Kerala, the National Literacy Mission (NLM) Authority started Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) in district Fatehpur of the State. During the year 1991-92 Chamoli was also selected for TLC and in the year 1992-93 eight more districts were selected for this purpose. Total Literacy Campaign project was approved by NLM for eight more districts viz. Almora, Dehradun, Agra, Ghaziabad, Moradabad, Kanpur Dehat, Bijnor and Bareilly. In the year 1993-94, TLC proposals for 9 districts viz. Faizabad, Mau, Azamgarh, Rampur, Bahraich, Jalaun, Farrukhabad, Lalitpur and Lakhimpur Kheri were approved. Further Pithoragarh, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Deoria were also approved by the State Govt. in the year 1993-94. In 1994-95, districts of Hamirpur, Raibareilly, Mathura, Basti, Bulandshahr, Barabanki, Hardoi, Mainpuri, Gonda and Muzaffar Nagar have also been covered under TLC.

23. Under TLC, it is proposed to provide functional literacy to illiterate persons in the age group 15-35 but the children who remain uncovered by the on-going non-formal education programme are also to be included in TLC target group. The TLC is based on area specific, time bound, cost effective, result oriented and volunteer-based approach. The per learner cost under TLC is estimated between Rs.65 to Rs.75. A sum of Rs.170.39 lakh has been approved in 1994-95 as a State Share and an outlay of Rs.84.35 lakh is proposed for 1995-96.

24. An outlay of Rs.285.94 lakh has been approved under Adult Education Programme for financial Year 1994-95. A physical target of 20.60 lakh persons is anticipated to be achieved during the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.120.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96.

HIGHER EDUCATION

25. Importance of Higher Education can not be over-emphasized in a developing country. It is the bed-rock of socio-cultural and educational activities. It is pivotal since it educates those who build the nation and frame long term policies and plans. Ever since independence the State of Uttar Pradesh has been making steady progress towards its goal of providing opportunities for qualitative Higher Education and research. A quick perusal of the present scenario will show that whereas, we had only five universities and sixteen degree colleges in the State at the time of independence, today, there are twenty six universities and four hundred forty nine degree colleges. The increase is five times in the case of universities and twenty eight times in colleges. The growth can be appreciated better in the light of the budget allocation.

26. Out of the 26 universities 19 are State Universities, five Deemed Universities and two Central Universities. Fourteen of these are looked after for administrative and financial support, by the Higher Education Department. One of the remaining four is the Engineering University of Roorkee which is with the Technical Education Department. The remaining three are Agricultural Universities of Pant Nagar, Kanpur and Faizabad which are with the Agriculture Dept.

27. Some of the important schemes are highlighted below:

28. **Development Grant and Matching Share to Universities:** Under this scheme, grants are sanctioned by the State Govt. to the Universities for their all round development and qualitative improvement.

29. Recently the Govt. has taken a policy decision to provide matching grants against UGC Grants for which extra funds are to be provided. Hence it is proposed that the State Govt. should also supplement grant under the above Government policy. Keeping in view the financial constraints an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakh for development project and Rs.70.00 lakh for matching share, say a total provision of Rs.420.00 lakh has been made.

30. **Establishment of Second Campus of Lucknow University:** In view of increasing pressure of number of students going in for Higher Education, a decision had been taken to open another campus of Lucknow University at Lucknow. 70.45 acres of land on Lucknow-Sitapur Road has been purchased from Lucknow Development Authority at a cost of Rs.242.12 lakh plus Rs.49.61 lakh was given as registration fees. Approved estimates for first phase of the construction work are to the tune of Rs.22.704 crore. Sanction for construction works costing Rs.5.62 crore has been issued and a provision for Rs.300.00 lakh exists for the year 1994-95. It is proposed to complete the construction work of the first phase during the Eighth Plan period. A sum of Rs.450.00 lakh have been proposed for the year 1995-96.

31. **Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow:** With a view to create facilities for Higher learning and research in the latest emerging sciences, the State Govt. has taken decision to establish a new University after the name of Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar which would be residential and unitary in character. The project cost for Ambedkar University is more than Rs.400 crore. Sanction to the tune of Rs.29.3557 crore have been issued till date for this project. However, decision has now been taken by Central Govt. to declare this University as a Central University. Hence only token outlay for Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed for this scheme in 1995-96.

32. **Opening of New Government Degree Colleges:** Under the new Education Policy, emphasis has been laid on strengthening of existing colleges. While new colleges may be opened in unserved rural and educationally backward areas. It may be mentioned here that total no. of colleges in the State in view of its size and population is much less as compared to the Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and many other States. The number of eligible students for Degree level education and no. of colleges at the end of Sixth and Seventh Plans and at present is as follows:-

Sl.No.	Terminal Years	No. of Students	No. of Colleges
1.	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	385400	401
2.	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	465700	406
3.	Eighth Plan (At Present)	606272	449

33. The above table shows rise in the number of students since the end of Sixth Plan. There is continued public pressure for opening more Government Degree Colleges. During 1990-91 Government Girls Degree College, Fatehpur was opened, where teaching has already commenced. Sanction for purchase of land and construction of building was also accorded for seven more new colleges. In 1991-92 financial sanction for Government Degree College, Atrauli and Khair in district Aligarh and Sitapur respectively has been given. The spill over of these new college is of more than Rs.770.00 lakh. Two more colleges one at Shivrajpur in Kanpur Dehat and one at Naini in Allahabad and three colleges in the Hills namely Dakpathar Vikas Nagar(Dehradun), Barkot(Uttarkashi) and Purola have been opened. Govt. Degree College Fatehpur (Allapur) is the latest addition to the total of existing colleges. However, few more new college are being established at Sahjawana (Gorakhpur), Raebareli, Hamirpur, Puchvas (Basti), Sirsaganj (Firozabad), Deobala (Dehradun) etc. An outlay of Rs.450.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1995-96.

34. **Strengthening and upgrading of existing Government colleges and opening of new faculties/subjects:** In order to bring about qualitative improvement in the existing Govt. colleges, introduction of new and relevant subjects at degree level, upgrading of selected degree subjects to post-graduate level, additional staff and improvement in the laboratories, libraries, reading-rooms and other physical amenities are required for which more funds are needed. For this scheme an outlay of Rs.85.00 lakh is proposed during 1995-96.

35. **UGC matching share and other grants for development of existing Government colleges:** Under this scheme existing Government colleges are to be consolidated by sanctioning them either non recurring grant or matching share against the UGC grants. With this end, in view of Govt.'s present policy an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme for 1995-96.

36. **Construction of Building of Government Degree Colleges:** At present there are 65 Government Degree Colleges, out of which 38 are in Plains and 27 are in Hill areas. In Hill areas, 13 colleges still do not have their own buildings. In Plains, buildings of 32 colleges are under construction. Out of these spill over of the construction of 26 colleges is to the tune of Rs.13.00 crore approximately. Non-availability of proper buildings is the greatest obstacle in the development of these colleges because in the present stage, due to lack of infrastructure, most of these colleges are not eligible to get grants from University Grant Commission. Hence, keeping in view the financial constraints, an outlay of Rs.510.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme for 1995-96.

37. **Implementation of National Service Scheme:** The National Service Scheme rates admissible to a student for General Camps have been revised to Rs.120.00 and for Special Camps to Rs.200.00. Under this scheme, expenditure is shared between State and Central Government in the ratio of 5:7. The State Share outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.9.16 lakh and Rs.18.13 lakh has been proposed for the year 1995-96.

38. **Bringing Non-aided College on Grant-in-aid List:** In order to reduce the burden on the public exchequer, the State Govt. has a definite policy of privatisation of Higher Education co-existing with government action in this area. As an extension of this concept, under this scheme previously opened unaided private colleges which have been granted permanent affiliation by their respective universities, are gradually being brought on the grant-in-aid list for the purpose of salary payment. By 1990-91 eight colleges had been taken on grant-in-aid lists for which funds to the tune of Rs.45.00 lakh had been provided for in 1993-94. In 1994-95, 4 colleges were taken on grant-in-aid list. An outlay of Rs.76.00 lakh has been proposed during 1995-96.

NEW SCHEMES

39. **Establishment of State Council of Higher Education:** With a view to maintaining academic standards in universities and other institutions of higher learning and also to co-ordinate with UGC and to Plan and monitor various schemes of higher education the National Education Policy envisages setting up of State Council of Higher Education in each State. At present there is no effective machinery for planning, co-ordination and monitoring of schemes of higher education at the State level and also for ensuring and monitoring uniform academic standards in various universities of the State. Therefore, in pursuance of the National Education Policy and its programme of action it is proposed that a State Council of Higher Education be set up as a statutory body. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme for 1995-96.

40. **Govt. Share for Consultancy in Universities:** The Govt. has decided that if a university does consultancy to raise its internal resources, the Govt. will give its share of grant against the same. Therefore, to begin with a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Plan year 1995-96.

41. **Establishment of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia 'Peeth' in Lucknow University:** Government has decided to establish Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia 'Peeth' at Lucknow University for which a recurring grant of Rs.12.00 lakh will be given every year. A provision of Rs.13.00 lakh is proposed for 1995-96.

42. **Grant for Establishment of Regional Office at UGC at Ghaziabad:** A building has been purchased at Ghaziabad for UGC Regional Office by the State Government at a cost of Rs.77.66 lakh from Ghaziabad Development Authority. A sum of Rs.26 lakh has already been sanctioned to pay the first instalment. Therefore, for payment of 2nd instalment a sum of Rs.51.66 has been proposed during 1995-96.

Sport and Youth Welfare

YOUTH WELFARE

43. Since independence, Government of Uttar Pradesh has been engaged in channelising & utilising the youth energy, through their active participation in productive and developmental schemes conducive to upliftment and progress of society and national integration. Organising, Rural Sports activities, and cultural programmes to inspire the youth for adventure and to impart para military training to youth &

train them for various social services such, as fairs, exhibitions, pilgrimage routes are the main functions of the Youth Welfare department. An outlay of Rs. 3125.00 lakh including Rs.2500.00 lakh for Uttaranchal has been approved for the Eighth Plan. For 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh has been proposed for the following proposed schemes:

44. **Financial Assistance to Youth and Mahila Mangal Dals and Honoraria to Mahila Organisers:** Members of Yuvak and Mahila Mangal Dals at village levels based on their services to organise Rural Sports, plantation in rural areas, Family welfare services, Social Education and other development schemes. For 1994-95 an amount of Rs.74.20 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme and, for 1995-96, an amount of Rs.104.20 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

45. **Organisation of Rural Sports Competitions :** Youth have a natural attraction towards sports. Competition are therefore held at Nyaya Panchayat/Block level/District levels. For the year 1994-95, Rs.60.11 lakh is to be utilised and for 1995-96 a sum of Rs.103.31 lakh is proposed for various sports competitions.

46. **Viveka Nand Youth Award :** The year 1995 is know as International Youth Year. Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 5000/- and a shield worth Rs. 1000/- is awarded to the best Yuwak and Mahila Mangal Dals in a district. A sum of Rs.8.46 lakh is earmarked for the year 1995-96 under this scheme.

47. **Youth Seminars :** The department organises Seminars for youths to enlighten them on various problems faced by the society. Experts from different walks of life are invited in the se seminars to enlighten the youths. This programmes has helped in bringing out quality leadership and in creating awareness in them about National and present day social issues. A sum of Rs. 11.11 lakh is earmarked for the year 1994-95 and Rs.16.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1995-96.

48. **Establishment and Construction of Youth Centres:** A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh was earmarked for this scheme for 1994-95 and Rs.10.18 lakh is proposed for meeting the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of Yuva Kendras in year 1995-96.

49. **Construction of Rural Stadium-cum-Gymnasium :** For promoting sports activities in Rural areas and for attracting rural youth towards sports, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95. Large number of Vyayamshalas have been established in the State to promotes sports and Gymnastic activities in rural areas. These Vyayamshalas are the centre for Gymnastic activities and Indian Yogas. For 1994-95 an amounts of Rs.69.76 lakh have been approved and for 1995-96 an amount of Rs.124.20 lakh is proposed for constructing Vyayamshalas and giving honoraria to Vyayam Prashikhaks.

50. **Strengthening of PVD Volunteers :** Under the provisions of P.R.D. Act 1948, Block Commander Halka Sardar, Dalpati, Toli Naik and Rakshak are being enrolled at Block, Nyaya Panchayat and Gaon Sabha level. This para military force is provided with uniforms and imported requisite training material from time to time. This force plays a very important part in keeping law and order during fairs, exhibition, general elections and other emergencies. Enrollment of rural youth in PVD makes him a disciplined youth, taking active part in social and developmental works. For the year 1994-95 a sum of Rs.168.26 lakh has been approved and for 1995-96 an amount of Rs.226.46 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

51. **Social Service Work** : P.V.D. Volunteers are engaged in pilgrim routes to Badri Nath, Kedar Nath, Purnagiri and Kailash Mansarover in hill districts. In plains they are deployed for relief works, fairs exhibitions and important festival occasions and in the cities situated on the banks of holy rivers. For the year 1994-95, a sum of Rs. 121.63 lakh is approved and Rs.176.65 lakh is earmarked for the year 1995-96.

