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**GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH, PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

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## CHAPTER I

### STATE OF THE ECONOMY OF UTTAR PRADESH

#### GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

The State of Uttar Pradesh is located between 25° and 31° north latitude and 77° and 84° east longitude. It is surrounded by the state of Bihar in the east, states of Haryana and Rajasthan and union territory of Delhi in the west, Himalayas in the north and Madhya Pradesh in the south. Geographically, the state can be broadly divided into three main regions (i) the Gangetic alluvial plain (ii) the hilly region of Himalayas, and (iii) the Bundelkhand region. Of the three, Gangetic plain is the largest region running across the State, it is also the richest being watered by the river Ganga and several of its important tributaries viz., Yamuna, Ram-Ganga, Gomti, Sarda, Ghaghra and Gandak. The hilly region comprises the Garhwal and Kumaun divisions of the State. The Bundelkhand region comprises the southern hills and the part of the Central Indian plateau.

1.2 For efficiency and convenience in administration the state is now divided into 13 divisions, 57 districts and 262 tehsils. It has 1,12,566 populated villages grouped into 895 community development blocks. On the basis of climate, topography and agro-economic conditions the state is further divided into five economic regions (i) the Hill Region comprising all the 8 districts of Garhwal and Kumaun divisions, (ii) the Western region comprising 19 districts covered under Meerut, Agra, Bareilly and Moradabad divisions and Farrukhabad and Etawah districts of the newly formed Kanpur division, (iii) the Central region comprising all the 10 districts of Lucknow division, Kanpur (Urban), Kanpur (Rural) and Fatehpur districts of Allahabad division and Barabanki district of Faizabad division (iv) the Eastern region comprising 15 districts of Varanasi

Gorakhpur and Faizabad divisions (excluding Barabanki) and Allahabad district and (v) the Bundelkhand region comprising all the 5 districts of Jhansi division.

1.3 The State covers an area of 294 thousand sq. km. which forms about 9 per cent of the country's total area. Area-wise the state ranks fourth in the country, the first three being the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra respectively. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of the country. According to 1981 Census the state had a population of 1109 lakh which constitutes about 16.2 per cent of the country's total population. In terms of density of population, it had 377 persons per sq. km. which was 74.5 per cent higher than the national average of 216 persons per sq. km.

1.4 Of the total population of 1109 lakh (1981 Census) males constitute of 588 lakh (53.0 per cent) and females 521 lakh (47.0 per cent); 910 lakh (82.1 per cent) account for rural and 199 lakh (17.9 per cent) for urban population; and about 341 lakh (30.7 per cent) as workers and 768 lakh (69.3 per cent) are dependents. The SC/ST population in the state was 237 lakh being 21.4 per cent of the total population.

1.5 During the decade 1971-81 the female population rose by 25.9 per cent while increase in the male population was only 25.1 per cent. This means an increase in the sex ratio, that is to say that the number of females per thousand males has risen from 879 in 1971 to 885 in 1981. The sex ratio for the rural and urban areas of the state was 893 and 846 respectively. The higher sex ratio in the rural areas is indicative of the fact that there is a scarcity of employment opportunities in rural areas which results in the migration of the male population towards urban areas.

1.6. During the 1971-81 decade the state registered an increase of 25.5 per cent in its total population, higher than the national average of only 25.0 per cent on the one hand and the higher increases of 25.9 per cent in the female population (having a larger non-working component) and 26.3 per cent in the socially backward and economically poor people coming under the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes group on the other hand. These factors, undoubtedly, had adversely affected the State's economy.

1.7. The growth rates during the decade 1971-81 in the population and workers in the state and the country excluding Assam (for which no complete census data are available) are given below:

TABLE I—Growth in population and workers during 1971-81

Item	Uttar Pradesh	India (excluding Assam)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Growth in population during 1971-81 (percentage)	25.5	24.7
2. Growth in the workers during 1971-81 (percentage)	24.6	38.7
3. Percentage of workers in population in 1971	30.9	33.1
in 1981	30.7	36.8
4. Number of dependents per hundred workers in 1971	223	202
in 1981	226	172
5. Share of Uttar Pradesh in the working force of India (excluding Assam):		
in 1971	15.4	x
in 1981	13.9	x

During the decade 1971-81 a higher increase of 25.5 per cent in population coupled with lower increase of 24.6 per cent in workers has been observed in this state while at the national level a reverse trend i.e. a lower increase of 24.7 per

cent in population coupled with a higher increase of 38.7 per cent in workers was observed. On account of this, the share of U.P. in the working force of India (excluding Assam) has declined from 15.4 per cent in 1971 to 13.9 per cent in 1981. The percentage of workers in total population has also declined from 30.9 in 1971 to 30.7 in 1981 in this state and the gap in the percentage of workers in the population between Uttar Pradesh and India which was 2.2 in 1971 has widened to 6.1 in 1981. Similarly, the number of dependents per hundred workers in the State has also gone up from 223 in 1971 to 226 in 1981 and the gap between Uttar Pradesh and India (excluding Assam) has widened from 21 in 1971 to 54 in 1981. The above facts indicate a considerably greater increase in dependency in the state. This factor undoubtedly, has an adverse effect on the State's economy.

18. As per information available on the basis of 5 per cent sample data (Census 1981) of the total main workers (32397 thousand) in Uttar Pradesh 74.5 per cent were engaged in agriculture as cultivator or agricultural labourers, 9.1 per cent in industry and the rest 16.4 per cent in other occupations. The corresponding percentages for the country (excluding Assam) were 66.5 in agriculture (cultivators and agricultural labourers), 11.3 in industry and 22.2 in other occupations. The above facts indicate the comparative backwardness of this state in the field of industry as well as many other sectors of economy.

19. Total employment in the organised sector in the state has increased from 22.91 lakh in 1979-80 to 25.72 lakh in 1984-85 registering an increase of 12.3 per cent during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) while at the National level this rise was only 10.2 per cent. This has resulted in increase in the state's share in employment in the organised sector of the country as a whole from 10.3 per cent in 1979-80 to 10.5 per cent in 1984-85. The total employment in the organised sector in this state stood at 26.29 lakh in 1986-87, recording an increase of 2.2 per

cent during 1985-87. It was comparatively lower than the corresponding increase of 3.2 per cent in the country as a whole. Thus, the share of the state in total employment in the organised sector of the country has declined to 10.4 per cent. According to the quick estimates released by the Director of Employment Exchanges, Government of India, the employment in the organised sector in this state stood at 26.42 lakh which was 10.3 per cent of the total employment in the country during the quarter ending December, 1987.

So far as women employment in organised sector in Uttar Pradesh is concerned, it has increased from 1.81 lakh in 1984-85 to 1.85 lakh in 1986-87 and further to 1.90 lakh by the end of December, 1987. The share of women employment in the organised sector in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 7.0 per cent in 1986-87 to 7.2 per cent by the end of December, 1987. In terms of number the women employment increased from 1.81 lakh in 1984-85 to 1.85 lakh in 1986-87 and further to 1.90 lakh by the end of December 1987. But the share of women employment of the State in the country stood at 5.6 per cent at the end of December, 1987.

1.10. The unemployment situation in terms of percentage of unemployed to total persons in the age group of 5 years and above as made available through the National sample surveys in its 27th, 32nd and 38th rounds reveals that according to usual status basis the position of this state is fairly well in comparison to the country as a whole. Both in the rural as well as urban areas of the state, the percentage of male unemployed to total males of age 5 years and above were 0.34, 0.57 and 0.64 in rural areas and 1.31, 2.13 and 1.99 in urban areas are considerably lower than the corresponding percentages for the country which were 0.75, 0.83, 0.97 in rural areas and 2.87, 3.28 and 3.11 in urban areas respectively. Similarly percentages of female unemployed to total females of age 5 years and above were 0.05, 0.43 and 0.03 in rural areas and 0.15, 1.01 and 0.30 in urban areas. In this respect also the state's percentages are fairly

lower than the corresponding percentages of 0.18, 0.79 and 0.32 in rural areas and 1.00, 2.52 and 1.05 in urban areas of the country. On current weekly status and current day status basis also the position of this state is the same as it is on usual status basis.

#### AGRICULTURE

1.11. Agriculture still holds the key place in the state's economy. This is clear from the fact that 74.5 per cent of the main workers are engaged in the agricultural occupation. Also it is to be added that the agriculture (including animal husbandary) sector has the largest share (46.5 per cent) in the total state domestic product during 1986-87. It is also notable that agriculture in this State is a hereditary occupation. It is characterised by the abundance of small holdings. As per latest agricultural Census of 1980-81, 70.5 per cent of the total holdings fell in the category of less than 1.0 hectare, covering only 25.7 per cent of the total area in the state. Adherence to the traditional agricultural practices too much dependence on rains and frequent occurrence of natural calamities like hail storms and frost have very widely affected the agricultural production in the State. Moreover, Uttar Pradesh is so large and wide that every year there is drought in one part while floods in some others, and water logging, hail storms and frost also damage the standing crops considerably in the state every year.

1.12. Keeping all these factors in view measures like consolidation of holdings in order to minimise the smaller and scattered holdings to the extent possible, expansion of irrigation facilities—specially encouragement to the construction of private minor irrigation works development and wide extension of dry farming practices, development of seeds suitable in drought conditions are being undertaken and other measures like development of improved seeds production and timely supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers are also being implemented. Arrangements for timely supply of pesticides to farmers, expansion of soil testing

facilities, encouragement and emphasis on the use of recommended doses of chemical fertilizers (N.P. and K.), timely guidance of experts to the farmers through mass media like radio and T.V. etc. have also been made to enhance productivity and also to make this occupation more gainful to the farmers and thus to achieve a higher growth rate in this sector.

1.13. Land is the *Sine qua non* of agriculture. It is an exhaustible natural resource and its use for agriculture is further limited by (a) exhaustible fertility and (b) demand for alternative uses which is increasing day by day. Expansion of area under cultivation is thus possible only to a limited extent. At the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. in 1978-79 area under agricultural operation that is to say net area sown was 174.82 lakh hectares. During the period 1979-85 even inspite of slight increase of 0.14 per cent in the reporting area (being 298.52 lakh hectares in 1984-85) coupled with decline of 2.9 per cent in barren and unculturable land, 16.4 per cent in culturable waste, 17.5 per cent in land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves, the actual land under agricultural operation (net area sown) has declined by 1.6 per cent to 172.05 lakh hectares. Thus the percentage of net area sown to the total reporting area has declined from 58.6 per cent to 57.8 per cent during 1979-86. Under these circumstances multiple cropping has been stressed thus increasing the area under cultivation. It increased from 68.19 lakh hectares in 1978-79 to 80.46 lakh hectares in 1985-86 registering an increase of 18.0 per cent there by giving rise to cropping intensity from 139.0 in 1978-79 to 146.7 in 1985-86.

#### IRRIGATION

1.14. Irrigation is another crucial input for agriculture. A total irrigation potential of 140.68 lakh hectares was available in Uttar Pradesh by the end of 1978-79; however, due to duplication as well as concentration of irrigation works at a few places, only 50.9 per cent of the total area under cultivation could be irrigated. All possible efforts are being

made to expand this facility. The irrigation potential rose to the level of 188.17 lakh hectares in 1984-85 showing a rise of 33.8 per cent in the potential during the Sixth Plan period. But the percentage of irrigated area could increase to only 59.0 in 1984-85 from 50.9 in 1978-79. Due to the creation of an additional potential during 1985-86, the total irrigation potential rose to 196.99 lakh hectares by the end of 1985-86. As has already been stated, the irrigation facilities are generally concentrated, consequently while in the western region of the state the irrigation facilities are available to 77.9 per cent of the area under agriculture, in the Hill and Bundelkhand regions this facility was available to only 30.9 per cent and 23.4 per cent area under cultivation.

1.15. Irrigation is another crucial input for agriculture. The irrigation potential of 140.68 lakh hectares was created in the state by the end of 1978-79. It increased to 188.17 lakh hectares by the end of 1984-85, showing an increase of 33.8 per cent during the Sixth Plan period. Due to the creation of an additional potential of 8.82 lakh hectares during the First year of the seventh plan, the total irrigation potential increased to 196.99 lakh hectares by the end of 1985-86, which was 4.7 per cent higher than the level of 192.17 lakh hectares of 1984-85. As a result of serious efforts the utilisation of irrigation potential increased from 84.2 per cent in 1978-79 to 87.0 per cent in 1984-85 and 87.1 per cent in 1985-86. This resulted in increasing the net irrigated area from 88.92 lakh hectares in 1978-79 to 101.54 lakh hectares in 1984-85 registering an increase of 14.2 per cent during this period. However, due to drought conditions experienced by the state in 1985-86, the net irrigated area slightly declined by 0.2 per cent in that years. Thus, the irrigation coverage moved up from 50.9 per cent in 1978-79 to 58.9 per cent in 1984-85 and remained at this level in 1985-86 also.

1.16. The gross irrigated area in the state also increased by 20.4 per cent. It rose from 105.75 lakh hectares in 1978-79 to 127.31 lakh hectares in 1984-85. During the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, it further increased to

129.08 lakh hectares and 134.11 lakh hectares respectively. In terms of percentage the level of gross irrigated area in 1986-87 was 5.3 per cent higher than that of 1984-85. As regards the contribution of state and private tubewells in the total gross irrigated area, it increased from 54.8 per cent in 1984-85 to 57.1 per cent in 1986-87. On the other hand the corresponding share of canals has declined from 35.7 per cent to 34.2 per cent during the same period. This proves the popularity of tubewells, which occupy a prominent place amongst the different sources of irrigation.

1.17. As a result of increase in gross irrigated area, the irrigation intensity in the state increased from 118.9 per cent in 1978-79 to 125.4 per cent in 1984-85 and 127.4 per cent in 1985-86. The position in the field of irrigation seems to be quite satisfactory in the State, as it was only next to the level of Punjab (86.4 per cent) and Haryana (60.5 per cent) in 1984-85. The position of irrigation intensity in the state is, however, not satisfactory as it stood below the levels of all the major states excepting for Madhya Pradesh (103.4 per cent), Karnataka (124.1 per cent) and Rajasthan (119.5 per cent).

#### FERTILIZERS

1.18. Fertilizer is another important input for increasing crop production. The consumption of chemical fertilizers was 10.58 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 but on account of drought experienced by the state in 1979-80 its consumption declined to 10.09 lakh tonnes in that year. However, it again recorded an increasing tendency in the coming years. The consumption of chemical fertilizers stood at the level of 16.13 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, recording an increase of 59.9 per cent during 1980-85. It further increased by 22.3 per cent and attained the level of 19.72 lakh tonnes in 1985-86, but declined by 10.1 per cent to 17.72 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 due to inadequate and untimely rains in that year.

In terms of per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers, it went up from 45.3

kg. in 1979-80 to 64.2 kg. in 1984-85 and further increased to 78.0 kg. in 1985-86, but declined to 70.70 kg. in 1986-87. In comparison to other State the achievement seems satisfactory as U. P. was ahead of all the major states excepting for Punjab (159.9 kg./ha.), Tamil Nadu (97.1 kg./hect.) and Haryana (72.9 kg./ha.)

#### PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

1.19. *Cereals*—The state Government is making continuous and concerted efforts to increase agricultural production. The production of total cereals was 207.43 lakh tonnes in 1978-79, but due to severe drought, it declined to 148.83 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. However, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, it had a continuous rising trend after 1981-82 and touched the level of 272.13 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, registering an increase of 31.2 per cent over 1978-79. The average yield of cereals continuously increased during the period 1979-85. It being 12.35 qtls./hect. in 1978-79 and 15.40 qtls./hect. in 1984-85. In the year 1985-86, the total production of cereals and its average yield increased by 5.1 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively over the previous year and stood at 285.94 lakh tonnes and 16.29 qtls./hect. in 1985-86. However, due to adverse climatic conditions both the production as well as yield of cereals declined to 274.34 lakh tonnes and 15.78 qtls./ha. in 1986-87.

1.20. *Pulses*—Measures like crop insurance, development of improved varieties, timely availability of inputs and expert guidance to farmers have helped in increasing the total production and average yield of pulses. The production of pulses increased from 23.65 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 27.05 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, recording an increase of 14.4 per cent. Due to the increase in the area under pulses, it further increased by 4.7 per cent and attained the level of 28.31 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 but it declined to 26.95 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 due to drought condition. The average yield of pulses also increased from 7.62 qtls./hect. in 1978-79 to 9.37 qtls./ha. in 1984-85 but it declined to 8.93 qtls./hect. in 1985-86 and further to 8.51 qtls./hect. in 1986-87.



1.21. *Total Foodgrains*—The production of total foodgrains in the state was 231.08 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 but after declining to 164.39 lakh tonnes in 1979-80, it rose to 299.18 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, recording an increase of 29.5 per cent over 1978-79. In 1985-86, the total foodgrains production increased by 5.0 per cent and attained the level of 314.25 lakh tonnes. However, the production went down to 301.29 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 because of unfavourable weather conditions showing a fall of 4.1 per cent over the preceding year. Likewise, the average yield of foodgrains increased by 25.4 per cent from 11.61 qtls./hect. in 1978-79 to 14.56 qtls./hect. in 1984-85. It further moved up by 4.1 per cent to 15.16 qtls./hect. in 1985-86 but decreased by 3.4 per cent to 14.65 qtls./hect. in 1986-87.

1.22. *Commercial crops*—Sugarcane, oil seeds and potato are the major commercial crops in the state. The production of sugarcane was 623.24 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 but it declined to 512.28 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 due to drought conditions. However, it increased to 642.05 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 and to 813.87 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 but again declined to 708.88 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 which was 13.7 per cent higher than that of 1978-79. The average yield of sugarcane, which was 381.46 qtls./hect. in 1978-79, increased to 470.90 qtls./hect. in 1980-81 but declined by 3.0 per cent giving an average of 456.55 qtls./hect. in 1982-83. This was 20.4 per cent higher than the average yield of 1978-79. The production of sugarcane increased to 730.37 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 and further to 852.49 lakh tonnes in 1986-87, registering an increase of 3.0 per cent and 16.7 per cent over the previous years. The average yield of sugarcane increased by 6.7 per cent to 490.19 qtls./hect. in 1985-86 and further by 3.0 per cent to 504.99 qtls./hect. in 1986-87.

1.23. *Oil Seeds*—The continuous declining trend in the production of oil seeds in the state has been a matter of great concern. Though all possible measures for increasing the production

of oil seeds in the state are being taken but the situation does not seem to be satisfactory as would be evident from the declining trend in the total production of oil seeds. It declined from 15.15 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 9.64 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 and further declined to 8.52 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 and 8.16 lakh tonnes in 1986-87.

1.24. *Potato* — The production and average yield of potato fluctuated during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). The total production of potato was 42.96 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. It declined to 31.63 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 but jumped up to 55.57 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 which was the highest level achieved during the Sixth Five Year Plan. It again slightly declined to 54.49 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. However, an increase of 26.8 per cent was observed in the total production of potato during 1979-85. Similarly, its average yield increased from 155.10 qtls./hect. in 1978-79 to the highest level of 185.55 qtls./ha. in 1983-84 but declined to 170.00 qtls./hect. in 1984-85. In 1985-86 the total production as well as the average yield declined by 27.7 per cent and 22.5 per cent respectively. However, the production as well as the average yield of potato moved up to 57.58 lakh tonnes and 194.10 qtls./ha. in 1986-87, recording an increase of 46.1 per cent and 47.4 per cent over the previous year.

1.25. The year of 1987-88 had been a very abnormal period for the state's economy in general and the agriculture sector in particular, as it faced the worst and wide-spread drought of the century. As a result during the year the production of paddy, the most important Kharif crop, was only 62.21 lakh tonnes, showing a decrease of 17.3 per cent as compared to the previous year. Keeping in view, the failure of kharif crops, serious efforts were made to make good the losses of foodgrains in the rabi season by mobilizing all the available resources, timely supply of agricultural inputs to farmers, making available crop loans for inputs to the farmers and regular monitoring of agricultural production programme at the

state level. As a result the production and the average yield of wheat increased by 2.9 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively as compared to the previous year and they stood at 165.46 lakh tonnes and 19.93 qtls./ha. respectively in 1987-88. In spite of this due to heavy losses in one kharif season the overall production of cereals declined by 5.9 per cent and stood at 258.23 lakh tonnes in 1987-88. On the contrary the productivity in respect of total cereals increased by 0.8 per cent giving an average yield of 15.91 qtls./hect. in 1987-88. Further because of the decline in the area and productivity, the production of pulses fell down by 14.4 per cent resulting in the total production of 23.06 lakh tonnes only. Similarly the average yield declined by 12.3 per cent giving an average of 7.46 qtls./ha. in 1987-88 over the previous year. The overall foodgrain production was also adversely affected, as only 281.29 lakh tonnes of food grains could be produced in 1987-88 which was 6.6 per cent lower than the production of the previous year.

1.26 The drought in 1987-88 in the State however, could not affect adversely the production of Major commercial crops viz. sugarcane and potato. The production of sugarcane went up to 926.24 lakh tonnes in 1987-88, registering an increase of 8.7 per cent over the previous year. Likewise, its average yield was 514.58 qtls./hect. which was 1.9 per cent higher than that of the previous year. The production of potato increased to 64.00 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 which was 11.1 per cent higher than the level of the previous year. But the yield rate of potato went down by 1.6 per cent having 191.00 qtls./hect. in 1987-88. Similarly during the year the production of oil seeds (pure and mixed) was only 8.00 lakh tonnes showing a decrease of 2 per cent as compared to the previous year.

1.27 The over all performance in the agriculture sector may be judged by agricultural production (Volume) index. This index (1970-71=100) being 120.0 in 1978-79 rose to 153.7 in 1984-85 registering an increase of 28.1 per cent during the Sixth Plan period (1978-79 as base).

It further increased to 158.8 in 1985-86 but slightly receded by 0.9 per cent and stood at 157.3 in 1986-87.

1.28 *Industry*—As per sample census 1981, 3.7 per cent of the total main workers were engaged in household industries in the state as against 3.5 per cent at the national level. However in case of other industries only 5.4 per cent of the total main workers were engaged in the State as compared to the all India average of 7.8 per cent. Thus 9.1 per cent of the total main workers were engaged in various categories of industries (Household and non-household) in the state as against 11.3 per cent in the country as a whole. Further 11.7 per cent of the total industrial main workers of the country were engaged in the industrial sector in the state where as the State had 14.6 per cent of the total main workers of the country. The percentage of industrial main workers to total main workers in this state has been the lowest among all the major states excepting for Rajasthan (9.0), Madhya Pradesh (7.9), Orissa (7.0) and Bihar (6.3) indicating the industrial backwardness of the state.

1.29. With a view to accelerating the growth of various types of industries in the State the Government has set-up institutions like The Provincial Industrial and Investment Corporation of U. P., U. P. Financial Corporation and U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation for making available the required finances in the entrepreneurs and for the development of infrastructural facilities. UPSIDC has developed 88 industrial estates in 39 districts by the end of September, 1987 and such modern facilities are being developed in 9 districts having no industry. Besides, the encouragements such as provision of Capital subsidy, subsidy in transportation cost, remission in sales tax, subsidy to establish their own captive power plants by industries, guidance to prospective entrepreneurs are being given by the state Government. Efforts are continuously being made to get more allocations of the central sector projects in the state. All these measures proved to be of immense help in the industrial development of the state.

1.30 According to Annual Survey of the Industries there were 9621 registered factories in the state at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 1984-85 of which 69.0 per cent factories were working. From the returns received from 6322 factories (95.2 per cent of working factories) for the year 1984-85, it was observed that a capital of Rs.8156.44 crore was invested and 558 thousand workers were engaged in these factories. These factories had a production of Rs.8442.84 crore during 1984-85. Agro-based industries had a major share being 21.2 per cent in the total production, followed by the petroleum industry with a share of 15.4 per cent in the total output.

1.31 During the Sixth Five Year Plan 275 licences involving an investment to the tune of Rs.1,413 crore were issued for this state and 229 licences with the investment of Rs.597 crore were implemented during the same period. During the first-half of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. from April, 1985 to September, 1987, 163 licences and 357 letters of intent with an estimated investment to the tune of Rs.1,885 crore and Rs.3,144 crore respectively were issued to this state and 50 licences with an investment of Rs.684 crore were implemented by the end of September, 1987. Besides, 559 D.G.T.D. units were registered in U.P. Further 37 central sector projects with a capital investment of about Rs.789 crore and 43 state sector projects with a capital investment of Rs.274 crore, were working in the state at the end of 1986-87 and they employed about 126 thousand and 29 thousand persons respectively.

1.32 Sugar, Vanaspati, Cement and Cotton Textile are the traditional and important industries of Uttar Pradesh. The production of sugar which was 13.04 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 increased continuously and after reaching the highest level of 20.58 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 started declining being about 17.36 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, and 15.54 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 but in the subsequent years it increased to 21.04 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 and further to 26.06 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 which was 23.9 per cent higher than the previous year. In the year

1988-89 (April '88—June '88), sugar production of 6.93 lakh tonnes was also 10.0 per cent higher than the sugar produced during the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.33 Vanaspati production increased from 96 thousand tonnes in 1979-80 to 164 thousand tonnes in 1982-83 but in the latter half of the Sixth Five Year Plan it continued to decline and it was at the level of 137 thousand tonnes in 1984-85. The production of vanaspati however, increased to 145 thousand tonnes in 1985-86 and further to 154 thousand tonnes in 1986-87. The level of production in 1986-87 was 12.4 per cent higher than that of 1984-85, but the production of 153 thousand tonnes of vanaspati in 1987-88 was 0.6 per cent less than the level of the previous year. In 1988-89, during the quarter ending June 1988, 32 thousand tonnes of vanaspati was produced which was 12 per cent lower than the quantity produced during the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.34 Cement production in the state was only 450 thousand tonnes in 1979-80 which reached the level of 1,002 thousand tonnes in 1983-84. But subsequently it declined to 948 thousand tonnes in 1984-85. Thus the cement production recorded an increase of 110.7 per cent during the period 1980-85. In 1985-86 the cement production increased to the level of 1,146 thousand tonnes but again declined by 8.5 per cent (to 1,049 thousand tonnes) in 1986-87. The cement production in the state touched the figure of 1,165 thousand tonnes in 1987-88 which was about 11.1 per cent higher than the production of 1986-87. It is also observed that the cement production of 293 thousand tonnes during the quarter April, 1988 is likely to be lower by 1.0 per cent than that of the corresponding period of last year.

1.35. The production of Cotton cloth was 1,897 lakh metres in 1979-80 which increased to 2,069 lakh metres in 1980-81, but a declining trend in the subsequent years was observed up to 1983-84 when it was only 1,894 lakh metres. In the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan it slightly increased to 1,953 lakh metres showing

an increase of about 3.0 per cent over 1979-80. In 1985-86 it further increased to 2,008 lakh metres but in the year 1986-87 the production of cotton cloth declined to 1,845 lakh metres which was 8.1 per cent lower than the level of the previous year. During the period April—December 1987 of 1987-88 1,241 lakh metres of cloth produced was again 10.3 per cent lower than the production level during the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.36. The production of cotton yarn exhibited a continuous rising trend as it increased from 581 lakh kg. in 1979-80 to 1,316 lakh kg. in 1984-85, but it declined to 1,246 lakh kg. in 1985-86. It again increased by 3.0 per cent to 1,284 lakh kg. in 1986-87. During the period April—December 1987 production of cotton yarn was 973 lakh kg., which was 4.3 per cent higher than the level of production during the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.37 The over all progress in industrial sector in terms of production can be judged by the trend in the industrial production index. During the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan the index (1970-71=100) moved up by 63.6 per cent (the index being 169.1 in 1979-80 and 276.6 in 1984-85). In the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 the industrial production index registered a further rise of 9.2 per cent and 13.9 per cent respectively over the previous year and stood at 302.0 and 344.1. The indices for all the four quarters of 1987-88 i.e. April—June '87, July—September '87, October—December, 1987 and January—March, '88 being 328.3, 258.8, 326.7 and 471.1 respectively. These indices were 26.5 per cent, 1.3 per cent, 2.5 per cent and 0.2 per cent higher than the corresponding indices of the previous year. The analysis itself reveals that the overall industrial production of the state is increasing year after year.

#### STATE INCOME

1.38 State Income is one of the composite indicators to reveal the progress of the overall economic growth in the state.

It has been a long cherished goal of the state government to provide a better living standard to the people of the state by raising the *per capita* State income. The total state income of Uttar Pradesh recorded a continuous rising trend. At the current prices it increased from Rs.10,320.00 crore in 1979-80 to Rs.21,327.00 crore in 1984-85 and consequently the contribution of state income to the National Income went up from 11.0 per cent in 1979-80 to 12.3 per cent in 1984-85. The state income further increased by 14.6 per cent (being Rs.24,434.00 crore) in 1985-86, its share being 12.5 per cent in the national income. The state income further increased by 9.4 per cent and it was Rs.26,731.00 in 1986-87.

1.39 The income at current prices is affected both by the increase in production and prices and as such it does not depict the real growth of the economy. Thus, data relating to the state income at constant prices is analysed to assess the real economic growth in the state. The total state income at constant prices of 1970-71 was Rs.5,361.00 crore in 1978-79 which was the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Due to the severe drought conditions in 1979-80, the economy of the state received a set-back and the total state income decreased by about 13.9 per cent in that year. But there after it recorded a continuous rising trend during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and touched the level of Rs.6,999.00 crore in 1984-85. Consequently, its share in the national income also increased from 11.5 per cent in 1978-79 to 12.2 per cent in 1984-85. In the year 1985-86 i.e. the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the total state income increased by 4.3 per cent and was at the level of Rs.7,300.00 crore but the share in the national income declined slightly from 12.2 per cent to 12.1 per cent. According to the quick estimates the state income further increased by 3.6 per cent and it stood at Rs.7,565.00 crore in 1986-87.

1.40 The *per capita* income at current prices also showed an increasing trend, it being Rs.965.00 in 1979-80, Rs.1,784.00 in 1984-85, Rs.2,003.00 in 1985-86 and Rs.2,146.00 in 1986-87.

Similarly, the *per capita* income at constant prices of 1970-71 although declined from Rs. 514.00 in 1978-79 to Rs. 432.00 in 1979-80 because of severe drought conditions, it increased to Rs. 585.00 by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85) and further went up to Rs. 598.00 in 1985-86 and to Rs. 607.00 in 1986-87. The percentage of *per capita* state income to the *per capita* national income at constant prices increased from 71.7 per cent in 1978-79 to 75.5 per cent in 1984-85 resulting into reduction in the gap between the *per capita* state income and *per capita* national income at constant prices from Rs. 203.00 in 1978-79 to Rs. 190.00 in 1984-85. But in 1985-86 the percentage of *per capita* state income to the *per capita* national income declined to 74.9 consequently the gap in the *per capita* State and National income increased to Rs. 200.00 in 1985-86.

1.41 In terms of the *per capita* income at current prices, in 1985-86 the state had a *per capita* income of Rs. 2,003.00 which stood to be the lowest among all the major states excepting for Bihar (Rs. 1,548), Orissa (Rs. 1,954.00) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 1,988.00). In spite of the fact that the *per capita* income of U. P. increased to Rs. 2,146.00 in 1986-87, its position remained unchanged and it was considerably lower than the developed states like Punjab (Rs. 4,719.00), Haryana (Rs. 3,925.00), Maharashtra (Rs. 3,793.00), Gujrat (Rs. 3,223.00) and Karnataka (Rs. 2,486.00).

1.42 The figures given in Annexure-VI show that amongst the primary, secondary and tertiary sector of the economy of the Nation, Uttar Pradesh occupies an important place, as it has the highest contribution in the total state National income. Moreover, the contribution of primary sector in the total state income is comparatively more than its share at the national level. This indicates a greater dependence of the state economy on agricultural and allied activities. However, the share of primary sector exhibits a declining trend both in the state as well as national income. It is also revealed from the data given in the Annexure VI that the percentage share of the secondary sector in the total state

income increased from 18.0 in 1978-79 to 22.0 in 1984-85 but it slightly declined to 21.9 per cent in 1985-86. Consequently the contribution of U. P. in the national income originated from the secondary sector also increased from 9.5 per cent in 1978-79 to 11.6 per cent in 1984-85 which slightly declined to 11.3 per cent in 1985-86. The contribution of the tertiary sector in the total state income increased from 31.8 per cent in 1978-79 to 37.7 per cent in 1984-85 and further increased to 38.4 per cent in 1985-86. The contribution of the state in national income originated from tertiary sector went up from 10.7 per cent in 1978-79 to 11.8 per cent in 1984-85 and to 11.9 per cent in 1985-86. As the contribution of the secondary as well as the tertiary sector in economy is increasing both at the state and national levels, it is indicative of the fact that diversification of economy from agriculture to non-agriculture is gaining momentum.

1.43 The state achieved a higher growth rate of 5.7 per cent per annum in its economy during the Fifth Five Year Plan as against the growth rate of 5.3 per cent at the national level. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period the economy of the state even recorded a higher growth rate of 8.7 per cent per year in comparison to that of 5.3 per cent at the national level. However, it was so due to the fact that the base year for the Sixth Plan, was considerably low in the state because of the severe drought experienced by the state in that year. Alternatively, if the state income for 1979-80 calculated on the basis of three years moving average is taken as the base for working out the growth rate during the Sixth Plan, it works out to be 5.6 per cent per year and if the level of income during 1978-79 is considered as the base for the calculation of growth rate of U.P. for the Sixth Plan period, it works out to be 5.5 per cent. Thus in both the later cases also the growth of the state economy happens to be higher than the growth at the national level during the Sixth Plan period. The economy of the state however, moved at a comparatively lower rate of 4.0 per cent during the period 1985-87 of the Seventh Five Year Plan due to unfavourable climatic conditions in the state.

Further wide-spread drought has been experienced by the state in 1987-88, as a result the agriculture sector in particular received a serious setback and according to rough estimates the income of this sector (including animal husbandary) is expected to decline by 0.5 per cent. But, the income originating from manufacturing and the rest of the sectors is likely to increase by 7.7 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively. Consequently, the annual growth in the total economy of the state is expected to be only 3.0 per cent during 1987-88 and according to the information available so far the growth in the overall economy at the national level is expected to be only 2.5 per cent during 1987-88.