52. **Training for Talanted wrestlers** : for encouragement and training of talanted wrestlers of the State, the State Govt. has alloted an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakh for 1994-95. This scheme shall be implemented in 20 districts. Akharas shall be established at village, block, district and state levels, for training and competition of wrestlers. For the year 1995-96 an amount of Rs.132.00 lakh has been proposed for talanted wrestlers.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

53. In view of the fast developing technology in the fields of computerisation and engineering, Technical Education Department of U.P. has been planning a co-ordinated and systematic development of the activities with greater emphasis on quality of Technical Education.

54. An outlay of Rs.27240.00 lakh was allocated for Eighth Five Year Plan. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.5316.00 lakh was provided against which Rs.3949.00 lakh was spent, leaving a short fall of Rs.1567.00 lakh. During the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.6452.00 lakh was allocated against which an expenditure of Rs.3898.00 lakh was incurred, thus, there was a short fall of Rs.2554.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.5637.00 lakh has been provided to this sector for the year 1994-95. A total outlay of Rs.6400.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1995-96. The physical progress during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is as under:

Item/Unit	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement likely
1. Degree Level Institutions						
(a) No. of Institutions	12	12	12	12	12	12
(b) Admission Capacity	1971	2084	1971	2217	1971	2133
2. Diploma Level Institutions						
(a) No. of Institutions	88	88	88	88	89	89
(b) Admission Capacity	8590	7293	7425	8222	8220	7225

55. The Salient Features of the Eighth Five Year Plan are as under :

1. Development of infrastructure.
2. Capacity expansion and development of rural and backward areas.
3. Quality improvement; modernisation and staff training.
4. Improvement in management system and efficiency.
5. Community Polytechnics and rural development.
6. Expansion of programmes to generate more employment potential.
7. Expansion and time bound implementation of different programmes.

56. World Bank assisted Technical Education Project is being implemented for the proper development of Technical Education in the State. For the year 1995-96 a total outlay of Rs.6426.00 lakh has been provided including an amount of Rs.800.00 lakh for Uttarakhand region. A sum of Rs.5500.00 lakh have been provided for World Bank Project which includes Rs.500.00 lakh for Uttarakhand region.

57. Against the total outlay of Rs.6426.00 lakh, an amount of Rs.120.00 lakh is provided for District Sector Programmes including Rs.50.00 lakh for Uttarakhand . Provisions have been made under district sector programmes for new institutions of Firozabad, Saharanpur, Sonbhadra and Bidhuna for which no assistance is presently provided under World Bank Project. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakh has been provided for the State Sector for Gyanmati Govt. Girl's Polytechnic, Ayodhya (Faizabad). For Engineering Colleges being run by the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, an amount of Rs.750.00 lakh has been provided which includes Rs.50.00 lakh for two Engineering Colleges in the Uttarakhand at Ghurdauri, Pauri and Dwarhat, Almora.

SPORTS

58. The main function of Sports Department is to promote sports and to help Sport Associations and Clubs in the State to carry out their activities in this fields. In this regard, special attention is to be given to provide adequate infrastructure and to equip the department with sport materials. Sport Department runs Coaching Camps and organises tournaments and sanctions financial assistance to clubs, players, veteran players.

59. So far the State has 51 Stadiums, 30 Multi-purpose Sports Halls and 16 Swimming Pools and 10 Stadium, 13 Multi-purpose Sports Halls and 10 Swimming Pools are under construction. It has also been decided to keep in abeyance the construction of Swimming Pools in district till coaches and supporting staff for existing pools are made available. Efforts are being made to start construction of Stadiums in the newly formed districts in order to provide sports facilities in these districts.

60. Out of total outlay Rs.1101.00 Lakh for the financial year 1995-96, a sum of Rs.102.84 lakh and Rs.107.35 is being provided for coaching and tournaments scheme of the department respectively. A sum of Rs.32.00 lakh for construction of Sports College at Dehradun, Rs.40.00 lakh for Sports College at Gorakhpur and Rs.44.00 lakh for setting up a state level Sports complex at Gomti nagar, Lucknow is proposed to be allocated to provide more and more facilities to Sportsmen. Sports department will endeavour its best provide more and more facilities of coaching and tournaments for the benefit of players. A target to benefit 1,20,000 players in each schemes of coaching and tournaments is being fixed for 1995-96. It is hoped that Sportsmen would be able to derive full benefits from these schemes and bring laurel to the State in the field of Sports.

61. The priority will be given to implement of Mukhya Mantri Ji's declarations during the Annual plan 1995-96. Funds have already been released for laying of artificial surfaces for Hockey at Varanasi and Rampur.

CHAPTER - XIII

Medical and Public Health

Keeping in view the ultimate goal of "Health for all by 2000 A.D." the prime objectives of Medical & Health Department during Eighth Five Year Plan are as follows:-

1. Provision of comprehensive primary health care in all its many facets including population control.
2. Qualitative and quantitative improvement and strengthening of health care delivery system.
3. Expansion and extension of medical health services particularly in rural, hilly, tribal areas to reduce inter regional and intra-regional disparities.
4. Priority in providing health service in urban slums and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes populated areas.
5. Strengthening and consolidation of existing health infrastructure.
6. Development of Health man power.
7. Inter-Sectoral Coordination with other health related social sectors like education, social welfare, women welfare etc.

2. Before Independence the average life expectancy was 27 years. This has now increased to 52.03 years (1988-91). The steady increase in life expectancy of the Nation's population is an indicator of the success achieved in implementation of health programmes.

3. The following comparative figures of birth and death rates show that, though there is a decline in these rates in the State during the last about ten years, the State is still lagging behind the Country and therefore, more efforts are still required to bring the state of health at par with that of the Country.

TABLE - 1

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

State	1981-83		1985-87		1990-92	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
Uttar Pradesh	38.9	15.7	37.7	15.0	35.8	21.1
India	33.8	12.1	32.6	11.3	29.5	9.8

4. During the Eight Five Year Plan, the health component of minimum needs programme has been given top priority. The programme aims at extending Health & Family Welfare Services in rural areas

of the State. The norms for establishment of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres are as follows:

- (i) One trained Dai at village level for every 1000 rural population.
- (ii) One Sub Centre consisting of a female and male Health Worker per 5000 rural population in Plains and 3000 rural population in Tribal Uttarakhand and difficult areas.
- (iii) One Primary Health Centre for every 30000 rural population in the Plains and for 20000 rural population in Tribal, Uttarakhand and difficult areas.
- (iv) One Community Health Centre per one lakh rural population or a Block or on every 4 Primary Health Centres.

5. A three tier health infrastructure in rural areas has been developed and strengthened in accordance with the above norms for Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre. The lack of buildings, shortage of trained manpower and inadequate provision of drugs are the major short comings of these institutions and these need to be removed to make these units fully functional. The consolidation and operationalization, rather than major expansion of the network of Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre, Community Health Centre, is receiving priority in the Eighth Plan. This is being achieved through :

- a) Strengthening of physical facilities including completion of building of the Centres and staff quarters.
- b) Provision of essential equipments, drugs and manpower according to prescribed norms.
- c) Filling up of all vacant posts.

6. The population norms regarding for fixing targets of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres are indicative. Whatever units have been sanctioned so far would be made fully functional. Only after this is achieved setting up of new units will be taken up. However, areas which are still lagging far behind in provision of these units, would be given special consideration for allotting new centres. The State has 20153 Sub Centres, 3751 Primary Health Centres and 258 Community Health Centres at the end of 1993-94. Keeping in view the action plan, a decision has been taken to these the above units on the estimated population of October 1997. The following table shows requirement and availability of these units on 31.03.1994.

Table-2

Requirement and availablabilites of Sub Centre, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres

Area	Rural Population		Sub Centres required on Population			Primary Health Units			Community Health Centre		
	Oct. 1987	March 1991	Oct. 1987	March 1991	Sanctined as on March, 94	Required on population		Sanctined as on March, 94	Required on population		
						Oct. 1987	March 1991			Oct. 1987	March 1991
Plain	949.36	1015.71	18595	20315	17297	3165	3386	3237	781	781	227
Bundel Khand	49.62	52.95	1654	1765	1335	248	265	281	48	48	17
Uttara Khand	43.99	46.40	1466	1547	1521	220	232	233	78	78	14
Total	1042.97	1115.06	21715	23626	20153	3633	3883	3751	907	907	258

7. Whereas the population norm of Primary Health Centre has been achieved in the State as a whole, district wise analysis indicates that 16 districts are still below the population norms and don't have the required number of primary health centres.

8. Besides Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre, an other important scheme is establishment of District Hospitals in newly created districts. The construction of buildings for two District Hospitals in newly created districts of Mau & Siddhartha Nagar was sanctioned during 1990-91. The District Hospital at Siddhartha Nagar has started functioning during 1994-95. Some additional inputs in terms of staff and equipments will be provided to this hospital during 1994-95 and 1995-96.

9. The population in urban areas has substantially increased during the past two decade. This calls for strengthening of health services in urban areas also it is proposed, therefore, to provide 200 bedded District Hospitals in district having population upto 10 lakh, 300 bedded District Hospitals in district having population above 10 lakh and 500 bedded District Hospital at divisional headquarters. There is also a pressing need for establishing a 500 bedded Hospital in the backward and thickly populated eastern region of the State, hence, a 500 bedded hospital is being established in Basti district.

10. Keeping in view the new developments in the diagnostics field, the District Hospitals of the State are being equipped with diagnostic equipments like Ultra Sound and Auto-analyser from lottery funds. The provision for running water supply and electricity has also been made and adequate number of overhead tanks, diesel generators and ambulances has been provided for the purpose. The Civil Hospital Lucknow is proposed to be strengthened during 1994-95 by way of establishing modern emergency and diagnostic services. 500 bedded hospital at Basti is also likely to be completed during 1995-96. 19 private wards in Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow are likely to be made functional during 1994-95. Physiotherapy Units, Occupational Therapy Units, Cancer Diagnostic Units and Blood Banks have been proposed in District Hospitals, at Etawah & Farrukhabad during 1994-95.

11. The National Programmes like T.B. Control, Malaria Control, Filariasis Control are being run on 50:50 Sharing basis between the State and Central Government. Operational costs on these programmes is met by State Government where as Government of India is providing only Material and Equipments for these programmes. There is great demand for establishing office infrastructures in the newly created districts for monitoring and supervision of these programmes. District T.B. Centre has been established in district Firozabad. Two Urban Malaria Control Unit, 2 Filariasis Control Units and 5 Clinics which were sanctioned during Seventh Plan period are yet to be made functional for want of staff and recurring expenditure.

12. The Eighth Plan outlay of Health Sector (Allopathy) is Rs.36060.50 lakh in which Rs.30007.00 lakh is for Plains and Rs.6053.50 lakh for Uttrakhand. A sum of Rs.13871.61 lakh were spent during 1992-93 and 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.7992.92 lakh is approved for 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.8596.68 lakh is proposed for 1995-96 out of which Rs.7269.00 lakh is for plains.

FAMILY WELFARE AND MATERNITY CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMME

13. Under the programme of "HEALTH FOR ALL BY 2000 A.D.", it is targetted to reduce the birth and death rates to 21 and 9 per year/thousand respectively. The Infant Mortality Rate is also to be reduced to less than 60 per thousand live-births. The couple protection rate of the State by the end of the financial year 1993-94 was 37.41 percent which has to be increased to 60 percent. During the year

1993-94, the following family welfare achievements indicate that concerted efforts are being made to achieve the afore mentioned goals:-

(In Lakh)				
Sl.No.	Method	Target	Achievements Percentage	
1.	Sterlisation	7.00	4.18	59.68
2.	I.U.D.	19.00	18.25	96.04
3.	Nirodh	22.48	24.11	107.26
4.	Oral Pill	4.03	4.26	105.77
5.	M.T.P.	-	1.19	85.80
(per lakh population)				

14. The State has achieved the couple protection rate of 37.41 percent and in order to attain the goal of 60% within the stipulated time, the targets for the year 1994-95 were allocated to districts at the very beginning. Efforts are being made to give the programme the shape of "People's Movement". As laproscopic tubectomy is very popular all over the state, Leprosopes have been provided upto tehsil level female hospitals. Presently there are 1508 leproscopes and 720 leprocopic teams.

15. The main components of the Family Welfare Programme are as under:-

1. To ensure active participation of influential persons, Gram Pradhans, Trade Union Leaders etc.
2. Financial resources Budget allotments and other supplies are made available in the beginning of the year.
3. "Urban Revamping Scheme" has been started in the heavily populated and slum areas of larger districts.
4. A computerised review of Family Welfare achievements is prepared and issued every month.
5. The training schemes have been started for different categories of the officers and workers.
6. Some new schemes such as Green Card Distribution Yojna has been implemented.
7. Information Education and Communication Programme have been established.
8. The support of Press, Radio and T.V. is being obtained.
9. A computer is functioning in the Directorate and a computerised evaluation of the targets achieved is being made and computerised budget allotments to the districts is being made.
10. Under Building Construction Programme, till the end of the financial year 1993-94, 5172 Sub Centres, 705 Main Centres, 38 ANMTC and 116 P.P. Centres have been constructed.

11. Under the Indian Population Project supported by the World Bank, National Training Scheme has been started.
12. Recanalisation Services, Pap Smear Test and field trial of some other contraceptives are also being done.
13. 35 districts of the State, having a birth rate of 39+ have been covered under "Social Safety Net Scheme" for strengthening service delivery.

16. The child survival and safe motherhood CSSM Programme was launched in the year 1992. The Programme is directed at achieving 9 of the 17 goals of the National Health Policy 1983 which are related to Maternal, Infant & Child Health. The State Government have accorded a high priority to this programme. The services under the programme will be provided to pregnant Women, Infants and Children under 5 years of age with objectives of reducing Maternal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate & Child Mortality Rate which are very high as shown in the table below:-

Item	Current Level		To Reduce By The Year 2000 A.D.
	U.P.	India	
1. Infant Mortality Rate SRS 1993 per 1000 live Births	93	79	60
2. Child Mortality Rate under 5 Years SRS 1991 per thousand under 5 years population	36.6	26.5	10
3. Maternal Mortality Rate Est. 1992 per 1000 live Birth	4.5	4	2

17. To achieve the above objectives following goals have been accepted both by the Government of India and the State Government.

- (A) By the year 1995
 - Elimination of Non-Natal Tetanus
 - Reduction of Measles incidence by 90% and mortality by 95%.
- (B) By the year 2000
 - Eradication of poliomyelitics
 - Reduction in mortality due to diarrhea by 70%
 - Reduction in Acute Respiratory Infection ARI mortality by 40%.

18. The above goals can be obtained by immunization of infants against six fatal diseases e.g. Diphtheria, Polio, Pertussio, Tetanus, Childhood T.B. and Measles more effectively. Besides vaccine preventable diseases, the other major preventable causes of deaths in children are diarrhoea and pneumonia. Malnutrition increases the fatality rate due to these diseases. Improvement in infant and child nutrition, appropriate case management of diarrhoea & pneumonia, besides sustaining high

immunization coverage levels will have a significant positive impact on mortality rates of infants and children.

19. The major causes of maternal deaths are anaemia, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (pre-eclampsia, eclampsia) ante and post partum hemorrhage puerperal sepsis, obstructed labour and unsafe abortions. These can be checked and prevented by improving maternal services.

20. Vaccine wise targets are allotted to the State Government by the Government of India every year.

21. The achievements during the year 1993-94 & 1994-95 (upto Sept. 1994) under the programmes are as follows:

Sl. No.	Items	Year 1993-94		Year 1994-95 (Upto 9/94)	
		Target	Achie.	Target	Achie
1.	T.T. (Preg.Women)	54.40	42.16	56.34	17.41
2.	D.P.T.	48.25	46.53	49.98	17.74
3.	O.P.V.	48.25	46.75	49.98	17.84
4.	B.C.G.	48.25	46.44	49.98	20.52
5.	Measles	48.25	44.44	49.98	17.53
6.	I.F.A. (Preg.Women)	54.40	32.01	56.34	12.81
7.	I.F.A. (Children)	59.35	32.21	-	10.45
8.	Vitamin-A (Children) Ist Dose	48.25	35.85	49.98	20.17

22. There are 20153 Sub Centres functioning since 1989-90. The State Government had decided to establish 3447 more sub centres in different years during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). But not a single Sub Centre has been established due to paucity of funds and the ban imposed by the Government of India for their establishment.

23. Under the Eighth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.94734.80 lakh is proposed to be spent for family welfare programme and maternity child welfare programmes.

HOMEOPATHIC

24. The Homeopathic System of medicine in the State of Uttar Pradesh is continuously getting popular in rural as well as urban areas and people are getting attracted towards this system of medicine in a big way. Various steps have been taken by the State Government for all round development/propagation of Homeopathic System of medicine. At present there are 10 State Homeopathic Medical Colleges in the State. These colleges have been affiliated with Agra University with a view to bring uniformity and raising standards of Medical Education. These colleges presently do not have libraries, laboratory facilities, teaching and non-teaching staff as per standards prescribed by the Central Council of Homeopathy.

25. By the end of Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), 950 State Homeopathic Dispensaries were opened. Besides 78 Private Homeopathic Hospital/Dispensaries were also functioning. During 1990-91 and 1991-92, 32 and 55 new State Homeopathic Dispensaries have been established.

26. An outlay of Rs.1039.00 lakh is approved for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), against which an expenditure of Rs.209.35 lakh & Rs.165.00 lakh has been done in the year 1992-93 & 1993-94 respectively and against a target of opening 502 new State Homeopathic Dispensaries in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), only 88 new State Homeopathic Dispensaries have been opened in the years 1992-93 & 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.390.33 lakh (Rs.353.63 lakh for Plains) has been approved for 1994-95 and for the Annual Plan 1995-96 including Hill areas, an outlay of Rs.366.00 lakh is proposed.

Ayurvedic and Unani

27. Indian system of medicine (Ayurvedic and Unani) are playing an important role in the field of Medical and Public Health. A sum of Rs.831.60 lakh has been spent on this upto the end of the year 1991-92 and 2433 four bedded and 258 fifteen/twenty five bedded dispensaries were established.

28. An outlay of Rs.3007.50 lakh has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). During 1992-97 target of establishing 500 four bedded dispensaries and 50 fifteen bedded dispensaries was proposed. Against this target 100 four bedded and 10 fifteen bedded dispensaries have been established during 1992-93 and no achievement could be made during 1993-94. An outlay for 1994-95 is approved at Rs.862.28 lakh 78 four bedded dispensaries and 10 fifteen bedded hospitals are likely to be establish in this year.

29. An outlay of Rs.1015.32 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96.

Employees State Insurance

30. Employees State Insurance Act provides health benefits and medical treatment facilities to insured persons and their families. The expenditure incurred on medical care of insured persons and their families is shared between the ESI Corporation and the State Government in the agreed ratio 7:1. This scheme is expanding gradually with the development of industries in the State. By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), there were 13 ESI Hospitals having a total 1136 beds functioning in the state. Besides 127 Allopathic, 11 Ayurvedic and 11 Homeopathic Dispensaries were also functioning. During Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the establishment of new ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries, strengthening of Directorate and for purchasing medical equipments. A sum of Rs.11.17 lakh were spent during 1992-93 & 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is approved for 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for 1995-96 for the establishment of the new ESI dispensaries, equipments and strengthening of Directorate etc.

Medical Education and Research

31. It is obvious that the effective delivery of the health care services to the community depends largely on the quality of the education, training and proper orientation to which the medical and health personnel are exposed. With this objective, the medical and health education is being restructured to produce personnel of various grades of skill and competence who are professionally equipped and socially motivated to function as an integral team for the welfare of the community. At present seven State Medical Colleges at Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Meerut, Allahabad, Jhansi and Gorakhpur are imparting education and training to about 940 graduate and 700 post graduate students per year in

different specialist disciplines. An outlay of Rs.600.00 lakh has been proposed for Medical Education & Research for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). During 1992-93 and 1993-94, Rs. 100.78 lakh were spent. An outlay of Rs.800.00 lakh is approved for 1994-95 including Rs.500.00 lakh for construction works of Cancer Centre at K.G.M.C., Lucknow.

32. For 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.1300.00 lakh has been proposed inclusive of Rs.135.79 lakh for continuing programme and Rs.1164.21 lakh for new schemes which includes a sum of Rs.500.00 lakh for Cancer Centre at K.G.M.C., Lucknow.

Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute, Lucknow

33. Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute, Lucknow is performing the task of providing Medical Education and organising Research work apart from giving A-grade medical care. This Institute was established as an Autonomous Institution for providing Medical Care, Education and Research Facilities of the highest order. A sum of Rs.15200.00 lakh was spent on various activities of this Institute by the end of the Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.14000.00 lakh has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). The financial progress for the first three years of Eighth Plan is as under:-

Item	(Rs. in Lakh)				
	Eighth Plan Outlay (1992-97)	Expenditure		Outlay 1994-95	Proposed Outlay 1995-96
		1992-93	1993-94		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Construction of Building	7000.00	600.00	600.00	1300.00	1300.00
2. Purchase of Medical Equipments	6200.00	400.00	400.00	600.00	600.00
3. Other Capital Items	800.00	200.00	200.00	400.00	400.00
TOTAL:	14000.00	1200.00	1200.00	2300.00	2300.00

34. In the first two years of the Eighth Plan, 440 additional beds were to be added so as to raise the total number of beds to 712 but only 90 beds could be added during the two years of the Eighth Plan.

35. Against a target of full activation of new O.T. Complex consisting of 13 ultra modern operation theatres, 5 have activated and the remaining 8 theatres will be made functional in 1994-95.

CHAPTER - XIV

WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Water Supply and Sainitation

Safe drinking water, hygenic living conditions and clean environment are necessary for the good health of people. Augmentation of Rural and Urban Water Supply and Sainitation Scheme therefore, has been given high priority during the current Plan.

2. Sewerage and water supply schemes in urban and rural areas are being implemented by U.P. Jal Nigam and the urban low cost sanitation programme by the Directorate of Local Bodies. Drinking water supply facilities for Harijan Basties in rural areas being provided through the Rural Development Department and the rural sanitation programme is now being implemented by the Panchayat Raj Department.

3. Increasing per capita water supply in urban areas (100 MLD every year) and proposed to cover all the villages with drinking water supply facilities in VIII Plan. However, with the outlay earmark for the Eighth Five Year Plan, it will not be possible to provide the desired level of supply rate for all the villages and the works for saturation will be caried over beyond the Eighth Five Year Plam period.

JAL NIGAM

4. For Water Supply and Sanitation total outlay proposed is Rs.803.71 crore, including Rs.142.00 crore for Uttarakhand. Sectorwise details of approved outlays are as under :

State and District Sector Outlays

				(Rs. in crore)

	Proposed Outlay	Plains	Uttarakhand	Total
-----				-----
1.	District Sector (Jal Nigam)	200.00	80.00	280.00
2.	State Sector (Jal Nigam)	461.71	62.00	523.71
	Total	661.71	142.00	803.71
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5. Programme-wise breakup of the Plains approved outlay of Eighth Plan and expenditure of 1992-94, 1994-95 and proposed outlay of 1995-96 are given Annexure - I

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

6. As on Ist April 1994 out of 689 towns in the State, 623 towns have been benefitted by piped water supply facility. 66 towns were not having piped water supply facility. Coverage may look impressive by number but almost all the towns have inadequate level of service.

7. As the augmentation & extension of existing water supply system is not commensurate with the increasing water demand of the fast expanding urban centres, emergent relief works are becoming necessary in many towns. The average per capita water supply in most of the 40 big towns (population more than 100,000) is barely 100 lpcd. Advance planning & long term projects are, therefore, essential to tide over the fast deteriorating water supply situation in all these and other towns.

8. A provision of Rs.50.25 crores has been kept for the year 1994-95 where as an outlay of Rs.49.62 crore has been proposed for the year 1995-96 under this head. This includes Rs.11.00 crore for Uttarakhand. It is proposed to cover 3 new towns and to carry out work on going reorganisation works in 50 towns during 1995-96. This will result in an increase of 90 million litres per day in water supply of these towns.

9. The Project for providing water supply to Model Town Area Committee was initiated in 1992-93. TAC in each district is provided with 10 HPs. During last three years 165 towns have been provided with 1650 HPs. For this scheme during the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.1.00 crore is being proposed.

ACCELERATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

10. Due to poor finance conditions of State Government Water Supply in small towns (population less than 20,000) face acute problem of drinking water. These towns are often neglected during normal programme and are worst hit during droughts. Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has launched a scheme in the name of accelerated urban water supply programme (AUWSP) during 1993-94 to provide drinking water facilities for such towns. Under this programme Central Government will provide 50% fund to the extent the cost of scheme and rest 50% is to be funded by State Government. These works are required to be completed in a period of two years after its sanction by Government of India. An outlay of Rs.7.37 crore (State share) has been proposed for the year 1995-96.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

11. On the basis of norms prescribed by Government of India 35506 villages out of total 1,12,566 villages in the State were declared as problem villages in the 1972 survey. By 1980, only 7001 villages could be provided with safe drinking water with piped water supply schemes.