1.44 It may also be mentioned here that the position of this state compares fairly well amongst the major states in respect of the growth rate achieved in the overall economy. The annual average growth rate of 5.7 per cent achieved by this state in its total economy during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) was higher than the corresponding growth rate of 5.3 per cent in the national economy as well as the corresponding growth rates achieved by the major states other than Haryana (8.0 per cent), Maharashtra (6.9 per cent), Punjab (6.8 per cent) and Gujarat (6.1 per cent).

1.45 During Sixth Five Year Plan the growth rate with the base year 1978-79 (the base year (1979-90) for the Sixth Plan being a year of severe and wide spread drought) works out to be 5.5 per cent which was higher than the corresponding growth rate of 5.3 per cent in the national economy and also achieved by many of the developed major states like Gujarat (3.7 per cent), Karnataka (3.5 per cent), Maharashtra (2.8 per cent), Punjab (5.2 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (3.8 per cent).

1.46 Although due to unfavourable climatic conditions for the agricultural economy of the state, the state's economy grew at a lower rate of only 4.0 per cent during the First two years (1985-86 and 1986-87) of the Seventh Five Year Plan, but it was higher than the corresponding growth rates attained by Karnataka (3.7 per cent), Maharashtra (3.4 per cent),

Kerala (3.1 per cent), Bihar (3.0 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (2.6 per cent). The States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Assam however, attained higher growth rates of 11.2 per cent, 8.1 per cent, 7.9 per cent, 7.1 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively during the same period.

1.47 During the period of 1971-72 to 1986-87 a growth rate of 3.7 per cent recorded in U.P. was higher than Gujarat (2.5 per cent), Bihar (3.3 per cent), Kerala (2.3 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (3.5 per cent), Orissa (2.6 per cent) and Rajasthan (2.8 per cent). However, the States of Punjab (5.0 per cent), Haryana (4.8 per cent), Maharashtra (4.1 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (3.9 per cent) had considerable higher growth rates than U.P.

1.48 The estimates of district net domestic out-put of the commodity producing sectors give some idea of the regional variations in economy in the state. According to the estimates available for the year 1985-86, it is observed that the *per capita* net out-put at current prices was the highest in Uttar Kashi district (Rs. 1,994.00) and lowest in the Ballia district (Rs. 564.00) and amongst the 56 districts of the state, the average *per capita* out-put of as many as 30 districts was below the state's average of Rs. 1,070.00. Amongst the economic region of the state, the Western region with the average *per capita* net out-put of Rs. 1,324.00 stood at the top, followed by the Hill Region (Rs. 1,271.00), Bundelkhand Region (Rs. 1,196), Central Region (Rs. 976.00) and Eastern Region (Rs. 832.00). It is also observed that the average *per capita* net out-put in the Central and the Eastern Regions was less than the state's average. The share of agriculture and animal husbandary sectors in the total net out-put was the highest among the various sectors of economy in almost all the districts except for Mathura (45.9 per cent), Ghaziabad (33.7 per cent) and Lucknow (42.5 per cent). The share of manufacturing sector in these districts was 53.7 per cent, 65.8 per cent and 57.1 per cent respectively. The contribution of forestry and logging sector in the total out-put was nominal in most of the districts of

the state. However, in Uttar Kashi the contribution of this sector was as high as 39.9 per cent as against the average contribution of 11.9 per cent for the Hill Region and only 1.1 per cent at the state level.

1.49 The annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent in the total net output in the Western Region during the period 1971-72 to 1985-86 was higher than the state's average of 3.2 per cent. The growth rate in *per capita* income was 1.2 per cent in Western Region and 1.0 per cent in Eastern Region. Only these two regions had higher growth rates than the state average of 0.9 per cent.

#### PRICE TREND

1.50 Prices generally record an upward trend in a developing economy and this phenomenon adversely affects the common masses and hamper the growth of developmental works. In view of the above facts the government took necessary steps to control the prices. Price indices are the suitable indicators to have an idea of the behaviour of prices. The wholesale price index of U.P. (1970-71=100), which was 320.0 at the end of sixth plan period i.e. 1984-85 went up by 7.5 per cent to 344.0 in 1985-86, by 5.1 per cent to 361.4 in 1986-87 and further by 10.1 per cent to 397.9 in 1987-88. Thus, the increase in this index in 1987-88 was the highest during the first three years of the seventh five year plan. During 1985-86, the wholesale prices of manufacturing commodities increased by 9.8 per cent in comparison to the increase of 4.8 per cent in the prices of primary articles and 6.6 per cent in the prices of "fuel, power and lubricants". During the subsequent year of 1986-87 the wholesale prices of primary articles and "fuel, power and lubricants" increased by 10.8 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively while those of manufacturing commodities declined by 0.2 per cent. The wholesale prices of primary articles and manufacturing commodities recorded an increase of 16.6 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively in 1987-88 as against the increase of 3.5 per cent observed in the wholesale prices of "fuel, power and lubricants". This analysis indicates that the wholesale prices of manufacturing

commodities increased at a higher pace than the prices of primary articles in 1985-86 but the position reversed in 1986-87. However, the level of increase in the prices of primary articles was again higher than that of manufacturing commodities during 1987-88. This also indicates that the wholesale prices of primary articles in 1987-88 increased at a higher rate than in 1986-87.

1.51 The consumer prices both in the rural and urban areas of the state followed similar trend as was observed in the wholesale prices. The rural consumer price index of U. P. (1970-71=100) increased by 7.8 per cent from 289.6 in 1984-85 to 312.3 in 1985-86. It further went up to 331.0 in 1986-87 and to 365.9 in 1987-88 recording an increase of 6.0 per cent during 1986-87 and of 10.5 per cent in 1987-88. Likewise, the urban consumer price index of U. P. (1970-71=100) also moved up by 9.5 per cent from 299.9 in 1984-85 to 328.3 in 1985-86. It further increased to 350.2 in 1986-87 and to 379.9 in 1987-88. Thus, the urban consumer prices registered an increase of 6.7 per cent in 1986-87 and 8.5 per cent in 1987-88. This shows that the rise in consumer prices in the urban areas of the state was more prominent during the first two years of the seventh five year plan but in the third year of 1987-88 the price rise was comparatively higher in the rural areas of the state.

#### INFRA-STRUCTURES

1.52. Infra-Structural facilities like transport and communications also help the process of economic development. Roads and vehicles are the important means of the transport-facilities. The length of P. W. D. surfaced roads in U. P. was 45463 kms. in 1979-80 which increased by 23.5 per cent to 56164 kms. in 1984-85 and the road length maintained by P.W.D. was about 56300 kms. by the end of March, 1988. Thus the density of surfaced roads per 100 sq. km. of area and per lakh of population in the state stood at 19.1 km. and 44.3 km. respectively in 1987-88. The road density per hundred sq. km. of areas in this state

remained much behind the states of Punjab and Haryana where the road density even in 1982-83 was 65.0 km. and 43.6 km. respectively. Similarly the density of roads per lakh of population in this state had been much lower than the density of even 1982-83 in the states of Punjab (184.9 km.), Haryana (138.8 km.), Karnataka (135.0 km.), Himachal Pradesh (98.3 km.), Madhya Pradesh (96.7 km.) and Rajasthan (95.9 km.). The total length of all weather roads in the state is likely to be 96.8 thousand km. by the end of March, 1988. As per information made available by the P.W.D. 9775 villages having population of 1500 and above, 6083 villages having population between 1000—1499 and 31817 villages having population below 1000 were connected by these roads at the end of March, 1988.

1.53 The number of motor vehicles on road in the state increased from 4.31 lakh in 1979-80 to 8.11 lakh in 1984-85 and further to 10.87 lakh in 1986-87. The number of such vehicles by the end of December, 1987 was estimated to be 12.23 lakh of which, 76.9 per cent vehicles related to passenger transport, 4.3 per cent to goods transport and 14.7 per cent were tractors generally used for agricultural purposes.

1.54 Post offices, telegraph offices and telephone connections are the important means of communications. In 1984-85 there were 18148 post offices in the state which constituted about 12.5 per cent of the total post offices in the country. Again the number of post offices available per lakh of population in the state was only 16 as against the national average of 21. The number of post offices in the state declined to 18127 in 1985-86 and further to 18124 in 1986-87. The number of post office in the state as percentage in the country remained as 12.6 in these two years and the availability of post offices per lakh of population in U. P. stood at 15 as against 19 at the national level. The telegraph offices in the state also declined from 5030 in 1984-85 to 4979 in 1985-86 and further declined to 4965 in 1986-87. But the number of working telephane connections in the state

increased by 8.3 per cent from 1.92 lakh in 1984-85 to 2.08 lakh in 1985-86.

1.55 Power play a very important role both in the economic development and the social upliftment of the society. According to the Central Electricity Authority, installed capacity which was 3340 M. W. in 1979-80 in the state increased by 24.2 per cent during the Sixth Plan Period and it was 4148 M. W. in 1984-85. The installed capacity further increased by 5.0 per cent to 4355 M.W. in 1985-86 and by 4.8 per cent to 4566 M.W. in 1986-87. But, the share of the state in the total installed capacity in the country declined from 9.8 per cent in 1984.85 to 9.3 per cent in 1985-86 and remained at the same level in 1986-87. The *per capita* power consumption in the state increased from 109 kwh. in 1984-85 to 118 kwh. in 1985-86 and further to 131 kwh. in 1986-87. In spite of the increase in the *per capita* power consumption in the state during the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan it still lagged far behind the national average of 191 KWH., in 1986-87 and also states of Punjab (423 KWH.), Maharashtra (313 KWH.), Gujrat (299 KWH.), Haryana (247 KWH.) and Tamil Nadu (213 KWH.) the levels already achieved by them in 1985-86.

1.56 There were 63075 electrified villages in the state at the end of 1984-85, 12674 villages were further electrified during the period 1985-86 and thus, the total number of electrified villages stood at 75749 by the end of 1987-88. Accordingly the percentage of electrified villages to the total number of villages in the state increased from 56.0 in 1984-85 to 67.3 in 1987-88. However, the level of electrified villages in the state still lagged behind the national average of 67.8 per cent already achieved in 1985-86 and far behind than the states of Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Tamil Nadu where all the villages have been electrified.

1.57 Electrification of Harijan Bastis and energisation of tubewells/pumping sets are also part of the rural electrification programme. Under this programme 29601 Harijan Bastis in the state were electrified by the end of the Sixth Plan



i.e. 1984-85. As many as 13927 other Harijan Bastis were electrified during the period 1985-88 and thus a total of 43528 Harijan Bastis had been electrified by the end of March 1988, registering an increase of 47.0 per cent over 1984-85. The number of energised tubewells and pumping sets went up from 5.09 lakh to 5.70 lakh during the period 1985-87, increase being nearly 12.0 per cent during the same period.

#### SOCIAL SERVICES

1.58. Efforts are continuously being made to upgrade the level of educational facilities in the state, so as to help the expansion of knowledge and to improve the skills of the man power resources. The number of junior basic schools, senior basic schools and Higher Secondary schools in the state increased from 70292, 13173 and 5072 in 1979-80 to 72959, 14614 and 5654 respectively in 1984-85 and their number further increased to 74480, 16582 and 5737 respectively in 1987-88. Accordingly there has been an increase in the number of teachers in these institutions. The number of teachers in junior basic schools, senior basic schools and higher secondary schools increased from 254902, 75032 and 122274 in 1984-85 to 271413, 89853 and 126303 respectively in 1987-88. There were 19 Universities and 401 degree colleges in the state in 1984-85 for higher education. The number of such institutions increased to 424 (including 19 universities) in 1987-88 and the number of teachers therein also increased by 4.0 per cent from 20089 in 1984-85 to 20894 in 1987-88.

1.59 There were 3133 allopathic hospitals and dispensaries as on January 1, 1979 in the state. Their number increased to 3493 as on January 1, 1985 and further to 3533 as on January 1, 1986. These hospitals and dispensaries had 54.2 thousand beds as on January 1, 1979 which increased by 10.3 per cent to 59.8 thousand on January 1, 1985. However, the number of beds declined to 59.4 thousand as on January 1, 1986. Besides, the state had only 2 state allopathic hospitals and dispensaries and 43 beds therein for every one lakh of population as on

January 1, 1986 as against four state allopathic hospitals and dispensaries and 76 beds at the national level.

1.60 Commercial banks extend financial help to various agencies and individuals engaged in the economic and social developmental activities by way of lending the savings collected by them from the general masses. The credit deposit ratio depicts the extent of advances made by banks in relation to the deposits. The credit deposit ratio in the state in December 1987 was only 42.5 per cent as against 92.7 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 90.7 per cent in Karnataka, 83.5 per cent in Orissa, 74.0 per cent in Maharashtra, 79.6 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 61.0 per cent at the national level. This reveals that the state lacks in entrepreneurship. Therefore, the state policy should be such as to encourage the bank loaning to the persons who are especially engaged in the village and small scale industrial sector.

#### PLAN RESOURCES

1.61 It would be worthwhile to review the position of plan outlay, central assistance and market borrowings allocated to this state as they have an important bearing on the formulation and implementation of development programmes. It is observed that *per capita* plan outlay of Rs.695 as allocated to this state during the period 1951-79 was lower than all states average of Rs.808 and also the lowest amongst all the major states except West Bengal (Rs.631) and Bihar (Rs.498). During the Sixth Plan period i.e. 1980-85 also, the *per capita* plan outlay of Rs.559, allocated to U. P. was lower than the all states average of Rs.704, and also lowest amongst all the major states excepting for Bihar (Rs.461).

1.62 The *per capita* approved plan outlay of Rs.992 during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the state is also less than the all India average of Rs.1165 and also less than all the major states excepting for Andhra Pradesh (Rs.971), Bihar (Rs.729), Karnataka (Rs.942), Kerala (Rs.825), Rajasthan (Rs.876), and West Bengal (Rs.756). During the first four

years of the seventh plan period the *per capita* plan outlay in the state was Rs. 148 in 1985-86, Rs. 183 in 1986-87, Rs. 226 in 1987-88 and Rs. 196 in 1988-89 as against the all states average of Rs. 187, Rs. 227, Rs. 268 and Rs. 245 during the same period. The *per capita* annual plan outlays of U. P. remained lowest among all the major states excepting for Bihar, Kerala, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

1.63. The central assistance amounting to Rs. 2207 crore was provided to the state during the sixth plan period. Although it is likely to be of the order of Rs. 3608 crore during the Seventh Plan period but the state's share declined from 13.7 per cent to 13.2 per cent during the aforesaid two plan periods. Market borrowings to the tune of Rs. 717 crore and Rs. 1550 crore were allowed to be raised in this state during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods respectively. Although share of the state in the total market borrowings in the country increased from 15.2 per cent during the sixth plan period to 15.6 per cent in the seventh plan period, but this is not enough particularly in view of the fact that the state's population is 16.2 per cent to the total population of the country.

1.64 The *per capita* central assistance of Rs. 188 as allocated to the state during the sixth five year plan period was lower than the all states average of Rs. 226. Some

of the states like Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan with *per capita* central assistance of Rs. 194, Rs. 210, Rs. 196, Rs. 274, Rs. 191 and Rs. 197 respectively were placed in a better position. Similarly the *per capita* central assistance of Rs. 284 allotted to this state during the seventh plan period is likely to be below the all states average of Rs. 352 and also less than the states of Bihar (Rs. 285), Kerala (Rs. 398, Orissa (Rs. 385) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 312). The *per capita* central assistance of Rs. 54, Rs. 56 and Rs. 70 allocated to the state during the first three years of the seventh plan period also lagged behind the all states average of Rs. 74, Rs. 76 and Rs. 85 respectively. In the fourth year 1988-89 the *per capita* central assistance of Rs. 92 for U. P. was again less than the all India average of Rs. 101.

1.65 It is also note-worthy that certain central financial institutions are also extending financial help for the developmental works in the state. The data as depicted in Annexure-XIII reveals that the share of Uttar Pradesh in the total financial assistance provided to different states by these financial institutions increased during the period 1981-86 except in the case of Life Insurance Corporation. The shares of the state remained highest among all the major states except Maharashtra.

ANNEXURE-I

*Population Details*

State	Popula- tion in lakh (1981)	Density (persons/ Sq. Km.) (1981)	Percen- tage of urban popula- tion (1981)	Sex ratio 1981	Annual growth rate of population (%)		Population below poverty line (%) 1983-84		
					1961-71	1971-81	Rural	Urban	Com- bined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	536	195	23.3	975	1.88	2.10	38.7	29.5	36.4
2. Bihar .	699	402	12.5	946	1.92	2.17	51.4	37.0	49.5
3. Gujarat .	341	174	31.1	942	2.56	2.46	27.6	17.3	24.3
4. Haryana .	129	292	21.9	870	2.77	2.55	15.2	16.9	15.6
5. Karnataka ..	371	194	28.9	963	2.15	2.39	37.5	29.2	35.0
6. Kerala ..	255	655	18.7	1032	2.31	1.77	26.1	30.1	26.8
7. Madhya Pradesh ..	522	118	20.3	941	2.50	2.27	50.3	31.1	46.2
8. Maharashtra ..	628	204	35.0	937	2.41	2.21	41.5	23.3	34.9
9. Orissa ..	264	169	11.8	981	2.22	1.85	44.8	29.3	42.8
10. Punjab ..	168	333	27.7	879	1.95	2.16	10.9	21.0	13.8
11. Rajasthan ..	343	100	21.0	919	2.44	2.87	36.6	26.1	34.3
12. Tamil Nadu ..	484	372	33.0	977	2.00	1.63	44.1	30.9	39.6
13. Uttar Pradesh ..	1109	377	17.9	885	1.79	2.29	46.5	40.3	45.3
14. West Bengal ..	546	615	26.5	911	2.36	2.10	43.8	26.5	39.2
India ..	6852	216	23.3	934	2.20	2.25	40.4	28.1	37.4

*Source* : Inter State Comparative Statistics.

ANNEXURE-II

*Selected Indicators of Development of Uttar Pradesh*

Item	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>1—STRUCTURE OF ECONOMY</b>							
1.1—Sectoral contribution at constant prices ((1970—71) estimates (%)) :							
(a) Primary Sector	60.2	56.5	55.8	48.3	50.4*	49.6*	48.0+
(b) Secondary Sector	14.9	16.5	17.8	21.4	22.2*	22.5*	23.5+
(c) Tertiary Sector	24.9	27.0	26.4	30.3	27.4*	27.9*	28.5+
1.2—Sectoral contribution at current prices (%) :							
(a) Primary Sector	60.2	62.7	50.2	45.2	40.3*	39.7*	38.3+
(b) Secondary Sector	14.9	14.1	18.0	20.4	22.0*	21.9*	22.1+
(c) Tertiary Sector	24.9	23.2	31.8	34.4	37.7*	38.4*	39.6+
<b>2—AGRICULTURE</b>							
2.1—Average Yield (Qt./Hect.)							
(a) Wheat	13.02	9.78	15.50	13.14	18.69	20.00	19.34*
(b) Rice	8.16	8.65	11.59	5.06	13.00	14.88	14.65*
(c) Pulses	8.24	5.32	7.62	5.29	9.37	8.93	8.51*
(d) Sugar cane	406.42	412.65	381.46	373.17	459.36	490.19	504.99*
(e) Potato	92.00	92.04	155.10	130.81	170.00	131.69	194.10*
(f) Oilseeds (Pure)	5.45	6.03	4.80	3.35	6.02	5.84	5.93*
2.2—Production (lakh tonnes) :							
(a) Foodgrains	195.85	155.63	231.08	164.39	299.18	314.25	301.29*
(b) Potato	14.86	17.21	42.96	31.6	54.49	39.40	57.58*
(c) Oilseeds	18.52	15.54	15.15	9.64	9.64	8.52	8.16*
(d) Sugarcane	546.72	607.73	623.24	512.28	708.88	730.37	852.49*
2.3—Intensity of cropping (%)	134.11	134.01	139.01	139.01	145.65	146.66	N.A.
2.4—Gross irrigated area as percentage to gross cropped area	36.04	36.91	43.52	44.74	50.66	51.04	N.A.
2.5—Consumption of Fertilizers (Kg./hect.)	17.71	20.13	45.50	45.30	64.19	77.99	70.70

\*—Provisional  
N.A.—Not available.

+—Quick estimates

Item	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>3. INDUSTRY</b>							
3.1—Production :							
(a) Vanaspati ('000 tonnes)	103	71	120	96	137	145	154
(b) Sugar ('000 tonnes)	1530	1208	1797	1304	1736	1554	2104
(c) Cement ('000 tonnes)	358	560	583	450	948	1146	1049
(d) Cotton Textile (lakh mtrs)	2531	1915	2287	1897	1953	2008	1845
(e) Cotton yarn (lakh kg.)	780	591	733	581	1316	1246	1284
<b>4. POWER</b>							
4.1—Electrified villages (No.)	20719	29765	36298	38577	63075	67561	71564
4.2—Electrified Harijan Basties (No.)	..	5960	12453	14014	29601	34883	39226
4.3—Per capita power consumption (Kwh)	60	58	76R	87	109	118	131
4.4—Power consumption by categories (%)							
(a) Industry	64.01	58.88	51.69	47.93	38.81	38.57*	35.62
(b) Irrigation	16.82	20.25	31.41	33.49	33.64	32.08*	37.11
(c) Domestic use	8.63	9.73	9.85	10.59	14.37	15.93*	14.37
(d) Others	10.54	11.14	7.05	7.99	13.18	13.42*	12.90
<b>5. MEDICAL</b>							
5.1—No. of hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
5.2—No. of beds in hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population	43	49	52	52	50	49	49
<b>6. EDUCATION</b>							
6.1—Enrolment in junior basic schools ('000 No.)	10865	11799	8989	9317	11707	11086	12332E
6.2 Enrolment in senior basic schools ('000 No.)	2218	2428	2593	2792	3723	3'61	3952E

R=Revised

E=Estimated

**ANNEXURE-III**

*Economic and social Indicators of major States*

State	Literacy percentage 1981	Per capita State domestic product 1986-87 (Rs.)		Percentage share in state domestic product at current prices 1986-87		
		At current prices	At constant prices (1970-71)	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh .. ..	29.94	2184@	743@	41.2	19.1	39.7
2. Bihar .. ..	26.20	1802	482	54.3	18.7	27.0
3. Gujara .. ..	43.70	3223	860	29.4	25.2	45.4
4. Haryana .. ..	36.14	3925	1233	43.0	22.3	34.7
5. Himachal Pradesh .. ..	42.48	2908	855	39.0	23.0	38.0
6. Karnataka .. ..	38.46	2486	799	38.6	27.8	33.6
7. Kerala .. ..	70.42	2371	639	37.5	22.7	39.8
8. Madhya Pradesh .. ..	27.87	2020	583	48.3	22.9	28.8
9. Mahanshra .. ..	47.18	3793	1039	21.3	36.6	42.1
10. Orissa .. ..	34.23	1957	535	60.7	12.0	27.3
11. Punjab .. ..	40.86	4719	1652	43.3	21.5	35.2
12. Rajasthan .. ..	24.38	2150	646	43.1	20.9	36.0
13. TamilNadu .. ..	46.76	2732	828	16.8	34.8	48.4
14. Uttar Pradesh .. ..	27.16	2146	607	38.3	22.1	39.6
15. West Bengal .. ..	40.94	2813@	858@	40.1	24.7	35.2
India .. ..	36.23	2596@	798@	35.3@	23.9@	40.8@

@Relate to 1985-86

Note - National income estimates are being prepared with 1980-81 as base year from 1986-87 and hence not comparable.

State	Growth rate of State economy 1986-87 over the year 1970-71	Average yield of Wheat (kg/Ha.)			Average yield of rice (kg/Ha.)		
		1978-79	1984-85	1986-87	1978-79	1984-85	1986-87
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.7†	649	513	651	1861	1975	1965
2. Bihar	3.3	1393	1616	1556	986	1039	1120
3. Gujarat	2.5	1924	2087	2100	1164	1480	882
4. Haryana	4.8	2300	2593	2837	2680	2447	2457
5. Himachal Pradesh	3.8	1127	699	1305	1247	1236	1101
6. Karnataka	3.7	649	588	0485	2010	2007	1955
7. Kerala	2.3	*	*		1539	1719	1708
8. Madhya Pradesh	3.5	925	1094	1185	736	759	0853
9. Maharashtra	4.1	802	866	729	1469	1274	1147
10. Orissa	2.6	1847	1790	1782	1007	969	1100
11. Punjab	5.0	2715	3288	3496	2918	3073	3329
12. Rajasthan	2.8	1444	1625	1845	1112	1253	0881
13. Tamil Nadu	3.9	*	444	500	2251	2138	2780
14. Uttar Pradesh	3.7	1550	1869	1934	1159	1300	1465
15. West Bengal	3.3†	1916	2418	1716	1359	1557	1574
India	N.A.	1574	1870	1998	1339	1417	1482

\*Not calculated

†Growth rate of state economy in 1985-86 over 1970-71.

State	Average yield of sugarcane(Gur)* (Kg./ha.)			Cropping intensity 1984-85 (provisional)	Consumption of fertilisers per hectare of gross cultivated area (Kg./Ha.) 1986-87(P)		
	1978-79	1984-85	1986-87		Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash
	(1)	(15)	(16)				
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	6356	7110	6510	117.0	43.5	18.0	5.7
2. Bihar ..	2723	3342	3226	134.9	35.2	11.3	4.9
3. Gujarat ..	5676	7340	8043	107.1	24.5	10.8	3.3
4. Haryana ..	3630	4185	5435	152.4	57.5	14.4	1.0
5. Himachal Pradesh ..	..	1421	1004	170.3	19.9	4.1	2.9
6. Karnataka ..	7139	7786	8101	110.5	26.3	14.0	9.0
7. Kerala ..	..	5481	5418	131.6	21.2	12.5	19.1
8. Madhya Pradesh ..	2897	3263	3620	116.7	12.8	7.7	1.3
9. Maharashtra ..	9210	9011	8538	113.2	18.8	7.5	4.7
10. Orissa ..	1609	6491	7085	139.5	8.5	3.2	1.3
11. Punjab ..	5673	6252	6299	167.4	115.1	41.5	3.3
12. Rajasthan ..	3684	4446	4404	113.6	9.5	3.4	0.2
13. Tamil nadu ..	9994	10380	10232	122.5	55.4	20.6	21.1
14. Uttar Pradesh ..	3815	4594	5050	145.6	53.1	13.7	3.9
15. West Bengal ..	5872	5746	6059	142.0	38.8	14.5	10.4
India ..	4911	5767	5973	125.6	32.1	11.7	4.9

0—One-tenth of sugarcane production is taken as gur production.

P.—Provisional

R—Revised.



State	Average daily no. of workers in registered working factories per lakh of population 1985	Value added per industrial worker (Rs.) 1983-84	Per capita consumption of electricity 1985-86 (Kwh)	Surfaced road length per hundred Sq. Km. of area 1982-83	Surfaced road length per lakh of population 1982-83	No. of recognised primary junior basic schools per lakh of population 1985-86	No. of state allopathic hospitals/ dispensaries per lakh of population 1985
(1)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
1. Andhra Pradesh	904	20387	183	13.2	64.4	71	2
2. Bihar	601	57484	95	9.6	22.6	65	2
3. Gujarat	1882	36910	299	6.4	35.0	18	16
4. Haryana	1623	46417	247	43.6	138.8	34	2
5. Himachal Pradesh	257	84844	123	8.0	98.3	143	6
6. Karnataka	1335	37343	187	27.7	135.0	59	4
7. Kerala	1078	25342	140	40.8	59.6	24	7
8. Madhya Pradesh	742	41008	168	12.0	96.7	106	1
9. Maharashtra	1745	47490	313	10.4	48.1	55	12
10. Orissa	394	28938	130	8.2	46.5	127	2
11. Punjab	1392	24963	423	65.0	184.9	66	11
12. Rajasthan	516	34802	140	10.3	95.9	69	4
13. Tamil Nadu	1396	27869	213	29.1	74.9	55	2
14. Uttar Pradesh	470	20720	118	17.7	44.5	60	2
15. West Bengal	1501	23161	135	17.3	26.8	82	2
India	N.A.	26413†	178	13.9	63.1	69	4

†1982-83

ANNEXURE-III—(Concl.d.)

State	Beds available in State allopathic, hospitals per lakh of population 1985	Electrified villages as percentage of total villages at the end of year 1985-86	Credit deposit ratio December 1987	Per Capita plan oulay (Rs.) 1988-89
(1)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1. Andhra Pradesh	62	87	79.6	203
2. Bihar	36	53	37.2	195
3. Gujarat	110	93	54.9	322
4. Haryana	54	100	62.7	380
5. Himachal Pradesh	106	90	37.0	528
6. Karnataka	85	92	90.7	200
7. Kerala	188	100	63.9	172
8. Madhya Pradesh	36	62	60.3	277
9. Maharashtra	136	94	74.0	333
10. Orissa	42	53	83.5	276
11. Punjab	120	100	43.4	362
12. Rajasthan	57	63	60.7	169
13. Tamil Nadu	86	100	92.7	266
14. Uttar Pradesh	43	60	42.5	196
15. West Bengal	89	54	50.3	150
India	76	68	61.0	245*

\*All States

ANNEXURE-IV

*Estimates of National and State Income at current and constant (1970-71) prices*

(Rupees in crore)

Year	At current price estimates		At constant price estimates (1970-71)	
	U. P.	India	U. P.	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61	1843	13263	3321	24250
1965-66	2986	20637	3601	27103
1968-69	3829	28607	3628	30513
1970-71	4256	34235	4256	34235
1971-72	4431	36573	4017	34715
1972-73	5491	40270	4254	34191
1973-74	6220	50424	4059	35967
1974-75	7154	59446	4237	36502
1975-76	7005	62067	4611	40064
1976-77	8135	66924	4745	40429
1977-78	9464	75706	5154	44046
1978-79	9756	81321	5361	46533
1979-80	10320	88813	4617	44136
1980-81	13955	105743	5693	47414
1981-82	14580	120966	5799	49934
1982-83	17238	133807	6383	51154
1983-84	19457	158265*	6781	55300*
1984-85*	21327	174018	6999	57243
1985-86	24434*	195707†	7300*	60143†
1986-87†	26731	N.A.	7565	N.A.

\*—Provisional      †—Quick Estimate      N.A.—Comparative figures of old series not available.  
 Source : National Accounts Statistics, Govt. of India. State Income estimates of U. P. Bulletin no. 219.

ANNEXURE-V

*Comparison of per capita State and per capita National Income*

Year	At current price per capita Income			At constant price (1970-71) per capita income		
	U. P.	India	U. P.'s percentage to National Income	U. P.	India	U. P.'s percentage to National Income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	252	306	82.4	453	559	81.0
1965-66	373	426	87.6	450	559	80.5
1968-69	453	552	82.1	429	589	72.8
1970-71	486	633	76.8	486	633	76.8
1971-72	497	660	75.3	450	627	71.8
1972-73	603	712	84.7	467	604	77.3
1973-74	669	871	76.8	436	621	70.2
1974-75	752	1006	74.8	446	618	72.2
1975-76	721	1023	70.5	474	660	71.8
1976-77	818	1079	75.8	477	652	73.2
1977-78	930	1194	77.9	506	695	72.8
1978-79	935	1253	74.6	514	717	71.7
1979-80	965	1338	72.1	432	665	65.0
1980-81	1272	1557	81.7	519	698	74.4
1981-82	1298	1743	74.5	516	720	71.7
1982-83	1502	1887	79.6	556	722	77.0
1983-84	1661	2186*	76.0	579	764*	75.8
1984-85*	1784	2355	75.8*	585	775	75.5
1985-86	2003*	2596†	77.2	598*	798†	74.9
1986-87†	2146	N.A.	N.A.	607	N.A.	N.A.

\*Provisional      †Quick estimate      N.A.—Comparative figures in old series not available.  
 Sources : 1—State Income estimates of U. P. Bulletin No. 219  
 2—National Accounts Statistics, Govt. of India.

ANNEXURE-VI

*Percentage distribution of total income at current prices*

Year	India			Uttar Pradesh			Percentage share of U.P. to India		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1960-61	52.2	19.1	28.7	60.2	11.1	28.7	15.9	8.0	13.9
1965-66	49.0	20.3	30.7	61.2	12.5	26.3	17.9	8.9	12.3
1968-69	50.7	19.2	30.1	59.3	11.8	28.9	15.5	8.1	12.3
1970-71	50.1	19.7	30.2	60.2	14.9	24.9	14.8	9.4	10.1
1971-72	48.7	20.2	31.1	58.9	14.8	26.3	14.6	8.8	10.2
1972-73	48.7	20.3	31.0	62.6	14.3	23.1	17.4	9.6	10.1
1973-74	52.4	18.7	28.9	61.7	14.1	23.2	14.7	9.3	9.8
1974-75	48.4	20.1	31.5	60.0	14.1	25.9	14.9	8.4	9.8
1975-76	44.5	21.1	34.4	54.0	16.3	29.7	13.6	8.7	9.7
1976-77	42.4	22.4	35.2	54.5	15.7	29.8	15.6	8.5	10.3
1977-78	43.0	22.3	34.7	53.0	16.1	30.9	15.4	9.0	11.1
1978-79	41.1	23.2	35.7	50.2	18.0	31.8	14.6	9.3	10.7
1979-80	39.1	23.8	37.1	45.2	20.4	34.4	13.5	9.9	10.8
1980-81	40.5	22.7	36.8	50.6	18.7	30.7	16.6	10.9	11.0
1981-82	39.2	22.6	38.2	45.2	19.1	35.7	13.9	10.2	11.2
1982-83	37.6	23.3	39.1	43.4	20.6	36.0	14.8	11.3	11.8
1983-84	39.7*	22.3*	38.0*	43.2	20.7	36.1	13.3	11.3	11.6
1984-85*	37.1	23.1	39.8	40.3	22.0	37.7	13.2	11.6	11.8
1985-86	35.3@	23.9@	40.8@	39.7*	21.9*	38.4*	14.0	11.3	11.9
1986-87@	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	38.3	22.1	39.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

\*Provisional

@Quick estimates

**ANNEXURE-VII**

*Districtwise per capita output, percentage share of agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry and logging and manufacturing sectors in total district net output 1985-86(only commodity producing sector)*

District/Region	Per capita output (Rs.0.0)	Percent share in total output (at current prices)		
		Agriculture and animal husbandry	Forestry and logging	Manufacturing registered and unregistered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Allahaad ..	1157.40	57.8	0.1	38.0
2. Azamgarh ..	918.41	81.7	0.0	17.6
3. Bahraich ..	709.83	91.3	2.2	4.0
4. Ballia ..	563.66	85.6	..	12.8
5. Basti ..	570.71	83.7	0.1	15.3
6. Deoria ..	744.70	85.9	0.0	13.6
7. Faizabad ..	789.01	86.1	0.0	13.5
8. Ghazipur ..	881.58	86.4	0.0	13.5
9. Gonda ..	694.53	83.2	2.6	8.1
10. Gorakhpur ..	690.47	75.7	1.4	21.8
11. Jaunpur ..	690.23	88.6	0.0	10.5
12. Mirzapur ..	1685.78	45.3	3.0	41.6
13. Patnagarh ..	738.06	90.2	0.0	9.4
14. Sultanpur ..	892.67	90.3	0.0	9.3
15. Varanasi ..	837.78	52.1	0.5	45.9
Eastern Region ..	832.49	74.5	0.7	22.2
1. Almora	989.57	82.0	4.9	10.2
2. Pithoragarh	1348.57	84.0	4.8	9.3
3. Dehradun ..	1098.48	49.2	5.6	36.0
4. Garhwal ..	1002.23	84.9	11.3	3.4
5. Chamoli ..	1216.29	77.3	16.1	6.3
6. Naini Tal ..	1735.69	63.0	12.5	20.3
7. Tehri-Garhwal ..	844.79	77.9	15.3	4.1
8. Uttar Kashi ..	1993.87	56.1	39.9	3.0
Hill Region ..	1271.30	69.3	11.9	15.3

District/Region	Per capita output (Rs. 0.00)	Percent share in total output (At current prices)		
		Agriculture and animal husbandry	Forestry and logging	Manufac- turing registe-d and un- registered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agra	999.03	61.6	0.5	35.9
2. Aligarh	1248.91	72.9	0.0	26.8
3. Bareilly	1086.88	69.6	0.0	29.8
4. Bijnor	1642.42	72.6	3.4	22.8
5. Badaun	1109.23	91.8	0.1	7.9
6. Bulandshahr	1350.00	79.2	0.3	20.3
7. Etah	1182.82	80.9	0.0	18.5
8. Etawah	991.55	80.3	0.4	19.0
9. Farrukhabad	1285.85	86.6	0.0	13.1
10. Mainpuri	1014.82	86.7	0.4	12.8
11. Mathura	1853.91	45.9	0.1	53.7
12. Meerut	1556.39	65.0	0.1	34.8
13. Ghaziabad	1962.38	33.7	0.0	65.8
14. Moradabad	1114.64	78.0	0.2	21.6
15. Muzaffarnagar	1731.74	82.9	0.0	16.4
16. Pilibhit	1227.07	83.7	4.0	12.1
17. Rampur	789.64	58.9	1.9	39.0
18. Saharanpur	1868.29	52.9	0.6	46.0
19. Shahjahanpur	987.15	89.5	0.2	9.8
Western Region	1324.35	69.8	0.5	29.2

ANNEXURE-VII—(Concl'd.)

District/Region	Per capita output (Rs. 0.00)	Percent Share in total output (At current prices)		
		Agriculture and animal husbandary	Forestry and logging	Manufac- turing registered and un- registered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bara Banki .. ..	989.91	68.2	0.1	31.1
2. Fatehpur .. ..	937.49	91.4	0.1	8.1
3. Hardoi .. ..	791.66	86.7	0.1	13.0
4. Kanpur .. ..	1236.45	54.4	0.1	45.3
5. Kheri .. ..	1051.39	89.1	1.9	8.3
6. Lucknow .. ..	929.28	42.5	0.1	57.1
7. Rae Bareilly .. ..	1089.17	69.8	0.1	29.7
8. Sitapur .. ..	831.46	82.3	0.0	17.2
9. Unnao .. ..	722.72	80.2	0.2	17.0
Central Region .. ..	976.02	70.6	0.3	28.6
1. Banda .. ..	1087.97	86.9	1.1	6.0
2. Hamirpur .. ..	1263.98	78.8	0.7	12.8
3. Jalaun .. ..	1029.03	95.8	0.4	3.3
4. Jhansi .. ..	1357.61	58.9	0.7	35.0
5. Lalitpur .. ..	1304.15	83.5	2.5	6.9
Bundelkhand Region .. ..	1196.11	79.2	1.0	14.3
Uttar Pradesh .. ..	1069.59	71.8	1.1	25.5



**ANNEXURE—VIII**

*Annual compound rates of growth in different sector*

Sector	During 1969-70 to 1973-74	During 1974-75 to 1978-79	During 1980-81 to 1984-85 (1978-79) as base)	During 1985-86 to 1986-87	1961-62 to 1970-71	1971-72 to 1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture and Animal husbandry	0.8	<b>5.7</b>	3.2	1.3	<b>1.5</b>	2.2
2. Primary ..	0.9	<b>5.6</b>	3.4	1.4	<b>1.6</b>	2.2
3. Manufacturing —	3.4	<b>9.4</b>	11.1	9.2	<b>5.1</b>	7.4
4. Secondary —	6.7	<b>7.3</b>	10.2	7.1	<b>6.1</b>	6.6
5. Other sectors ...	2.9	<b>5.3</b>	6.3	6.0	<b>3.0</b>	4.6
6. All sectors —	2.3	<b>5.7</b>	5.5	4.0	<b>2.5</b>	3.7
7. Per capita income ...	0.4	<b>3.3</b>	2.6	1.9	<b>0.7</b>	1.4

ANNEXURE- IX

*State wise irrigation coverage and irrigation intensity  
1984-85*

(Provisional)

State						Irrigation coverage*	Irrigation intensity @
(1)						(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	33.6	126.9
2. Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	36.6	135.4
3. Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	23.4 <sub>r</sub>	116.7 <sub>r</sub>
4. Haryana	..	..	..	..	..	60.5	160.1
5. Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	16.4	177.9
6. Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	16.0	124.1
7. Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	12.4	156.1
8. Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	15.7	103.2
9. Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	10.6	136.8
10. Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	23.3	138.5
11. Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	86.4	175.3
12. Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	21.1	119.5
13. Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	..	45.6	132.8
14. Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	58.9	125.4
15. West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	37.1 <sub>†</sub>	100.†
India	..	..	..	..	..	29.7	129.4

\*Percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown

@Percentage of gross area irrigated to net area irrigated

†Relates to 1983-84

r—Relates to the year 1982-83

Source : Land use statistics (Part I) as on 1-1-1988.

Department of Agriculture and Co-operation Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Govt. of India.

**ANNEXURE-X**

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

Region	Agriculture and allied sector		Manufacturing sector registered and unregistered		Total income		Per capita income	
	During 1974-75 to 1978-79	During 1971-72 to 1985-86	During 1974-75 to 1978-79	During 1971-72 to 1985-86	During 1974-75 to 1978-79	During 1971-72 to 1985-86	During 1974-75 to 1978-79	During 1971-72 to 1985-86
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Western	5.4	2.7	9.5	7.8	6.1	5.5	3.7	1.2
2. Central ..	6.0	1.9	7.5	6.5	6.4	2.7	4.0	0.6
3. Eastern ..	6.1	2.6	10.6	6.3	6.7	5.2	4.3	1.0
4. Bundelkhand	5.1	1.7	12.6	6.0	5.7	2.6	3.2	0.3
5. Hill ..	2.2	1.6	8.3	10.1	2.5	2.1	0.1	(-)-0.2
Uttar Pradesh	5.5	2.5	9.4	7.2	6.0	3.2	3.6	0.9

\* -Based on estimates of district domestic products commodity producing sectors.

## ANNEXURE-XI

*Per capita Central plan outlay of major states***(Rupees)**

State	Per capita Central plan outlay (During)							
	1951-79	1979-80	1980-85	1985-90	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	718(13)	104(11)	579(12)	971(11)	151(11)	187(11)	224(12)	203(10)
2. Assam	749(09)	109(08)	580(14)	1055(08)	206(07)	251(07)	289(07)	258(09)
3. Bihar	498(16)	57(16)	461(16)	729(16)	122(16)	154(13)	215(13)	195(13)
4. Gujarat	1146(02)	171(04)	1080(04)	1760(04)	236(05)	279(05)	340(05)	322(05)
5. Haryana	1072(04)*	202(02)	1393(01)	2244(02)	371(02)	406(02)	453(02)	380(02)
6. Himachal Pradesh	312(05)@	228(01)	1308(02)	2453(01)	413(01)	479(01)	549(01)	528(01)
7. Karnataka	823(06)	108(09)	610(09)	942(12)	175(09)	206(10)	234(10)	200(11)
8. Kerala	780(07)	103(10)	609(10)	825(14)	139(13)	153(14.5)	173(15)	172(14)
9. Madhya Pradesh	732(11)	124(06)	728(06)	1342(06)	224(06)	265(06)	301(06)	277(06)
10. Maharashtra	1120(03)	161(03)	984(05)	1672(05)	271(04)	534(04)	570(04)	333(04)
11. Orissa	737(10)	89(14)	569(13)	1024(09)	171(10)	228(09)	284(08)	276(07)
12. Punjab	1706(01)	199(06)	1166(03)	1957(03)	298(03)	342(03)	447(03)	362(03)
13. Rajasthan	762(08)	112(07)	591(11)	876(13)	126(14)	153(14.5)	188(14)	169(15)
14. Tamil Nadu	720(12)	90(13)	651(07)	1188(07)	198(08)	238(08)	258(09)	266(08)
15. Uttar Pradesh	695(14)	94(12)†	559(15)	992(10)	148(12)	183(12)	226(11)	196(12)
16. West Bengal	631(15)	85(15)	641(03)	758(15)	124(15)	142(16)	158(16)	150(16)
All States	808	113	704	1165	187	227	268	245

\*During 1966-79.

@During 1969-79.

†Revised.

ANNEXURE-XII

*Per capita Central Assistance*

(Rupees)								
State	1951-79	1979-80	1980-85	1985-90	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	356(7.5)	42(04)	179(11)	268(10)	60(08)	50(11)	56(13)	59(12)
2. Assam	599(02)	65(02)	579(03)	870(02)	182(02)	207(02)	229(02)	226(02)
3. Bihar	300(13)	32(10)	194(07)	285(06)	71(07)	56(09)	64(9.5)	83(07)
4. Gujarat	320(11)	30(11)	179(11)	271(09)	55(11)	76(06)	62(11)	64(11)
5. Haryana	287(15)*	34(08)	210(04)	253(12)	90(05)	53(10)	102(04)	92(4.5)
6. Himachal Pradesh	769(01)**	170(01)	1024(01)	1784(01)	367(01)	335(01)	394(01)	476(01)
7. Karnataka	345(09)	27(13.5)	143(14)	205(15)	47(13)	46(13)	48(14.5)	45(15)
8. Kerala	406(06)	33(09)	181(10)	398(03)	103(04)	100(04)	77(06)	87(06)
9. Madhya Pradesh	356(7.5)	35(6.5)	196(06)	312(05)	59(09)	66(07)	69(08)	70(10)
10. Maharashtra	256(16)	28(12)	161(12)	248(13)	46(14)	49(12)	48(14.5)	53(13)
11. Orissa	464(04)	59(03)	274(03)	385(04)	77(06)	82(05)	99(05)	106(03)
12. Punjab	591(03)	13(16)	191(08)	246(14)	167(03)	174(03)	189(03)	N.A.
13. Rajasthan	451(05)	35(6.5)	197(05)	279(08)	56(10)	57(08)	64(9.5)	74(08)
14. Tamil Nadu	319(12)	24(13)	150(13)	267(11)	60(08)	50(11)	60(12)	71(09)
15. Uttar Pradesh	331(10)	37(05)	188(09)	284(07)	54(12)	56(09)	70(07)	92(4.5)
16. West Bengal	297(14)	27(13.5)	132(15)	198(16)	34(15)	37(14)	42(16)	49(14)
All State Average (22 states)	375	39	226	352	74	76	85	101+

\*During 1966-79.

\*\*During 1969-79

+R elatives to All-India.

N.A.—Not available.

**Note**—Per Capita Central Assistance for 6th, 7th Plan and the years of 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 are based on projected population of [October 1983, October 1987] October, 1985 and October, 1986, October, 1987 and October 1988, respectively.

**ANNEXURE-XIII**

*Statewise percentage share of Sanctioned Financial Assistance by certain Financial Institutions of India*

States	Industrial Finance Corporation of India with effect from 1-4-48 to		Industrial Development Bank of India with effect from 1-7-64 to		Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India with effect from 1-1-54 to	
	30-6-81	30-6-86	30-6-81	30-6-84	31-12-81	31-12-86
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh .. ..	8.2	9.1	6.6	8.5	5.6	6.9
2. Bihar .. ..	3.7	2.1	2.8	2.7	4.7	3.0
3. Gujarat .. ..	8.4	11.2	14.5	12.8	12.3	14.3
4. Haryana .. ..	3.1	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.7
5. Himachal Pradesh .. ..	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.1	..	0.5
6. Karnataka .. ..	8.3	6.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.3
7. Kerala .. ..	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.2	1.8	1.4
8. Madhya Pradesh .. ..	2.9	4.3	2.8	4.1	2.7	5.0
9. Maharashtra .. ..	18.5	15.1	17.2	14.4	29.7	24.0
10. Orissa .. ..	2.2	3.1	2.2	4.1	1.7	2.4
11. Punjab .. ..	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.2	2.3	2.8
12. Rajasthan .. ..	5.4	6.2	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.4
13. Tamil Nadu .. ..	10.0	6.5	12.2	10.0	9.4	10.0
14. Uttar Pradesh .. ..	10.6	13.6	7.3	10.4	6.2	8.6
15. West Bengal .. ..	6.9	5.1	6.3	5.3	6.2	4.4
Others£ .. ..	3.4	3.6	5.7	5.5	4.1	3.3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(1293)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(3232)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(6574)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(15400)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(1830)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(4853)</b>

£ Includes figures for Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya also.

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 DOC. No.....  
 Date.....

## ANNEXURE-XII

*Statewise percentage share of sanctioned Financial Assistance by certain Financial Institutions of India*

States	National Agricultural and Rural Development Bank with effect 1-7-65 to		Life Insurance Corporation as on×		Rural Electrification Corporation with effect 1-4-69 to	
	30-6-82	30-6-86	31-3-85	31-3-86	31-3-81	31-3-86
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh .. ..	13.1	11.3	5.6	5.6	7.2	8.1
2. Bihar .. ..	6.2	6.3	5.6	5.1	8.9	7.7
3. Gujarat .. ..	4.5	5.4	9.6	9.4	4.1	3.8
4. Haryana .. ..	7.3	7.3	3.8	4.0	2.0	2.3
5. Himachal Pradesh .. ..	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.2	3.0
6. Karnataka .. ..	7.0	7.0	5.2	5.7	3.4	3.7
7. Kerala .. ..	3.1	3.0	5.2	5.2	1.1	1.7
8. Madhya Pradesh .. ..	9.4	7.4	4.7	4.8	12.9	14.5
9. Maharashtra .. ..	8.0	9.1	15.3	14.8	7.8	6.9
10. Orissa .. ..	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	6.8	5.6
11. Punjab .. ..	7.9	10.1	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.4
12. Rajasthan .. ..	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.5	8.2	6.7
13. Tamil Nadu .. ..	4.2	5.6	8.7	8.9	4.3	3.7
14. Uttar Pradesh .. ..	15.0	14.6	10.4	9.9	11.6	13.8
15. West Bengal .. ..	2.5	2.2	7.9	7.7	7.1	4.9
16. Others * .. ..	2.4	1.9	4.7	5.9	8.1	9.2
Total .. ..	100.0 (4650)	100.0 (6619)	100.0 (5131)	100.0 (5663)	100.0 (1497)	100.0 (3356)

×Book value of Investments and Outstanding loans

NOTE—(i) Figures in brackets are amount in crore Rs.

\*Includes figures for Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya also.

ANNEXURE-XIV

*Regional Indicators of Development*

Indicators	Eastern Region	Hill Region	Bundelkhand Region	Central Region	Western Region	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>A—SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>						
1. Revenue villages (No.)	54891	15956	5213	16297	32119	124476
2. Inhabited villages (No.)	49432	15117	4505	15504	28008	112566
3. Density of population per Sq. Km. (1981)	485	95	185	428	479	377
4. Decennial growth of population in 1971-81	25.75*	26.73*	26.73*	24.67*	25.88*	25.49*
5. Percentage of population to total population (1981)	37.5	4.4	4.9	17.7	35.5	100.0
6. Literacy percentage (1981)						
(a) Total	24.28	39.30	28.92	27.72	28.19	27.16
(b) Male	37.04	53.79	41.79	37.94	38.74	38.76
(c) Female	10.74	24.18	13.92	15.82	15.55	14.04
7. Percentage of small and marginal holding of total holding (1980-81)	91.97	86.96	67.72	88.85	81.84	86.94
8. Percentage of area under small and marginal holdings to total holdings (1980-81)	58.53	47.84	26.25	55.95	42.36	48.26
9. Average size of marginal land holdings (in hectare) (1980-81)	0.33	0.34	0.48	0.41	0.39	0.37
10. Average size of holdings (in hectare) (1980-81)	0.75	0.99	2.12	0.95	1.22	1.01
<b>B—INDICATORS SHOWING LEVELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>						
1. Percentage of workers (1981) :						
(a) Cultivators and agricultural labourers	79.08	69.32	78.27	75.75	69.16	74.55
(b) Household industry @	4.74	1.49	3.15	2.49	3.60	3.69
(c) Other workers	16.18	29.19	18.58	21.76	27.24	21.76
2. Intensity of cropping 1985-86 (P)	149.97	163.39	112.60	142.88	154.16	146.66
3. Per capita (Rural) net area shown (in hect.) (1985-86)	0.14	0.15	0.39	0.18	0.18	0.17



Indicators	Eastern Region	Hill Region	Bunlakhhand Region	Central Region	Western Region	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. Per hectare consumption of fertilizers (Kg.) (1985-86)	80.91	62.59	19.94	68.87	94.56	77.99
5. Per capita availability of food-grains (Kg.) 1985-86 :						
(a) Cereals	215.92	255.45	194.26	210.04	268.93	234.39
(b) Pulses	18.09	3.79	115.10	25.21	17.31	23.21
6. Value of Agricultural produce :						
(a) Gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area shown at current prices in Rs. (1985-86)	6782	8293	3807	6353	8817	7167
(b) Gross value of agricultural produce per capita (Rural) at current prices in Rs. (1985-86)	929	1280	1503	1134	1618	1234
7. Credit deposit Ratio (June 1986)	39.35	29.93	41.43	56.65	50.43	47.11
8. Net domestic output per capita at current prices (in Rs.) 1985-86	832	1271	1196	976	1324	1070
9. Number of workers in registered industrial establishment per lakh of population 1984-85	230	464	205	642	732	584
10. Percentage of manufacturing sector to total net output at current prices (1985-86)	22.2	15.3	14.3	28.6	29.2	25.5
11. Percentage consumption of electricity in agriculture to total consumption 1985-86 (Based on Vidyut upbhog survey)	22.06	6.32	35.01	12.64	38.77	25.40
<b>C—INDICATORS SHOWING LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
1. Percentage of area under forests to total reporting area (1985-86)	9.62	63.78	6.13	5.16	4.67	17.21
2. Percentage of net area sown to total reporting area (1985-86)	64.82	12.52	63.91	65.13	73.93	57.83
3. Per cultivator net area shown in hectares (1985-86)	0.79	0.60	2.01	0.79	1.02	0.91

Indicators	Eastern Region	Hill Region	Bundelkhand Region	Central Region	Western Region	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. Percentage of balanced under ground water to total safe yield (as on 1-1-1985)	69.01	81.64	85.05	64.06	55.29	65.17
5. Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area (1985-86)	56.22	35.76	25.11	53.57	77.41	58.87
6. Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (1985-86)	43.04	31.77	24.37	47.76	68.09	51.04
<b>D—INDICATORS SHOWING LEVEL OF INFRA-STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>						
1. Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages March 1988	66.54	62.94	55.09	58.80	77.64	67.29
2. Length of pucca roads, per 100 Sq. Km. (1986-87) (maintained by P.W.D.)	20.8	11.14	15.2	18.0	23.1	18.8
3. Length of pucca roads/per lakh of population 1986-87 (in Km.) (maintained by P.W.D.)	38.1	103.4	73.0	37.7	43.0	44.3
<b>E—INDICATORS SHOWING LEVELS OF SOCIAL SERVICES</b>						
1. Number of schools per lakh of population (September 30, 1987):						
(a) Junior Basic schools	52	137	75	60	53	59
(b) Senior basic schools*	12	27	17	15	12	13
(c) Higher secondary schools*	4	16	4	3	4	5
(d) Degree Colleges	0.31	0.53	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.32
2. Allopathic Hospitals :						
(a) Number of allopathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population (1-1-86)	2.34	13.07	3.40	2.82	2.17	2.88
(b) Number of beds in allopathic hospital/dispensaries per lakh of population (1-1-86)	39.67	125.09	50.51	60.59	42.56	48.66
3. Scarcity villages :						
(a) Percentage of scarcity villages covered by piped water supply (September, 1986)	58.68	70.13	88.23	52.75	57.43	60.74
(b) Number of scarcity villages (September, 1986)	14741	3504	434	4768	7295	30742
4. Population per Bank branch (in '000) (June 86)	19.65	11.18	15.47	15.92	15.36	17.02

P—Provisional

\*—Indicator based on mid-year projected population (i. e. 1st October, 1986).

@ Manufacturing processing services and repairs.

ANNEXURE XV

*Annual growth rate of the economy of Major states*

states				Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-87)
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	3.2	4.3	7.3+
2. Assam	..	..	..	3.0	5.9	5.1
3. Bihar	..	..	..	4.8	6.2	3.0
4. Gujarat	..	..	..	6.1	3.7	(--) 2.7
5. Haryana	..	..	..	8.0	5.7	8.1
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	4.0	4.1	11.2
7. Karnataka	..	..	..	4.5	3.5	3.7
8. Kerala	..	..	..	1.5	1.6	3.1
9. Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	2.5	9.4	2.6
10. Maharashtra	..	..	..	6.9	2.8	3.4
11. Orissa	..	..	..	3.6	4.1	7.1
12. Punjab	..	..	..	6.8	5.2	4.3
13. Rajasthan	..	..	..	5.1	8.3	0.5
14. Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	3.8	3.8	7.9
15. Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	5.7	8.7+	4.0
16. West Bengal	..	..	..	3.9	4.7	5.0+
India	..	..	..	5.3	5.3	5.1+

+ Percentage increase during 1985-86.

## CHAPTER-II

### PLAN IN OUTLINE

#### OUTLAYS:

The outlay of the State for Seventh plan, excluding special central assistance for hills, is Rs. 10,447\* crore which is 13.4 per cent of corresponding outlays of all major states, aggregating to Rs. 78,097 crore. The outlays approved for the State during first four years of the Seventh plan and the percentage shares in total outlays of all states are given in the following table-1 :

TABLE 1—All States and U.P.'s outlay  
(Rupees in crore)

Year	All states outlay	U.P.'s outlay	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86	.. 12662	1642	12.97
1986-87	.. 15351	2030	13.22
1987-88	.. 18075	2500	13.83
1988-89	.. 19339	2540	13.13
Total (1985—89)	65427	8712	13.32

2.2. The total outlay of the State for Seventh plan including special assistance of Rs. 553 crore for hills is Rs. 11,000 crore. Outlays and expenditure of first four years of the plan are given below :

TABLE-2—Outlay and Expenditure  
(Rupees in Crore)

Year	outlay	Expendi- ture@	Percen- tage ex- pendi- ture
1985-86	.. 1750	1902	108.7
1986-87	.. 2150	2160	100.5
1987-88	.. 2630	2345	89.2
1988-89	.. 2680	2588	96.6
Total ..	9210	8935	97.7

\*Annexure-1

@Annexure -2

2.3. It would be seen from table-2 that expenditure during first two years of the plan has exceeded outlays. During 1987-88, the shortfall is mainly on account of non-completion of negotiations for external assistance for Anpara 'B' thermal power project and diversion of resources of the State to some short, term measures on account of drought. Expenditure during Seventh Plan however, expected is to be higher than the outlay. In fact expenditure during previous plans has also been more than outlay.

TABLE 3—Planwise outlay and expenditure  
(Rupees in crore)

Plan Period	Outlay	Expendi- ture	Percen- tage in- crease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
First Plan (1951—56)	86.00	153.37	78.3
Second Plan (1956—61)	253.00	233.36	(—)7.8
Third Plan (1961—66)	497.00	560.63	12.8
Three Annual Plans (1966—69)	450.71	455.32	1.0
Fourth Plan (1969—74)	965.00	1165.57	20.8
Fifth Plan (1974—79)	2286.00	2909.23	27.3
Annual Plan (1979-80)	810.00	833.54	2.9
Sixth Plan (1980—85)	6200.00	6482.91	4.6
Seventh Plan (1985—90)	11,000.00	12451.20	13.2

2.4. The outlay of Seventh plan is on the 1984-85 prices. The whole sale price index with 1970-71=100 was 320.0 in 1984-85. It has gone upto 397.9 per cent in 1987-88, showing an increase of 24.34 percent. Calculated on this basis the outlay of Rs. 11,000 crore in real terms should be about Rs. 13,677 crore in order

to achieve what was stipulated in the plan. The index is likely to go up still higher in the remaining period of the plan. Without taking into account this expected rise, the state would need a minimum outlay of Rs. 3457 crore in 1989-90, the last year of the plan, to finance externally aided projects, poverty alleviation programmes and commitments of on-going programmes.

#### FINANCING OF PLAN

2.5 The State's Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 11,000 crore (including Rs. 553 crore of supplemental hill assistance) was required to be funded in the following manner :-

State's resources	6839	(62.2%)
Central assistance	4161*	(37.8%)

2.6. The financing of annual plans from 1985-86 to 1988-89 has been funded in the following manner :-

Year	Outlay	(Rupees in crore)	
		State's resources	Central assistance
1985-86	1750	987.62 (56.4)	762.36 (43.6)
1986-87	2150	1335.24 (62.1)	814.76 (37.9)
1987-88	2630	1609.96 (61.2)	1019.69 (38.8)
1988-89	2680	1339.70 (50.0)	1340.30 (50.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9210</b>	<b>5272.52 (57.2)</b>	<b>3937.31 (42.8)</b>

£ Annexure-3, \*Annexure-4

#### ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MOBILISATION

2.7 The target for additional resource mobilisation (ARM) for Seventh plan is Rs. 2,793.04 crore. Measures taken in the first four years of the plan are expected to yield an amount of Rs. 3,690.56 crore during the plan period.

#### IMPACT OF DROUGHT

2.8 It is a strange coincidence that states, already plagued with problems of low productivity, low investment and consequently low levels of development, are

also the states which suffer from natural calamities of much greater intensity than what is observed in other states. Each such calamity has a long ranging effect on the growth of the state and creates conditions highly unfavourable to a steady progress. The impact of such calamities, though much more sharply felt at the time of their occurrence, continues to act as a barrier to growth in the succeeding few years also.

2.9 Unfortunately, Uttar Pradesh is also one of such states. The state had these calamities at almost regular intervals. Between 1966-67 and 1987-88, covering a short period of about twenty years only, the state witnessed as many as four severe droughts which led to substantial shortfalls in agriculture production and consequently in states' income.

TABLE 4—Percentage decline in rainfall and percentage shortfall in State's income

Year	Percentage decline in rainfall over normal rainfall	Percentage shortfall in state's income over preceding year's income
(1)	(2)	(3)
1966-67	95	10.0
1973-74	16.7	(-4.6)
1979-80	45.5	13.9
1987-88	32.0	(-3.0)

2.10. The drought of 1987-88 has slowed down the pace of progress. The fall in agriculture production and its fall in growth in state's income, brought about by shortfall in production, recoils on state's growth in more than one way. Apart from eroding purchasing power of people, thereby reducing effective demand for goods and services, it shakes their confidence in making investments on means of production and reduces their as well as state's surpluses for investments in future. The resources of the state are also unduly strained for finding short term solutions, to problems caused by droughts and in the process, long term solutions are relegated into background.

2.11 As a consequence of these and a host of other ripples which are felt on state's economy, the prospects of steady growth suffer a set-back and it takes much too longer than what is anticipated to overcome the shock and to get back on the rails again towards the goals of progress.

2.12. The problems of the state, aggravated further by the drought of 1987, should also be viewed in this context. Unless, the state is enabled to be strong enough, as soon as possible, to resilient to such droughts and to maintain pace of its steady progress with as little set-back as possible, the growth rate of the state will continue to be erratic and the trend-growth rate will be far less than desirable.

2.13 It is in this background that the draft Annual Plan 1989-90 has been prepared. Even though for historical and other reasons, it has not been possible to make any significant departure from the past few plans, the draft plan lays special emphasis on some selected few programmes and better implementation which would hopefully provide the much needed support at this stage, in the last year of its Seventh plan, in order to achieve the targetted annual growth rate of 6 per cent.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90 OUTLAY

2.14. The Annual Plan, 1989-90 has been formulated within the framework of the objectives, policies and programmes indicated in the Seventh plan and takes into account the performance of the economy in 1985-88. While seeking to promote balanced growth, it lays emphasis on the implementation of area specific and beneficiary oriented anti-poverty programmes in order to generate additional employment and income for the weaker sections of the society and to carry forward and accelerate the process of development inailed during previous plans. Stress has also been laid on improvement in productivity through better capacity utilization, greater efficiency in the use of resources, upgradation of technology and

timely completion of projects. High priority has been given to completion of on-going projects which have reached an advanced stage as well as those which can be completed quickly in order to realise the benefits from the investments made.

2.15 The outlay proposed for Draft Annual plan, 1989-90 is Rs.3,456.75 crore which is 31.4 percent of Seventh plan outlay. The step up in outlay over 1988-89 will be 29.0 percent. While allocating@ outlays between different sectors highest priority has been given to Irrigation and Power which together claim 45.3 per cent of the total outlay. The percentage share of Agriculture and Allied Services, Transport and Industry and Minerals, Water Supply and Housing are higher in 1989-90 as compared to their corresponding percentage share in 1988-89.

2.16 The net increase in the outlay (Rs.3456.75 crore) proposed for 1989-90, over 1988-89 outlay (Rs.2,680.00 crore) is Rs.776.75 crore. Out of this a major chunk of Rs.572.10 crore (73.7 per cent) has been allocated to Agriculture thrust programmes, Irrigation, Power, Industry, Roads, Water, supply, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.

It may be pointed out that in the outlay of Rs.2,680 crore@ approved for 1988-89, 71.3 per cent has gone to "earmarked" schemes. Within the balance 28.7 per cent left for un-earmarked schemes, 3.5 per cent has gone to externally aided projects, 1.4 per cent to centrally sponsored schemes and 1.5 percent to programmes which are supported by institutional finance. Thus, only 22.3 per cent of the outlay is available to state for deployment in a manner which it considered best in its judgement.

2.17 *Economic Structure*—Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the State and 48.0 per cent of the Domestic Product (at 1970-71 constant prices) comes from Agriculture and Allied Sectors. The corresponding share of these sectors in the country, as a whole, is

34.8 per cent. The structure of economy has been undergoing changes but at a much slower pace. The contribution of agriculture and allied sectors is decreasing and contribution of manufacturing sector shows an increasing trend. The share of primary sector in the State's income declined by 12.2 per cent from 60.2 per cent in 1970-71 to 48.0 per cent in 1986-87. The share of this sector in national income declined by about 15.3 per cent during the same period. During the same period, the share of secondary sector in the state's income increased by 8.6 per cent against 6.6 per cent in the country. However, the increase in case of tertiary sectors was only 3.6 per cent in the state against a much larger increase of 8.7 per cent in the country. This shift in structural composition of income indicates diversification of State's economy, which is a healthy sign.

#### POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE

2.18. A major indicator of the level and pattern of development is the percentage population below the poverty line. This percentage was 50.09 in 1977-78 in the state against 48.13@ per cent in the country. The percentage came down in 1983-84 to 45.3 per cent in the State as against 37.4 per cent in the country.

#### GROWTH RATE

2.19 In spite of the fact that higher growth rates† were achieved in the state during fifth and sixth plans compared to growth rate of the country during this period, the gap between *per capita* income of the state and country has widened. The gap was Rs.61. in 1955-56 which increased to Rs.190\$ in 1984-85. This has further increased to Rs.200 in 1985-86. The national plan envisages an over all annual growth of little over 5 per cent in Seventh plan. In order to catch up with country's *per capita* income, the State targetted for a growth rate of 6 per cent in its Seventh plan. But the performance of first two years of the plan (1985-87) makes it almost beyond the reach of the state to achieve this target.

†Annexure 9

@Annexure 8

£Annexure 10 and 11.

TABLE 5—Growth Rate

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Overall
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1985-86*	2.5	6.1	6.2	4.3
1986-87**	0.4	8.1	5.8	3.6
1987-88@				3.0
Average annual growth during 1985-87	1.4	7.1	6.0	4.0
Average annual growth rate 1985-88				3.6

\*Provisional estimates

\*\*Quick estimates

@Rough estimates.

The gap in *per capita* income is expected to increase further at the end of Seventh plan.

#### CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

2.20. Central Assistance to States is a major source of funding their plans. The following table shows percentage shares of central assistance£ in different plans of U. P. :

TABLE 6—Percentage share of Central Assistance in Expenditure and Percentage Share of Central Assistance in Total Central Assistance of Major States

Plan period	Percentage of central assistance in expenditure	Percentage share of central assistance of U.P. in the total central assistance of major 14 States
(1)	(2)	(3)
First Plan (1951-56)	52.4	10.3
Second Plan (1956-61)	53.0	12.0
Third Plan (1961-66)	63.5	15.2
Three Annual Plans 1966-69	57.6	15.9
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	43.9	17.0
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	39.7	19.4
Annual Plan (1979-80)	59.6	19.4
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	33.9	18.2
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	34.5	18.0
Annual Plans (1985-89)	39.5	18.6

2.21. The share of central assistance to state's Seventh plan outlay is 34.5 per cent which is less than corresponding shares of Bihar (44.9), Kerala (54.1), Orissa (42.4) and Rajasthan (38.0). However, the share of central assistance in expenditure incurred from 1985-1989 is 39.5 per cent which is less than corresponding figures of Kerala (61.5), Rajasthan (43.8), Bihar (42.9) and Orissa (40.7).

#### PER CAPITA OUTLAY

2.22. It is worth mentioning at this stage that per capita plan investment in U.P. has been lower than the average investment for all states since inception of the planning. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country which is evident from the fact that its percentage share of country's population was 17.5 per cent in 1951, 16.8 per cent in 1961, 16.1 per cent in 1971 and 16.2 per cent in 1981. The percentage share of outlays reveals that the share of this state has ever been low as against the share of its population and lower than the all states' average and also lower than almost all the comparable states.

2.23. As regards *per capita* outlay,\*\* the State's *per capita* outlay for Seventh plan comes to Rs. 822 as against all states' average of Rs. 1,010, rank being 17th. During 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 the *per capita* outlays were Rs. 135, Rs. 163, Rs. 197 and Rs. 196 as against all states' average of Rs. 170, Rs. 203, Rs. 234 and 245 respectively. Thus, the *per capita* outlay of 1985-89 comes to Rs. 691 against Rs. 852 of all states' average and less than almost all states except Bihar (Rs. 650), Kerala (Rs. 593), Rajasthan (Rs. 570) and West Bengal (Rs. 529). Considering the percentage of people living below poverty line, the percentage of Scheduled Castes and other socio-economic conditions, the State should be enabled to come closer to the levels of development in other advanced states.

#### MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

2.24. The Minimum Needs Programme is essentially an investment in human resources. The provision of free or subsidised services through public agencies is expected to improve consumption levels of those living below the poverty line and to improve productivity of rural workers. The integration of social consumption programmes with economic development programmes is necessary to accelerate growth and to ensure the achievement of the plan objectives. This programme lays down the urgency of providing social services according to nationally accepted norms within a time bound programme.

2.25. The outlay in Seventh Plan for Minimum Needs Programmes is Rs. 1,449.27 crore which is 13.2 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 11,000 crore. The expenditure on these programmes in Sixth plan was only 12.3 per cent of the total plan expenditure. The expenditure on Minimum Needs Programme during 1985-89 and its share in the total expenditure is given below:

TABLE 7—Expenditure under MNP

Year	1985-90		
	Total expenditure	Expenditure on MNP	Percentage share in total expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86	1902.30	248.73	13.1
1986-87	2159.55	276.70	12.8
1987-88	2344.58	297.51	12.7
1988-89 (Anticipated)	2588.02	341.32	13.2
1989-90 (out lay)	3456.75	412.89	11.9
Total	12451.20	1577.15	12.7

The draft plan 1989-90 provides Rs. 409.63 crore for Minimum Needs Programme which is 11.8 per cent of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 3456.75 crore.



Inclusive of this outlay for MNP, expenditure under this item during Seventh plan is likely to be 1,577.15 crore which will be 14.3 per cent of Seventh plan outlay and higher than the outlay of Rs.1,449.27 crore approved for Seventh plan. Outlays and expenditure on different items of MNP during the plan are given below :—

TABLE 8 *Outlay and expenditure on MNP during Seventh Plan*

Item	(Crore Rs.)	
	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Forestry and Wild life	12.60	9.64
2. Energy	117.11	122.28
3. Roads and Bridges	650.00	578.86
4. Civil Supplies	0.10	1.27
5. Education	186.61	225.96
6. Health	114.10	155.81
7. Water Supply and Sanitation	244.50	330.85
8. Housing	42.55	60.99
9. Urban Development	37.00	23.11
10. Nutrition	44.70	68.38
Total	1449.27	1577.15

SECTORAL REVIEWS

2.26. Sectoral Reviews in Volume II and Statement GN-2 and GN-3 in Volume III of this Draft Plan give details of sectoral programmes outlays, and targets. However, a brief description of the same in

respect of significant sectors is given in paras which follow.

2.27. *Crop Husbandry*—Geographically, Uttar Pradesh is the fourth biggest State and the largest in terms of population, where not only geographically but socially, linguistically and economically, the regions are sharply varied. As such, the whole state is divided into five economic regions. Even these regions in themselves have lot of variations. Despite these variations, about 78 per cent of the population is dependent upon agriculture and allied activities.

2.28. *Review of Achievements* — In spite of the above regional disparities, the production of foodgrain crops has been very satisfactory during the first year of the Seventh Plan. The level of foodgrain production, at the end of Sixth plan, 1984-85 was 299.18\* lakh tonnes which shoot up to 314.26 lakh tonnes in 1985-86. But in the following years i.e. 1986-87 and 1987-88, it again dropped to 302.83 and 281.19 lakh tonnes respectively, due to scanty rainfall in 1986-87 followed by the severe drought of the century in 1987-88. The monsoon during 1988 has been very favourable. Normal to excess rainfall took place in almost all parts of the state during July and August 1988. However, moisture stress was felt in the first week of September due to cessation of rains. The weather after first week of September again became favourable and widespread rains have been received in the third week of September. The estimate of production based on present situation is as under :—

TABLE 9—Some selected achievement

Crop	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Base year	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>I—Foodgrains</b>								
(1) Rice	Lakh Tonnes	71.57	83.15	75.10	62.21	92.00	89.00	97.00
(2) Jowar	..	5.66	4.20	4.67	4.33	6.40	5.40	6.00
(3) Bajra	..	9.49	6.40	7.74	5.57	7.40	7.40	8.00
(4) Maize	..	17.78	14.72	14.92	10.10	16.00	16.00	18.00
(5) Others	..	4.63	5.11	4.99	4.03	5.20	5.20	6.00
Total, Khaif Food grains	..	109.13	113.58	107.42	86.24	127.00	123.00	135.00

\*Annexure—13

TABLE—9 (Concl'd)

Crop	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Base year	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(6) Wheat	.. Lakh tonnes	156.75	165.59	162.37	164.63	188.00	175.00	188.00
(7) Barley	.. ..	7.42	8.24	7.60	8.09	8.00	8.00	8.00
(8) Gram	.. ..	12.72	13.00	12.68	10.69	15.00	13.30	15.20
(9) Peas	.. ..	2.42	3.30	2.86	3.04	5.00	3.80	4.35
(10) Arhar	.. ..	8.42	7.39	6.72	5.75	8.00	7.40	8.45
(11) Lentil	.. ..	2.32	3.16	3.18	2.75	4.00	3.50	4.00
Total, Rabi Foodgrains	.. ..	190.05	200.68	195.41	194.95	228.00	211.00	228.00
Total, Foodgrains (Kharif & Rabi)	.. ..	299.18	314.26	302.83	281.19	355.00	334.00	363.00
II—Seed distribution	'000 Qtl.	562.13	582.73	523.41	522.71	672.70	537.64	836.24
III—Chemical fertilizers—								
(1) Nitrogenous (N)	'000 Tonnes	1240	1328	1330	1188	1700	1290	1600
(2) Phosphatic (P)	.. ..	288	312	344	331	600	450	520
(3) Potassic (K)	.. ..	85	69	98	80	200	160	180
Total (NPK)	.. '000 Tonnes	1613	1709	1772	1599	2500	1900	2300
IV. Area Under High Yielding Varieties	'000 hectare	10916	11397	11494	10508	12120	12628	12335

2.29. It would be evident from the table—9 that the maximum foodgrains production of 314.26 lakh tonnes was achieved in 1985-86. During 1988-89 production of foodgrains is expected to be 19.74 lakh tonnes higher than ever produced. The target of foodgrains production for 1989-90 is 363 lakh tonnes. To achieve this target, 836.24 thousand quintals improved seeds and 23 lakh tonnes chemical fertilizers will be distributed to farmers and 123.35 lakh hectares area will be covered by high yielding varieties. The following strategies will be adopted to achieve these targets :—

(1) To accelerate agriculture growth particularly in rice, wheat, pulses and oilseeds.

(2) To increase productivity per unit of land through better management techniques.

(3) To propagate suitable implements for augmenting crop production.

(4) To extend the benefit of new techniques of crop production to more farmers.

(5) To promote scientific land, water use pattern based on consideration of ecology and economic energy.

2.20. *Animal Husbandry and Dairying Development*—Animal husbandry, apart from agriculture, is the second most important occupation and a major means of subsistence of rural people. Uttar Pradesh has a large proportion of country's animal population, 15 per cent cattle, 22 per cent buffaloes and 9 per cent of other species. According to the 1982 census the number of cows and buffaloes was 261.5 lakh and 157.65

lakh respectively, constituting 75 per cent of the total livestock population. With passage of time, food habits are also changing and thus, requirement of milk, meat and eggs have also increased. To ensure health facilities and breeding facilities, a chain of veterinary hospitals, stockman centres and dispensaries have been established throughout the State. These hospitals are equipped with high quality semen and artificial insemination facilities. Deep frozen semen technology has now been introduced and 4 deep frozen Semen Centres and Six liquid nitrogen plant were working at the end of Sixth

Plan. These will be further strengthened. Five more liquid nitrogen plants are being established in Seventh plan and one of these is proposed to be established in 1989-90. Two deep frozen semen production centres are being established and two plants are being expanded. For meeting the demand of eggs and chickens, 43 poultry farms with 30,000 layers have been established. About 15 lakh chickens are being produced every year in these farms and distributed to poultry farmers.

The following table describes production of milk, eggs and wool :-

TABLE 10—*Animal Husbandry Products*

Item	Base year 1984-85	Seventh Plan target	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment	1987-88 Ach'ieve- ment	1988-89 Anticipi- pated achieve- ment	1989-90 Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Milk (000 Tonnes) ..	7261	9210	7542	7936	8136	8680	9210
2. Eggs (Million) ..	374	524	375	396	400	400	524
3. Wool (lakh Kg.) ..	16.14	21.50	17.14	17.84	19.00	20.00	21.50

2.31. The scheme of operation flood I, II and III is a phased programme under which 30 districts are covered. In these districts, societies on Anand Pattern are organised. Against a seventh plan target of 9817, upto the end of 1987-88, 5990 societies have been organised. Besides, under artificial insemination programme, 761 societies will be organised up to 1988-89. Through these societies, not only milk collection is done but animal health cover and breeding facilities are also being provided. To process milk, collected through these societies, processing plants have also been set up. In these plants, on an average 3.40 lakh litres of milk is processed every day. However, it is anticipated that by the end of Seventh plan, the processing capacity would be raised to 5.75 lakh litres per day.

2.32. *Fisheries*—Great emphasis is being laid on adopting scientific fish culture practices in ponds and tanks located

in rural areas to increase the level of per hectare production of fish in the state, which varies from 1200 to 1500 kg. per year. It is also expected to provide employment opportunities to fisherman community, which is the backbone of the fish industry and also to the people of other weaker sections of the society. A massive programme of aquaculture has been launched by establishing Fish Farmers Development Agencies in 24 districts of the state. These agencies are providing assistance by way of extension, training, financial support and supply of fish seeds to the pisciculturists. Inland fish production was 50 thousand tonnes in 1984-85. It reached the levels of 67.35, 80.00 and 83.11 thousand tonnes in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. It is expected that this achievement may be 90 thousand tonnes in 1988-89 and 100 thousand tonnes in 1989-90 against Seventh Plan target of 100 thousand tonnes. In order to produce quality fish seed for stocking or various

bodies in private and public sector, large sized modern fish hatcheries are being established through Fisheries Department and Fisheries Development Corporation. There were 6 hatcheries functioning in the year 1984-85, base year of the Seventh plan, which may exceed the target by the end of 1989-90. As regards, fish seed production, about 107 million fingerlings were produced in 1984-85 in different tanks and ponds in rural areas which has reached the level of 120, 150 and 136 millions in the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. This is expected to reach 180 millions by the end of 1988-89 and 200 millions by the end of 1989-90. About 4800 persons will get self-employment in rural areas by adopting pisciculture programme.

2.33. *Forestry and Wildlife*—The National Remote Sensing Agency has estimated that tree cover in India as a whole has dwindled to poor 12 per cent of the total geographical area where as according to the forest policy it should be 33.33 per cent. In U.P. the percentage of forest area is only 17.4 per cent. The State Government is fully committed to its responsibility towards its forests. Commercial felling has been banned above an elevation of 1000 metres in hill area where 67 per cent of the State's forests are located. A massive programme of Social Forestry and wasteland development has been initiated in the State. The responsibility of extracting both major and minor forest produce from forest areas has been assigned to the State Forest Corporation to undertake their scientific exploitation and to ensure payment of fair wages to forest labour.

2.34. The main function of the forest plan is to ensure soil and water conservation, supply of raw material to wood based industries, the creation of serene atmosphere and providing proper habitat to various types of birds and wild animals.

2.35. In order to remedy above situation the department has undertaken a massive tree plantation programme under World Bank aided Social Forestry project. Upto 1984-85, about 88,900

hectare area has been planted under this project. It is proposed to undertake plantation over 63,500 hectare under this programme during Seventh five year plan out of which 48200 hectare have been planted during 1985-88 against the anticipated achievement of 12,600 hectare in 1988-89, it is proposed to undertake plantation over 13700 hectare during 1989-90. In addition to this, the target of farm forestry programme during 1985-88, is 1,34,500 hectare out of this 65,900 hectare have been planted during 1985-88. Against the achievement of 23,300 during 1988-89 similar target is proposed to take in 1989-90 under farm forestry programme.

2.36. Due to increasing biotic pressure the density of forest is also decreasing. This is adversely affecting in reducing the habitat for wildlife. In order to protect wild life from extinction the state has created four National parks and 17 Wildlife sanctuaries.

#### POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME

Poverty alleviation programme has been given a high priority in investment. The programme has been integrated with sectoral development programmes, especially those taken up in rural areas. The pattern of growth envisaged during Seventh plan is expected to lead to a reduction in poverty at the rate of 2.0 per cent per annum. Poverty alleviation programmes and rural development will be implemented simultaneously with agriculture and rural development programmes. The important poverty alleviation programmes are described below :

2.37. *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*—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 Sixth Plan, 39.36 lakh families were benefited under this programme. The target of Seventh plan is to benefit 31.60 lakh families against which in first three years of Seventh Plan, a total of 20.42 lakh

families have been benefited, including 13.24 lakh old families. During 1985-86, *per capita* investment was Rs. 3,636 (combined) while it was Rs. 3,091 in case of old beneficiaries and Rs. 4,292 for new beneficiaries. During 1986-87, *per capita* investment was Rs. 4,178 (Combined) while it was Rs. 3,797 in case of old beneficiaries and Rs. 4,782 for new beneficiaries. During 1987-88 a total of 7.94 lakh families including 5.99 lakh old families have been benefited. During 1987-88, the *per capita* investment was Rs. 4,115 (combined) while it was Rs. 3,894 in case of old beneficiaries and Rs. 4,793 for new beneficiaries. During the current year, a total of 6.11 lakh families including 1.90 lakh old families are likely to be benefited. A tentative target to benefit 5.80 lakh families has been fixed for the year 1989-90. Thus, during first four year of Seventh plan 26.53 lakh families (84.0 per cent) are likely to be benefited.

2.38. The target to benefit Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was 10.50 lakh families against which 12.70 lakh families are likely to be achieved in first four years of the Plan. For 1989-90, 2.90 lakh families are targeted to be benefited. An outlay of Rs. 7,848 lakh (state share) has been proposed for 1989-90.

2.39. *National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)*—This is also a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis, which was initially started in 1980-81 with cent percent central assistance. But since 1981-82 it is being implemented on 50 : 50 sharing basis. It aims at providing supplementary employment, creating durable productive community assets beneficial to rural poors and strengthening rural economic and social infra-structure facilities of the life of poverty groups. Under this programme, 1916.70 lakh mandays employment was generated by 1984-85. An total of 1,520.64 mandays employment was generated in the first three years of the Seventh plan. Per manday utilization of food grains was 2.26 kg., 4.38 kg. and 3.58 kg. in the years, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 res-

pectively. During the current year 580.00 lakh mandays of employment generation is expected. For 1989-90, a target of creating employment of 663.23 lakh mandays is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 8717 lakh (State share) has been proposed for 1989-90. The target for Seventh Plan is to generate 2,400 lakh mandays under this programme. During first four years of the plan, 2,100.64 lakh mandays employment would be generated.

2.40. *Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)*—This programme was started on 15th August, 1983 with cent per cent central assistance. The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme for providing supplementary employment for a minimum of 100 days in a year to at least one member of every rural landless family. During Sixth Plan, 433.91 lakh mandays employment was created. A total of 1,579.40 lakh mandays employment was generated in first three years of seventh plan. Per manday utilization of food grains was 1.76 kg., 3.33 kg. and 3.06 kg. in the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. During the current year 427.70 lakh mandays employment generation is expected. For 1989-90, the targetted employment generation is 474.75 lakh mandays. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh has been proposed for 1989-90 for this programme.

2.41. *Financial Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers*—With a view to increase income of rural poor living below the poverty line, by assisting them to increase agricultural production in their farms, National programme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers was taken up as a centrally sponsored programme from October, 1983. The features of this scheme are as follows :—

(1) Expenditure on this scheme is borne by the State /Central government in the ratio of 50 : 50.

(2) There are three components in this scheme viz. Minor Irrigation, Land Development and Mini-kits distribution.

(3) Central Government in its guide-lines stipulated that an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh would be released for each block. (However, for the last three years Central government Assistance releases have not been to this extent.)

(4) Subsidy to the extent of Rs.3,000.00 is given for boring.

(5) Subsidy is also given for pump-set by the State government.

Owing to limited financial resources of the State it was decided to reduce the unit cost of pump-sets to Rs.6,000 for computation of subsidy which has been made admissible at the rate of 25 per cent and 33 1/3 per cent to small and marginal farmers respectively.

During Sixth plan, Rs.2 558.85 lakh were spent on this scheme. In

the Seventh plan, the outlay for this scheme is Rs.22,024.00 lakh. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 Rs.3,629.22 lakh and Rs.4,188.47 lakh were spent. In 1987-88 Rs.4,456.00 lakh was spent, as a result of which 65,047 free borings were completed and 4.38 lakh hectare irrigation potential created. For the current year (1988-89) there is a provision of an outlay of Rs.6256.00 lakh. During this year, one lakh free borings are proposed to be completed in first phase and 2.12 lakh free borings will be completed in the whole year till March, 1989. An outlay of Rs.5,258.00 lakh (State share), including Rs.223.00 lakh for hills has been proposed for 1989-90.

2.42. *Co-operation*—The main function of Co-operative is to provide credit to farmers for their agricultural operation. The following table describes achievements of Co-operative in this area:—

TABLE 11—Disbursement of different kinds of loans

Item	Base year 1984-85 level	Seventh Plan Target (1985-90)	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment	1987-88 Achieve- ment	1988-89		1989-90 Proposed Target
						Target	Anticipated Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Short term loan	232.46	600.00	243.60	256.90	329.50	425.00	425.00	475.00
Medium term loan	30.98	100.00	25.12	30.44	38.74	50.00	50.00	60.00
Long term loan	70.00	160.00	75.00	84.66	100.89	120.00	120.00	140.00

2.43. Apart from giving credit, co-operatives are also engaged in providing services of storage, marketing, distribution of inputs for agriculture and sale of consumer goods. The programmes and achievements under those items are given in a subsequent chapter on 'Co-operation.'

#### IRRIGATION

2.44. The role of irrigation in agriculture is very crucial. The total irriga-

tion potential created in the State through all sources of irrigation by the end of Sixth plan was 188.17 lakh hectares. An additional irrigation potential of 48.40 lakh hectares through different sources of irrigation is proposed to be created in Seventh plan. During first four years of the plan, an additional irrigation potential of 36.70 lakh hectares is anticipated to be

created. Sourcewise break up of irrigation potential is shown below :

TABLE 12 - *Sourcewise irrigation potential*  
(lakh hectares)

Source	Potential created up-to Sixth Plan (1984-85)	Additional irrigation potential proposed during Seventh plan	Potential anticipated during 1985-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Major and Medium Irrigation	62.15	6.37	3.62
Minor Irrigation	126.02	42.03	33.10
(i) State Minor Irrigation	33.43	7.03	4.90
(ii) Private Minor Irrigation	92.59	35.00	28.20
Total	188.17	48.40	36.72

2.45. *Major and Medium Irrigation*—The following priorities of investment have been adopted in the formulation of Annual plan 1989-90.

1. No new schemes will be started except those new or externally aided schemes which have already been approved by the Central government for being taken up during the seventh plan.

2. All projects linked with external aid to be funded in accordance with agreements. Similarly, for inter-state projects, funds have been provided to the extent of the commitments.

3. While providing outlays, preference will be given to those schemes which will be creating potential during the Seventh plan itself and specially to those which are likely to create potential in the last year of the plan and in early Eighth plan.

The irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation

schemes at the end of Sixth plan was 62.15 lakh hectares. The target for creation of additional irrigation potential during Seventh plan period is 6.37 lakh hectares. An additional irrigation potential of 3.62 lakh hectares is anticipated to be created during first four years of the plan against a target of 3.65 lakh hectares. The target for creating additional irrigation potential in 1989-90 is 1.71 lakh hectares. As regards utilization of irrigation potential, there is a gap of 7.01 lakh hectares between the potential created and utilized at the end of Sixth plan. Attempts are being made to minimise the gap by construction of water course for farm block of 5 to 8 hectares and proper maintenance of canal distribution systems. The potential utilized for major and medium irrigation schemes is expected to increase from 55.14 lakh hectares at the end of Sixth plan to 59.25 lakh hectares at the end of seventh plan.

2.46. *State Minor Irrigation*—By the end of Sixth Plan, 33.43 lakh hectares irrigation potential had been created through state minor irrigation works. The Seventh plan envisages creation of additional irrigation potential of 7.03 lakh hectares. An additional irrigation potential of 3.85 lakh hectares has been created during first three years of the plan. It is anticipated that additional irrigation potential of 1.05 lakh hectares would be created in 1988-89 against a target of 1.27 lakh hectares. The target of additional irrigation potential creation for 1989-90 is 1.29 lakh hectares. State tube-wells numbering 1200 will be installed in 1989-90 raising the number of tubewells to 27950 at the end of 1989-90.

2.47. *Private Minor Irrigation*—Due to vagaries of the monsoon and non-availability of timely irrigation from other sources of irrigation, private minor irrigation works play a very significant role in agricultural development. The pace of these works is proposed to be stepped up in the Seventh plan. These works are constructed under the normal state plan programme as well as under small and marginal farmers programme. The

State has taken up an ambitious programme of free borings for small and marginal farmers. Particular attention is being paid to private-minor irrigation works in water scarcity areas such as Bundelkhand region.

2.48. Irrigation potential of 92.59 lakh hectares has been created through these works till the end of Sixth plan. An additional irrigation potential of 35 lakh hectares has been proposed for creation through these works in Seventh plan. During the first three years of the plan, an additional irrigation potential of 22.06 lakh hectares has already been created and it is expected that the additional irrigation potential of 6.13 lakh hectares would be created in 1988-89. Irrigation potential of 11.21 lakh hectares is proposed to be created during 1989-90, mainly through installation of 2,22,000 Tubewells and pumpsets.

#### ENERGY

2.49. The state had an installed capacity of 4136 MW at the beginning of the Seventh plan. Against the Seventh plan target of 1638 MW addition in installed capacity, 725 MW capacity has been added in the first three years and another 540 MW capacity is likely to be added during the current year 1988-89. A target of 292 MW capacity creation is proposed for 1989-90. Thus, 1557 MW is likely to be added in Seventh plan and at the end of Seventh plan, total installed-capacity of the state would be 5693 MW. Beside, State's own generating capacity, State's share in central projects was 1094 MW at the end of 1987-88. During 1988-89 and 1989-90, expected additions to the share would be 458 MW and 754 MW respectively. Despite this addition, the level of per-capita consumption of power is not improving in comparison to other major states in the country. During 1986-87 also, Uttar Pradesh remained stagnant at a low level and ranked 15th in descending order of per capita consumption amongst the 17 major states. It was ahead of only two states viz. Bihar and Assam.

2.50. The state has assigned a high priority to the development of energy. In the Seventh plan outlay of Rs.11,900

crores, the outlay allocated to energy is Rs.3458.00 crore (Rupees 3340 crore under power and rupees 18.00 crore under non-conventional sources of energy) which is 31.4 per cent of the total outlay. An amount of Rs.2205.58 crores, which is 63.8 per cent of the Seventh Plan outlay for energy, is likely to be utilised in the first four years of the plan period. For 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.1061.39 crores has been proposed including Rs. 436.90 crores for Anpara 'B' thermal project, which is tied with Japanese assistance on turnkey basis.

2.51. In the proposals for 1989-90, all on-going generation projects which would fructify in Seventh plan itself or in early Eighth plan, have been fully provided for in allocation of outlays to various projects. Similarly, sufficient funds have been allocated to schemes of transmission and distribution and renovation and modernisation of power stations keeping in view the over-all resource position of the power sector.

#### INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

2.52. The ultimate objective of industrial policy is uniform development through promotion of village and small industries in consonance with the large and medium scale industries. A balance has been struck between the employment oriented village and small scale industries on one hand and intensive but less employment generating medium and large industries on the other.

2.53. *Village and Small Scale Industries* — The development of Small Scale Industries is now sought through establishment of one Mini Industrial Estate in each block of a district, where infra-structural facilities like feeder line, drainage and water facilities are also available. 680 Mini Industrial Estates are likely to be sanctioned during 1985-89. During the Seventh plan, one lakh small scale units were targeted to be established, out of which 56,352 units have been established during 1985-88 and 22,000 units are likely to be established during 1988-89, 24,000 units are proposed to be established during 1989-90. Under entrepreneurial development programme, entrepreneurs are identified, motivated and



encouraged to set up their small scale units. As many as 2,42,320 entrepreneurs are targeted to be trained and benefited under the programme during Seventh plan, out of which 42,320 persons have been benefited during 1985-88. One lakh persons are likely to be benefited under this programme in 1988-89 and an equal number during 1989-90. Some of the products of artisans and craftsmen in Uttar Pradesh have international reputation for their produce, such as brassware of Moradabad, chicken and embroidery of Lucknow, gold (zari) work of Varanasi and carpets of Bhadoi. Five persons in each centre are trained for one year under master craftsmen scheme and they are given scholarship ranging from Rs.50.00 to 400.00. During 1989-90, 38,550 including 3,800 under special component plan and 1,200 under tribal sub-plan, crafts men are targeted to be trained in 774 centres including 76 under SCP and 24 under TSP. 24,000 artisan units are targeted to be established during 1989-90 to generate employment for 1,47,146 persons. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (Industry Service and Busines) 2,53,200 persons will be assisted during 1989-90. A package of new schemes have been proposed for 1989-90. These include PPDC perfumery at Farrukhabad, subsidy for environment pollution control, science and technology park at Roorkee and Kanpur, Musical Instrument Development Centre, Meerut, Rubber and Plastic Labs. Kanpur, Productivity studies, modernised assistance food and upgradation of rural testing at Pilibhit.

2.54. The target for production of cloth in Handloom sector for 1989-90 is 700.00 million metres. In respect of blended and polyester fabrics, about 10,000 looms in U.P. are engaged in the production of Terricot, Polyester cloth at Mauranipur, Ranipur (Jhansi), Mau, Etawah, Mau-Aima and Tanda. A new scheme of generating revolving fund for the purchase of Janta Cloth for U.P. Handloom Corporation and UPICA has been proposed for 1989-90. Another new scheme "Share Capital assistance to Regional Apex Co-operative Societies"

has been proposed with an outlay of Rs.335.00 lakh for the year 1989-90.

2.55. A total of 53,000 power looms are located in different places of the state. Handicraft Industry is being promoted through the development in chicken industry, expansion of wood seasoning facilities, construction of Pital Basti, besides package of incentives to brassware artisans, common facilities centres and export promotion programmes. Bhadoi Industrial Development Authority (BIDA) has been constituted for creating infra-structural facilities for carpet artisans and foreign buyers in Bhadoi. Handicraft production of Rs.252.00 crore is proposed for 1989-90, generating 6.45 lakh of employment.

2.56. The main thrust in Khadi and Village Industry is to establish more new units by providing credit, technology, training, raw material, implements, marketing, etc. Establishing 50 KVI units in each block was the target of Seventh plan, against which 16,277 units are likely to be established by the end of 1989-90 having a gross production of Rs.24,595.00 lakh and generating 4.07 lakh of employment. In Sericulture, the Seventh plan target is production of 40 thousand kilogrammes of raw silk, against which 32 thousand kilogramme of production is proposed to generate 20.20 thousand of employment during 1989-90.

2.57. The outlay for Village and Small Industry, in Seventh plan is Rs.18,650.00 lakh, out of which an outlay of Rs.5,249.37 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

2.58. *Large and Medium Industries—*An investment of Rs.7,000.00 crore through large and medium scale industries had been envisaged by providing package of incentives, better availability of power supply and better industrial environment. The number of undertaking in the state reached a new high of 841 with a total investment of Rs. 6407 crore employing 411490 persons. During the last four years

major projects like eight commercial vehicle, colour picture tube, fertilizer, float glass polypropylene etc. have been either commissioned or are under final stage of completion. The total outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.7,790.00 lakh including Rs.900.00 lakh for Electronics.

2.59. *Sugar Industry*—It is proposed to modernise and expand capacities of sugar factories of State Sugar Corporation at Saharanpur, Rohana Kalan, Hardoi, Chatta, Maholi and Benhwal. An outlay of Rs.1,250.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose. Sugar factories at Doiwala and Siswa Bazar, already taken up under the expansion programme in the past, will give an additional capacity of 3,200 TCD during 1989-90. Under U.P. Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation, a new sugar factory at Sneh Road (Bijnor) is proposed to be established in 1989-90. Under expansion programmes co-operative sugar factories at Nanauta, Ramola, Belrayan, Sampurna Nagar, Bisalpur and Saresawa had been taken up during the Seventh plan. Four sugar factories are proposed to be modernised by 1988-89 to give 4,750 TCD additional capacity in 1988-89 and 2,500 TCD is proposed to come up in 1989-90. The outlay proposed for these sugar federation factories for 1989-90 is Rs.1,250.00 lakh.

2.60. *Geology and Mining* — Under Directorate of Geology and Mining, 25 mineral investigations are proposed to be taken up during 1989-90, out of which 22 are spilled over investigations of past and 3 are new. In the field of engineering geology, 3 investigations are proposed, of which 2 are the new schemes. Royalty worth Rs.18.00 crore is proposed to be realised in 1989-90. The U.P. State Mineral Development Corporation will expedite work on Lambidhar Mining Project, Float Glass Project and Silica Sand Beneficiation Project. An outlay of Rs.516.00 lakh has been proposed in 1989-90 for this purpose.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

2.61. The target of completing 4894 kms. (surfaced roads) has been fixed for Seventh Plan. During 1985-86, 1507

kms. of surfaced road were constructed. In 1986-87 and 1987-88 1201 kms. and 1345 kms of surfaced road were constructed. In 1988-89, 995 kms. of surfaced road is likely to be constructed. The target for 1989-90 is 1,350. km. of surfaced roads. Thus, by the end of 1989-90, 54,282 kms. surfaced roads are likely to be constructed. The road density per hundred sq. km. of area in this state remained much behind the states of Punjab and Haryana, where the road density even in 1982-83 was 65.0 kms and 43.6 kms. respectively. Similarly, the density of roads per lakh of population in this state had been much lower than the density of 1982-83 in the states of Punjab (184.9 km.) Haryana (138.8 km.) Karnataka (135.0 km.) Himachal Pradesh (98.3 km.) Madhya Pradesh (96.7 km.) and Rajasthan (95.9 km.).

2.62. The general area concepts of Nagpur Plan and Bombay plan have been modified by the concept of the 'minimum needs programme' which envisages that all villages with population of 1500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages with the population between 1000 to 1499 will be linked by all weather pucca roads by 1990. By the end of Sixth Plan, 7731 villages (total villages 10,899) with population of 1500 and above, 4893 villages (total villages 1,1396) with population between 1,000 to 1,499 have been connected by all weather pucca roads. The target for Seventh plan is to connect with all-weather roads, 3149 villages with population of 1,500 and above and 2,155 villages with population between 1,000—1499, 820 villages with a population of 1500 and above, 715 villages with population between 1,000—1499 were connected in 1985-86, 591 villages with population of 1,500 and above and 75 other villages were connected in 1986-87. During 1987-88, 599 villages with population of 1,500 and above and 329 villages with population between 1000—1499 were connected. The target of connecting 555 villages (population of 1,500 and above), 480 villages (with population 1,000—1,499) and 400 villages with population less than 1000 is likely to be achieved in 1988-89. The target for 1989-90 is to

connect 603 villages (population 1,500 and above), 556 villages (population between 1,000—1499) and 600 villages (with population up to 999). Thus, by the end of 1989-90, all villages with population 1500 and above and 61.8 per cent villages with a population between 1000—1499, will be connected with all-weather pucca roads.

2.63. Emphasis has also been laid in the Seventh plan for providing communication facilities with implementation of identified schemes for industrial development. This scheme was launched in 1986-87. During 1986-87 and 1987-88, Rs.1.18 crore and Rs.1.99 crore respectively were spent and construction of 18 kms. and 30 kms. industrial roads was completed. During 1988-89, 24 kms. roads are likely to be constructed with an expenditure of Rs.2.00 crore. To construct another 35 kms such roads, an outlay of Rs.3.00 crore has been proposed in 1989-90.