12. With a view to cover all the problem villages as speedily as possible and keeping in view the financial constraints, installation of India Mark-II hand pumps at the rate of one hand pump for 250-300 persons was decided to be taken up from the year 1982-83 onwards. From then, pipe water supply was to be provided only at places where hand pumps were not feasible or where the quality of water was affected due to Iron, Fluoride, Hardness and Dissolved solids.

13. In order to expedite coverage, by providing atleast one source of drinking water in each problem village, it was decided by the State Government to provide, in the first phase, a maximum of two hand pumps in each village, out of which one hand pump was to be provided for Scheduled Caste population of the village.

14. With the passage of time due to number of ecological changes such as drought, deforestation etc. a large number of villages have further fallen under the category of problem villages. Consequently additional 42544 villages were identified as problem villages in 1985. Thus the total number of

identified problem villages number 78050. As on 1st April 1994, all the identified problem villages in the Plains, have been covered and only 107 such villages were left in Uttarakhand. This includes 67 problem villages where some dispute existed and were deleted from the Government of India's records. 66 such villages are anticipated to be covered by March, 1995. 41 such villages are proposed to be covered by March 1996. Progress of Rural Water Supply in short is given Annexure - II

15. Only 50437 villages have been covered fully. Remaining villages have been provided only partial facilities.

16. Government of India in the year 1991 launched Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission for assessing the status of drinking water supply in rural habitations. Earlier the norm was to cover problematic revenue villages, whereas under this Mission it is proposed to benefit every habitation in rural area. The survey work was completed and the information has been made available to the Government of India through NIC. According to the survey conducted there are still about 48955 habitations in the state where there are no safe source of drinking water. In addition to above there are about 106972 habitations which are partially covered. These need to be saturated with safe water sources in adequate number. In the state there are 28893 villages which have been served with pipe water supply. These require re-organisation.

17. Various Programmes, of implementation of Rural Water Supply are discussed below :

Minimum Needs Programme

18. For the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 285.00 crore, including Rs. 80.00 crore for Uttarakhand, has been approved. The works proposed are as follows :-

1.	Coverage of identified problem villages	120 villages
2.	Coverage of other villages.	4513 villages
	Total:	4633 villages

19. 6000 villages are likely to be saturated during the 8th Five Year Plan.

20. An outlay of Rs.60.97 crore has been approved for the year 1994-95. It includes Rs. 27.00 crore for the Uttarakhand. It is expected to cover 8 problem villages and 1614 other villages, saturation of 1180 Villages will also to be carried out. This will cover 4979 habitation.

21. An outlay of Rs.99.61 crore has been proposed for the year 1995-96. It includes Rs.45.00 crore for the Uttarakhand. It is targetted to cover 1700 other villages. Saturation in 1200 villages is also being proposed. Thus in all 5000 habitations shall be covered in 1995-96.

Dutch Assisted Rural Water Supply Programme

22. **Sub-Project - IV** : Piped water supply in 264 villages having 1124 India MARK-II handpumps in place of standposts, through 14 schemes of districts Allahabad and Varanasi are proposed against the

latest estimated cost of Rs.1571.175 lakh. By August,1994, 223 villages are benefitted and 397 India Mark-II handpumps have been installed, incurring an expenditure of Rs.1487.740 lakh against which claims for Rs.1481.097 lakh have been submitted to the Government of India. The project is likely to be completed by December 1995. Thus the project will be continued in year 1995-96 for which an outlay of Rs.27.00 lakh is being proposed.

23. **Sub - Project -VI** : 17792 India Mark-II handpumps in 2332 villages of districts Lakhimpur, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Ballia and Siddharthnagar are proposed to be installed against estimated cost of Rs.3058.509 lakh and Training of handpumps caretakers are to be conducted against the estimated cost of Rs.49.332 lakh. Thus the total latest sanctioned cost of Sub project is Rs.3107.841 lakh. By August,1994, 15951 India Mark-II handpumps have been installed, incurring an expenditure of Rs.2543.660 lakh. The building works is completed in District Ballia and Bahraich and is under progress in other districts. The claims for Rs.2485.935 lakh have been submitted to the Government. of India. The handpump caretakers training is being conducted in all districts. Against the sanctioned estimate of Rs.3107.841 lakh, the expenditure up to March 94 is 2471.170 lakh and budget provision for 1994-95 is Rs.405.00 lakh. Thus Rs.231.631 lakh would be needed for completion of works in year 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 182.00 lakh is being proposed for Annual Plan 1995-96.

NEW PROJECTS

Sanctioned Sub Projects

24. **Sub-Project -VIII** : 15943 India Mark-III handpumps in 3251 villages of districts Aligarh, Moradabad, Budaun, Unnao, Ballia and Kanpur (Dehat) are proposed to be installed against the proposed estimated cost of Rs.4149.680 lakh. Also training of handpump caretakers is proposed to be carried at the estimated cost of Rs.127.30 lakh. Thus the total sanctioned cost of the Sub-Project-VIII is Rs.4447.050 lakh. The estimate for this Sub-Project -VIII has been sanctioned by Government of India and by Government of Netherlands. Agreement (Side letter exchange) between Government of India and Netherlands Government for financing the Sub-Project has been made. The works of this Sub-Project is proposed to be started the current financial year 1994-95. for which budget provision of Rs.527.321 lakh (anticipated expenditure in two quarters, as schedule of revised disbursement) and prefinancing of this amount by Netherlands Government is requested. The requirement for the next four quarters, covering year 1995-96, as per revised schedule of disbursement will be Rs.1447.726 lakh.

25. **Integrated Rural Development Project** : This is a World Bank assisted project initiated as per directives of Government of India. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 251.79 crore, and envisages to provide following facilities to 3200 villages of the state.

1. Safe drinking Water.
2. Environmental sanitation-drainage, household latrines,bathing platforms and Brick paving works on roads within the limits of rural agglomeration etc.
3. Health Education and develop awareness to the benefits of Community participation.

26. Work on this project is scheduled to start during 1994-95 and is to be completed by 1997-98.

27. Proposed outlay for this project in Eighth Plan is Rs.107.253 crore. Due to paucity of fund only token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is being proposed for this project for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

28. **Centrally Assisted Rural Water Supply For Fluoride Affected Villages:** Government of India has approved funding of piped Water Supply projects for rural areas affected by fluoride & other Chemical pollutants. 75% of the cost of these projects are to met by Government of India and the balance 25% by the State Government. For an ongoing projects of Unnao district costing Rs.31.7 crores, Government of India has already released Rs.15.85 crore during 1993-94. It is expected that Rs.24.45 crore including Rs.5.60 crore as State share would be utilised during current year 1994-95.

29. **Installation Of Hand Pumps in Primary School:** Uttar Pradesh Government started a new programme for the year 1992-93 of providing safe drinking water to the students of Primary Schools. During the year 1994-95 one handpump in each 500 Primary schools is expected to instal by expending of Rs.75.00 lakh.. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh is being proposed to instal one hand pump each in 500 primary schools.

30. **Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme:** This programme is centrally sponsored for which cent percent assistant is being provided by the Government of India to accelerate the rural water supply implementation programme. An outlay of Rs.450.00 crore is expected to be provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan for the following works :

1.	Coverage of identified problem villages	266
2.	Coverage of other villages	3850

31. It is also proposed to saturate 6000 partially covered villages. During the year 1992-93, 92 problem villages, 798 other villages have been covered with water supply. In addition to it 1140 villages have been saturated under this programme. An outlay of Rs.86.16 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95. It is expected to cover 58 problem villages and 18 other villages. Saturation work in 4000 villages is also expected. Thus a total of 5443 habitations are expected to be benefitted. An Outlay for 1995-96 has so far not been finalised. However, it is expected that an outlay of Rs.150.00 crore may be available under this head for the Annual Plan 1995-96. It is proposed to cover 41 problem villages. Saturation of 4000 partially covered villages is also proposed. In case there is some change in the outlay, the proposed targets will also change. This shall cover 6000 habitations.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

32. **Rural Water Supply (DS) :** The scheme has introduced in the year 1971-72, for providing potable water in village where the members of scheduled castes/Tribes are in majority and drinking water facilities or either inadequate or non existant. Upto the end 1993-94, 48708 handpumps were installed and 6662 diggies were constructed. During the year 1994-95, it is estimated that installation of 6070 handpumps and construction of 333 diggies would be completed by expending of Rs.1052.60 lakh. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.1230.00 lakh is being proposed. Against this outlay the installation of 6320 handpumps and constructed of 500 diggies is targetted.

33. **World Bank assisted Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project:** U.P. Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project is a World Bank assisted project proposed to be launced during 1995-2000 in 2500 selected villages of 25 selected districts of the State. These districts are drought prone, located in hilly and rocky terrains or have water quality problems. Under the project, piped water supply will be made available to these villages. Besides this, environmental sanitation works, like sullages drains and sanitary latrines, will also be done in the project villages. Under the project the community will participate in the capital cost of works and also in the operation and maintenance of the

facilities created. Rural Development Department has been nominated the Nodal Department for the project. A project Co-ordination Unit has been established at the State level to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the project.

34. During 1994-95, a pilot project has been started since November, 1994 in 27 selected villages of 4 selected districts viz. Tehri, Deoria, Bijnora and Jhansi. A sum of Rs.1.2836 crore has been released under retroactive financing for the project management and hardware of pilot phase. The software (viz. Community Participation and Health Education Consultancy) of pilot project is expected to be completed by 15 May, 1995. Based on experience in the pilot phase, strategy for the whole project will be finalised.

35. For 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.32.00 crore for Uttarakhand and Rs.23.00 crore for Plains is proposed. Thus, the total outlay proposed is Rs.55.00 crore share of community and State Government will be Rs.11.00 crore.

URBAN SEWERAGE AND SANITATION

36. It is necessary from the point of view of health of the community that all excretion, organic wastes and waste water be quickly removed from inhabited areas. Sewerage and Sanitation Scheme, therefore, follow the water supply schemes to avoid insanitation due to increased amount of waste water & to make use of waste water to transport night soil and other human wastes away from habitation. However, due to the high cost involved and limited financial resources of the Local Bodies and the State, the sewerage facilities have been provided only in very limited urban areas of the State.

URBAN SEWERAGE

37. **New Towns :** By end of March, 1994 only 57 towns have been provided with partial sewerage facilities. Out of this 20 are Class-I towns. No provision has been kept for providing the facility in new towns during the Eighth Plan period.

38. **Reorganisation/ Extension/ Augmentation Schemes :** Sewerage facilities in towns already covered are partial and that too inadequate and their level has further declined due to large growth in population. The present status of sewerage in most of the towns is not satisfactory, which is causing pollution of rivers and serious environmental problems. A provision of Rs. 25.00 crore including Rs. 8.00 crore for Hills has been made in the Eighth Five Year Plan to extend the existing sewerage facilities in towns. A provision of Rs. 2.50 crore, including Rs.1.50 crore for the Uttarakhand has been made for the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.4.00 crore including Rs.2.50 crore for Uttarakhand is being proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96. It is proposed to carry out part works on the on-going schemes in 10 towns. This exclusively include Rs.0.625 crore for Ayodhya Sewerage reorganisation Phase-II.

39. **Ganga Action Plan:** Under Ganga Action Plan Phase-I works of prevention of pollution in river Ganga, were taken up in six towns, namely Haridwar, Farrukhabad-Fatehgarh, Kanpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Varanasi. Ganga project Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Forest Government of India sanctioned 106 schemes, out of these, implementation of 56 schemes was entrusted to U.P.Jal Nigam. As per the present status works on 52 schemes have since been completed and remaining four schemes, i.e. works of 18 mld STP at Haridwar, 130 mld STP at Kanpur. 36 mld STP at Kanpur and 60 mld STP at Allahabad in progress.

40. Under GAP-Phase-II prevention of pollution of Ganga river, are proposed in Ghazipur, Saidpur and Gharhmukteswar towns and incomplete works under Phase-I at an estimated cost of Rs.66.32 crore. In addition to above, Yamuna Action Plan i.e. works of prevention of pollution of Yamuna river in Muzaffarnagr, Saharanpur, Noida , Ghaziabad, Mathura, Vrindavan, Agra and Etawah are also proposed to under GAP-Phase-II. The estimated cost is Rs.235.38 crore. Similarly works of Gomti Action Plan are also proposed for Lucknow, Sultanpur and Jaunpur to improve water quality of Gomti River at cost of Rs.131.00 crore. These two are also the part of GAP Phase-II. Thus under Phase-II the total cost of works is Rs.433.00 crore. A provision of Rs.9.5 crore exists for 1994-95. Due to paucity of fund an outlay of Rs.6.5 crore is being proposed for year 1995-96.