#### EDUCATION

2.64. The new thrust in National Policy on Education is on elementary education, which emphasises:

- (1) Universal enrolment, with universal retention and
- (2) a substantial improvement in quality of education.

Although as a result of expansion of educational facilities in the State, literacy rate increased from 21.7 per cent in 1971 to 27.2 per cent in 1981, yet it is much below the All India average of 36.2 per cent. It is the lowest except Bihar (26.0) and Rajasthan (24.4). The highest literacy percentage rate is recorded in Kerala (70.4) followed by Maharashtra (47.2)<sup>1</sup>, Tamil Nadu (45.8) and Gujarat (43.7). According to 1981 census, the literacy percentage is 38.8 in males and 14.00 in females.

2.65. *Formal Education*—The level of enrolment in 1984-85 in primary schools (age group 6—11 years) was 117.07 lakh children which was 75 per cent (98 per cent boys and 50 per cent girls).

The target in Seventh plan is to raise enrolment to the level of 147.16 lakh which will be 88 per cent (100 per cent boys and 75 per cent girls) against the national target of 100 per cent by the end of 1990. The progress achieved during first three years of the plan and target for 1988-89 and 1989-90 annual plan is given below:

TABLE 13 *Physical Target and Achievement under Primary education (Age groups 6—11 years)*

Item	Seventh Plan Target	Achievement 1987-88	Likely Achievement 1988-89	Target for 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Percentage enrolment				
Boys	100	96	96	100
Girls	75	55	56	60
Total	88	76	77	81

2.66. Despite utmost efforts enrolment of girls has not picked up.

2.67. *Non-formal Education* — The scheme of Non-formal education which was launched during Sixth Plan is gradually gaining ground. The enrolment position under non-formal education is given in the following table:

TABLE 14—*Non-Formal Educational Enrolment (in lakh)*

Enrolment	Seventh Plan Target	Achievement		Target	
		1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Boys	9.38	4.09	2.68	2.68	2.68
2. Girls	7.82	3.70	5.90	5.90	5.90
Total	17.20	7.79	8.58	8.58	8.58

2.68. At the end of 1987-88, the number of non-formal centres for primary education was 32,130 which will rise to 34320 at the end of 1988-89. These centres will continue in 1989-90 also. Further, it is proposed to open additional 25000 centres exclusively for girls provided desired 90 per cent central assistance is available. For universal enrolment and retention, efforts are being made to activate village level school committees which are now being given wider powers in school developmental activities." The policy of "No Detention" up to class III is being continued.

2.69. *Opening of schools*—Education Policy of 1986 has given a symbolic name of "Operation Black Board" for providing essential facilities in primary schools. Efforts are being made to provide primary schools in unserved areas. The target for opening of primary schools in Seventh plan was 2740. During 1985-88, 780 schools were opened. Another 225 will be opened in 1988-89. In 1989-90, it is targeted to open 312 primary schools. Similarly, for opening of Junior High schools a target of 700 was fixed in Seventh Plan. During 1985-88, 264 schools have already been opened. Another 70 are expected to be opened during 1988-89. In 1989-90, it is targeted to open 83 Junior High Schools.

2.70. *Construction of school Buildings*—At the end of Sixth Plan, 18857 Junior basic and 2700 Middle (Senior Basic) Schools were without buildings. It is beyond state's resources to provide buildings for all the schools by the end of Seventh plan, with limited resources, 9702 junior basic and 1146 senior basic school buildings will have been constructed in this plan leaving a balance of 9155 Junior basic and 1554 senior basic schools without their buildings. For construction of remaining 9151 junior basic school buildings the requirement of funds is estimated to be Rs.82 crore which is beyond state's resources. The Ninth Finance Commission has recommended an award of Rs.69.61 crore for the purpose. It is expected that the state will be in a position to provide buildings to remaining primary schools.

2.71. *Adult Education*—The National policy on Education 1986 states that "The whole Nation must pledge itself to the eradication of illiteracy particularly amongst the age-group 15-35." In this age-group, the number of illiterates in the state is as large as 203 lakh at the end of Sixth plan. According to a study conducted by Government of India, illiterates in Uttar Pradesh were 205 lakh as on 1-4-88. During Sixth plan, 23.36 lakh illiterate adults of 15-36 age-group were benefited under this programme. During first three years (1985-88) about 27.06 lakh adults have been covered. During 1988-89, 10.26 lakh adults are likely to be covered and for 1989-90, the target is to benefit 11.52 lakh adults. During Seventh plan 48.84 lakh adult illiterates would have been covered. It is not possible to cover all adults even by the end of Eighth plan.

2.72. *New Education Policy*—The National Policy on Education (1986) and the new 20 point programme (1986) reiterate commitment of the Government for universalisation of primary education and for improving the content of education at all levels. To ensure effective implementation of this policy and programme of action, the state has taken a number of steps. In the first stage, 12 committees have been constituted with a view to submitting recommendations for implementation. A high level Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary has also been formed to consider and scrutinise the proposals submitted by above twelve specialised committees constituted for the purpose. Further, a cabinet sub-committee has also been set-up to finally approve the proposals placed before it. The National Policy on Education also places emphasis on Operation Black Board, Non-Formal, Adult Education, consolidated education for handicapped children, vocationalisation of education, improvement of science education in schools, establishment of district institution of education and training and education technology.

#### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

2.73. The state is committed to the National Policy of "Health for All" by 2000 AD. It can be achieved only by

bringing primary health care within the easy reach of all the people specially of rural poor and to reduce maternal, mortality rate, death rate and infant mortality rate. To meet this objective, a suitable infrastructure has to be developed along with strengthening and consolidation of health care to provide the desired level of services during seventh plan. Greater emphasis has also to be laid on the qualitative improvement of services provided by net-work of service-units existing in the state on a three tier-basis.

2.74. The progress of opening of new sub-centres is satisfactory in the state because good number of trained ANMS are available every year. On the basis of population norms, U.P. should have 22212 sub-centres. Out of these, 15653 were opened up to the end of sixth plan and 4500 have already been added in the first three years (1985-88) of seventh plan, making a total of 20153 sub-centres. It is expected that the remaining 2059 sub-centres will also be established by the end of seventh plan. The position of buildings of these sub-centres, is however, not satisfactory and there are buildings only in 4347 out of the 20153 sub-centres already established up to 1987-88. Resources constraint is a major factor in this area and unless some extra mobilisation of resources is done buildings of all sub-centres may take a span of the next 40-50 years. Functioning of these sub-centres, without a building and residence presents serious problems and may not serve the intended purpose.

2.75. After sixth plan, 1169 primary Health Centres (P.H.C.) including 164 subsidiary health centres (S.H.Cs) were opened on the norm of one P.H.C. for 30,000 population. The total requirement of P.H.C's is to 2533. The seventh plan target for opening new P.H.Cs is 1591, against which 1307 P.H.Cs have been added in first three years (1985-88) another 550 are likely to be added in 1988-89. During 1989-90, another 676 are targeted for opening. Thus, the total requirement of 2533 P.H.Cs, will be met by the end of seventh plan. Although new P.H.Cs have been opened but most of them are still without buildings. A

large number of them are even without a Doctor. On account of resource crunch, it will be possible to start only about 25 new buildings every year. With this rate, even block level P.H.Cs may be able to have building only in the next 8 to 10 years. There are buildings only in 682 blocks, out of a total of 895 blocks. In Seventh plan, 331 buildings are targeted for construction against which 128 have already been completed up to 1987-88. Thus, at the end of 1987-88 only 810 P.H.Cs will have their own buildings out of 2312 P.H.Cs established so far.

2.76. Under primary health care, Community Health Centre (upgraded P.H.C.) is an important link in the three tier-system of health services for providing referral services in rural areas. According to national norm, one P.H.C. has to be upgraded into C.H.C. with a provision of 30 beds and specialised treatment facilities in medicine, surgery, paediatrics, gynaecology and radiology. The C.H.C. function as a referral hospital for 4 new P.H.Cs and for a population of one lakh. As per norm 925 CHCs are required. By the end of sixth plan, only 74 CHCs were functioning. Due to resource constraint, against a requirement of 851 CHCs, the target of C.H.Cs is 132 only in the seventh plan. Against these 142 C.H.Cs have already been established up to 1987-88. It is anticipated that 42 C.H.Cs in 1988-89 and 35 in 1989-90 will also be established.

2.77. The health status of population in this state compares unfavourably with national averages :—

TABLE 15—*Estimates of Health Status*

Item	1981		1985	
	India	U.P.	India	U.P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Birth Rate (Per thousand)	33.9	39.6	32.7	37.6
2. Death Rate (Per thousand)	12.5	16.3	11.7	15.8
3. Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand)	110	150	77	140

2.78. The birth rate of U.P. has declined by 2.0 points only, where as All India birth rate declined by 1.2 points. The rate of growth in population is still alarming in the state. Much greater efforts are required in the direction of controlling population growth in the state.

**WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

2.79. The present decade 1981-90 has been declared as the 'International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade'. The level of potable water supply and sanitation systems of inhabited areas reflects the extent of development of the area. Augmentation of Rural and Urban water supply and sanitation schemes have accordingly been given high priority.

2.80. *Urban Water Supply*—The following table gives expenditure and achievements during the plan.

TABLE 16—*Expenditure and Achievements*

Year	Expenditure		Towns	
	(Lakh Rs.)		Covered	Augmented
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Seventh Plan (1985-90) (Target)	156.00	118	200	
1985-86	16.93	10	15	
1986-87	23.44	10	20	
1987-88	23.27	16	19	
1988-89 Anticipated	24.70	10	20	
1989-90	36.85	10	20	

2.81. *Rural Water Supply*—In addition to 35,506 problem villages identified in 1971-72 survey, 42,544 new problem villages were identified in 1985. Out of 78050 problem villages, 65882 problem villages and 6618 non-problem villages have been covered by March, 1988. During 1988-89, 7000 problem and 69 non-problem villages are expected to be

covered and it is proposed to cover 3770 problem villages and 5555 non-problem villages including 5500 new problem villages during 1989-90. Thus, by the end of seventh plan 76,652 problem villages will have been covered and 1398 problem villages will be left to be covered in Eighth plan.

2.82. *Water Supply in Harijan Bastis*—Under this scheme, drinking water is provided through construction of Diggis in Hills and wells and India Mark-II handpumps in plains. An outlay of Rs.17.00 crore is provided in seventh plan including Rs.2.00 crore for hills. An expenditure of Rs.278.40 lakh was incurred in 1985-86 and 660 wells, 1845 hand pumps and 320 diggis were constructed. In 1986-87, Rs.345.46 lakh were spent and 803 wells, 2820 hand pumps and 287 diggis were constructed. During 1987-88, 671 wells, 3465 hand pumps and 326 Diggis were constructed with an expenditure of Rs.453.00 lakh. For 1988-89, the available outlay is Rs.567.00 lakh including Rs.50.00 lakh for hills, for constructing 1667 wells, 2672 hand pumps and 250 Diggis. An outlay of Rs.612.77 lakh including Rs.50.00 lakh for hills is proposed for 1989-90 for construction of 713 wells, 3845 hand pumps and 500 Diggis.

2.83. *Sewerage and Sanitation*—Due to financial constraints and high cost involved, the progress of urban sewerage and sanitation schemes has been poor. As against the target of covering 11 new towns with these schemes and 10 towns for augmentation during Seventh plan only 3 new towns could be covered and augmentation could be done in 2 towns by March 1988. During 1988-89, 2 towns have been taken up for augmentation. Two more towns will be taken up for augmentation in 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs.2.50 crore. Greater emphasis is being given on conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines under this programme. During 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 9,000, 12,416 and 21,544 latrines respectively were covered. The anticipated achievement for 1988-89 is 30,000 latrines. Conversion of 30,000 latrines is also proposed for 1989-90.

## HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2.84. *Urban Housing* — The urban population of the State in 1981 was about 20 million, which is about 18 per cent of the state's population. The urban population in the state has grown at a rate of 4.9 per cent per year during 1971-81 as against annual growth of 3.9 per cent in the country. According to a pilot survey of the 'National Building Organisation' there was a backlog of 7,006 lakh dwellings in 1981. The shortage in the beginning of Seventh Plan 8.20 lakh houses was estimated to be constructed, over and above the requirement, 12.78 lakh additional houses will also be required for persons moving into urban areas during the plan period. The total additional requirement of houses in urban areas, thus, works out to about 21 lakh (8.20 plus 12.78).

2.85. Special attention is being given to the construction of houses for economically weaker sections of society and low income groups which constitute about 75 per cent of urban population. Construction of only 2.70 lakh houses (0.23 lakh houses through state plan funds and the rest through institutional finance) has been proposed in Seventh Plan with an outlay of Rs.75.50 crore. Out of 0.23 lakh houses, 18,000 houses would be constructed for economically weaker sections of the society and 4,000 houses for low income groups. By the end of March, 1988, 11,318 houses for E.W.S. and 1,633 houses for low income groups were constructed. During 1988-89, the anticipated achievement would be 3,530 houses for E.W.S. and 360 houses for low income group. The target for 1989-90 is to construct 4,700 houses for E.W.S. and 750 houses for low income group.

2.86. *Rural Housing* — Under this scheme, 100 to 150 sq. yards of land is allotted per family to rural agricultural labourers and artisans, specially those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, having no land to construct their own house. During Sixth plan, 5,58,374 families were allotted house sites. The target for Seventh plan is to provide house sites for 2,50,000 such families. By

March, 1988, 2,51,982 families were allotted house sites. The targets for 1988-89 and 1989-90 are to provide house sites for 50,000 families in each year.

2.87. Monetary assistance to the extent of Rs.2,000 in plains and Rs.3,000 in hills is provided under Nirbal Varg Avas Yojna to enable homeless poor families of rural areas to construct their own houses on house sites allotted to them. There is a target of construction of 66,662 houses during Seventh Plan. By March, 1988, 50,271 houses had been constructed. Since 2nd October, 1988 a new housing scheme has been introduced by the State Government. Under this scheme, the construction of houses will be done only by Gram Vikas Department. The proposal is to construct 1,02,000 such houses in 1988-89 and 3,00,000 houses in 1989-90. In addition to these houses, 24,000 houses in 1988-89 and 27,735 houses in 1989-90 will be constructed under 'Indira Avas Yojna'.

2.88. *U. P. Harijan and Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam* — This Nigam was established in order to construct houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribe families. It is proposed to construct 1,00,000 houses during Seventh plan at the cost of Rs.6,000 per house. Land required for the house is provided free of cost by the State. Rs.3,000 is provided by Harijan and Social Welfare Department as subsidy Rs.1,000 is provided through N.R.E.P. and the balance Rs.2,000 is required to be obtained by beneficiary as loan from commercial banks. The following table gives achievements of this scheme :—

year	Houses constructed
1985-86	8887
1986-87	7531
1987-88	9233

This scheme has now been with the new housing scheme of Gram Vikas Department described above.

### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

2.89. The literacy rate for the State as a whole has increased from 21.7 per

cent in 1971-72 to 27.16 per cent in 1981. However, the increase in case of Scheduled Castes has been from 10 per cent in 1971 to 14.96 per cent in 1981. The Seventh Plan, therefore, lays great emphasis on the improvement of educational status of these sections of the society.

2.90. According to 1981 census, the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State is 2.34 crore and 2.32 lakh respectively. The economic and social advancement of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes is dependent, to a large extent, on improvement in their educational status. Incentives in the form of scholarships are therefore, provided to students in pre-matric classes. About 37.56 lakh students are expected to be benefited during 1985-89 against the Seventh plan target of 20.83 lakh students. The proposed target for 1989-90 is 13.72 lakh students. All boys and girl students belonging to sweeper community are provided scholarship in pre-matric and post-matric classes. Students belonging of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in postmatric classes are getting scholarship under a centrally sponsored scheme. Under this schemes, 250802 Scheduled Caste students and 8202 Scheduled Tribe Students are expected to be benefited during 1985-89 against the Seventh Plan target of 4.50 lakh Scheduled Caste students and 2500 Scheduled Tribes students respectively. The target for 1989-90 is to benefit 80,000 Scheduled Castes students and 3,000 Scheduled Tribe students.

2.91: Under "Special Component Plan" and "Tribal Sub-Plan," special central assistance is provided by the Central Government to supplement and accelerate poverty eradication programmes

designed for families belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. During first four years of the Seventh Plan, 15.59 lakh families are expected to be benefited against Seventh Plan target of about 15.00 lakh families. The target for 1989-90 is to benefit 3.70 lakh families.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

2.92. For welfare of children preventive and development services in form of "Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)" have been taken up in 1975-76. By the end of 1987-88, 200 ICDS projects were functioning in the State and the target for 1988-89 is to set up 80 ICDS project. The target for 1989-90 is to set up 56 ICDS projects. Under welfare programmes for women, the most important programme is to provide grant-in-aid to destitute and poor widows for their maintenance as well as their children. About 1.12 lakh widows are getting benefits each year under this programme. Women are also trained for gainful employment through training-cum-production centres. Working women are provided residential facilities by establishing hostel for working women. Grant-in-aid is also provided to physically handicappeds for their maintenance and about 22,500 persons are getting benefits each year.

#### NUTRITION

2.93. Under nutrition programme, nutritious food is provided to children in the age-group 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The programme is being implemented in ICDS blocks by Social Welfare Department and in hill by Education Department. The coverage of beneficiaries by the end of 1988-89 is expected to be 17.05 lakh. The target coverage during 1989-90 is 22.43 lakh beneficiaries.



ANNEXURE

*Planwise Outlays (Crore Rs.)*

State	First Plan (1951-56)			Second Plan (1956-61)		
	Expenditure	Per Capita	Rank	Expenditure	Per capita	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>A—SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Assam	28	29	11	63.15	57	8
2. Himachal Pradesh	4.99	21	14	16.97	64	6
3. Jammu and Kashmir	13	39	6	26.82	77	4
4. Manipur	1.08	17	15	6.22	86	3
5. Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	*	*
6. Nagaland	*	*	*	*	*	*
7. Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
8. Tripura	1.62	21	14	9.41	94	2
<b>B—NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	107	33	9	180.64	52	11
2. Bihar	102	25	18	176.87	40	14
3. Gujarat	99	58	2	146.83	76	5
4. Haryana	*	*	*	*	*	*
5. Karnataka	94	46	5	138.72	62	7
6. Kerala	44	31	10	79.00	49	12
7. Madhya Pradesh	94	34	8	145.50	48	13
8. Maharashtra	125	37	7	214.03	57	8
9. Orissa	85	56	3	89.36	54	9
10. Punjab	163	175	1	151.43	146	1
11. Rajasthan	66	39	6	99.86	53	10
12. Tamil Nadu	85	28	12	186.19	57	8
13. Uttar Pradesh	166	25	13	228.32	32	15
14. West Bengal	154	54	4	155.84	48	13
<b>Total, All States</b>	<b>1432.69</b>	<b>38</b>		<b>2115.16</b>	<b>51</b>	

\*Not in existence.

**-1**  
**and per Capita Outlays (Rs.)**

Third Plan (1961--66)			Three Annual Plan (1966--69)			Fourth Plan (1969--74)		
Expenditure	Per Capita	Rank	Expenditure	Per Capita	Rank	Expenditure	Per Capita	Rank
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
132.24	103	8	87.12	61	13	198.41	106	18
34.00	127	5	39.88	119	3	113.43	328	5
61.24	166	3	59.28	132	2	162.22	351	4
12.82	100	10	7.20	72	10	31.15	290	7
*	*	*	*	*	*	36.24	356	3
10.78	280	1	15.98	400	1	38.52	747	1
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15.51	156	4	11.44	82	8	34.66	223	8
344.78	91	13	235.62	58	15	425.51	98	19
331.74	67	17	217.37	40	18	479.21	85	20
237.68	108	7	207.80	84	6	545.02	204	9
*	*	*	84.62	91	4	358.26	358	2
250.69	100	10	192.15	70	12	374.14	128	14
181.69	101	9	144.74	73	9	333.35	156	11
288.35	84	14	166.82	44	17	475.51	114	16
433.60	103	8	388.83	83	7	1004.51	119	10
224.06	120	6	122.75	60	14	249.24	114	17
254.23	212	2	121.65	90	5	428.47	316	6
210.69	97	12	136.60	56	20	308.81	120	15
342.33	98	11	265.99	71	11	551.69	134	12
560.25	72	16	451.40	53	16	1162.58	132	13
300.49	80	15	161.47	39	19	336.55	82	21
4227.17	92		3118.71	61		7674.58	142	

ANNEXURE—I—(Contd.)

State	Fifth Plan outlay (1974-78)			Fifth Plan Expenditure (1974-78)		
	Outlay	Per Capita <sup>1</sup>	Rank	Expen- diture	Per Capita	Rank
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>A—SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Assam ..	473.84	324	14	277.97	190	21
2. Himachal Pradesh	238.95	691	7	161.48	467	8
3. Jammu and Kashmir	362.64	785	5	278.54	603	5
4. Manipur ..	92.86	865	4	69.31	646	4
5. Meghalaya ..	89.53	885	3	71.33	705	3
6. Nagaland ..	83.63	1621	2	70.15	1359	1
7. Sikkim ..	39.64	1906	1	24.18	1163	2
8. Tripura ..	69.68	448	10	49.84	320	11
<b>B—NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	1333.58	307	15	1025.43	236	16
2. Bihar ..	1296.06	230	21	873.71	155	22
3. Gujarat..	1185.76	444	11	1004.88	376	9
4. Haryana ..	601.34	599	8	483.25	481	7
5. Karnataka ..	997.67	341	12	808.20	276	12
6. Kerala ..	568.96	267	20	477.89	224	17
7. Madhya Pradesh ..	1379.71	331	13	1058.00	254	13
8. Maharashtra ..	2347.61	466	9	1877.63	372	10
9. Orissa ..	585.02	267	20	453.62	207	18
10. Punjab ..	1013.49	748	6	719.20	531	6
11. Rajasthan ..	709.24	275	18	611.19	287	14
12. Tamil Nadu ..	1122.12	272	19	827.13	201	19
13. Uttar Pradesh ..	2445.86	277	17	2093.87	237	15
14. West Bengal ..	1246.83	281	16	884.78	200	20
<b>Total, All States</b>	<b>18284.02</b>	<b>338</b>		<b>14201.58</b>	<b>262</b>	

Annual Plan 1978-79			Annual Plan 1979-80			Sixth Plan 1980-85		
Outlay	Per Capita	Rank	Outlay	Per Capita	Rank	Expenditure	Per Capita	Rank
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
155.00	106	11	155.00	106	14	1279.79	618	16
73.00	211	6	73.00	211	7	668.83	1514	5
108.00	234	5	118.00	255	5	919.37	1486	6
28.26	264	4	31.00	290	4	243.32	1644	4
29.11	288	3	33.00	327	3	259.96	1861	3
24.53	372	2	26.05	501	2	229.79	2771	2
15.80	752	1	17.88	851	1	147.80	4387	1
22.70	146	9	28.00	179	9	292.71	1366	7
449.00	103	13	421.50	97	16	3221.29	583	18
384.14	68	21	356.85	63	21	2948.71	408	22
335.00	125	10	392.00	147	11	3880.45	1101	9
210.00	209	7	227.00	226	6	1569.47	1163	8
309.00	105	12	299.00	102	15	2665.47	693	14
176.00	82	19	170.00	80	18	1645.39	629	15
413.00	99	14	455.00	109	12	3864.74	716	13
735.00	146	9	762.50	151	10	6520.68	1004	11
191.00	87	16	191.00	87	17	1562.20	576	19
260.00	192	8	260.00	192	8	1891.50	1089	10
235.00	91	15	275.00	107	13	2134.64	596	17
305.00	74	20	307.00	75	20	3583.50	722	12
755.00	85	17	690.00	78	19	6519.02	568	20
371.40	84	18	450.00	102	15	2433.27	432	21
5584.94	103		5738.78	100		48481.90	694	

**ANNEXURE-I (Contd.)**

State	Seventh Plan 1985-90			Annual Plan 1985-86		
	Outlay	Per Capita	Rank	Outlay	Per Capita	Rank
(1)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
<b>A--SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Assam .. .. .	2100	908	15	410	185	13
2. Himachal Pradesh .. .. .	1050	2171	5	177	379	7
3. Jammu and Kashmir .. .. .	1400	2018	6	260	392	5
4. Manipur .. .. .	430	2572	4	70	447	4
5. Meghalaya .. .. .	440	2571	3	75	494	3
6. Nagaland .. .. .	400	3975	2	65	697	2
7. Sikkim .. .. .	230	5724	1	41	1094	1
8. Tripura .. .. .	440	1827	8	86	373	6
<b>B--NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh .. .. .	5200	859	16	810	139	17
2. Bihar .. .. .	5100	634	21	851	123	20
3. Gujarat .. .. .	6000	1545	10	804	215	11
4. Haryana .. .. .	2900	1883	7	480	327	8
5. Karnataka .. .. .	3500	821	18	651	159	15
6. Kerala .. .. .	2100	734	19	355	128	19
7. Madhya Pradesh .. .. .	7000	1164	12	1170	203	12
8. Maharashtra .. .. .	10500	1464	11	1700	246	10
9. Orissa .. .. .	2700	910	14	450	157	16
10. Punjab .. .. .	3285	1728	9	500	272	9
11. Rajasthan .. .. .	3000	734	19	430	111	22
12. Tamil Nadu .. .. .	5750	1067	13	960	184	14
13. Uttar Pradesh .. .. .	10447	822	17	1642	135	18
14. West Bengal .. .. .	4125	665	20	675	113	21
Total, All States.. .. .	78097	1010		12662	170	

Annual Plan 1986-87			Annual Plan 1987-88			Annual Plan 1988-89		
Outlay	Per Capita	Rank	Outlay	Per Capita	Rank	Outlay	Per Capita	Rank
(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
500	221	13	575	249	14	610	258	15
205	432	7	235	486	7	260	528	7
315	464	5	375	541	5	450	634	5
87	533	4	105	628	4	122	713	4
91	584	3	110	688	3	130	792	3
78	805	2	94	934	2	110	1053	2
50	1288	1	57	1419	1	63	1514	1
105	446	6	122	507	6	144	585	6
1000	168	17	1200	198	17	1250	203	17
1150	146	19	1500	186	19	1600	195	19
950	249	11	1160	299	11	1275	322	11
525	349	8	585	380	9	600	380	8
765	183	16	870	204	16	900	207	16
390	139	20	440	154	21	500	172	21
1381	234	12	1570	261	12	1702	277	12
2100	298	10	2320	324	10	2430	333	10
600	206	15	750	253	13	835	276	13
575	308	9	750	394	8	700	362	9
525	132	21	645	158	20	710	169	21
1153	217	14	1250	232	15	1457	266	14
2030	163	18	2500	197	18	2540	196	18
776	127	22	862	139	22	951	150	22
15351	203		18075	234		19339	245	

ANNEXURE—I (Concl'd.)

State	Total Outlay 1985—89	Per Capita	Rank	Percentage share	Percentage Against Seventh Plan Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A—SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>					
1 Assam .. ..	2095	913	13	3.2	99.8
2. Himachal Pradesh ..	877	1825	7	1.3	83.5
3. Jammu and Kashmir ..	1400	2031	5	2.1	100.0
4. Manipur .. ..	384	2321	4	0.6	89.3
5. Meghalaya .. ..	406	2558	3	0.6	92.3
6. Nagaland .. ..	347	3489	2	0.5	86.8
7. Sikkim .. ..	211	5315	1	0.3	91.7
8. Tripura .. ..	457	1911	6	0.7	103.9
<b>B—NON SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>					
1. Andhra Pradesh .. ..	4260	708	17	6.5	81.9
2. Bihar .. ..	5101	650	19	7.8	100.0
3. Gujarat .. ..	4189	1085	11	6.4	69.8
4. Haryana .. ..	2190	1436	8	3.4	75.5
5. Karnataka .. ..	3186	753	16	4.9	91.0
6. Kerala .. ..	1685	593	20	2.6	80.2
7. Madhya Pradesh .. ..	5823	975	12	8.9	83.2
8. Maharashtra .. ..	8550	1201	10	13.1	81.4
9. Orissa .. ..	2635	892	15	4.0	97.6
10. Punjab .. ..	2525	1336	9	3.9	76.9
11. Rajasthan .. ..	2310	570	21	3.5	77.0
12. Tamil Nadu .. ..	4820	899	14	7.4	83.8
13. Uttar Pradesh .. ..	8712	691	18	13.3	83.4
14. West Bengal .. ..	3264	529	22	5.0	79.1
Total, All States .. ..	65427	852		100.0	83.8

## ANNEXURE—2

## Break-up of Outlays by Major Heads of Development

(Rupees in lakh)

Head of Development		Seventh Five year Plan (1985—90) outlay	Annual Plan 1985-86 Expen- diture	Annual Plan 1986-87 Expen- diture	Annual Plan 1987-88 Expen- diture	Annual Plan 1988-89 Antici- pated Expen- diture	1985-89 Antici- pated Expen- diture (Col. 3+4 +5+6)	1989-90 Balance outlay		Annual Plan 1989-90 Proposed outlay
								Absolute	Percentage	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A—ECONOMIC SERVICES										
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	--	89195 (8.11)	15839 (8.33)	18956 (8.77)	24682 (10.52)	26517 (10.25)	85994	3201	3.22	33651 (9.73)
2. Rural Development	--	62635 (5.69)	14339 (7.54)	15335 (7.10)	27030 (1.52)	21417 (8.28)	78121	(—)15486	(—)24.72	24008 (6.94)
3. Special Area Programme	--	1900 (0.17)	322 (0.17)	852 (0.39)	835 (0.35)	1104 (0.43)	3113	(—)1213	(—)63.84	1750 (0.51)
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	--	224550 (20.41)	34039 (17.89)	40396 (18.70)	42776 (18.24)	47803 (18.47)	165014	59536	17.60	50595 (14.64)
4.1 Major and Medium Irrigation	--	142000 (12.91)	20004 (10.52)	23814 (11.02)	24995 (10.66)	28054 (10.84)	96867	45133	31.78	32005 (9.26)
4.2 Minor Irrigation	--	55400 (5.04)	11186 (5.88)	12225 (5.66)	13092 (5.58)	14890 (5.75)	51393	4007	7.23	13688 (3.96)
4.3 Command Area Development	--	10700 (0.97)	1212 (0.64)	2148 (0.99)	2360 (1.00)	2375 (0.92)	8095	2605	24.34	2277 (0.66)
4.4 Flood Control	--	16450 (1.50)	1637 (0.86)	2209 (1.02)	2329 (0.99)	2484 (0.96)	8659	7791	47.36	2625 (0.76)
5. Energy	--	345800 (31.44)	57458 (30.20)	58306 (26.99)	45815 (19.54)	58979 (22.79)	220558	125242	36.21	106240 (30.73)
6. Industry and Minerals	--	62673 (5.70)	13064 (6.87)	11965 (5.54)	13096 (5.58)	12463 (4.81)	50588	12085	19.28	16230 (4.70)



## ANNEXURE - 2—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lak h)

Head of Development				Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay	Annual Plan: 1985-86 Expen- diture	Annual Plan 1986-87 Expen- diture	Annual Plan 1987-88 Expen- diture	Annual Plan 1988-89 Antici- pated Expen- diture	1985-89 Antici- pated Expen- diture (Col. 3+4 5+6)	1989-90 Balance outlay		Annual Plan 1989-90 Proposed outlay
										Absolute	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
7. Transport .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	115849 (10.53)	20810 (10.94)	25424 (11.77)	26619 (10.94)	28310 (8.61)	101163	14686	12.67	32212 (9.32)
8. Communication .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	..	..	..	80 (0.02)
8. Science, Technology and Environment .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1500 (0.14)	481 (0.25)	440 (0.20)	381 (0.16)	420 (0.16)	1722	(-)222	(-)14.80	510 (0.15)
9. General Economic Services .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6581 (0.60)	1138 (0.60)	1227 (0.56)	2138 (0.77)	2004 (0.86)	6507	(+)74	(-)1.12	2831 (0.82)
Tota (A) Economic Services .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	910683 (82.79)	157490 (82.78)	172901 (80.06)	183372 (78.21)	199017 (76.90)	712780	197903	21.73	268107 (77.56)
<b>B - SOCIAL SERVICES</b>												
10. Education, Sports, Art and Culture .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	38725 (3.52)	6772 (3.56)	8172 (3.78)	10975 (4.68)	12799 (4.95)	38718	7	0.01	14134 (4.09)
11. Health .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31410 (2.86)	7928 (4.17)	6924 (3.20)	9981 (4.25)	11221 (4.34)	36054	(-)4644	(-)14.78	11241 (2.53)
12. Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	94427 (8.58)	11941 (6.27)	19314 (8.94)	19831 (8.45)	24362 (9.41)	75448	18979	20.09	31956 (9.24)
12.1 Water Supply and Sanitation .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	43200 (3.93)	6717 (3.53)	8973 (4.15)	9071 (3.86)	10300 (3.98)	35061	8139	18.84	13735 (3.97)
12.2 Housing including Police Housing .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	26527 (2.41)	3071 (1.61)	7908 (3.66)	6951 (2.96)	7296 (2.82)	25226	1301	4.90	9541 (2.76)
12.3 Urban Development .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	24700 (2.25)	2153 (1.13)	2433 (1.12)	3809 (1.62)	6766 (2.61)	15161	9539	38.62	8680 (2.51)

13. Information and Publicity	1250 (0.11)	196 (0.10)	400 (0.18)	297 (0.12)	288 (0.11)	1181	69	5.52	319 (0.09)
14. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	10905 (0.99)	1515 (0.80)	1972 (0.91)	3514 (1.49)	3580 (1.38)	10581	324	2.97	4331 (1.25)
15. Labour and Employment	3021 (0.27)	490 (0.26)	658 (0.30)	835 (0.35)	1267 (0.47)	3190	(- )169	(- )5.59	1284 (0.37)
16. Social Security and Welfare	2088 (0.19)	1072 (0.56)	1195 (0.55)	1277 (0.54)	1350 (0.52)	4894	(- )2806	(- )134.38	1509 (0.44)
17. Nutrition	4470 (0.41)	968 (0.51)	889 (0.41)	1238 (0.52)	1580 0.61	4675	(- )205	(- )4.58	2162 (0.36)
<b>Total (B) Social Services</b>	<b>186296</b>	<b>30882</b>	<b>39524</b>	<b>47948</b>	<b>56387</b>	<b>174741</b>	<b>11555</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>66936</b>
	(16.94)	(16.23)	(18.30)	(20.45)	(21.79)				
<b>C- GENERAL SERVICES</b>	<b>3021</b> (0.27)	<b>1858</b> (0.98)	<b>3530</b> (1.68)	<b>3138</b> (1.33)	<b>3398</b> (1.31)	<b>11924</b>	<b>(- )8903</b>	<b>(- )294.70</b>	<b>10632</b> (3.08)
18. General Services	3021 (0.27)	1858 (0.98)	3530 (1.63)	3138 (1.33)	3298 (0.99)	11924	(- )8903	(- )294.70	10632 (3.08)
<b>Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1100000</b> (100.00)	<b>190230</b> (100.00)	<b>215955</b> (100.00)	<b>234458</b> (100.00)	<b>258802</b> (100.00)	<b>899445</b>	<b>200555</b>	<b>18.23</b>	<b>345675</b> (100.00)

**ANNEXURE—3**  
*Estimates of Resources*

(Crore rupees)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) estimates</i>
<b>I—PLAN OUTLAY</b>	11000.00
<b>II—STATE'S BUDGETARY RESOURCES OTHER THAN NEGOTIATED LOANS</b>	
1. Balance from current revenue at 1984-85 rates	497.77
2. Contribution of public enterprises at 1984-85 rates	
(a) State Electricity Board	(-)131.45
(b) State Road Transport Corporation	120.59
3. Loan from market by State Government and State enterprises (Net)	1550.05
4. Share of Small Savings	1793.10
5. State Provident Funds (net)	261.90
6. Miscellaneous Capital receipt (net)	(-)274.61
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>3817.35</b>
<b>III—ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MOBILISATION, BUOYANCY ECONOMY ETC.</b>	<b>2793.06</b>
<b>IV—NEGOTIATED LOANS :</b>	
(a) Loans from L.I.C.	324.94
(b) Loans from IDBI	161.81
(c) Loans from RBI	10.79
(d) Loans from REC	103.90
<b>Total (IV)</b>	<b>601.44</b>
<b>V—STATES TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>7211.85</b>

<i>Item</i>						<i>Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) estimates</i>
VI—CENTRAL ASSISTANCE ...	...	...	...	..	..	
(a) Normal assistance	...	..	...	...	..	2944.49
(b) For externally aided projects	..	..			..	670.00
(c) For Hill Development	..	...	..	..	..	553.00
Deduct—Adjustment of advance Central assistance	..			..	..	(—)7.30
				<b>Total (VI)</b>	..	<b>4160.19</b>
VII—Aggregate resources	..	..	..	..	..	<b>11372.04</b>
VIII—Opening balance at the beginning of the year			..	..	..	<b>(—)372.40</b>
			<b>Total resources</b>	..	..	<b>10999.64</b>
						or <b>11000.00</b>

## ANNEXURE- 4

Central Assistance for State Plan-- (1985--90)

(Rupees in Crore)

Programme	Central Assistance*		
	All States	Uttar Pradesh	Percentage against all State's allocation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. AREA PROGRAMMES .. .. .	2459	553.00	22.5
(i) Hill areas .. .. .	870	553.00	63.6
(ii) Tribal areas .. .. .	756	..	..
(iii) North-Eastern Council .. .. .	575	..	..
(iv) Border Areas Development Programme .. .. .	200	..	..
(v) Other Programmes .. .. .	58	..	..
II. ASSISTANT FOR EXTERNALLY PROJECTS .. .. .	3,800	670.00	17.6
III. ASSISTANCE UNDER MODIFIED GADGIL FORMULA .. .. .	23,627	2944.49	12.5
(i) Special Category states .. .. .	7,102	..	..
(ii) Other States .. .. .	16,525	2944.49	17.8
Aggregate assistance (I+II+III) .. .. .	29,886	4167.49	13.9
IV—LESS : ADJUSTMENT FOR ADVANCE PLAN ASSISTANCE GIVEN FOR RELIEF WORKS .. .. .	(- )149	(- )7.30	4.9
V—NET CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE PLANS .. .. .	29,737	4160.19	14.0

Source : 1— National Seventh Five Year Plan.