41. **Low Cost sanitation:** Various factors contribute to an increase in air pollution in urban areas. This leads to disturbance of the ecological balance and causes air pollution. The Government of India and State Government of Uttar Pradesh started a scheme for conversion of dry latrines into pour flush water seal latrines in 1981 to end scavenging of latrines by sweepers.

42. For the Eighth Plan the total outlay has been approved Rs.12.00 crore. Against this outlay conversion of 69750 dry latrines and construction of 150 community complexes is targetted. By the end of March,1994 217702 dry latrines were converted. During 1994-95, it is expected that the target of conversion of 16260 dry latrines and construction of 28 community complexes would be achieved by expending Rs.150.00 lakh. For the year 1995-96 and aoutlay of Rs.245.00 lakh is being proposed. Against this outlay the conversion of 29318 dry latrines and construction of 32 community complexes is targetted.

DECLARATION OF VVIPs AND COMMITMENT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

43. The water supply sector comes under State Government's commitment. Therefore, all amount proposed for Annual Plan 1995-96 i.e. 219.38 crore would be utilised on State Government's commitment. In addition it is expected that Rs.169.76 crore will be recieved from Central Government as central share, which will also be utilised on the commitment. The financial details for 1995-96 is given as below:

(Rs. in Crore)	
1. State Share	219.38
2. Central Share (ARP)	169.76
Total :	389.14

44. Upto 22.03.1995 the amount of declarations for work of urban and rural water supply is Rs.9199.76 lakh. Due to paucity of fund no provision has been made for the declerations.

RURAL SANITATION PROGRAMME

45. Rural Sanitation Programme was launched in the year 1984-85 with UNICEF assistance. The scheme gives importance to motivation and creation of awareness among the masses towards improved sanitation. The scheme is fully financed by State Government and was included in Annual Plan 1990-91. From 1994-95 Central Rural Sanitation Programe has been launched as 50:50 sharing basis. The unit cost

of house-hold latrine is Rs.2500.00. For Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.77.00 crore has been approved as State Share for construction of 461425 house hold latrines. By the end of March 1994, 5.50 lakh individual house hold latrines and 465 community complexes were completed. During the year 1994-95 it is estimated that 162822 house hold latrines would be completed by expending Rs.32.00 crore including Rs.16.00 crore as central share. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.43.52 crore including Rs.21.76 crore as central share is being proposed. Against this outlay the construction of 126000 house hold latrines is targetted.

HOUSING

46. Besides, food and clothing shelter in the form of adequate housing facilities constitutes the most essential and basic human need. The importance of the sector has to be seen in the light of the increasing shortage of adequate housing facilities in rural as well as in urban areas. The problem is being continuously aggravated due to the rapid growth in population.

Strategy

- a) To develop site and services and construct maximum houses at minimum cost for economically weaker section of the society.
- b) In rural areas, the target for construction of one lakh houses every year for weaker section of the society.
- c) To provide better accommodation for Government Employees.

Government Residential Building

47. In this sector provision is made for the construction of residences for various Government functionaries, public representatives and other employees of the government. The importance of this sector has increased immensely over the years due to rapid expansion in the set up of various government departments, both the head quarter and field levels.

48. For the Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.52.00 crore has been approved for the residential buildings including Rs.10.00 crore for Hills.

49. For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.2566.41 lakh has been approved including Rs.195.00 lakh for Hills. It is anticipated that during this period an expenditure of Rs.3638.00 lakh will be incurred. For the Annual Plan 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.4005.00 lakh has been proposed including Rs.184.00 for Hills.

50. **Pooled Housing Scheme:** This scheme is come under District Sector. The aim of this scheme is to provide a house for Government Officers and Employees. The land is provided by district authorities at free of cost. To provide more accommodation for Government employees. It is decided to construct Transit Type Hostel in the districts.

51. In the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) the proposed outlay for Pooled Housing Schemes is Rs.42.00 crore with a target at construction of 1600 houses. Against this, in the year 1992-93, 272 houses were constructed. In the Five Year Plan The plan period there is also a proposal for construction of

transit type hostels in various districts so that one building comprising of suits will provide accommodation to a large number of officer at cost.

52. In the year 1993-94, 278 houses were constructed. For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.1051.41 lakh has been approved of which Rs.150.00 lakh is for the Hills with a target completion of 368 houses.

53. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.1801.00 lakh has been proposed out of which Rs.150 lakh for Hills.

Estate Department:

54. Government Estate Department provides residential accommodation for the ministers, legislators, Government officers and Government employees, Lucknow being capital of state, meeting housing demands of the government officers and employees is a big problem. During the Eighth Five Year Plan period Estate Department has fixed target of constructing 500 different type houses.

55. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 an expenditure of Rs.335.50 lakh as Rs.449.32 lakh was incurred. For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.670.00 lakh has been approved.

56. During the in year (1992-94) of 62 houses have been constructed. In year 1994-95 the target of constructing 150 houses is likely to be achieved. Remaining construction of 288 houses is proposed for year 1995-97. By the end of 1991-92, a total of 6,534 houses were under control of Estate Department. Apart from the construction of residences, schemes for providing adequate amenities for drinking water and sewerage etc. and renovation of existing building's have also be taken.

57. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.670.00 lakh has been approved including Rs.170.00 lakh for Rental Housing Scheme.

Judicial Department:

58. Government of India included construction of buildings for Judicial Department in the Plan on the condition that matching grant of 50% will be met by the State Government. Consequently under the aforesaid Centrally Sponsored Scheme, construction of Residential and Non-residential buildings for the Judicial Department was taken up. Residential building of High Court and Subordinate Court Judges and building of High Court and Civil Court are constructed under this scheme.

59. In the Eighth Five Year Plan of 1992-97, no outlay was allotted to Judicial Department in the first year of Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1992-93 for the construction of building for the Judicial Department. In the second year of the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1993-94 Rs.300.00 lakh (State Share) were allocated for the residential buildigs. Against the above allocation, amount of the rupees 248.32 lakh and Rs.130.00 lakh were utilised respectively.

60. In the third year of the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh (State Share) for the residential buildig has been approved. It is anticipated that Rs.761.00 lakh central share is received in this year. The State Government is committed to provide its share on the basis of Central Share received.

61. For the completion of residential buildings at Haridwar and Firozabad which are under construction a sum of Rs.416.64 lakh are required for its completion.
62. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh (State Share in Plains) has been proposed for residential construction.
63. The Government of India has from the financial year 1993-94 included Police Housing as a Plan scheme. During the year 1990-91, 1992-93 and 1992-93, the Police Housing scheme was not included in the plan so no fund were allotted for it during these 3 years. U.P. Police has a force of 185,290 men for which Government is committed to provide residential accommodation.
64. The total shortfall for various types of residences including barracks is briefly Type I for Constables 43056, Type II- 19212 for Head Constables, Type III-10586 for Sub-Inspectors and barrack accommodation for Head Constables and Constables 20227. This huge amount of backing would cost Rs.118615.00 lakh at present rate.
65. Thus on amount of 1500 lakh is required for the scheme of 1995-96 and for spillover work on amount of Rs.250.00 lakh is the actual requirement for the scheme. Due to constrain of resources for the plan 1995-96. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh (Plans) has been approved for this sector. It is anticipated that during this period an expenditure of Rs.1379.00 lakh will be incurred including Rs.29.00 lakh in Hills.
66. Government of India and the State Government have accorded high priority for housing of Judicial Officers. Needless to say at least same priority made to be given to the police housing in order that the police force's morale remains in fact and significance level of satisfaction is met. Keeping this background in view Government of India may also be requested to sanction matching funds to achieve a satisfactory level of housing provision for the State's Police Force so that financial constraints of State Government do not come in the way.

URBAN HOUSING

67. Uttar Pradesh had 702 towns, as identified in the Census 1991, with 41 of them having a population of above one lakh. The 1991 Urban population, in the State was, of the order of 27.61 million. The rate of growth, was substantially higher, than the all India average urban growth rate, during the decade 1981-91. In 1991, the number of Census households and houses was 43.53 lakh and 40.63 lakh respectively and the statistical shortage of houses was of the order of 2.90 lakh. However, during the year 1991 the number of serviceable urban dwelling units was of the order of 31.56 lakh indicating a shortage of 11.97 lakh. Estimated shortage of the dwelling units in the urban areas, at the beginning of the year 1992-93, was 12.23 lakh dwelling units. It is further estimated that during the period of 1992-97 an additional qualitative and quantitative shortage of dwelling units of around 12.58 lakh will be generated. Thus, during the year 1995-96 efforts are to be made, to make maximum number of dwelling units available, to solve the housing problem. During the year 1995-96 an allocation of Rs.2100.00 lakh has been proposed for Urban Housing Schemes, including Rs.200.00 lakh for Uttrakhand.
68. **STATE SECTOR PROGRAMME:** The proposed financial and physical target of construction of houses and development of land for State Sector during the year 1995-96 is given Annexure-III.

69. The various housing schemes, for which the allocation have been proposed, in the State Plan, are as below:-

70. **SITES AND SERVICES:** In the "Site and Services" programme, smaller size plots will be developed, so that, a need based dwelling unit can be constructed on the plot, by the beneficiary himself. The allocation for 1994-95 is Rs.40.00 lakh by which 800 units are likely to be constructed. It is proposed to construct 800 'Sites and Services' during the year 1995-96. The proposed allocation for sites and services during the year 1995-96 is Rs.40.00 lakh.

71. **E.W.S. HOUSING:** Under this scheme, one room tenements will be constructed and the financial assistance of Rs.10,000.00 per units would be required. During the year 1993-94, 2000 dwelling units were constructed and Rs.200.00 lakh were spent. The allocation for 1994-95 is Rs.350.00 lakh to construct 3500 dwelling units and the proposed target for the year 1995-96 is to built 4000 dwelling units. The proposed allocation for the year 1995-96 is Rs.375.00 lakh, including Rs.25.00 lakh for Uttarakhand.

72. **LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME:** Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct houses, for the persons having monthly income between Rs.701.00 to Rs.1500.00. The financial assistance required for each unit will be about Rs.20,000.00. During the year 1993-94, 700 dwelling units were constructed and Rs.140.00 lakh were spent. The allocation for 1994-95 is Rs.158.00 lakh to construct 700 dwelling units. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.175.00 lakh, including Rs.25.00 lakh for Uttarakhand is being proposed. Against this outlay to built 500 dwelling units is targetted.

73. **MIDDLE INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME:** Under this category, the persons having monthly income between Rs.1501.00 to Rs.2500.00 will be covered. The financial assistance required for one unit will be about Rs.50,000.00. During the year 1993-94, 120 dwelling units were constructed and Rs.60.00 lakh were spent. The allocation for 1994-95 is Rs.100.00 lakh to construct 200 houses. It is proposed to construct 120 dwelling units during the year 1995-96. The proposed allocation, under this scheme, for the year 1995-96, is Rs.100.00 lakh.

74. **SEED CAPITAL:** In order to solve the housing problem expeditiously, the government have created development authorities and special area development authorities, in various cities of the state, and the Government has been providing them financial assistance in the shape of seed capital, which is also required for obtaining institutional finance from HUDCO for their housing programme, since land cost cannot be normally financed under the graded scale of assistance. During the year 1993-94, a sum of Rs.250.00 lakh was spent under this scheme. The allocation for 1994-95 is Rs.360.00 lakh. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.375.00 lakh for the year 1995-96, including Rs.75.00 lakh for Uttarakhand.

75. **LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:** This scheme envisages acquisition of land for planned area development in accordance with Master Plan. The scheme is intended to help in stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development, by making suitable provisions for social and service infrastructure. Under this scheme, it is proposed to make available sufficient number of developed building sites, at a responsible cost, to the intending house builders, more particularly to persons belonging to Low Income Group and Economically Weaker Sections of the society. During the year 1993-94, a sum of Rs.792.00 lakh was spent and 57 hectares of land was developed. The target for the year 1994-95 is to develop 90 hectares of land at the cost of Rs.922.00 lakh.

The proposed allocation for 1995-96 is Rs.985.00 lakh including Rs.75.00 lakh for Uttarakhand and the target is to develop 100 hectares of land.

76. **U.P. CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION:** The U.P. Co-operative Housing Federation, which is the apex body of Primary Co-operative Housing Societies, is disbursing house, building loans, to individual house builders. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh was released during the year 1993-94. The allocation for 1994-95 is Rs.50.00 lakh and it is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh during the year 1995-96.

77. **Allotment of House Sites in Rural Area:** Under this scheme having an area of 150 square yard are allotted to the member of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, village artisans, landless labourers and member of other weaker section of society, who are residing in rural areas and have either no house of their own or have in-sufficient space for their residence. Upto the end of March 1994 house sites had been allotted to 28,23,392 target families. During the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.13.90 lakh have been approved for the allotment of house sites to 50,000 families. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh is being proposed for allotment of house site to 50,000 families.

78. **Construction of Houses (Gramin Avas Parishad):** Under this scheme assistance is provided to member of weaker section of society (80% SC/ST and 20% Non SC/ST) residing in rural areas who have in-sufficient or no housing facilities. Upto the end of March 1994; 7,95,504 houses had been constructed. During 1994-95 it is expected that 1,00,000 houses will be constructed by expending Rs.1958.77 lakh. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.2217.00 lakh is being proposed for the construction of 1,00,000 houses.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

79. Uttar Pradesh had a population of 139.11 million in 1991. By 2001, total population of the State is anticipated to reach 175.00 millions. On the other hand, the Urban Population of the State, has increased from 19.90 millions in 1981 to 27.61 million in 1991, showing an annual growth rate of 3.4 percent during 1981-91, which is higher than the all India urban growth rate of 3.2 percent. Thus, in the State, the Population had increased by 38.73 percent during the decade. By the end of 2001, it is expected that about one fourth or more of the total population of the State would be living in Urban Areas. The number of Urban settlements increased from 689 in 1981 to 702 during 1991.

80. Rapid Population growth and urban poverty have had a serious impact on physical conditions in cities. The present conditions of urban infrastructure services and shelter, reflect the quality of urban life. A review of urban physical conditions and functions, reveals deficiencies in land management policies, services and housing. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen urban planning and services institutions and services delivery institutions, improve the use of available resources and to improve local resource mobilisation.

81. An outlay of Rs.6172.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 1995-96 in respect of various schemes within this sector. The department-wise break-up is as under:-

(a)	Housing Department	Rs.6000.00 lakh
(b)	Urban Development Department	Rs.1683.00 lakh
(c)	Uttarakhand Department	Rs. 160.00 lakh
	TOTAL:	Rs.7843.00 lakh

82. A brief description of important schemes of Housing Department is given below:

83. **NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION:** This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis by the State and Central Governments. The basic aim of the scheme is to contain population of Delhi within a manageable limit by 2001. Therefore, the scheme envisages a balanced development of the region and has identified 4 priority towns, other sub-regional and service centres and Bareilly as Counter Magnet Town in U.P. Sub-Region, to reduce the migration to Delhi.

84. So far the financial allocations are concerned, a sum of Rs.694.00 lakh as Central Assistance and Rs.1060.00 lakh State's Share was released during 1993-94. The allocation for 1994-95 as State Share is Rs.950.00 lakh. The proposed allocation for 1995-96 is Rs.2050.00 lakh.

85. **NAGAR VIKAS YOJNA:** Grants to Development Authorities and Local Bodies for Non-remunerative Schemes: Under this scheme financial assistance is provided for development of Parks, construction of offices and Community Centres, beautification schemes and Electric Crematorium. A sum of Rs.351.00 lakh was released during 1993-94 including Rs.226.00 lakh for Uttarakhand. The allocation for 1994-95 is Rs.452.00 lakh including Rs.295.00 lakh for Uttarakhand. An outlay of Rs.398.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during 1995-96 including Rs.73.00 lakh for Uttarakhand.

86. **U.P. URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:** Government of U.P. is implementing the Urban Development Project with the assistance of World Bank. The Project has been funded by the International Development Association (IDA) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

87. The Project initially covered eleven large cities of the State namely Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow, Bareilly, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Aligarh, Saharanpur and Ghaziabad. The Project also includes Low Cost Sanitation works in 10 small and medium towns (D-Class Towns) of the State and also investment proposals for the Shaktinagar Special Area Development Authority falling under the Singrauli Coal Belt.

88. The Development Programme includes some or all of the components of work in the project cities. Almost all the works are likely to be completed during the year 1994-95, except, the water supply component, under which, 31.92 km. of distribution/rising mains and 4 Nos. of Filtration/Treatment Units will be completed in 1995-96.

89. A sum of Rs.4563.00 lakh was released during 1993-94, including Rs.383.00 lakh for Uttarakhand. The likely expenditure for 1994-95 is Rs.4617.00 lakh including Rs.17.00 lakh for Uttarakhand. An outlay of Rs.3125.00 lakh for Plains only, has been proposed for the year 1995-96.

90. **TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING:** The allocation under this head is utilised for the establishment of State Town and Country Planning Department, for preparation of Master Plan and Co-ordination and Monitoring of the Urban Development Schemes, to provide technical guidance to various Development Authorities and Local Bodies in the field of Housing And Urban Development, and also preparing layout and Building Plans for their schemes. A sum of Rs.73.00 lakh was spent during 1993-94 and likely expenditure for 1994-95 is Rs.113.00 lakh including Rs.23.00 lakh for Uttarakhand. A sum of Rs.105.00 lakh is proposed to be allocated including Rs.5.00 lakh for Uttarakhand, during 1995-96.

91. **INDIRA GANDHI PRATISTHAN:** A Complex is being constructed at Lucknow in the memory of Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira (Priyadarshini) Gandhi. The Memorial is designed to include Auditorium, Meeting Halls, Library, Exhibition Room, Cafeteria, Art Gallery etc. Land has been acquired for this project in Gomti Nagar Scheme (Lucknow). The works of Flood Protection, accessibility improvement and Land Development are under progress. A sum of Rs.150.00 lakh was released during 1993-94, and the likely expenditure for 1994-95 is Rs.220.00 lakh. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.400.00 lakh in the year 1995-96 for this Project.

92. The Important Schemes of Urban Development Department are as follows:

93. **INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS:** This is Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is funded on a matching basis. The scheme is implemented in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of the Works and Housing, Government of India. Presently this scheme is operated in 57 towns only and it is proposed to take up 4 more towns during the year 1995-96. A sum of Rs.70.00 lakh as Central Assistance and Rs.70.00 lakh as State Share was released during 1993-94. The allocation for 1994-95, is Rs.71.00 lakh and the proposed outlay for the year 1995-96 is Rs.130.00 lakh.

94. **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN SLUMS:** Under this scheme, basic civic amenities i.e. Paved Paths, Drains, Water Taps, Street Lighting, Community Laterines etc. are provided in urban slum areas. A sum of Rs.780.00 lakh was spent during 1993-94 and likely expenditure for 1994-95 is Rs.784.00 lakh. A sum of Rs.794.00 lakh including Rs.30.00 lakh for Uttarakhand, is proposed to be allocated during 1995-96. The physical target is to benefit 1,50,000 slum population during the year 1995-96.

95. **NEHRU ROJGAR YOJNA:** The Nehru Rojgar Yojna has been designed to provide employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor. While the target group of the Yojna is urban poor, women beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will constitute special target group. A sum of Rs.565.00 lakh was released as State Share during 1993-94 including Rs.30.00 lakh for Uttarakhand. The likely expenditure during 1994-95 is Rs.535.00 lakh including Rs.50.00 lakh for Uttarakhand. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.674.00 lakh including Rs.50.00 lakh for Uttarakhand, as State Share for 1995-96.

96. **URBAN BASIC SERVICES FOR THE POOR:** The objective of this scheme is to enable the urban poor to have access to basic social services such as non-formal Education, Health Care, Nutritional Supplementation, Assistance to Needy Section of Society and activities geared at promoting Communal Harmony, National Integration and Civic Consciousness. Another objective of the scheme is to provide social services to the urban poor in the convergent manner alongwith physical amenities to be provide through the State Sector Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS). A sum of Rs.135.00 lakh was released during 1993-94 and likely expenditure for 1994-95 is Rs.155.00 lakh. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.165.00 lakh as State Share in the Annual Plan 1995-96.

Programme wise Outlay and Expenditure

		(Rs. in Crore)			
Programme	Approved Outlay Eighth Plan	Expen- diture 1992-94	1994-95 Anticipated Expen- diture	1995-96 Proposed Outlay	
A. URBAN WATER SUPPLY					
1. Urban Water Supply	103.08	36.9598	25.2498	18.7450	
2. Ayodhya Water Supply reorganisation Phase-II				0.4998	
3. Gokul Barrage	60.41	15.00	10.00	5.00	
4. Agra Barrage	0.01	-	0.0001	0.0001	
5. Ideal Town Area committee	-	1.7450	1.00	1.00	
6. Ganga Barrage	1.50	1.2408	0.0001	0.0001	
7. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	-	-	6.00	7.375	
Sub Total	165.00	54.9456	42.25	32.62	
B. RURAL WATER SUPPLY					
1. Minimum Need Programme	205.00	17.9964	34.7500	55.37	
2. Externally Aided Project	221.71	9.07	5.30	2.09	
Sub Total	426.71	81.0664	40.05	57.46	
C. SEWERAGE & SANITATION					
1. Ganga Action Plan Phase-II	50.00	1.00	9.50	6.50	
2. Sewerage Schemes	8.00	1.25	1.00	1.50	
3. Low Cost Sanitation	6.00	}	2.00	5.23	
4. Public Latrines	3.00				
5. Swachakar Vimukti	3.00				
Sub Total	70.00	4.25	15.73	10.45	
Grand Total	661.71	140.262	98.03	100.53	

Progress of Rural Water Supply

(in No.)

Item	Identified Problem Villages	Other Villages	Grand Total
1. Number of Villages			
(a) Uttarakhand	11642	3475	15117
(b) Plains	66408	31041	97449
Total	78050	34516	112566
2. Villeges Covered upto March, 1994			
(a) Uttarakhand	11535	3390	14925
(b) Plains	66408	26513	92921
Total	77943	29903	107846
3. Balance as on 1 April, 1994			
(a) Uttarakhand	107	85	192
(b) Plains	-	4528	4528
Total	107	4613	4720
4. Likely to be Covered during Eighth Plan			
(a) Uttarakhand	386	102	488
(b) Plains	-	8261	8261
Total	386	8363	8749
5. Likely to be covered during 1994-95			
(a) Uttarakhand	66	32	98
(b) Plains	-	1600	1600
Total	66	1632	1698
6. Proposed to be Covered during 1995-96			
(a) Uttarakhand	41	-	41
(b) Plains		1700	1700
Total	41	1700	1741

Financial and Physical Targets

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Proposed Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Proposed Target (No. of Houses)
1.	Sites & Services.	40.00	800
2.	E.W.S.	375.00	4000
3.	L.I.G.	170.00	800
4.	M.I.G.	100.00	120
5.	Land Acq. & Dev.	985.00	100 Hect.land
6.	Seed Capital	375.00	-
7.	U.P. Housing Cooperative Fedration	50.00	-
Total:		2100.00	5720 house & 100 h.Land

CHAPTER - XV

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES-SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

In consonance with the objectives of removing disparities and improving socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, the State Government has initiated number of programmes during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

2. The population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the State, as per 1991 census, is 292.76 lakh (21.04%) and 2.88 lakh (0.21%) respectively. There are 66 Scheduled Castes 5 Scheduled Tribes, 70 Denotified/Nomadic Tribes and 58 Other Backward Classes in the State. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is only 26.85 percent which is far below the general literacy level (41.6%) of the State. The female literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women is only 10.69 percent against the general female literacy rate of 26.2%.

Objectives

1. To improve social, economic and educational standards of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families.
2. To improve their employment status by implementing various programmes of Human Resource Development.
3. To ensure economic development of people living below poverty line by identification of their economic capabilities and engaging them in gainful work.
4. To provide security from economic and social exploitation.

Strategy

1. To cover all students up to Junior High School level classes with scholarships to increase the literacy rate and education level among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as to bring them up to the standard of general population.
 2. To provide educational facilities to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students by establishing Ashram Type Schools/Hostels.
 3. Special educational facilities through Books Bank/Coaching and similar other schemes.
3. An outlay of Rs.19925.00 lakh has been provided including Rs.2825.00 lakh for Hills in the Eighth Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the

State. Against this outlay an expenditure of Rs.3858.75 lakh was incurred during the first two years of the Eighth Plan. The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.4514.00 lakh which is expected to be fully utilised. An outlay of Rs.4618.00 lakh has been proposed for 1995-96. Broad break-up of outlays under Education, Economic Development and Health Housing and Other Schemes is given below:

TABLE - I

Table- Broad break-up of Outlays/Expenditure

Programme	Outlay for Eighth Plan (1992-97)	1992-93 Exp.	1993-94 Exp.	1994-95		1995-96 Proposed outlay
				outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
1. Education	18018	1278.74	1970.11	3864.52	3827.21	4084.10
2. Economic Development	473	38.92	44.72	84.94	82.26	81.40
3. Health Housing and other schemes	1434	298.28	227.98	564.14	564.14	452.50
Total	19925	1615.94	2242.81	4513.60	4473.61	4618.00

Education

4. It is proposed to continue with the priority assigned to educational schemes including grant of scholarships, non-recurring assistance for purchase of Books, reimbursement of fees, establishment of Ashram Type Schools, Construction of Hostels, Meritorious Scholarships, Prize Awards etc. Compulsory Scholarship in classes IX and X will go a long way in reducing the number of drop outs.