2— State Finance Department

\*As projected in National Plan/State's Plan

**ANNEXURE—5**

*Term Loans\* from Financial Institution in States;*

**(Rupees in Crore)**

Institutions	Seventh Plan (1985—90)		
	Amount for all States	Amount for Uttar Pradesh	Percentage share for Uttar Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Life Insurance Corporations/General Insurance Corporation	2335	324.94	13.9
Reserve Bank of India (NABARD) .. .. .	222	10.79	4.9
Rural Electrification Corporation .. .. .	982	103.90	10.6
Industrial Development Bank of India .. .. .	1100	161.81	14.7
Total .. .. .	4639	601.44	13.0

\*As projected in National Plan/State's plan

**ANNEXURE**

*Sectoral Distribution of Public Sector*

Major Head of Development	1988-89 Outlay					Total
	Ear-marked	Unearmarked				
		Externally aided Project	State's share of centrally sponsored schemes,	Programme supported by institutional finance	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>A—ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>						
<b>I. Agriculture and allied Activities</b>						
Crop Husbandry ..	9314	..	..	..	..	9314 (3.5)
Soil and Water Conservation ..	3914	..	..	..	..	3914 (1.5)
Animal Husbandry ..	1657	..	..	..	..	1657 (0.6)
Dairy Development ..	600	..	..	..	..	600 (0.2)
Fisheries ..	307	..	..	..	..	307 (0.1)
Forest and Wild life ..	5743	..	..	..	..	5743 (2.1)
Food, Storage and Ware housing	164	..	..	..	..	164 (0.1)
Agricultural Research and Education	803	..	..	..	..	803 (0.3)
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	350	..	..	..	..	350 (0.1)
<b>Other Agricultural Programme—</b>						
Marketing and quality Central	65	..	..	..	..	65 (0.0)
Cooperation ..	2767	..	..	..	..	2767 (1.0)
<b>Total (I) Agriculture and Allied Activities</b>	<b>25684</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>25684 (9.6)</b>

1989-90 Proposed Outlay							
Earmarked	Unearmarked				Increase in 1989-90 outlay over 1988-89 outlay		
	Externally aided Projects	States share of centrally sponsored schemes	Programmes supported by institutional finance	Others	Total	Absolute	Percentage
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
13251	..	..	..	..	13251 (3.)	3937	32.6
5750	..	..	..	..	5750 (1.7)	1836	46.9
2016	..	..	..	..	2016 (0.6)	359	21.7
1138	..	..	..	..	1138 (0.3)	538	89.7
388	..	..	..	..	388 (0.1)	81	26.4
5900	..	..	..	..	5900 (1.7)	157	2.7
302	..	..	..	..	302 (0.1)	138	84.1
1045	..	..	..	..	1045 (0.3)	242	30.1
500	..	..	..	..	500 (0.1)	150	42.
35	..	..	..	..	35 (0.0)	(-)-30	(-)-46.2
3326	..	..	..	..	3326 (1.0)	559	20.2
33651	..	..	..	..	33651 (9.7)	7967	31.0



**ANNEXURE—6 (Contd.)**

Major Head of Development	1988-89 Outlay					Total
	Ear-marked	Unearmarked			Others	
		Externally aided Projects	State's share of centrally sponsored Schemes	Programme supported by institutional finance		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>II. Rural Development</b>						
<i>Special Programme for Rural Development.</i>						
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	7188	..	..	..	..	7188 (2.7)
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	693	..	..	..	..	693 (0.3)
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	134	..	..	..	..	134 (0.1)
Sub-Total a to c	8015	..	..	..	..	8015 (3.0)
<i>Rural Employment</i>						
(a) National Rural Employment Programme	7398	..	..	..	..	7398 (2.8)
(b) Other Programme—RLEGP	35	..	..	..	..	35 (0.0)
Land Reforms	2700	..	..	..	..	2700 (1.0)
<i>Other Rural Development Programmes</i>						
Community Development and Panchayats	2986	..	..	..	..	2986 (1.1)
<b>Total (II) Rural Development</b>	<b>21134</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>21134 (7.9)</b>
<b>III. Special Area Programme</b>	<b>1104</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1104 (0.4)</b>
<b>IV. Irrigation and Flood Control</b>						
Major and Medium Irrigation	27254	..	..	..	4500	27254 (10.2)
Minor Irrigation	13050	..	..	..	..	13050 (4.9)
Command Area Development	2550	..	..	..	..	2550 (1.0)
Flood Control	..	..	..	..	2484	2484 (0.9)
<b>Total (IV) Irrigation and Flood Control</b>	<b>38354</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6984</b>	<b>45338 (16.9)</b>

(Rupees in lakh)

1989-90 Proposed outlay							
Barmarked	Unarmarked				Increase in 1989-90 outlay over 1988-89 outlay		
	Externally aided projects	State's share of centrally sponsored schemes	Programmes supported by institutional finance	Others	Total	Absolute	Percentage
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
7849	..	..	..	..	7849 (2.3)	661	9.2
693	..	..	..	..	693 (0.2)	..	..
175	..	..	..	..	175 (0.0)	41	30.6
8717	..	..	..	..	8717 (2.5)	702	8.8
8138	..	..	..	..	8138 (2.4)	740	10.0
50	..	..	..	..	50 (0.0)	15	42.9
3400	..	..	..	..	3400 (1.0)	700	25.9
3703	..	..	..	..	3703 (1.1)	717	24.0
24008	..	..	..	..	24008 (6.9)	2874	13.6
1750	..	..	..	..	1750 (0.5)	646	58.5
25277	..	..	..	6728	32005 (9.2)	4751	17.4
13688	..	..	..	..	13688 (4.0)	638	4.9
2277	..	..	..	..	2277 (0.6)	(-)273	(-)10.7
..	..	..	..	2625	2625 (0.8)	141	5.7
41242	..	..	..	9353	50595 (14.6)	5257	11.6

**ANNEXURE-6 (Cont.)**

Major Head of Development	1988-89 Outlay					Total
	Ear-marked	Enearmrkd			Others	
		Externally aided Project	State's share of centrally sponsored scheme	Programme supported by institutional finance		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>V. Energy</b>						
Power ..	75292	..	..	2265	2549	80106 (29.9)
Non-conventional Sources of Energy ..	..	..	..	..	451	451 (0.2)
<b>Total (V) Energy</b> ..	<b>75292</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2265</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>80557</b> <b>(30.1)</b>
<b>VI. Industry and Minerals</b>						
Village and Small Industries ..	..	..	890	..	2605	3504 (1.3)
Industries (Other than village and small industries) ..	..	..	..	..	7813	7813 (2.9)
Mining ..	..	..	..	..	606	606 (0.2)
<b>Total (VI) Industry and Minerals</b> ..	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11024</b>	<b>11923</b> <b>(4.4)</b>
<b>VII. Transport</b>						
Civil Aviation ..	..	..	..	..	190	190 (0.1)
Roads and Bridges ..	10608	500	310	..	7804	19222 (7.2)
Road Transport ..	..	..	..	759	2900	3659 (1.4)
Inland Water Transport ..	..	..	10	..	..	10 (0.0)
Other Transport Services Railways and ..	..	..	..	..	2	2 (0.0)
<b>Total, (VII) Transport</b> ..	<b>10608</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>10896</b>	<b>23083</b> <b>(8.6)</b>
<b>VIII. Communication</b>						
<b>IX. Science, Technology and Environment</b> ..	..	..	110	..	307	417 (0.2)
<b>XI. General Economic Services</b>						
Secretariat Economic Services ..	..	..	..	..	633	633 (0.2)

(Rupees in lakh)

1989-90 Proposed Outlay							
Earmarked	Unearmarked				Increase in 1989-90 outlay over 1988-89 outlay		
	Externally aided Projects	State's share of centrally sponsored Schemes	Programmes supported by institutional finance	Others	Total	Absolute	Percentage
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
101123	..	..	2492	2142	105757 (30.6)	25651	32.0
..	..	..	..	483	483 (0.1)	32	7.1
101123	..	..	2492	2625	106240 (30.7)	25683	31.9
..	..	1129	..	4120	5249 (1.5)	1745	49.8
..	..	..	..	10290	10290 (3.0)	2477	31.7
..	..	..	..	691	691 (0.2)	85	14.0
..	..	1129	..	15101	16230 (4.7)	4307	36.1
..	..	..	..	200	200 (0.0)	10	5.3
13101	5700	310	..	8789	27900 (8.1)	8678	45.1
..	..	..	2100	2000	4100 (1.2)	441	12.0
..	..	10	..	..	10 (0.0)	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2 (0.0)	..	..
13101	5700	320	2100	10991	32212 (9.3)	9129	39.5
..	..	..	..	80	80 (.0)	80	..
..	..	120	..	390	510 (0.1)	93	22.3
..	..	..	..	862	862 (0.2)	229	36.2

**ANNEXURE-6 (Contd.)**

Major Head of Development	1988-89 Outlay						Total
	Ear-marked	Unearmarked				Others	
		Externally aided Projects	State's share of centrally sponsored schemes	Programme supported by institutional finance			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Tourism ..	..	..	..	..	1027	1027 (0.4)	
Survey and Statistics ..	..	..	..	..	595	595 (0.2)	
Civil Supplies ..	12	..	..	..	..	12 (0.0)	
Other General Economic Services (Weights and Measures) ..	..	..	..	..	37	37 (0.0)	
<b>Total (X) General Economic Services ..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2292</b>	<b>2304 (0.9)</b>	
<b>Total, (A) Economic Services ..</b>	<b>172188</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>3024</b>	<b>34503</b>	<b>211544 (78.9)</b>	
<b>B—SOCIAL SERVICES</b>							
<b>XI. Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>							
General Education ..	4861	..	611	..	3048	8520 (3.2)	
Technical Education ..	..	..	..	..	2141	2141 (0.8)	
Sports and Youth Services ..	..	..	21	..	1162	1183 (0.4)	
Art and Culture ..	..	..	..	..	344	344 (0.1)	
<b>Total (XI) Education, Sports and Art and Culture ..</b>	<b>4861</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6695</b>	<b>12188 (4.5)</b>	
<b>XII. Medical and Public Health</b>	<b>3400</b>	<b>1510</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3931</b>	<b>10001 (3.7)</b>	
<b>XIII. Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development</b>							
Water Supply and Sanitation ..	7247	1600	..	..	1454	10301 (3.8)	
Housing (including Police Housing)	1110	..	..	1066	4256	6432 (2.4)	
Urban Development (including State Capital projects)	420	5700	410	..	226	6766 (2.5)	
<b>Total XIII-Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development ..</b>	<b>8787</b>	<b>7300</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>5936</b>	<b>23499 (8.8)</b>	

(Rupees in lakh)

1989-90 Proposed outlay							
Earmarked	Unearmarked				Total	Increase in 1989-90 outlay over 1988-89 outlay	
	Externally aided projects	State's share of centrally sponsored schemes	Programmes supported by institutional finance	others		Absolute	Percentage
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
..	..	..	..	1215	1215 (0.4)	188	18.3
..	..	..	..	609	609 (0.2)	14	2.4
102	..	..	..	..	102 (0.0)	90	750.0
..	..	..	..	43	43 (0.0)	6	16.2
102	..	..	..	2729	2831 (0.8)	527	22.9
214977	5700	1569	4592	41269	268107 (77.6)	56563	27.0
5836	..	796	..	3209	9841 (2.8)	1321	15.5
..	..	..	..	2686	2686 (0.8)	545	25.5
..	..	33	..	1172	1205 (0.4)	22	1.8
..	..	..	..	402	402 (0.1)	58	16.9
5836	..	829	..	7469	14134 (4.1)	1946	16.0
4007	..	1309	..	5925	11241 (3.3)	1240	12.4
9235	3000	..	..	1500	13735 (4.0)	3434	13.3
3020	..	..	1173	5348	9541 (2.8)	3109	4.8
630	7000	680	..	370	8680 (2.5)	1914	28.3
12885	10000	680	1173	7218	31956 (9.3)	8457	26.0

**ANNEXURE—6 (Contd.)**

Major Head of Development	1988-89 Outlay						Total
	Ear-marked	Unearmarked				others	
		Externally aided projects	State share of centrally sponsored schemes	Programme supported by institutional finance			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
<b>XIV. Information and Publicity</b> ..	..	..	..	..	288	288 (0.1)	
<b>XVI. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes</b>	..	..	87	..	3493	3580 (1.3)	
<b>XVI. Labour and Employment Welfare</b>							
(a) Labour and Employment	..	..	13	..	1005	1138 (0.4)	
(b) Special Employment Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total, (XVI)—Labour and Employment</b>	..	..	133	..	1005	1138 (0.4)	
<b>XVII—Social Welfare and Nutrition</b>							
Social Security and Welfare	..	..	21	..	1323	1344 (0.5)	
Nutrition	..	1755	..	..	..	1755 (0.7)	
<b>Total (XVII)—Social Welfare and Nutrition</b>	..	1755	..	21	1323	3099 (1.2)	
<b>Total, (B) Social Services</b>	..	18803	8810	2443	1066	22671 537.93 (20.1)	
<b>C—GENERAL SERVICES</b>							
Jails	..	..	..	..	126	126 (0.0)	
Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	..	153	153 (0.1)	
Public Works	..	..	..	..	2384	2384 (0.9)	
<b>Total, (C) General Services</b>	..	..	..	..	2663	2663 (1.0)	
<b>Grand Total, (A+B+C) State Plan</b>	..	190991	9310	3772	4090	59837 268000	
	..	(71.3)	(3.5)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(22.3) (100.0)	

**NOTE**—The schemes which are common to externally aided projects, in Centrally sponsored schemes and earmarked schemes are included in earmarked schemes and are excluded from externally aided projects and centrally sponsored schemes.

(Rupees in lakh)

1989-90 Proposed outlay					Increase in 1989-90 outlay over 1988-89 outlay		
Earmarked	Unearmarked				Total	Absolute	Percentage
	Externally aided projects	State's, share of centrally sponsored scheme	Programmes supported by institutional finance	others			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
..	..	..	..	319	319 (0.1)	31	10.8
..	..	104	..	4227	4331 (1.2)	751	21.0
..	..	160	..	1124	1284 (0.4)	146	12.8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	160	..	1124	1284 (0.4)	146	12.8
..	..	36	..	1473	1509 (0.4)	165	12.3
2162	..	..	..	..	2162 (0.6)	407	23.2
2162	..	36	..	1473	3671 (1.0)	572	27.2
24890	10000	3118	1173	27755	66936 (19.4)	13143	22.8
..	..	..	..	145	145 (0.0)	19	15.1
..	..	..	..	370	370 (0.1)	217	141.8
..	..	..	..	10117	10117 (2.9)	7733	324.4
..	..	..	..	10632	10632 (3.0)	7969	299.2
239867	15700	4687	5765	79656	345675	71675	29.0
(69.4)	(4.5)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(23.70)	(100.0)	..	..



ANNEXURE—7

*Percentage share of different sectors of economy  
[at constant (1970-71) prices]*

Sectors	1970-71		1978-79		1979-80		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	India	U. P.	India	U. P.	India	U.P.	India	U. P.	India	U P.	India @	U. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Primary ..	50.1	60.2	44.4	55.8	40.8	48.3	39.1	50.4	37.7	49.6	34.8	48.0
2. Secondary	19.7	14.9	21.5	17.8	22.2	21.4	21.0	22.2	21.3	22.5	26.3	23.5
3. Others ...	30.2	24.9	34.1	26.4	37.0	30.3	39.9	27.4	41.0	27.9	38.9	28.5
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

@ 1980—81 Prices

**ANNEXURE—8**  
*Population below poverty line*

(Percent)

State	1977-88			1983-84		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh	43.9	35.9	42.2	38.7	29.5	36.4
2. Bihar	58.9	46.1	57.5	51.4	37.0	49.5
3. Gujarat	43.2	29.0	39.0	27.6	17.3	24.3
4. Haryana	23.2	31.7	24.9	15.2	16.9	15.6
5. Karnataka	49.9	44.0	48.3	37.5	29.2	35.0
6. Kerala	46.0	51.4	47.0	26.1	30.1	26.8
7. Madhya Pradesh	59.8	48.1	57.7	50.3	31.1	46.2
8. Maharashtra	55.8	31.6	47.7	41.5	23.3	34.9
9. Orissa	69.0	42.2	66.4	44.8	29.3	42.8
10. Punjab	11.9	24.7	15.1	10.9	21.0	13.8
11. Rajasthan	33.8	33.8	33.8	36.6	26.1	34.3
12. Tamil Nadu	55.7	44.8	52.1	44.1	30.9	39.6
13. Uttar Pradesh	50.2	49.2	50.1	46.5	40.3	45.3
14. West Bengal	58.9	34.7	52.5	43.8	26.5	39.2
INDIA	50.8	38.2	48.1	40.4	28.1	37.4

**ANNEXURE—9***Comparative growth rate and per capita income*

(at 1970-71 prisd)

Plan Period	Average annual growth rate (Percent)		Per capita income (Rs.)		Gap
	U. P.	India	U. P.	India	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
First Plan (1951-56)	1.9	3.6	447	508	61
Second Plan (1956-61)	1.9	4.0	453	559	106
Third Plan (1961-66)	1.6	2.2	450	559	109
Annual Plans (1966-69)	0.3	4.0	429	589	160
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	2.3	3.3	436	621	185
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	5.7	5.3	514	717	203
Sixth Plan (1980-85) (1979-80 Base)	8.7	5.3	585	775	190
Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	6.0	5.0			
1985-86	4.3	5.0	598	798	200
1986-87	3.6	3.8	607	N.A.	..
1987-88	3.0	2.5	N.A.	N.A.	..

ANNEXURE -10  
Outlay and Central Assistance

State	First Plan (1951-56)			Second Plan (1956-61)		
	Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage	Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>A—SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Assam	28	22	78.6	63.15	31	49.1
2. Himachal Pradesh	4.99	*	*	16.97	*	*
3. Jammu and Kashmir	13	10	76.9	26.82	19	70.8
4. Manipur	1.08	*	*	6.22	*	*
5. Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	*	*
6. Nagaland	*	*	*	*	*	*
7. Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
8. Tripura	1.62	*	*	9.41	*	*
<b>B—NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	107	61	57.0	180.64	96	53.1
2. Bihar	102	55	53.9	176.87	84	47.5
3. Gujarat	99	32	32.3	146.83	50	34.1
4. Harayana	*	*	*	*	*	*
5. Karnataka	94	47	50.0	138.72	8	49.0
6. Kerala	44	24	54.5	79.00	38	48.1
7. Madhya Pradesh	94	61	64.9	145.50	96	66.0
8. Maharashtra	125	48	38.4	214.03	74	34.6
9. Orissa	85	77	90.6	89.36	60	73.9
10. Punjab	162	141	86.5	151.43	88	58.1
11. Rajasthan	66	60	90.9	99.86	59	59.1
12. Tamil Nadu	85	42	49.4	186.19	95	51.0
13. Uttar Pradesh	166	87	52.4	228.32	121	53.0
14. West Bengal	154	113	73.4	155.84	73	46.9
Total : All States	1432.69	880	61.4	2115.16	1058	50.0

\* Not in existence

N. B. Outlay denotes actual expenditure upto Fourth Plan

(Crore Rupees)

Third Plan (1961—66)			Three Annual Plans (1966—69)			Fourth Plans (1969—74)		
Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage	Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage	Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
132.24	100	75.6	87.12	86	98.7	198.41	173	87.2
34.00	..	..	39.88	..	..	113.43	99	87.3
61.24	61	99.6	59.28	60	101.2	162.22	139	85.7
12.82	*	*	7.20	*	*	31.15	26	85.5
*	*	*	*	*	*	36.24	30	82.8
10.78	11	102.0	15.98	17	106.4	38.52	33	85.7
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15.51	*	*	11.44	*	*	34.66	30	86.7
344.18	220	63.8	235.62	161	68.3	425.51	232	54.5
331.74	216	65.1	217.37	154	70.9	479.21	327	68.2
237.68	112	47.1	207.80	77	37.1	545.02	154	28.3
*	*	*	84.62	46	54.4	358.26	76	21.2
250.69	157	62.6	192.15	109	56.7	374.14	167	44.6
181.69	122	67.2	144.74	89	61.5	333.35	170	51.0
288.35	219	76.0	166.82	143	85.7	475.51	254	53.4
433.60	167	38.5	388.83	111	28.6	1004.51	239	23.8
224.06	137	61.1	122.75	81	66.0	249.34	155	62.2
254.23	134	52.7	121.65	52	42.7	428.47	98	22.9
210.69	164	77.8	136.60	120	87.9	308.81	213	69.0
342.33	187	54.6	265.99	121	45.5	551.69	197	35.7
560.25	356	63.5	451.40	260	57.6	1162.58	510	43.9
300.49	155	51.6	161.47	112	69.4	363.55	213	58.6
4227.17	2518	59.6	3118.71	799	57.7	7674.58	3535	46.1

**ANNEXURE --10 (Contd.)**

State	Fifth Plan (1974-78)			Annual Plan 1978-79		
	Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage	Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>A -- SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Assam	473.84	223	47.1	155.00	114	73.5
2. Himachal Pradesh	238.95	118	49.4	73.00	67	91.8
3. Jammu and Kashmir	362.64	366	100.9	108.00	138	127.8
4. Manipur	92.86	50	53.8	28.26	27	95.5
5. Meghalaya	89.53	52	50.1	29.11	24	82.4
6. Nagaland	83.63	54	64.6	24.53	33	134.5
7. Sikkim	39.64	31	78.2	15.80	16	101.3
8. Tripura	69.68	43	61.7	22.70	23	101.3
<b>B --NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	1333.58	364	27.3	449.00	237	52.8
2. Bihar	1296.06	411	31.7	384.14	255	66.4
3. Gujarat	1185.76	224	18.9	335.00	79	23.6
4. Haryana	601.34	115	19.1	210.00	63	30.0
5. Karnataka	997.67	234	23.4	309.00	100	32.4
6. Kerala	568.96	201	35.3	176.00	108	61.4
7. Madhya Pradesh	1379.71	308	22.3	413.00	187	45.3
8. Maharashtra	2347.61	281	12.0	735.00	187	25.4
9. Orissa	585.02	250	42.7	191.00	120	62.8
10. Punjab	1013.49	141	13.9	260.00	58	22.3
11. Rajasthan	709.24	271	38.2	235.00	116	49.4
12. Tamil Nadu	1122.12	346	30.8	305.00	159	52.1
13. Uttar Pradesh	2445.86	802	32.8	755.00	470	62.2
14. West Bengal	1246.83	253	20.3	371.40	221	59.5
Total : All States	18284.02	5138	28.1	5584.94	2802	50.2

(Crore Rupee)

Annual Plan (1979-80)			Sixth Plan (1980-85)			Seventh Plan (1985-90)		
Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage	Expenditure	Central assistance (Latest estimates)	Percentage	Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
155.00	127	81.9	1279.79	1225.67	95.8	2100	2065.08	98.3
73.00	72	98.6	668.83	460.78	68.9	1050	863.02	82.2
118.00	127	107.6	919.37	1057.53	115.0	1400	1838.68	131.3
1.00	31	100.0	243.32	286.60	117.8	430	545.00	126.7
33.00	27	81.8	259.96	248.54	95.6	440	441.28	100.3
26.05	29	111.3	229.79	291.19	126.7	400	666.88	166.7
17.88	19	106.3	147.80	136.35	92.3	230	247.62	107.7
28.00	28	100.0	292.71	266.95	91.2	440	541.21	123.0
421.50	224	53.1	3221.29	1007.51	31.3	5200	1620.32	31.2
356.85	225	63.1	2948.71	1434.64	48.7	5100	2289.96	44.9
392.00	101	25.8	3880.45	646.02	16.6	6000	1051.67	17.5
227.00	44	19.4	1569.47	291.55	18.6	2900	388.99	13.4
299.00	99	33.1	2665.47	564.27	21.2	3500	873.73	25.0
170.00	84	49.4	1645.39	482.97	29.4	2100	1136.91	54.1
455.00	180	39.6	3864.74	1084.42	28.1	7000	1879.06	26.8
762.50	173	22.7	6520.68	1068.98	16.4	10500	1776.68	16.9
191.00	154	80.6	1562.20	758.08	48.5	2700	1143.76	42.4
260.00	44	16.9	1891.50	337.93	17.9	3285	466.93	14.2
275.00	118	42.9	2134.64	723.51	33.9	3000	1139.77	38.0
307.00	118	38.4	3583.50	757.36	21.1	5750	1437.86	25.0
690.00	111	59.6	6519.02	2207.39	33.9	10447	3607.55	34.5
450.00	147	32.7	2433.27	760.94	31.3	4125	1213.89	29.4
5738.78	2582	45.0	48481.90	16099.18	33.2	78097	27235.85	34.9

**ANNEXURE - 10—(Concl.d.)**

State	Annual Plan 1985-86			Annual Plan 1986-87		
	Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage	Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage
(1)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
<b>A - SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Assam	410	402.62	98.2	500	469.00	93.8
2. Himachal Pradesh	177	171.21	96.7	205	158.95	77.5
3. Jammu and Kashmir	260	326.72	125.7	315	348.36	110.6
4. Manipur	70	98.92	141.3	87	106.46	122.4
5. Meghalaya	75	64.37	85.8	91	91.62	100.7
6. Nagaland	65	123.31	89.7	78	135.57	173.8
7. Sikkim	41	44.88	109.5	50	52.47	104.9
8. Tripura	86	87.19	101.4	105	108.44	103.3
<b>B - NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	810	348.43	43.0	1000	298.01	29.8
2. Bihar	851	549.85	64.6	1150	440.24	38.3
3. Gujarat	804	204.54	25.4	950	287.74	30.3
4. Haryana	480	132.30	27.6	525	180.28	15.3
5. Karnataka	651	190.65	29.3	765	193.12	25.2
6. Kerala	355	284.32	80.1	390	280.08	71.8
7. Madhya Pradesh	1170	339.94	29.1	1381	391.23	28.3
8. Maharashtra	1700	319.63	18.8	2100	341.96	16.3
9. Orissa	450	220.63	49.0	600	239.64	39.9
10. Punjab	500	197.14	39.4	575	325.26	56.6
11. Rajasthan	430	215.65	50.2	525	226.08	43.1
12. Tamil Nadu	960	310.74	32.4	1153	265.35	23.0
13. Uttar Pradesh	1642	654.38	39.8	2030	694.76	34.2
14. West Bengal	675	206.11	30.5	776	228.01	29.4
<b>Total : All States</b>	<b>12662</b>	<b>5493.53</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>15351</b>	<b>5762.63</b>	<b>37.5</b>

(Crore Rupees)

Annual Plan 1987-88			Annual Plan 1988-89			Total Plan (1985-89)		
Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage	Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage	Outlay	Central assistance	Percentage
(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
575	530.0	92.2	610	535.81	87.8	2095	1937.43	92.5
235	190.5	81.1	260	233.85	89.9	877	754.51	86.0
375	392.6	104.7	450	516.32	114.7	1400	1584.00	113.1
105	120.2	114.4	122	153.34	125.7	384	478.92	124.7
110	109.5	99.6	130	135.79	111.3	406	401.28	98.8
94	152.8	162.6	110	193.57	176.0	347	605.25	174.4
57	55.9	98.0	63	67.59	107.3	211	220.84	104.7
122	123.6	101.3	144	148.72	103.3	457	467.95	102.4
1200	340.5	28.4	1250	356.89	28.6	4260	1343.83	31.6
1500	513.0	34.2	1600	683.84	42.7	5101	2186.93	42.9
1160	240.3	20.7	1275	253.05	19.8	4189	985.63	23.5
585	157.7	27.0	600	144.35	24.1	2190	514.63	23.6
870	206.2	23.7	900	196.06	21.8	3186	786.03	24.7
440	291.6	49.9	500	252.95	50.6	1685	1036.95	61.5
1570	414.3	26.4	1702	431.59	25.4	5823	1577.06	27.1
2320	346.4	14.9	2430	388.62	16.0	8550	1396.61	16.3
750	293.3	39.1	835	319.13	38.2	2635	1072.70	40.7
750	359.1	47.9	700	N.A.	..	2525	881.50	34.9
645	261.9	40.6	710	308.32	43.4	2310	1011.95	43.8
1250	324.9	26.0	1457	386.43	26.5	4820	1287.42	26.7
2500	890.0	35.6	2540	1200.30	47.3	8712	3439.44	39.5
862	261.3	30.3	951	310.75	32.7	3264	1006.17	30.8
18075	6503.60	36.2	19339	7217.27	37.3	65427	24977.03	36.2



**ANNEXURE- 11**

*State-wise and Plan-wise*

State	First Plan (1951-56)			Second Plan (1956-61)			Third Plan (1961-66)			1966-67		
	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>A -SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>												
1. Assam ..	22	23.07	7	31	28.02	8	100	78.06	4	27	19.30	3
2. Himachal Pradesh *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3. Jammu and Kashmir	10	30.23	5	19	54.90	2	61	160.27	2	19	46.21	2
4. Manipur ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5. Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6. Nagaland ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	273.63	1	5	112.61	1
7. Sikkim ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8. Tripura ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>B -NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>												
1. Andhra Pradesh	61	19.00	9	96	27.79	9	220	58.24	10	61	15.26	7
2. Bihar ..	55	13.63	15	84	19.01	14	216	44.25	14	50	9.67	14
3. Gujarat ..	32	18.62	10	50	25.80	10	112	50.81	12	22	9.24	15
4. Haryana ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	19.19	4
5. Karnataka	47	23.16	6	68	30.37	6	157	62.96	8	36	13.53	10
6. Kerala ..	24	16.82	12	38	23.82	11	122	67.98	7	28	14.56	9
7. Madhya Pradesh	61	22.27	8	96	31.43	5	219	63.42	9	44	11.82	11
8. Maharashtra	48	14.31	13	74	19.83	13	167	39.68	16	26	5.75	17
9. Orissa ..	77	50.49	2	66	39.51	3	137	73.71	6	30	15.10	8
10. Punjab	141	151.91	1	88	84.42	1	134	114.43	3	21	16.92	5
11. Rajasthan ..	60	35.71	4	59	31.23	4	164	76.40	5	37	16.02	6
12. Tamil Nadu	42	13.64	14	95	29.17	7	187	52.72	11	40	10.62	13
13. Uttar Pradesh	87	13.35	16	121	17.18	15	356	46.09	13	94	11.53	12
14. West Bengal	113	39.93	3	73	22.37	12	155	41.75	15	31	7.78	16
Total, All States	880	23.31	..	1058	25.41	..	2518	54.65	..	588	11.97	..
Population estimates Year	..	1953	..	..	1958	..	..	1963	..	..	1966	..