Economic Development

5. For giving boost to economic development, special financing agencies namely U.P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Backward Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Minorities Finance Development Corporation and Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam have been established. The corporation execute programmes for economic upliftment of these classes, provide subsidy and margin money, and arrange for loans from Financial Institutions for development of Cottage Industries, Agriculture and Horticulture and extend financial assistance to people trained in different professions. The financial and physical progress of various schemes of the Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation are given at Annexure-1.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes

6. The important programmes under this head are:

1. Around Development of Kols
2. Scheme under Civil Right Protection Act Grant-in-aid to the families who suffer from atrocities.
3. Maintenance grant to Voluntary Agencies for Libraries, Hostels and Schools aided by the department.
4. Integrated Tribal Development Project - Kheri

7. A total outlay of Rs.4618.00 lakh is proposed for 1995-96 with details as below:

TABLE - II

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Category	Outlay Proposed for 1995-96
1.	Scheduled Castes	3738.00
2.	Scheduled Tribes	432.00
3.	Denotified Tribes	75.00
4.	Other Backward Classes	363.00
5.	Research and Training	10.00
TOTAL :		4618.00

8. The above outlay includes Rs.310.00 lakh for Hill districts.

Physical Targets:

9. Physical targets and achievements of important schemes is given below:

Table- III

Selected Physical Targets and achievements

Schemes	Unit	Level at the end of 1991-92	Eighth Plan Target	1992-93 Achievement	1993-94 Achievement	1994-95 Target	Anticipated Achievement	1995-96 Target
1. Prematric Scholarship								
(i) Scheduled Caste	No. in '000	1680	2241	1664	1798	2278	2278	2329
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	No. in '000	17	37	17	17	22	22	22
(iii) Denotified Tribes	No. in '000	49	55	57	57	64	64	64
(iv) Other Backward Classes	No. in '000	474	500	512	502	458	458	458
2. Ashram Type								
(i) Scheduled Caste	No.	43	113	43	43	53	53	53
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	No.	23	28	23	23	25	25	25
3. Hostel for Boys								
(i) Scheduled Caste	No.	65	116	65	97	108	108	108
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	No.	5	11	5	5	5	4	6

10. In addition to these specific plan provisions, the State Government has placed special emphasis to ensure flow of benefits of sectoral programmes in different sectors to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. Central Government provides Special Central Assistance under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan which is an addition to the State Plan Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

11. The schemes being run for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes were examined in order to discontinue schemes not found useful or found in practical. However, detailed examination revealed that at present that there are no such schemes. Hence all the continuing schemes are to be continued for the year 1995-96 also.

12. Against the commitments made by the State Government, an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for establishment of Minority Finance and Development Corporation for the activities relating to weavers, skilled persons and labourers below poverty line and belonging to minority communities.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

13. The State Institute of Research and Training was established in 1986-87 through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and funded on an equal sharing basis by the State and Central Governments. Four Divisions namely, Research, Survey and Evaluation, Planning and Statistics, Training, Library, Data Bank and Museum and Publication Divisions were proposed, however, at present only one Division namely The Research, Survey and Evaluation Division is functioning. It is important that the remaining three Divisions should also be made functional to achieve the desired objectives. At present, programmes of the Training Division are also being carried out with the staff sanctioned for Research and Evaluation Division.

14. By the end of 1991-92 a sum of Rs.51.00 lakh was spent as State Share and 47 Research Studies were taken up during this period. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan. It was proposed that a total of 30 Research/Evaluation Studies will be taken up during each year of the Eighth Plan. Similarly, 150 Training Courses for 4500 officials are proposed to be organised during this period and 30 Training Courses are proposed to be organised to benefit 900 officials per year of the plan.

15. An outlay of Rs.5.48 lakh was utilised during the period 1992-94 as State Share. For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been approved as State Share and it is expected that it will be utilized fully. Similarly for the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh as State Share is proposed under this programme. Regarding physical targets, 30 Research and Evaluation Studies and 30 Training Courses to benefit 900 officials will be organised during the year.

**Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation
Financial and Physical Progress**

Item	Financial Target (Rs. in Cr.)			Financial Achievement (Rs. in Cr.)			Physical (in Number)	
	Subsidy	Margin money	Bank Loan	Subsidy	Margin money	Bank Loan	Target	Achieve- ment
Self Employment								
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	75.62	18.43	93.43	47.18	8.59	64.03	341668	347575
Seventh Plan								
(1985-90)	79.50	45.00	145.49	82.64	20.66	136.28	300000	307159
1990-91	40.00	19.75	83.75	36.27	2.10	58.81	80000	76671
1991-92	44.30	10.15	103.23	46.45	3.68	75.14	100000	95774
1992-93	48.40	9.86	94.01	45.73	4.86	65.57	110000	95257
1993-94	48.00	10.01	83.69	46.09	5.97	68.61	90000	94943
1994-95*	60.00	10.67	93.41	41.23	4.31	54.94	100000	71114
Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers								
Eighth Plan								
(1992-97)								
1992-93	20.00	6.00	14.00	4.34	1.15	3.65	20000	4620
1993-94	14.98	4.49	10.49	14.85	4.37	11.15	14988	15213
1994-95*	60.00	18.00	42.00	20.49	6.18	15.09	60000	20595
Construction of shops								
Sixth Plan								
(1980-85)					17.63			19143
Seventh Plan								
(1985-90)		8.40			5.87		6978	3415
1990-91		3.40			2.52		2000	2382
1991-92		2.18			1.85		2000	1992
1992-93		1.71			1.74		2000	1440
1993-94		4.02			2.17		2500	1486
1994-95*		3.71			1.12		2000	1742
Training Programme								
Sixth Plan								
(1980-85)		1.48			1.45		2304	1740
Seventh Plan								
(1985-90)		7.89			5.83		9216	7591
1990-91		0.73			0.23		2640	1970
1991-92		0.49			0.33		3316	1246
1992-93		0.58			0.34		3972	2093
1993-94		0.64			0.29		1424	152
1994-95*		0.47			0.06		2504	

Note= * - Till the end of Feb'1995.

CHAPTER-XVI

Labour and Employment

LABOUR WELFARE

Labour is one of the most important factor in industrial and agricultural production. Planned economic growth is largely dependent on increase in labour productivity and cordial relations between employer and employees. The working and living conditions of workers should also improve. The welfare activities include provision of medical & housing facilities, Games, recreational and cultural activities etc. The multiplicity of laws for the welfare of working class & the volume of work has increased very much in the past few years. The number of registered factories in 1960 was 2482 which has gone up to 13750 in 1991. Similarly the number of workers in these establishment has also gone up from 28500 to 959100 in the same period.

2. An outlay of Rs. 114.15 lakh was approved for rehabilitation of Bonded labour in the Seventh Plan and 14,116 Bonded labour were rehabilitated during this period.

3. **Eighth Plan objectives/Strategies/Thrust**

1. Wide coverage and effective enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act and other enactments, specially designed for the protection of unorganised and weaker sections of the working class.
2. Continuous identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour.
3. Greater emphasis on safer working conditions of the workers.
4. Create awareness amongst the workers and involving them in fruitful participation and management.
5. Setting-up of a legal cell each at Head quarter and Regional offices at Allahabad and Lucknow.

4. In the years 1992-93 against the approved outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakh an expenditure of Rs. 21.54 lakh was incurred and for 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been approved. In view of the fast increasing industrial activities all over the state and to make enforcement machinery equally effective and responsive, the post of Asstt. labour commissioner at district level has been proposed.

5. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh including Rs. 15.00 lakh for plains has been proposed for 1995-96. Following proposals are being taken up :-

- (1) Two jeeps for regional offices at Dehradun & Rishikesh has been proposed.
- (2) Construction of building for labour enforcement officers.

Employment

6. The employment service in Uttar Pradesh has network of 96 employment exchanges including 15 University Employment information & guidance bureau to provide employment assistance to the unemployed persons. Programmes like vocational guidance, employment, market information and study of manpower requirements are also being implemented by these exchanges. Also 57 Coaching cum-guidance centres for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes are being run by various employment exchanges in different districts.

15.2.2. During 1992-93, in addition to the continuing schemes, financial sanctions were received for new schemes and physical achievements made during the year 1992-93 are as under :-

- (1) Computerisation of 12 employment exchanges.
- (2) Establishment of the nodal officer for Uttarakhand at the head quarters.
- (3) Establishment of carrier study centres at the Head quarters.

7. During the Eighth plan period an outlay Rs. 750.00 lakh including Rs. 500.00 lakh for plains has been approved, while a sum of Rs. 309.38 lakh was spent during Seventh Plan. This gap is due to the construction of building and computerisation of employment exchanges proposed in the Eighth Plan.

8. **Eighth Plan objectives/strategy/thrust** : The main emphasis of Eighth Plan period are as under:

- (1) Construction of buildings for four employment exchanges.
- (2) Establishment of new employment exchange in Kanpur Dehat.
- (3) Computerisation of 12 employment exchanges.
- (4) Establishment of enforcement unit in Gorakhpur Employment exchange.
- (5) Establishment of vocational guidance unit in Firozabad Employment Exchange.

9. During 1992-93 and 93-94 an outlay of Rs. 138.00 lakh and Rs. 135.77 lakh respectively has been approved and for 1995-96 an amount Rs.157.00 lakh including Rs.142.00 lakh for plain has been proposed for employment scheme. The main objectives for 1995-96 are given below.

- (1) Establishment of the office of the Zonal Dy. Directors.
- (2) Establishment of the nodal office for Uttarakhand at the Head quarter.
- (3) Establishment of carrier study centre at Head-quarters.

Craftsman Training

10. Training Deptt. was entrusted with the administration of Eighth Industrial Training Institutes in 1956. The number of I.T.I. has since gone up to 217 including 68 branch I.T.I.s with provision of 53048 seats in different engineering & non- engineering trades. With the quantitative increase in number of I.T.I. and seats in the state, commensurate qualitative increase in the standard of training could not take place. Therefore, the main thrust has been given to strengthening of the existing training institutes by equipping them with minimum required infrastructure such as building, equipment and trained Instructors, along with the provision of efficient administrative and supervisory control to maintain the desired degree of qualitative training during the Eighth Plan.

11. An outlay of Rs. 5200.00 lakh including Rs. 2500.00 lakh for plains has been approved for Eighth Plan and an outlay of Rs.1338.00 lakh including Rs.888.00 lakh for plains has been proposed for 1995-96.

Objectives/strategy/thrust

12. Under the craftsmen training, the main objectives of Eighth plan are as under :

1. To ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for Industries,
2. To raise the quality and quantity of Industrial production by systematic training of workers and
3. To reduce unemployment among the educated youth by equipping them with suitable Industrial employment and self employment.

13. The main objective and strategy in the Eighth Plan of the Craftsman training is the implementation of world bank assisted vocational training project in 60 Government Industrial Training Institutes. The schemes being implemented under this project are as under :-

1. Modernisation of equipments.
2. Establishment of equipment maintenance system.
3. Provision of audio visual aids.
4. Expansion of existing I.T.I's by introduction of new trades.
5. Introduction of post I.T.I's skill development courses for self employment.
6. Basic training centres
7. Related instruction centres.
8. Expansion of advanced vocational training system.
9. Establishment of new I.T.I's/wings for women.
10. Introduction of New trades in existing women I.T.I's.
11. Establishment of State project implementation unit.

14. In the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 811.00 lakh has been spent and Rs. 1013.00 lakh has been estimated to be utilised during 1993-94. The gap between the amounts is due to implementation of vocational training project and other departmental schemes.

15. Under the world bank assisted project, besides 11 schemes which are being implemented on 50 : 50 sharing basis between State and Central Govt, one more scheme of HITECH is also being implemented at Meerut I.T.I. from 1992-93 by Central Government with 100% assistance.

16. The main objective for 1995-96 Annual Plan under craftsman training schemes are as under :-

1. To improve the quality of training, efficient administration is necessary both at Head quarter and Divisonal level.
2. Opening of new trades in existing I.T.I's.
3. To complete/construct the buildings of building less I.T.I's having no building so far.
4. To increase the number of apprentice seats in different organisations.

17. Under world bank assisted project, the objective are as follows:-

1. To Establish a new Mahila I.T.I.
2. To Establish new Basic training centres.
3. To Establish new related Training centres.
4. To Establish two Audio Visual Training centres at Dehradun and Lucknow.
5. To establish one HITECH training centre at Meerut.
6. To creat 5752 training seats under various schemes.