\*Not in Existence.

*Central Assistance*

**(Central Assistance in Crore Rupees)  
(Per Capita in Rs. 0.00)**

1968-69			1968-69			Fourth Plan (1969-74)			Fifth Plan (1974-78)		
Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
30	20.82	3	29	19.54	3	173	114.04	7	223	127.21	8
*	*	*	*	*	*	99	282.86	4	118	304.91	6
19	45.03	2	22	50.82	2	139	297.01	2	366	686.66	3
*	*	*	*	*	*	26	238.53	5	50	396.83	5
*	*	*	*	*	*	30	291.26	3	52	440.68	4
6	130.72	1	6	126.32	1	33	622.64	1	54	830.77	2
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	31	1192.31	1
*	*	*	*	*	*	30	189.87	6	43	236.26	7
57	13.99	7	43	10.36	15	232	52.78	18	364	74.67	16
51	9.68	15	53	9.87	16	327	57.44	15	411	65.28	20
25	10.24	13	30	11.98	10	154	57.00	16	224	73.42	17
15	16.47	5	14	14.95	5	76	74.80	10	115	99.91	10
36	13.25	8	37	13.33	7	167	56.32	17	234	70.12	18
31	15.75	6	30	14.89	6	170	78.96	9	201	85.53	13
50	13.10	9	49	12.52	8	254	60.30	14	308	65.30	19
33	7.12	17	52	10.95	14	239	46.90	21	281	49.40	22
26	12.80	10	25	12.04	9	155	69.98	12	250	103.09	9
16	12.64	11	15	11.62	11	98	71.59	11	141	92.76	11
39	16.48	4	44	18.15	4	213	81.48	8	271	90.00	12
38	9.89	14	43	10.97	13	197	47.45	20	346	76.91	15
88	10.61	12	78	9.23	17	510	60.72	13	802	80.02	14
34	8.33	16	47	11.25	12	213	47.58	19	253	50.92	21
594	11.85	..	617	12.02	..	3535	65.18	..	5138	84.09	..
..	1967	..	..	1968	..	..	1971	..	..	1976	..

\*Not in existence.

ANNEXURE-11- (Contd.)

State	1978-79			1979-80			Sixth Plan (1980-85)		
	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
<b>I- SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>									
1. Assam ..	114	61.39	8	127	66.45	8	1225.67	592	8
2. Himachal Pradesh	67	162.62	6	72	171.22	6	460.78	1043	7
3. Jammu and Kashmir	138	239.58	3	127	214.82	4	1057.53	1709	5
4. Manipur ..	27	195.65	4	31	218.16	3	286.60	1936	3
5. Meghalaya ..	24	187.50	5	27	205.17	5	248.54	1779	4
6. Nagaland ..	33	452.06	2	29	381.08	2	291.19	3512	2
7. Sikkim ..	16	551.72	1	19	629.14	1	136.35	4047	1
8. Tripura ..	23	119.79	7	28	141.77	7	266.95	1245	6
<b>B- NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>									
1. Andhra Pradesh	237	46.65	11	224	38.71	10	1007.51	182	18
2. Bihar ..	255	38.90	15	225	33.64	15	1434.64	198	13
3. Gujarat ..	79	24.06	22	101	30.03	17	646.02	183	17
4. Haryana ..	63	50.77	9	44	34.58	14	291.55	216	10
5. Karnataka ..	100	27.91	21	99	26.99	20	564.27	142	21
6. Kerala ..	108	43.58	13	84	33.31	16	482.97	185	16
7. Madhya Pradesh	187	37.04	16	180	34.85	13	1084.42	201	12
8. Maharashtra ..	187	30.77	20	173	27.85	18	1068.98	165	19
9. Orissa ..	120	46.86	10	154	59.05	9	758.08	280	9
10. Punjab ..	58	35.85	17	44	26.63	21	337.93	195	14
11. Rajasthan ..	116	35.40	18	118	35.01	12	723.51	202	11
12. Tamil Nadu	159	34.82	19	118	24.99	22	757.36	153	20
13. Uttar Pradesh ..	470	44.80	12	411	38.29	11	2207.39	192	15
14. West Bengal ..	221	42.66	14	147	27.79	19	760.94	135	22
Total : All States	2802	43.43	..	2582	38.79	..	16099.18	230	..
Population Estimates Year	..	1978	..	..	1979	..	..	1982	..

Central Assistance in Crores Rupees)  
(Per Capita in Rs. 0.00)

Seventh Plan (1985-90)			Annual Plan (1985-86)			Annual Plan (1986-87)		
Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank
(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
2065.08	893	8	402.62	182	8	469.00	207	8
863.02	1785	7	171.21	367	7	158.95	335	7
1838.68	2650	5	326.72	492	4	348.36	513	5
545.00	3260	3	98.92	620	3	106.46	652	3
441.28	2759	4	64.37	424	5	91.62	588	4
666.88	6628	1	123.31	1322	1	135.57	1399	1
247.62	6163	2	44.88	1197	2	52.47	1352	2
541.21	2247	6	87.19	378	6	108.44	460	6
1620.32	268	16	348.43	60	14	298.01	50	17
2289.96	285	12	549.85	71	13	440.24	56	15
1051.67	271	15	204.54	55	17	287.74	76	12
388.99	253	18	132.30	90	11	80.28	53	16
873.73	205	21	190.65	47	19	193.12	46	19
1136.91	397	9	284.32	103	10	280.08	100	10
1879.06	312	11	339.94	59	15	391.23	66	13
1776.68	248	19	319.63	46	20	341.96	49	18
1143.76	385	10	220.63	77	12	239.64	82	11
466.93	246	20	197.14	107	9	325.26	174	9
1139.77	279	14	215.65	56	16	226.08	57	14
1437.86	267	17	310.74	60	14	265.35	50	17
3607.55	284	13	654.38	54	18	694.76	56	15
1213.89	196	22	206.11	34	21	228.01	37	20
27235.85	352	...	5493.53	74	..	5762.63	76	..
..	1987	..	..	1985	..	..	1986	..

ANNEXURE II—(Concl'd.)

States	1987-88			1988-89		
	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank
(1)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
<b>A—SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Assam	530.0	229	8	535.81	226	8
2. Himachal Pradesh	190.5	394	7	233.85	476	7
3. Jammu and Kashmir	392.6	566	5	516.32	728	5
4. Manipur	120.2	719	3	153.34	896	3
5. Meghalaya	109.5	685	4	135.79	827	4
6. Nagaland	152.8	1519	1	193.57	1852	1
7. Sikkim	55.9	1391	2	67.59	1625	2
8. Tripura	123.6	513	6	148.72	604	6
<b>B—NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	340.5	56	18	356.89	59	17
2. Bihar	513.0	64	15	683.84	83	12
3. Gujarat	240.3	62	16	253.05	64	16
4. Haryana	157.7	102	10	144.35	92	10
5. Karnataka	206.2	48	19	196.06	45	20
6. Kerala	219.6	77	12	252.95	87	11
7. Madhya Pradesh	414.3	69	14	431.59	70	15
8. Maharashtra	346.4	48	19	388.62	53	18
9. Orissa	293.3	99	11	319.13	106	9
10. Punjab	359.1	189	9	N. A.	N. A.	..
11. Rajasthan	261.9	64	15	308.32	74	13
12. Tamil Nadu	324.9	60	17	386.43	71	14
13. Uttar Pradesh	890.0	70	13	1200.30	92	10
14. West Bengal	261.3	42	20	310.75	49	19
Total: All States	6503.6	84	..	7217.27	94	..
Population estimates year	1987	..	..	1988	..	..

(Central Assistance in Crores Rupees)  
(Per Capita in Rs. 0.00)

1985-89				
Total Central Assistance	Per Capita	Rank	Percentage Share	Percentage against Seventh Plan Central Assistance
(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)
1937.43	844	8	7.8	83.8
754.51	1572	7	3.0	87.4
1584.00	2299	5	6.3	86.3
478.92	2887	3	1.9	87.9
401.28	2524	4	1.6	90.9
605.25	6092	1	2.4	90.8
220.84	5565	2	0.9	89.2
467.95	1955	6	1.9	86.5
1343.83	22	19	5.4	82.9
2186.93	274	13	8.8	95.5
985.63	257	16	3.9	93.7
514.63	337	12	2.1	132.5
786.03	186	21	3.1	90.0
1036.95	367	10	4.1	91.2
1577.06	264	15	6.3	83.9
1396.61	196	20	5.6	78.6
1072.70	364	11	4.3	93.8
881.50	470	9	3.5	188.8
1011.95	251	17	4.1	88.8
1287.42	241	18	5.2	89.5
3439.44	272	14	13.8	95.3
1006.17	162	22	4.0	82.9
24977.03	94		100.0	91.7

**ANNEXURE—12**

*Credit Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 30th June*

(Per cent)

State	1969	1973@	1978@	1983	1984	1985	1986
(1) .....	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	90.2	83.7	74.4	70.8	76.1	78.3	77.6
2. Bihar ..	30.8	29.7	42.6	44.5	41.5	41.7	38.2
3. Gujarat ..	48.5	51.5	54.6	53.7	50.4	54.7	54.9
4. Haryana ..	49.1	69.8	69.4	70.4	69.3	67.6	66.4
5. Karnataka ..	73.8	89.7	81.4	81.5	84.8	86.7	84.8
6. Kerala ..	65.1	70.8	62.9	66.9	70.4	68.6	63.0
7. Madhya Pradesh ..	58.6	53.0	54.5	60.7	60.5	62.6	60.4
8. Maharashtra ..	95.2	84.0	75.7	89.9	96.0	90.8	86.4
9. Orissa ..	54.8	52.2	58.3	85.0	92.2	92.8	92.5
10. Punjab ..	28.6	41.3	45.8	41.4	43.7	44.6	42.4
11. Rajasthan ..	51.8	55.4	61.8	71.3	72.7	70.5	66.7
12. Tamil Nadu ..	129.6	105.8	89.9	95.5	95.6	98.6	95.7
13. Uttar Pradesh ..	47.4	41.3	45.3	48.2	49.7	49.2	47.1
14. West Bengal ..	108.7	82.0	65.3	57.8	58.4	51.9	49.9
Total, All States ..	77.4	70.3	70.1	68.1	69.3	68.6	65.5

@ As on 31st December.

## ANNEXURE—13

## Physical Progress during Seventh Plan Period

Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1986-87 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1987-88 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1988-89		Annual Plan 1989-90 Target proposed	
							Target	AntiCi- pated achieve- ment		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1. Foodgrains production (including pulses)										
(a) Kharif	Lakh tonnes	109.13	144.50	113.58	107.42	86.24	127.00	123.00	135.00	
(b) Rabi	Lakh tonnes	190.05	280.00	200.68	195.41	194.95	228.00	211.00	228.00	
Total foodgrains	Lakh tonnes	299.18	424.50	314.26	302.83	281.19	355.00	334.00	363.00	
2. Production :										
(i) Rice	Production	Lakh tonnes	71.57	110.00	83.15	75.10	62.21	92.00	89.00	97.00
	Productivity	Qtl./ha.	13.00	20.00	14.88	13.55	13.57	16.88	16.18	17.32
(ii) Wheat	Production	Lakh tonnes	126.75	240.00	165.59	162.37	164.63	188.00	175.00	188.00
	Productivity	Qtl./ha.	18.69	28.24	20.00	19.32	19.74	22.25	20.83	22.12
3. Pulses	Lakh tonnes	27.05	35.00	28.32	26.90	23.79	33.60	29.60	34.00	
4. Oilseeds	Lakh tonnes	10.24	24.50	8.72	8.35	8.19	15.00	10.00	12.00	
5. Commercial crops										
1. Sugarcane (reserved area only)	Lakh tonnes	678.05	990.00	706.35	846.42	954.79	950.00	991.63	990.00	
2. Potato	Lakh tonnes	59.84	73.60	39.40	57.85	62.00	63.25	63.25	64.00	
3. Cotton	'000 Bales	22	95	27	24	18	50	30	50	



ANNEXURE—13—(Contd.)

Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985—90) Target	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1986-87 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1987-88 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1988-89		Annual Plan 1989-90 Target proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	(10)
<b>6. Chemical fertilizers</b>									
(i) Nitrogenous (N)	.. '000 tonnes	1240	2000	1328	1330	1188	1700	1290	1600
(ii) Phosphatic (P)	.. '000 tonnes	288	700	312	344	331	600	450	520
(iii) Potassic (K)	.. '000 tonnes	85	500	69	98	80	200	160	180
Total (NPK)	.. '000 tonnes	1613	3200	1709	1772	1599	2500	1900	2300
<b>7. Cropped Area</b>									
(i) Net	.. '000 ha.	17248	17500	17244	17250	17000	17450	17280	17300
(ii) Gross	.. '000 ha.	25121	28500	25290	25300	25000	27000	25400	26000
<b>8. Animal Husbandry :</b>									
(i) Veterinary Hospitals	.. No.	1363	167	124	48	75	13	13	50
(ii) Veterinary Dispensaries	.. No.	2572	220	144	66	..	93	93	35
(iii) Sheep and wool extension Centres	No.	270	38	10	11	4	7	7	..
<b>(iv) Animal Husbandry and Dairy products</b>									
(a) Milk	.. Lakh tonnes	72.61	92.10	75.42	75.36	81.36	86.82	86.80	92.10
(b) Wool	.. Lakh kg.	16.14	21.50	17.14	17.84	19.00	20.20	20.00	21.50
(v) Dairy Cooperative Unions	.. No.	39	44	47	47	47	47	47	50

9. Fisheries :

(i) Fish production inland ..	'000 tonnes	50.00	100.00	67.35	80.00	83.10	90.00	90.00	100.00
(ii) Fish seed production (fingerlings) ..	Millions	107	200	120	150	136	180	180	200

10. Forestry

(i) Plantation of quick growing species ]	'000 ha.	174.6	37.0	4.1	5.2	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9
(ii) Economic and Commercial ..	'000 ha.	235.7	38.0	4.2	5.3	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.1
(iii) Social Forestry ..	'000 ha.	88.9	198.0	39.3	38.0	36.8	35.9	35.9	37.0

11. Poverty Alleviation Programme :

(i) Families assisted ]	Lakh	39.36	31.60	5.81	6.67	7.94	6.11	6.11	5.80
(ii) Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	Lakh	1.65	1.77	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.36	0.36	0.36
(iii) Employment generated by NREP ..	Lakh Mandays	1916.70	2400.00	501.90	465.23	553.51	580.00	580.00	663.23
(iv) Employment generated by RLEGP	Lakh Mandays	433.91	N.F.	535.95	527.61	515.84	427.70	427.70	474.75

12. Cooperation :

(i) Short term loan ..	Crore Rs.	232.46	600.00	243.60	256.90	329.50	425.00	425.00	475.00
(ii) Medium term loan ..	Crore Rs.	30.98	100.00	25.12	30.44	38.34	50.00	50.00	60.00
(iii) Long term loan ..	Crore Rs.	70.00	160.00	75.00	84.66	100.89	120.00	120.00	140.00
(iv) Retail sale of consumer goods through Cooperatives in rural areas	Crore Rs.	280.69	400.00	301.29	349.32	377.44	400.00	400.00	400.00
(v) Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer co-operatives	Crore Rs.	113.24	300.00	177.61	227.07	293.61	250.0	250.00	300.00
(vi) Co-operative Storages	Lakh tonnes	10.63	5.37	..	0.67	2.13	3.57	3.57	3.00
(vii) Cold storages									
(a) Organised ..	No.	91	25	..	..	(- )2@	(- )2@	..	..
(b) Installed ..	No.	60	56	5	16	8	..	..	..

N.F.—Not fixed

@Two Cold Storages

## ANNEXURE-13 (Contd.)

Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1986-87 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1987-88 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1988-89		Annual Plan 1989-90 Target proposed
							Target	Antici- pated Achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>13. Irrigation Potential</b>									
<i>A - Potential created</i>									
(i) Major and Medium irrigation	Lakh ha.	62.15	6.37	0.38	0.64	1.05	1.55	1.55	1.71
(ii) State Minor irrigation	Lakh ha	33.43	7.03	1.34	1.42	1.09	1.27	1.05	1.29
(iii) Private Minor irrigation	Lakh ha.	92.59	35.00	7.10	7.30	7.67	6.13	6.13	11.21
<i>B - Utilization</i>									
(i) Major and medium irrigation	Lakh ha.	55.14	6.00	0.41	0.26	0.40	1.50	1.50	1.54
(ii) State Minor irrigation	Lakh ha.	16.00	6.33	0.40	0.32	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.54
(iii) Private Minor Irrigation	Lakh ha.	92.59	35.00	7.10	7.30	7.67	6.13	6.13	11.21
14. Private Tubewells/Pump sets	No.	1782793	660000	136982	140726	148280	119560	119910	222000
(a) Electrically operated	No.	484509	247950	27904	30082	21917	15075	15075	15567
(b) Diesel operated	No.	1298284	412050	109078	110644	1263.63	104485	104835	206433
<b>15. Power</b>									
(i) Installed capacity	MW	4136	1638	210	210	295	650	540	292
(ii) Power generation	MU	11331	26428	12213	14740	16581	21483	18625	21858
(iii) Villages electrified	No.	63075	25170	4486	4003	4185	2688	2688	2747
(iv) Harijan Bastis electrified	No.	29601	24300	5282	311	4302	2586	2586	2657

(v) State tubewells energised	No.	24415	6750	1122	1397	1024	1200	1200	975
<b>16. Industry</b>									
<i>(i) Small Scale Industries</i>									
(a) Unit functioning	'000 (Cum)	110,710	210,710	127,294	146,187	167,062	189,062	189,062	213,062
(b) Production	Crore Rs.	2143	4060	2464	2830	3235	3665	3661	4126
(c) Persons employed	'000	921	1420	1008	1102	1200	1310	1310	1430
<i>(ii) Handloom industry</i>									
(a) Production	Million metres	615.45	700.00	617.78	625.43	601.27	660.00	660.00	700.00
(b) Employment	'000	985.00	171.43	15.09	2.85	1.35	..	2.25	0.50
<i>(iii) Handicrafts</i>									
(a) Production	Crore Rs.	230.00	270.00	240.00	245.00	251.00	251.50	251.50	252.00
(b) Employment	'000	620	773	625	630	635	640	640	645
<i>(iv) District Industry Centres</i>									
(a) Units registered	No.	82712	100000	16584	18893	20875	22000	22000	24000
(b) No. of artisans assisted	'000	37.08	150.00	34.96	30.36	33.15	30.00	30.00	30.00
(c) Financial assistance rendered	Lakh Rs.	692.00	1125.00	135.56	284.00	419.23	597.20	597.20	638.88
<b>17. Roads</b>									
Surfaced	Km.	47804	4894	1507	1201	1345	995	995	1350
<b>18. Villages connected by roads</b>									
(i) Population of villages of 1500 and above (Total 11806)	No.	7731	3149	820	591	599	555	555	603
(ii) Population of villages of 1000-1500 (Total 11247)	No.	4893	2155	715	75	329	480	480	556

## ANNEXURE-13—(Contd.)

Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1986-87 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1987-88 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1988-89		Annual Plan 1989-90 Target proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	(10)
19. Education									
A. Elementary education									
I. Total Enrolment in classes I—V (age-group 6—11)									
(a) Boys	Lakh	79.30	86.87	84.16	82.05	81.04	85.12	82.54	86.87
(b) Girls	Lakh	37.77	60.29	40.58	42.45	43.32	50.03	44.32	48.09
Total	Lakh	117.07	147.16	124.74	124.50	124.36	135.15	126.86	134.96
II. Percentage to age-group									
(a) Boys	Per cent	98	100	102	98	96	99	96	100
(b) Girls	Per cent	50	75	53	55	55	63	56	60
Total	Per cent	75	88	78	77	76	82	77	81
III. Enrolment of Scheduled Castes—									
(a) Boys	Lakh	16.11	17.37	16.46	16.63	16.72	16.92	16.92	17.37
(b) Girls	Lakh	6.49	10.24	6.66	7.39	7.42	8.68	7.97	9.14
Total	Lakh	22.60	27.61	23.12	24.02	24.14	25.60	24.89	26.51
IV. Percentage to Age-group									
(a) Boys	Per cent	94	95	95	95	94	94	94	95

(b) Girls	..	..	Per cent	40	61	42	45	45	52	48	54
Total	..	..	Per cent	68	78	69	71	71	74	72	76
<b>B. Enrolment in classes VI—VIII</b>											
<i>(Age-group 11—14)</i>											
<b>(i) Enrolment—</b>											
(a) Boys	..	..	Lakh	28.21	32.22	28.07	29.40	28.74	30.37	28.88	29.64
(b) Girls	..	..	Lakh	8.57	10.98	9.16	10.30	10.04	11.53	10.10	10.40
Total	..	..	Lakh	36.78	43.20	37.23	39.70	38.78	41.90	38.98	40.04
<b>(ii) Percentage to age-group</b>											
(a) Boys	..	..	Per cent	61	65	60	62	60	62	59	60
(b) Girls	..	..	Per cent	21	25	22	25	24	27	24	24
Total	..	..	Per cent	42	46	42	44	43	46	3	43
<b>(iii) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes</b>											
(a) Boys	..	..	Lakh	4.42	5.15	4.71	4.84	4.81	5.02	5.02	5.15
(b) Girls	..	..	Lakh	1.32	1.86	1.37	1.57	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.86
Total	..	..	Lakh	5.74	7.01	6.08	6.41	6.51	6.82	6.82	7.01
<b>(iv) Percentage to age-group</b>											
(a) Boys	..	..	Per cent	45	50	48	48	48	49	49	50
(b) Girls	..	..	Per cent	15	20	16	19	19	20	20	20
Total	..	..	Per cent	31	36	33	34	34	35	35	36
<b>C. Total enrolment in classes IX-X</b>											
(a) Boys	..	..	Lakh	12.97	14.36	13.19	13.53	13.85	14.03	14.03	14.36
(b) Girls	..	..	Lakh	3.59	4.26	3.80	3.93	4.04	4.16	4.16	4.26
Total	..	..	Lakh	16.56	18.62	16.99	17.46	17.89	18.19	18.19	18.62

ANNEXURE 13—(Contd.)

Item	Unit	Base Year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1986-87 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1987-88 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1988-89		Annual Plan 1989-90 Target proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	(10)
<i>D. Total enrolment in classes XI-XII (General classes)</i>									
(a) Boys	.. Lakh	6.96	7.72	7.10	7.26	7.42	7.58	7.58	7.72
(b) Girls	.. Lakh	2.06	2.47	2.14	2.22	2.30	2.38	2.38	2.47
Total	.. Lakh	9.02	10.19	9.24	9.48	9.72	9.96	9.96	10.19
20. Adult Education—No. of participants Age group (15-35)	.. '000	704	3915	777	946	983	1026	1026	1152
<i>21. School/Colleges</i>									
(a) Junior Basic School	.. Nos. (Cum.)	72962	75702	73313	73535	73742	73927	73967	74279
(b) Senior Basic School	.. Nos. (Cum.)	14112	14812	14226	14298	14376	14442	14446	14529
(c) Higher Secondary School	.. Nos. (Cum.)	5654	5850	5712	5741	5768	5798	5777	5804
<i>22. Technical Education</i>									
<i>A. Degree Level—</i>									
(a) Institutions	.. No.	10	13	10	10	13	13	13	12
(b) Intake capacity	.. No.	1762	2100	1833	1795	1798	1800	1800	1740
<i>B. Diploma level—</i>									
(a) Institutions	.. No.	70	83	74	80	79	82	80	83
(b) Intake capacity	.. No.	8533	11310	8925	9405	9109	9680	9545	9710

23. *Medical and Public Health*

I. *Hospital/Dispensaries—*

(a) Urban	..	No.	1257	141	25	38	9	15	15	..
Allopathic	..	No.	969	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayurvedic/Unani	..	No.	167	60	19	30	9	10	10	..
Homoeopathic	..	No.	121	71	6	8	..	5	5	..
(b) Rural*	..	No.	4172	995	(—)136	15	34	141	137	100
Allopathic	..	No.	1493	15	(—)370	(—)189	(—)74	11	7	10
Ayurvedic/Unani	..	No.	2025	300	103	129	106	60	60	60
Homoeopathic	..	No.	654	680	131	75	2	70	70	30

II. *Beds—*

(a) Urban	..	No.	44089	4400	541	1132	325	435	450	100
Allopathic	..	No.	41652	2900	66	382	100	185	200	100
Ayurvedic/Unani	..	No.	2116	1500	475	750	225	250	250	..
Homoeopathic	..	No.	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rural	..	No.	18482	6516	1062	1802	866	2514	4548	3584
Allopathic	..	No.	13104	5316	650	1286	442	2274	4308	3344
Ayurvedic/Unani	..	No.	4820	1200	412	516	424	240	240	240
Homoeopathic	..	No.	558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Bed-population ratio (per thousand population)	No.		0.55	0.55	0.54	0.58	0.55	0.63	0.63	0.58
D. Doctor-population ratio (per thousand population)	No.		0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.26
E. Primary Health Centre	..	No.	1005	1591	372	500	435	502	550	676
F. Sub-Centres	..	No.	15653	6559	2000	1500	1000	1000	1500	559

\*Rural hospitals/dispensaries will be converted into P.H.Cs.



## ANNEXURE 13—(Contd.)

Item	Unit	Base Year (1984-85) Level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1986-87 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1987-88 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1988-89		Annual Plan 198 -90 Target proposed
							Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>24. Sewage and Water Supply</b>									
<b>A.—Water supply</b>									
1. Towns covered (Total 685)	.. No.	556	118	10	10	16	10	10	10
2. Villages covered									
(i) Scarcity (35506+42544=78050)	No.	34144	26337	8827	11997	10914	7000	7000	3770
(ii) Total (112566)	No.	40070	29547	9154	12138	11138	7069	7069	9325@
4. Rural water supply in Harijan Bastis— covered under									
(a) Wells	.. No.	47616	N.F.	660	803	671	1667	1667	713
(b) Handpumps	.. No.	12950	N. F.	1845	2820	3465	2672	2672	3845
(c) Diggies	.. No.	3866	1000	320	287	326	250	250	500
<b>25. Housing—</b>									
<b>A. Rural Housing—</b>									
1. Allotment of house sites	.. Lakh	17.78	2.50	0.89	0.88	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50
2. Houses constructed									
(i) Rural Development Department.	.. No.	91387	66662	21157	12195	16919	102000	102000	300000
(ii) Harijan Department	.. No.	14427	100000	8887	7531	Included in Rural Development Department			
(iii) Indira Avas Yojana	.. No.	..	118534	16476	25191	25709	22265	24000	27735

**B. Urban Housing—**

Economically Weaker Section Houses including houses for industrial workers and sites and services	No. (Cum.)	61819	261819	88941	113350	133714	145714	145714	160714
(i) <i>Economically Weaker Section including houses for Industrial Workers</i>									
(a) State Plan	.. No. (Cum.)	61819	76819	65600	68737	73137	76667	76667	81367
(b) Others	.. No. (Cum.)	..	53000	*	*	*	*	*	..
(ii) <i>Sites and services—</i>									
(a) State Plan	.. No. (Cum.)	..	3000	..	350	800	1320	1320	1820
(b) Others	.. No. (Cum.)	..	129000	*	*	*	*	*	*
(iii) Low Income Group Housing	.. No.	17838	4000	573	560	500	360	360	750
(iv) Middle Income Group Housing	.. No.	4582	700	156	140	..	100	100	150
26. Improvement of slums (person benefited)	000 No.	1562	1500	206	209	191	150	150	210
27. <i>Labour and Labour Welfare—</i>									
(i) <i>Craftsman training—</i>									
(a) No. of Industrial Training Institutions	No.	74	82	77	93	102	115	115	115
(b) Intake capacity	.. No. (Cum.)	37714	44114	44514	46682	48830	50628	50628	51748
(c) No. of persons undergoing training	No. (Cum.)	35170	44114	33741	40237	46000	47500	47500	50500
(d) Out-turn	.. No. (Cum.)	22800	43000	26993	30815	34310	42000	42000	47000
(ii) <i>Labour Welfare—</i>									
(a) Bonded labour persons identified	No. (Cum.)	12868	8318	6148	4763	1358	1230	1230	..
(b) Persons released	.. No. (Cum.)	12868	8318	6148	4763	1358	1230	1230	..
(c) Persons rehabilitated	.. No. (Cum.)	12709	8350	4199	4749	3554	1230	1230	..

@ Includes 5500 new problem villages based on drought.

\* The figures of constructed houses through other sources individual items are notes available parately, however they are included in total.

ANNEXURE 13 - (Concl'd.)

Item	Unit	Base Year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1986-87 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1987-88 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1988-89		Annual Plan 1989-90 Target proposed
							Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>28. Welfare of Backward Classes --</i>									
<i>A. Pre-matric education incentive scholarship/stipend --</i>									
(i) Scheduled Castes	.. '000	459.41	1290.40	447.97	537.23	797.21	809.67	809.67	1016.50
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	.. '000	2.52	29.50	2.00	2.97	11.35	11.44	11.44	14.80
<i>B. Non-recurring assistance for purchase of books and other appliances--</i>									
(i) Post-matric Classes	.. No.	2782	21800	3136	3164	2002	4000	4000	3700
(a) Scheduled Castes	.. No.	2450	21000	2936	3086	2002	3700	3700	3700
(b) Scheduled Tribes	.. No.	332	800	200	78	..	300	300	..
(ii) Post-matric Scholarship (cent-per-cent Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	.. No.	77000	452500	39200	67242	70062	82500	82500	83000
(a) Scheduled Castes	.. No.	75000	450000	38300	64940	67562	80000	80000	80000
(b) Scheduled Tribes	.. No.	2000	2500	900	2302	2500	2500	2500	3000
(iii) Ashram-Type Schools	.. No. (Cum.)	37	72	37	42	47	57	56	64
(a) Scheduled Castes	.. No. (Cum.)	27	62	27	32	37	42	42	49
(b) Scheduled Tribes	.. No. (Cum.)	10	10	10	10	10	15	14	15
(iv) Hostels --									
(a) Hostels started	.. No.	48	100	6	7	7	12	12	16

(b) Hostel building constructed ..	No.	48	100	6	7	7	14	14	16
29. Social Welfare									
(i) Child Welfare ICDS Units ..	No. (Cum.)	151	336	176	200	200	280	280	336
Beneficiaries ..	No.	75139	2688000	910000	1244000	1462000	2240000	1705000	2243676
(ii) Welfare of destitutes and poor Financial assistance to									
(a) Widows ..	No.	113182	112256	110028	113182	113182	112256	112256	112256
(b) Destitute women for purchase of sewing machines	No.	1500	500	48	294	300	300	300	300

## CHAPTER III

### DECENTRALIZED PLANNING

The concept of decentralized planning has been accepted in principle since the beginning of planning era. Its importance for a balanced, acceptable and meaningful development of the area has been reiterated in successive Five Year Plans. In spite of its crucial role, the concept could not go beyond the State level. The states were also reluctant to undertake it below the State level because of lack of proper machinery at the district level as well as the lack of proper methodology of local level planning. But after 1969, with the development in the planning process as well as with evolving of the methodology of local level planning, the concept of decentralized district planning gained ground. Maharashtra followed by Gujarat and Karnataka took the lead and Uttar Pradesh followed. Uttar Pradesh took the decision in 1981 to start the process of Decentralized District Planning in right earnest with the following broad objectives :—

1. Development with social justice ;
2. Optimum and best possible utilisation of local, physical and human resources for the economic development of the district ;
3. Increase in the productivity of factors of production ;
4. Fulfilment of minimum needs programme ;
5. Creation of economic and social infrastructure to achieve the above objectives ;
6. Re-organisation of existing infrastructure to achieve maximum good of the poor ; and
7. Removal of inter-district and salient features of this scheme are :—

3.2. The scheme of decentralized planning is in operation since 1982-83. The salient features of this scheme are :—

- (i) The District has been taken as a unit of planning.

- (ii) The various plan schemes have been classified in two categories viz. state sector and district sector on the basis of location and coverage of benefit. The schemes under district sector mainly include programmes of agriculture and allied sectors, village and small scale industries, minor irrigation, rural roads, primary education, primary health, rural water supply, social welfare and welfare relating to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes etc.

- (iii) Roughly 30 per cent of the annual plan outlay was earmarked for the district sector schemes.

- (iv) The district sector outlay is divided among various districts on the basis of formula which gives due weightage to population and backwardness. Apart from that, about 3 per cent of the district plan outlay is distributed among districts on the basis of their contribution towards National Savings Programme.

- (v) Two Committees have been set up at the district level to formulate, implement as well as monitor the district plan schemes. One committee 'District Planning and Monitoring Committee' is headed by a member of the Council of Ministers with all the MPs, MLAs, MLCs, and District Magistrate as members and Chief Development Officer/Additional District Magistrate (Development) / District Development Officer as its Secretary. This committee finalizes the district plan prepared at the district level as well as the reappropriation proposals and also reviews the district plan once in every two months.

Another Committee at the district level is 'Plan Co-ordination and Action Committee' which is responsible for preparation of draft district plan as well as its implementation and monitoring of the programmes.

This committee is headed by the District Magistrate and all the district level officers of development departments are its members.