18. **Strengthening of Existing I.T.I.'s:** An amount of Rs. 740.00 lakh including Rs. 360.00 lakh for plain, has been proposed for committed schemes and addition of few trades in existing Institute in the annual plan 1995-96.

19. **Apprenticeship Training:** An outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakh including Rs. 100.00 lakh for plains has been approved for Eighth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh (out of which Rs. 40.00 lakh for plain) has been proposed for the annual plan 1995-96 for committed programme of strengthening, of surveying units at district level, for increasing the number of seats in different organisations of U.P. A target of 75,000 apprentice seats is fixed for Eighth Plan.

20. **Centrally Sponsored World Bank Assisted Vocational Training Project on 50:50 Sharing Basis:** The State Govt. had committed to implement the schemes of Modernization of Equipment, upgrading of skill as well as fulfilment of obligation under the Apprentice Act 1961 on the basis of 50:50 sharing basis in 1987-88. The period of 1987-90 was of restrospective financing but from 1990-91 and onwards, sufficient funds could not be made available. However, in 1993-94, the planning commission had provided extra outlay to make good the deficiencies of this scheme. This scheme will suffer if the steps are not taken to provide matching share. An outlay of Rs.478.00 lakh including Rs. 448.00 lakh for plain has been proposed for 1995-96.

CHAPTER - XVI

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Social Welfare

Programmes of Social Welfare aim at providing minimum essential financial and moral support to the physically and socially handicapped persons and to those who are in need of special care and protection. Several institutional and non-institutional facilities have been provided for socio-economic development of the neglected and handicapped section of the society. Various schemes under the social welfare programme can be categorised in the following groups:

1. Welfare of Handicapped
2. Child Welfare
3. Women Welfare
4. Welfare of Aged Infirm and Destitutes
5. Correctional Services under Juvenile Justice Act.
6. Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations
7. Other Programmes

Objective and Strategy

1. To utilise the existing capacity at optimum scale, improving the qualitative aspect of the programme, developing human resources and ensuring efficiency with economy.
 2. To cover all infirm, aged and destitute widows under payment of maintenance grant scheme.
 3. Formulation of effective schemes for rehabilitation and welfare of handicapped persons and obtain services and co-operation of non-government organisations working in this field.
2. The Eighth Plan provides an outlay of Rs.36700.00 lakh including Rs.3750.00 lakh for Hills for Social Welfare Schemes. An amount of Rs.14126.80 lakh was utilised during the period 1992-94. An outlay of Rs.8322.46 lakh has been allocated for 1994-95 and it is expected to be utilised fully. For the

Annual Plan 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.5632.00 lakh including Rs.456.00 lakh for Hills has been proposed. The details of the financial outlays, Expenditure and proposed outlay for 1995-96 are given in Annexure-1. Physical Targets and achievement of important schemes are given in Annexure-2.

3. The schemes being run by the Social Welfare Department under Social Security and Welfare Sector, have been examined thoroughly, and all the running schemes have been found to be useful as they provide social security and relief to the Weaker Sections, Handicapped, Widows, Women, Children, Old and Infirm, Poor and Destitutes of the society.

4. It is proposed to implement all the continuing schemes along with new scheme started in 1994-95, and efforts will be made to add new schemes keeping in view the financial constraints.

Schemes in Compliance of the Declarations made by State Govt

5. Pension to Farmers above 60 Years of Age: The State Government has made a commitment to provide pension to farmers above the age of 60 years. Orders have been issued to provide pension @ Rs.125.00 per month/per person to 2.00 lakh farmers residing in rural areas of the State. Adequate outlay has been proposed for them.

SAINIK KALYAN

6. Ex-servicemen who normally retire after 18-20 years of service in the defence forces often need relief and rehabilitation. At the time of retirement, ex-servicemen have to face problems for maintenance of their families, for which they need gainful employment. The job seeking ex-servicemen are provided guidance by Zila Sainik Kalyan and Punravas Offices at district level. Various schemes such as construction of Office Buildings, Rest Houses, Revitalisation of Old Houses, construction of Sainik Sarais and War-Widows-Hostels have already been taken up.

7. The objectives of the Eighth Five Year Plan are to organise trainings for self employment, to train 750 ex-servicemen per year, pre-training to the wards of ex-serviceman for recruitment in Police/Armed Forces, to renovate existing Rest Houses, to provide Rest Houses in remote and inaccessible areas to ex-servicemen, to reserve beds for ex-servicemen and their wards in Military/Civil Hospitals, to construct Widow Hostels where they can stay and get required training for their future settlement and self employment training for female candidates at the training centre at Pauri and a War Memorial at Lucknow.

8. An outlay of Rs.465.00 lakh (including Rs.350.00 lakh for Hills) has been provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Against this an expenditure of Rs.162.13 lakh was incurred during the first two years. An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakh (Rs.40.00 lakh for Hills) is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 and it is expected that the same would be fully utilised. For 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakh has been proposed (Rs.40.00 lakh for Hills).

9. The physical progress during first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan, likely progress in 1994-95, as also the targets proposed for 1995-96 are given below:

TABLE - 1

Physical Targets and Achievements

Schemes	Unit	Eighth	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95		1995-96
		Plan (1992-97) Target	Achiev- ement	Achiev- ement	Target	Antici- pated Achiev- ement	Target
1 Construction of office building under Revitalisation of old building	No.	10	1	-	1	1	1
2 Construction of New Sanik Rest house and revitalisation of old Res. house	No.	13	-	3	4	4	3
3 Preparing Ex-serviceman for self employment (PEXSEM)	Benefi- ciaries No.	3125	402	375	875	875	750
4 Construction of war widows hostels	No.	10	-	1	1	1	1

10. In order to encourage ex-servicemen to establish industrial units and to provide them technical guidance in preparing viable projects and some economic assistance for the same, U.P. Ex-servicemen Welfare and Development Corporation (with an authorised capital of Rs.5.00 crore) has been established in June 1987.

WOMEN WELFARE

11. The Constitution of India provides for equal rights and privileges for men and women and makes special provisions for women to help them improve their status in society. A number of social enactment have been put on the statute books for removing various constraints which hinders, their progress. In spite of these measures, women have lagged behind men in different spheres, specially in education and economic development. The female literacy rate has consistently been lower in rural as well as urban sectors. In rural area where 46.77 percent of the female population lives, women literacy rate is only 19.02%. There are many reasons for this, which are generally of sociological nature.

12. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has established a separate Department for Women and Child Welfare with a view to assist the women in improving their socio-economic status by associating them with different developmental activities, particularly rural women. The primary aim of this department is to provide necessary infrastructure for the all round development of women's potential and thus help

them to play a significant role in the development process as participants and beneficiaries. With this object, following schemes have been taken up:

1. Construction of Working Women Hostels
2. Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
3. Skill Upgradation Training Programme
4. Marketing Assistance
5. Mahila Jagriti Scheme
6. Integrated Development of Women
7. Assistance to Mahila Mangal Dals
8. Purchase of Women's Welfare Corporation Shares

13. In the year 1994-95, thirty two schemes of the Social Welfare Department have been transferred to the Department of Women and Child Development. The plan schemes which have been transferred are categorised in to the following groups:

1. Child Welfare
2. Women Welfare
3. Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitutes
4. Correctional Services

14. An outlay of Rs.650.00 lakh has been provided including Rs.350.00 lakh for Hill in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the Women Welfare Department against which an amount of Rs.201.11 lakh was utilised during the period 1992-94. An outlay of Rs.157.00 lakh has been allocated for 1994-95 and it is expected to be utilised fully. For the Annual Plan 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.4002.00 lakh including Rs.544.00 lakh for Hills has been proposed.

15. The scheme being run by Mahila Kalyan Department have been examined thoroughly and it has been found that all the schemes are useful.

16. Priority will be given to implement all the continuing schemes alongwith new schemes started in 1994-95. Efforts will also be made to add some new schemes.

Schemes in compliance of the declarations made by State Government

17. Maintenance Grant to Destitute Widows: Destitute widows are being provided Rs.100.00 per month as maintenance grant and additional 25,000 destitute widows have been covered under the scheme in the current financial year 1994-95. Sufficient financial allocation has been provided by the State Government, to cover an estimated 2,81,495 destitute widows, including beneficiaries of Non-Plan Budget.

18. Rehabilitation Centre and Workshop for the Destitute Women: The State Government has decided to provide momentum to the schemes being run for the welfare of women and girls. At present 5 rehabilitation centres are being run by the department under Non-plan Budget. It is proposed to establish Rehabilitation-cum- Training Centre at District Headquarters. The centre will provide employment and promote entrepreneurship among them by promoting Cottage Industries in rural areas of the State. The intake capacity of each centre would be 100 out of which 50 percent would be non-residential.

NUTRITION

19. Integrated Child Development Project started in the year 1975 in three blocks on experimental basis, has increased to 433 blocks.

20. The aim of this programme is to saturate the whole of Uttar Pradesh by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan by raising the total number of projects to 920 both in the rural and in urban areas with 77.90 lakh beneficiaries.

21. An outlay of Rs.4600.00 lakh has been provided for Nutrition in the State's Eighth Plan against which anticipated expenditure during first three years is Rs.11075.66 lakh. Outlay proposed for 1995-96 is Rs.2821.00 lakh including Rs. 540 lakh for hills. Details are as below:

Table - 2
Financial Outlays and Expenditures

(Rs. in Lakh)						
Programme	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Agreed Outlay	1992-93 Expendi- ture	1993-94 Expendi- ture	1994-95 Approved Outlay	Antici- pated Expendi- ture	1995-96 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nutrition:						
Plain	3000.00	811.17	1893.35	1849.95	1849.95	2281.00
Hill	1600.00	49.07	345.41	320.00	320.00	540.00
TOTAL :	4600.00	860.24	2238.76	2169.95	2169.95	2821.00

22. Against above expenditure, physical progress during first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan, achievement in 1994-95 and target proposed for 1995-96 are given below:

Table - 3
Physical Targets/Achievements

(No. in Lakh)						
Item/Unit	Eighth Plan (1992-97)	1992-93 Achieve- ment	1993-94 Achieve- ment	1994-95 Target	Antici- pated Achieve- ment	1995-96 Target
Beneficiaries						
Plain	71.30	14.50	19.50	29.38	29.38	30.29
Hill	6.60	2.90	2.90	3.02	3.02	5.92
TOTAL :	77.90	17.40	22.40	32.40	32.40	36.21

Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Programme	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Outlay	1992-93 Expend- iture	1993-94 Expend- iture	1994-95 Approved Outlay	Antici- pated Expend- iture	1995-96 Proposed Otulay
A- Social Welfare						
1 Direction and Administration	30.00	12.30	-	-	-	-
2 Welfare of handicapped	4573.00	364.79	830.03	1222.45	1251.23	1080.95
3 Child Welfare	556.00	0.10	0.22	71.17	77.24	-
4 Women Welfare	15625.00	1567.41	3579.61	3359.65	3453.04	-
5 Welfare of aged, inmfir and destitute	305.00	5.34	6.03	12.06	12.06	6.43
6 Correctional services J.J.Act.	551.00	4.91	5.50	18.17	31.79	-
7 Financial assistance to voluntary organisations	181.00	-	-	-	-	-
8 Old Age Pension/ Kisan Pension	14750.00	3052.00	4646.06	3602.26	3602.26	4497.00
9 Other programme	129.00	52.50	-	36.70	161.70	47.62
Sub-Total A	36700.00	5059.35	9067.45	8322.46	8589.46	5632.00
B- Sainik Kalyan	465.00	47.96	112.68	90.00	90.00	90.00
C- Mahila Kalyan	650.00	132.00	69.11	157.00	157.00	4002.00
Total (A+B+C) Social Security and Welfare	37815.00	5239.31	9249.24	8569.46	8829.50	9724.00

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements

(Rs. in lakh)

Schemes	Unit Level of at the end of 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Target	1992-93 Achiev- ement	1993-94 Achiev- ement	1994-95 Target	1995-96 Antici- pated Achiev- ement	Target
1 Establishment of Shishu Shala/ Balwaries	Centre No. of Beneficiaries	50 1275	100 1275	52 1275	52 1275	52 1275	52 1325
2 Scholarship to the handicapped students up to class -VIII	Nos.	9915	45925	15320	21170	33230	27020 33520
3 Maintenance grant to destitute handicapped	Nos.	57689	117212	57689	58681	88681	88681
4 Maintenance grant to destitute widows	Nos.	246490	271789	246500	249689	274689	274689 281495
5 Old age Pension Kisan Pension	Nos.	522452	704000	608400	604283	704283	704283

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