(vi) To co-ordinate the availability of institutional finance for plan schemes, an executive committee has also been constituted. It is headed by District Magistrate and senior most officers of development departments and a representative of the Lead Bank in the district are its members.

(vii) A Divisional Committee has been constituted at the divisional level with a Cabinet Minister as its Chairman and Divisional Commissioner as its Vice-Chairman. All the divisional level officers of development departments are its members. This committee approves the plan and forwards it to the State Government for final approval.

(viii) At the State level, a committee of Secretaries of Departments of Planning, Finance and Administrative Departments has been constituted to look into the anomalies in the sectoral plans of the districts and make changes which are absolutely necessary.

(ix) At the district level, the District Magistrate is assisted in plan formulation and monitoring work by the District Economics Officer and some supporting staff.

(x) At the divisional level, one Deputy Director with necessary staff has been provided to help the Divisional Commissioner for monitoring the progress of district plans of his division.

(xi) In order to avoid delay in release of sanctions, the sanctions of schemes are being issued directly to the districts and not through the Heads of Department.

(xii) The designs, specifications and estimates of some of the non-residential buildings have been standardized and the sanctions in respect of these buildings are to be directly issued to the senior most officer of the department in the dis-

trict. This delegation has been done in case of non-residential buildings of the Education, Medical and Public Health and Animal Husbandry Departments.

(xiii) It has been specifically laid-down that in no case, funds of one district will be diverted to another district.

(xiv) The Training Division of the State Planning Institute has been entrusted with the task of imparting training in decentralized planning to all the officers engaged in the process not only at the formulation stage but also at implementing and monitoring stage.

3.3. The above scheme is in operation in the state since 1982-83. During this period, the classification of scheme has undergone a change and many schemes have changed sides. In fact, the revision is under taken each year before the issue of guide lines for preparation of next years plan and some changes in the classification are made in consultation with the concerned departments. However, the movement of schemes is more from district sector to state sector and not *vice versa*.

3.4. The intention of the Government in the beginning was that roughly 30 per cent of the annual plan outlay will be earmarked for the district sector which will be gradually increased to 35 per cent. In actual practice, the desired minimum was never reached and in fact, the percentage share is going down as will be evident from table-1.

TABLE I—District Plan Outlay

Year	Total Plan outlay (Rs. in crore)	Outlay under District Plan (Rs. in crore)	District Plan outlay as percentage of total outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PLANS			
1982-83	1082.00	282.56	26.11
1983-84	1235.00	239.03	19.45
1984-85	1436.00	349.13	24.31
1985-86	1577.00	385.00	24.48
1986-87	1945.00	441.57	22.70
1987-88	2285.00	507.00	22.01
1988-89	2420.00	542.60	22.42

TABLE—1 (Concl'd.)

Year	Total Plan Outlay (Rs. in crore)	Outlay under District Plan (Rs. in crore)	District Plan Outlay as percentage of total outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>HILLS</b>			
1. 1982-83 ..	120.00	63.01	52.50
2. 1983-84 ..	140.00	73.13	52.23
3. 1984-85 ..	165.00	87.25	52.87
4. 1985-86 ..	177.00	94.52	53.40
5. 1986-87 ..	205.00	106.73	52.06
6. 1987-88 ..	235.00	118.84	50.57
7. 1988-89 ..	260.00	130.30	50.12
<b>TOTAL, PLAINS AND HILLS :</b>			
1. 1982-83 ..	1202.00	345.57	28.74
2. 1983-84 ..	1375.00	412.16	29.97
3. 1984-85 ..	1601.00	436.38	27.25
4. 1985-86 ..	1750.00	479.52	27.40
5. 1986-87 ..	2150.00	548.30	25.50
6. 1987-88 ..	2520.00	621.84	24.68
7. 1988-89 ..	2680.00	672.80	25.10

3.5. Table No.—1 shows that though the district sector outlay is increasing every year but in percentage terms, it is steadily going down. It may be because of movement of schemes from district sector to the state sector but more so because of heavy earmarking of plan funds in the core sectors of power and irrigation.

3.6. So far as the devolution of district sector plan outlay is concerned, the formula of devolution is taking care of the backward districts by allocating a higher plan outlay than to the developed districts. The objective of such a devolution is to remove inter district disparities in the levels of development and ultimately to achieve the objective of balanced regional development of the state.

3.7. Table—2 presented below shows the allocations made to the various districts for the year 1988-89. The same pattern has emerged in previous years also. It is clear from the table that the backward district have gained in terms of higher allocation of outlay and one can hope that the disparities between the backward and developed districts will narrow down in the long run.

TABLE 2 —District Plan Allocations to Districts —1988-89

(Rupees in lakh)	
District	Total outlay
(1)	(2)
1. Agra ..	1190.75
2. Aligarh ..	1057.49
3. Etah ..	826.21
4. Mainpuri ..	831.87
5. Mathura ..	690.80
<b>TOTAL, AGRA DIVISION ..</b>	<b>4597.12</b>
6. Jhansi ..	595.21
7. Lalitpur ..	533.50
8. Hamirpur ..	1296.13
9. Banda ..	1073.76
10. Jalaun ..	1004.63
<b>TOTAL, JHANSI DIVISION ..</b>	<b>4503.23</b>
11. Lucknow ..	795.96
12. Raibareli ..	945.61
13. Hardoi ..	1174.74
14. Unnao ..	906.51
15. Sitapur ..	1182.67
16. Kheri ..	1087.85
<b>TOTAL, LUCKNOW DIVISION ..</b>	<b>6093.34</b>
17. Bareilly ..	977.18
18. Badaun ..	1001.00
19. Pilibhit ..	528.00
20. Shahjahanpur ..	846.73
<b>TOTAL, BAREILLY DIVISION ..</b>	<b>3352.91</b>

TABLE : 2—(Contd.)

District	Total outlay
21. Ghaziabad ..	757.46
22. Bulandshahr ..	946.77
23. Meerut ..	1062.43
24. Saharanpur ..	1091.26
25. Muzaffarnagar ..	906.84
<b>TOTAL, MEERUT DIVISION ..</b>	<b>4764.76</b>
26. Moradabad ..	1348.88
27. Rampur ..	543.57
28. Bijnor ..	828.57
<b>TOTAL, MORADABAD DIVISION ..</b>	<b>2721.02</b>
29. Ghazipur ..	1014.64
30. Varanasi ..	1697.19
31. Ballia ..	1294.81
32. Jaunpur ..	1332.32
33. Mirzapur ..	1454.81
<b>TOTAL, VARANASI DIVISION ..</b>	<b>6793.77</b>
34. Gorakhpur ..	1907.56
35. Basti ..	2234.98
36. Deoria ..	1806.09
37. Azamgarh ..	1705.06
<b>TOTAL, GORAKHPUR DIVISION ..</b>	<b>7653.69</b>
38. Allahabad ..	1665.29
39. Fatehpur ..	742.83
40. Pratapgarh ..	1082.13
<b>TOTAL ALLAHABAD DIVISION ..</b>	<b>3490.25</b>
41. Kanpur Nagar ..	705.49
42. Kanpur Dehat ..	1436.98
43. Farrukhabad ..	926.97
44. Etawah ..	891.94
<b>TOTAL, KANPUR DIVISION ..</b>	<b>3961.38</b>

Table: 2—(Concl'd)

(Rupees in lakh)

District	Total outlay
45. Sultanpur ..	1531.94
46. Gondā ..	1427.63
47. Bahraich ..	1230.24
48. Faizabad ..	1113.69
49. Barabanki ..	1025.36
<b>TOTAL, FAIZABAD DIVISION ..</b>	<b>6328.86</b>
<b>Total, U. P. (Plain Area) ..</b>	<b>54260.33</b>

3.8. Apart from the removal of inter district disparities, efforts are being made to reduce the intra-district disparities also. It has been specifically laid down in the guidelines that the new facilities to be created under the district plan will be located in the most backward block in that facility. A list of blocks according to decending order of availability of various facilities has been prepared at the district level for taking such locational decisions.

3.9. A set pattern has emerged at the district level in allocation of district plan outlays. The major share is going towards building up of infrastructure and for fulfilling the minimum needs of the people in the district. Annexure shows the pattern of allocation of plan funds at the district level.

3.10. In order to improve the quality of district plans, regular training programmes are organized at the Training Division of the State Planning Institute. Seven programme were organized in 1987-88 and eight programmes have been proposed in 1988-89 out of which four have already been arranged. It is further proposed to organize 8 programmes for district level officers in the year 1989-90.



3.11. Apart from these programmes, the officers engaged in different levels of District Planning are being sent for training to IMG Trivandrum and HCM Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur. A national level seminar on Decentralized Planning was organized in the month of February, 1988, which gave a good feedback for remodelling the scheme for the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

3.12. In order to operationalize the methodology of preparation of comprehensive district plan as suggested by working group on District Planning five districts, one each from five economic regions, have been selected. National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad is assisting the district machinery in the preparation of comprehensive plan and the Area Planning Division of State Planning Institute is already engaged in preparation of the other district plans.

#### DISTRICT PLAN 1989-90

3.13. An outlay of Rs.679.33 crore for the 49 districts of plans and Rs.151.00 crore for eight hill district has been proposed for the district plans for 1989-90.

3.14. In accordance with the new direction given by the Central Planning Commission that Eighth Five-Year Plan will be based on district plans, necessary advance action has been initiated by the State Planning Department. The detailed guidelines were issued to the district for preparation of district plans for 1989-90. The salient features of these guide-lines are :

(a) an attempt has been made to prepare an integrated district plan taking into account the total flow of funds to the district as well as integration of district sector schemes with state sector schemes.

(b) The districts have been given some 'Untied Funds' (roughly Rs.32.00 crore) to cater to the following needs :

(i) to bridge the critical gap,

(ii) to fulfil emergent local needs, and

(iii) to make such assets operational that have already been created but have not started operation due to lack of some material, equipment or other inputs.

3.15. In this way district planning machinery has been given some flexibility with regard to the selection of schemes and use their discretion in such matters. They have also been asked to prepare small projects of short duration without increasing any recurring liability in the district sector.

3.16. In order to ensure the integration of these district plans with the state plan, these plans have already been prepared, scrutinized and finalized at the state level and have therefore been incorporated in sectoral plans for 1989-90.

3.17. Secondly, the attempt made at the district level in formulation of district plans in the light of issued guide lines has been quite successful and has given a good feedback which will help in remodelling the guidelines for preparation of Eighth Five Year Plan.

3.18. During the process of implementation difficulties have been experienced with regard to budgetary procedures specially reappropriation of funds. The scheme of simplification of budgetary procedures in tune with the spirit of decentralization is under consideration of the government and it is hoped that with more delegation of powers and simplified reappropriation procedures, the difficulties at the district level will be minimised.

3.19. The lack of adequate planning unit at the district level has affected the quality of district plans and the desired integration of activities is not being achieved at the district level. Hence a proposal for strengthening the planning set up at the district level on the guidelines of Planning Commission has already been sent to Planning Commission.

ANNEXURE

*Sector-wise/Year-wise District Sector outlay (Plains) in percentage*

Sector	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Agriculture	2.28	2.14	2.02	1.57	1.53	1.69	1.24
2. Horticulture	0.55	0.83	0.77	0.81	0.72	0.85	0.88
3. Rural Development (Training)	0.23	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Cane Development	0.89	0.55	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.37
5. Sewerage	0.41	0.04	0.06	..	..	..	..
6. Agriculture Marketing	0.32	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.07
7. Land Reforms	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.16	0.08
8. Private Minor Irrigation	2.60	1.11	0.43	2.06	2.17	2.04	1.53
9. State Minor Irrigation	13.94	18.41	13.27	11.43	10.38	9.67	7.88
10. Flood Control	0.56	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Soil and Water Conservation (Agriculture)	2.43	2.44	2.35	2.14	2.11	2.00	1.63
12. Animal Husbandry	1.74	2.03	2.22	1.43	1.37	1.58	1.47
13. Dairy Development	0.12	0.08	..	..	..	..	..
14. Fisheries	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.27
15. Forest	5.33	4.70	4.56	5.00	4.65	5.02	6.12
16. Panchayat Raj	0.28	0.73	0.90	1.69	1.20	1.06	1.03
17. Pradeshik Vikas Dal	0.07	0.14	0.20	0.42	0.41	0.66	0.64
18. Community Development (Rural Development)	0.57	0.09	0.04	0.51	1.67	3.35	2.22
19. I. R. D. P.	11.58	10.87	10.16	9.43	12.04	10.54	10.42
20. D. P. A. P.	0.56	1.61	1.50	0.98	0.85	0.93	0.78
21. S. M. F. P.	..	..	6.35	5.71	4.97	4.39	3.69
22. Cooperative	2.32	1.86	1.16	0.69	0.89	0.75	0.56
23. Power	5.86	2.49	2.41	1.65	2.38	1.65	1.02
24. Village and Small Industries	3.73	2.74	2.23	2.28	1.59	1.41	1.45
25. Roads and Bridges	15.59	17.29	17.58	23.14	19.95	21.06	16.22
26. Tourism	0.13	0.29	0.51	0.09	0.19	0.20	0.08
27. General Education	5.16	5.86	7.00	5.71	6.91	7.69	6.82



## CHAPTER IV

### MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

The Minimum Needs Programme, which was launched in mid-seventies to establish in rural areas, a network of basic services and facilities of social consumption upto nationally accepted norms within the stipulated time perspective, is being continued in Seventh Plan also in a substantially expanded manner. The programme comprises of education, health, drinking water supply and sanitation, nutrition, rural housing, environmental improvement of urban slums, rural roads and rural electrification. The programmes of rural fuel wood plantation, domestic cooking energy and public distribution system were added to it subsequently. The outlays of these programmes are earmarked by Planning Commission and cannot be diverted to other programmes.

4.2. The norms laid down in the country's Seventh Plan for different constituents of this programme are as follows :

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Universalization of elementary education by 1990.

#### ADULT EDUCATION

Cent per-cent coverage of illiterates in the age group of 15-35 years by 1990.

#### RURAL HEALTH

Health for all by 2000 AD including :

(a) Establishment of one sub-centre for a population of 5000 in the plains and 3000 in tribal and hilly areas,

(b) One primary health centre for 30,000 population in plains and 20,000 in tribal and hilly areas,

(c) One community health centre for a population of one lakh or one community development block.

#### RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Provision of at least one source of safe potable water supply to all problem villages and upgradation of the level of services in other villages through piped water supply and spot sources.

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Minimum coverage of 65 per cent villages by 1989-90.

#### RURAL ROADS

Connecting by 1989-90 all villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50 per cent villages with a population of 1,000 to 1,499 with all-weather pucca roads.

#### RURAL HOUSING

Assistance for house-sites-cum-construction to all landless rural house-holds.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN SLUMS

Cent per cent coverage of slum population by 1990.

#### NUTRITION

Mid-day meals for children in the age group of 6-11 years and supplementary feeding programme for under nourished children in the age group of 0-6 years as also for pregnant women and nursing mothers specially in blocks with high concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

#### RURAL DOMESTIC COOKING ENERGY

This programme has two components namely : (i) installation of improved chullahas and (ii) rural fuel wood plantations. The main objective of the programme is to meet requirements of fuel wood, fodder and small timber of rural people in and around the villages as well as to provide thermally efficient chullahas.

4.3. The State's Seventh Plan, provides an outlay\* of Rs.1449.27 crore for Minimum Needs Programme which is 13.2 per cent of State's total plan outlay of Rs.11,000 crore. The expenditure incurred in the first three years is Rs.822.94 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 is Rs.341.32 crore against approved outlay of Rs.340.15

\*The Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 1453.65 cr. for M.N.P.

crore. This leaves an outlay of Rs. 285.01 crore for Annual Plan 1989-90, against which it is proposed to provide Rs. 412.89 crore. Together with this proposed outlay for 1989-90, the five years' expenditure would be Rs. 1,577.15 crore, which will be a little higher (108.8 per cent) than the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 1,449.27 crore. The programme-wise details are given in Annexure-I.

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

4.4. The national policy on education gives thrust to elementary education by emphasizing on (i) universal enrolment and universal retention of children up to 14 years of age and (ii) a substantial improvement in the quality of education. The objective of the elementary education is to cover 100 per cent eligible children in the age group of 6-14 years by 1990. In order to achieve this objective, it is envisaged to ensure that every village with habitation of 500 or more would have a junior basic school within a radius of 1.5 km. in plains and 1.0 km. in hills. Like-wise, senior basic schools will be provided in a radius of 3 km. with habitation of 800 or more. In the beginning of Seventh Plan, there were 72,962 junior basic schools and 14,112 senior basic schools. Out of these, 18,857 junior basic schools and 2,710 senior basic schools were without their own buildings. It is anticipated that by the end of 1988-89 their number will be reduced to 9,155 and 1,554 respectively. It is expected

that with the assistance recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission, it will be possible to clear the backlog in 1989-90.

4.5. It was proposed to open 2,740 new junior basic schools and 700 senior basic schools in Seventh Plan. In the first three years of the plan, 780 junior basic schools and 264 senior basic schools have already been opened. Another 225 junior basic schools and 70 senior basic schools are proposed to be opened in 1988-89. For 1989-90, the programme is to open 312 junior basic schools and 83 senior basic schools. Thus, a total number of 1,317 junior basic schools and 417 senior basic schools will be opened during Seventh Plan. These are much

4.6. The percentage of enrolment in formal schools, in the age-group 6-11 was 75 per cent (98 per cent boys and 50 per cent girls) in the beginning of Seventh Plan. The target for Seventh Plan, was to raise this coverage to 88 per cent (100 per cent boys and 75 per cent girls). At the end of 1987-88, the percentage enrolment was 76 with boys at 96 and girls at 55. It is anticipated that the enrolment in 1988-89 will increase to 77 per cent (boys 96 per cent and girls 56 per cent) and during 1989-90 it will be 81 per cent covering 100 per cent boys and 60 per cent girls. The exact enrolment against the projected population is given in the table below :

TABLE 1 -Elementary Formal Education Enrolment in Seventh Plan

							( 000 number)
Age group	1984-85 Level	Seventh Plan (1985 -90) Target	1987-88 Achievement	1988-89 Anticipated achievement	1989-90 Proposed target	Projected population by 1990	Percentage coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>6-11 Years</b>							
Boys	7930	8687	8104	8254	8687	8687	100
Girls	3777	6029	4332	4432	4809	8029	60
Total	11707	14716	12436	12686	13496	16716	81

TABLE-1 (Con ld)

('600 number)

Age group	1984-85 Level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	1987-88 Achievement	1988-89 Anticipated achievement	1989-90 Proposed target	Projected population by 1990	Percentage coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>11-14 Years</b>							
Boys	2821	3222	2874	2888	2964	4931	60
Girls	857	1098	1004	1010	1040	4350	24
Total	3678	4320	3878	3898	4004	9281	43
<b>6-14 Years</b>							
Boys	10751	11909	10978	11142	11651	13618	86
Girls	4634	7127	5336	5442	5849	12379	47
Total	15385	19036	16314	16584	17500	25997	67

4.7. The national policy on education 1986 holds that the policy of non-detention at the primary stage will be retained making education as disaggregated as feasible. For retention of children in primary schools, the State has adopted the policy of 'Non-Detention' up to class III. Incentive schemes of distribution of

free text-books to children of weaker sections and grant of scholarships to meritorious students have been provided.

4.8. Non-formal part-time education for children of elementary age-group 6-11 years is proving a great success in the State as will be seen from the table below :

TABLE 2 -Elementary (Non-formal) Education

(Enrolment in '000.)

Age-group	1984-85 level	Seventh Plan target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88 Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>6-11 Years</b>					
Boys	390	938	293	370	409
Girls	252	782	236	354	370
Total	642	1720	529	724	779
<b>Number of centres</b>	..	..	22854	30163	32130
<b>11-14 Years</b>					
Boys	59	102	38	48	25
Girls	24	68	18	31	15
Total	83	170	56	79	40
<b>Number of centres</b>	..	..	2771	3159	1594

## ADULT EDUCATION

4.9. According to 1971 census, literacy in U.P. was only 21.70 per cent (Male 31.50 per cent and female 10.55 per cent). On the basis of 1981 census, this percentage increased to 27.16 (Male 38.76 per cent and female 14.04 per cent). However, it was much below the all-India average of 36.23 per cent (Male 46.89 per cent and female 24.82 per cent). Adult education caters to the age-group of 15–35. The target of Seventh Plan is to cover 39.15 lakh participants. In the first three years of the plan, 27.06 lakh persons have benefitted from this programme. During 1988-89, another 10.26 lakh adults are likely to be benefitted. The target proposed for 1989-90 is to benefit 11.52 lakh persons. Thus, the number of adults benefitted under this programme during Seventh Plan will be 48.84 lakhs against a target of 39.15 lakh.

4.10. Adult literacy programme is being carried out under different projects. Each project contains 300 centres covering three development blocks and each centre enrolls 30 participants. At present, the programme is being run through the following agencies :

1. Centrally sponsored Rural Functional Literacy Programme with 63 projects, 18,900 centres and 5.67 lakh participants.
2. State Adult Education Programme (SAEP) with 30 projects, 9,000 centres and 2.7 lakh participants. The number of projects is likely to increase to 37 during 1988-89.
3. Universities under UGC programme with 702 centres and 19,253 beneficiaries.
4. Voluntary agencies with 3,025 centres and 90,242 participants.

In order to increase the level of female literacy, all efforts are being made to open maximum number of female centres and to attract to these centres as many female candidates as possible by offering them adequate facilities.

4.11. For achieving the targets proposed under National Literacy Mission, programme for mass functional literacy has been started. Blue-prints and action plans for each district have been prepared and various agencies have been contacted and literacy kits are being given to them to work under 'Each One Teach One' programme.

## RURAL HEALTH

4.12. For achieving the objective of health for all by 2000 A.D. the physical infrastructure in rural areas is being extended through establishment of sub-centres, primary health centres and community health centres. Under the referral system, six sub-centres will be attached to one primary health centre and four primary health centres to one community health centre. According to these norms, the State will need 22,212 sub-centres, 3,702 primary health centres and 926 community health centres.

4.13. *Sub-centres* — At the end of Sixth Plan, there were 15,653 sub-centres in the State. In order to provide full coverage, 6,559 additional sub-centres are required to be established during Seventh Plan. In the first three years of the Plan, 4,500 sub-centres were established. Another 1,500 sub-centres will be established during 1988-89. The remaining 559 sub-centres are proposed to be set-up during 1989-90 in order to achieve the target fixed for the Seventh Plan.

4.14. Even before the advent of the Seventh Plan, the State had constructed 3,493 buildings for sub-centres and the work on 773 buildings was in progress. In the first three years of the plan, buildings for 1,022 sub-centres were sanctioned. Against a total number of 1,795 sanctioned buildings (773 plus 1,022), 894 have been completed. It is expected that 76 new buildings will be sanctioned during 1988-89 and 352 will be completed. For 1989-90 the target will be to complete all the remaining 625 buildings.

4.15. *Primary Health Centres*—There were 1,169 primary health centres including 164 subsidiary health centres in the

State at the end of Sixth Plan. Against the requirement of 2,533 new primary health centres, in the State on the basis of prescribed norm, it was proposed to establish 1,591 additional primary health centres during Seventh Plan. As against this 1,307 centres were established in first three years of the plan and 550 are likely to be established during 1988-89. In order to achieve the prescribed norm by the end of Seventh Plan, it is proposed to set up 676 primary health centres during 1989-90.

4.16. Buildings of primary health centres/subsidiary health centres numbering 739 had already been constructed at the end of Sixth Plan and work was going on on 266 buildings. In the first three years of the plan, 115 new buildings were sanctioned and 215 were completed. During 1988-89, the programme is to sanction 27 new buildings and complete 60 buildings. During 1989-90, efforts will be made to complete all the remaining 133 incomplete buildings.

4.17. *Community Health Centres*—At the beginning of the Seventh Plan, 74 community health centres were functioning in the state. In the first three years of the plan, 68 centres were established and another 42 are likely to be added during 1988-89. A target of setting up 35 community health centres has been included in the annual plan 1989-90. The total centres at the end of Seventh Plan will thus be 219, which is much less than the total requirement of 926 centres. A large number of these centres will, therefore, have to be established during Eighth Plan.

4.18. During Sixth Five-Year Plan, 216 buildings were sanctioned for community health centres, out of which 88 were completed. In the first three years of the Seventh Plan, 44 new buildings were sanctioned and 81 were completed. During 1988-89, 10 new buildings are likely to be sanctioned and 40 are to be completed. The remaining incomplete buildings (61) will be completed during 1989-90.

## RURAL WATER SUPPLY

4.19. There are 1,12,566 inhabited villages in the State, out of which 35,506 were identified as problem villages in 1972. Identification of problem villages has been done on the basis of the following criteria prescribed by the Government of India :

Villages where no water source exist within a distance of 1.6 km. or where water is available at a depth of more than 15 metres. (In hilly areas, villages where water sources are available at an elevation difference of more than 100 metres from the habitation)

*or*

Villages where the water sources are having excessive salinity, iron, fluorides and/or other toxic elements hazardous to health

*or*

Villages which are exposed to the risk of water borne diseases, such as cholera, guineaworm, etc. due to the available water.

4.20. With a view to cover all problem villages as speedily as possible and keeping in mind the financial constraints, it was decided to take up from 1982-83 onward installation of India Mark-II hand-pumps. Piped water supply was to be provided only at places where hand-pumps are not feasible or where the quality of water is not suitable from chemical point of view. In order to extend coverage and with a view to provide at least one source of drinking water in each problem village, it was decided by the State Government to provide India Mark-II hand-pumps in rural areas at the rate of one hand-pump for every 250—300 persons, with a maximum of two hand-pumps in each village, out of which one hand-pump was decided to be installed in the harijan dominated area.

4.21. According to 1972 list, there were 35,506 villages having drinking water problem. Of these, 34,144 villages had been covered by the end of Sixth Plan and



the remaining 1,362 villages were targeted for coverage during Seventh Plan. In the first three years of the plan, 988 villages have been covered. Out of the remaining 374 villages, 82 are in plains and 292 in hills. All the balance villages of plains and 52 villages in hills will be covered during 1988-89. Out of remaining 240 villages in hills 48 villages will be covered during 1989-90. Thus, at the end of Seventh Plan 192 villages only will remain uncovered out of which 30 are disputed/unpopulated.

4.22. With the passage of time and due to a number of ecological changes of drought, deforestation, etc. many more villages have also now come under the category of problem villages. On the basis of information received from districts, a list of 42,544 additional problem villages was prepared in 1985 out of which 30,750 villages have been covered by March, 1988, 6,866 villages are likely to be covered during 1988-89 and 3,722 villages during 1989-90. Since then more names have been received for inclusion in the list of problem villages.

4.23. *Harijan Drinking Water Scheme*—In order to supplement the efforts of Jal Nigam, the Harijan Drinking Water Scheme was introduced by Rural Development Department in 1971-72 with a view to provide safe drinking water to the families of schedule castes and schedule tribes residing in the rural areas of the State. Drinking water facility is provided by constructing hand-pumps and wells in plain areas and diggiss in the hilly areas of the State. Hand-pumps are installed by the Jal Nigam and wells and diggiss are constructed by the block agency. The cost of hand-pump is Rs. 10,000 each and the cost of diggiss is Rs. 20,000 each. In the first three years of the Seventh Plan, 2,134 wells and 933 diggiss were constructed. Besides these, installation of 8,130 hand-pumps was also done. During 1988-89, 1667 wells, 250 diggiss and 2,672 hand-pumps will be added. The target proposed for 1989-90 is 713 wells, 500 diggiss and 3,845 hand-pumps.

4.24. *Rural Sanitation*—The programme of construction of improved sani-

tary latrines started in the State during 1984. The scheme was carried out under different programmes viz. RLEGP, NREP, CRSP, UNICEF and UNDP assisted scheme and under State Plan. The progress achieved in the first three years of the Seventh Plan under each programme is as follows:—

TABLE 3 —Progress of Rural Sanitation Programme  
(No. of latrines)

Programme	Achievement during			
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RLEGP	15,000	15,000	14,436	44,436
NREP	..	..	15,000	14,280
CRSP	..	..	..	2,406
UNICEF				
Jal Nigam	1295	..	..	1295
Panchayati Raj	848	855	605	2,308
<b>Total</b>	<b>17143</b>	<b>30855</b>	<b>31727</b>	<b>79,725</b>

4.25. During 1988-89, 5,841 latrines are expected to be constructed. The rural sanitation programme under RLEGP and NREP has since been discontinued. For 1989-90, construction of 2018 latrines has been proposed.

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

4.26. According to the criteria laid down by the Rural Electrification Corporation, districts, where the level of electrification in terms of electrification of villages, as on 1st April, 1985, was 65 per cent or below, qualify for funds under Minimum Needs Programme. There are 57 districts with 1,12,566 inhabited villages in the State. Of these, 38 districts having 76,907 villages have been included under MNP. In the first three years of the Seventh Plan, 5,468 villages have been electrified under MNP and 3,857 villages under other programmes, with the result that 11 districts have also now come under the category of villages having more than 65 per cent electrified villages. The district-wise details are given in Annexure-II.

4.27. During 1988-89, 1,222 villages will be electrified. The target proposed for 1989-90 is to electrify 1310 villages. Thus, during Seventh Plan 8000 villages will be electrified against a target of 8,400 villages.

#### RURAL ROADS.

4.28. There are 10,899 villages in the State with a population of 1500 and above and 11,396 villages with a population of 1000 to 1499. By the end of Sixth Plan, 7731 villages with a population of 1500 and above were connected with all-whether pucca roads. Of the remaining 3168 villages 3149 villages were proposed to be connected by the end of Seventh Plan. In the first three years of the plan, 2010 villages have been connected. Another 555 villages are expected to be connected during 1988-89. This leaves a balance of 603 villages which are now proposed to be connected during 1989-90. Thus all the villages with a population of 1500 and above will be connected by all-whether pucca roads by the end of Seventh Plan.

4.29. At the end of Sixth Plan, 4893 villages out of 11,396 villages in the State, with a population between 1000-1499, were connected with all-whether pucca roads. In the Seventh Plan, it was envisaged to connect another 2155 such villages against which 1119 villages were connected in the first three years. During 1988-89, it is proposed to connect 480 villages. The remaining 556 villages are proposed to be connected in 1989-90, thereby achieving the Seventh Plan target in full. Thus, at the end of Seventh Plan 7048 villages with a population of 1000-1499 will be connected with all-whether pucca roads which is 61.8 percent of total such villages in the State. The State will, thus, exceed the national norm of connecting 50 percent such villages.

#### RURAL HOUSING

4.30. In order to provide suitable habitat to homeless rural poor families, specially those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes permanently residing in the villages, twin schemes of

free allotment of house-sites and assistance for construction of houses has been undertaken.

4.31. *Allotment of House-sites*—Under this scheme, 84 to 125 sq.m. of land is allotted to each family for construction of a house. Generally Gram-Sabha land is allotted, but where such land is not available private land is also acquired and is allotted to targetted families. In the Seventh Plan, it is envisaged to benefit 2.50 lakh families under this scheme. This target has already been exceeded by benefitting 2.52 lakh families in the first three years of the plan. Another 50,000 families will be benefitted during 1988-89. A similar target has been proposed for 1989-90.

4.32. *Construction Assistance*—This programme is being implemented by Rural Development Department as well as by Harijan and Social Welfare Department.

4.33. *Rural Development Department*—Monetary aid in the shape of materials to the extent of Rs.2000 in plains and Rs.3000 in hills is provided to enable beneficiary to construct his own house. Assistance is also provided for development of land and for incurring contingent expenditure. In the Seventh Plan it was envisaged to benefit 66,662 families, out of which 50,271 families have been benefitted in the first three years of the plan.

4.34. *Harijan and Social Welfare Department*—Under this scheme scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and denotified tribe families who have no proper living accommodation are encouraged to construct their own houses. Each house is supposed to cost Rs.6000 out of which Rs.3000 is provided by Government as subsidy, Rs.1000 is provided from NREP funds and the remaining amount of Rs.2000 is required to be taken as loan from commercial banks by the beneficiary. The construction of house on approved Government design is done by the beneficiary under the supervision of U.P. Harijan and Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam, for which they charge two percent of the cost involved. The State's Seventh Plan sets a target of construction

of one lakh houses. In the first three years 25,651 houses have been constructed. During 1988-89, the old schemes of Rural Development Department and Harijan and Social Welfare Department have been suspended and a new programme for constructing five lakh houses during the last two years of the Seventh Plan has been launched. It is expected that one lakh houses will be constructed under Indra Avas Yojna and four lakh houses under the State Plan at the rate of Rs. 6000 per house in plains and Rs. 7800 in hills and black cotton areas. The programme is to construct one lakh houses by February 1989, another one lakh by June, 1989 and the remaining two lakhs by March, 1990. It has been envisaged that for each house under this scheme, beneficiary will obtain a loan of Rs. 2000 and the remaining amount will be given as subsidy. The State Government has decided to extend subsidy of Rs. 1000 per house and the remaining subsidy component of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,800 will be arranged from NREP or RLEGP.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS

4.35. In the country's Seventh Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to cover 90 lakh slum dwellers by providing per-capita assistance of Rs. 300. In the State's Seventh Plan, it was envisaged to cover 15 lakh beneficiaries. The programme includes provision for water supply, sewerage, pavement of streets and community latrines. This programme is being implemented at present in 63 towns, of which 30 are class-I towns having population of more than one lakh and remaining 33 are mostly small and medium towns selected under the scheme of integrated development of small and medium towns and towns in Hills. It is proposed to cover seven more towns during 1988-89 and 10 towns during 1989-90.

4.36. In the first three years of the plan, 6.05 lakh persons have been benefited under this scheme and the programme will cover another 1.50 lakh persons during 1988-89. During 1989-90, the target proposed is to cover 2.10 lakh beneficiaries. The shortfall in physical pro-

gramme is likely to be covered to some extent under World Bank assisted project of "Urban Development and Water Supply."

#### NUTRITION

4.37. The problem of mal-nutrition and under-nutrition affects the population belonging to the weaker section of the society. Pregnant women, nursing mothers and children belonging to the younger age-groups have suffered from deficiency of vitamin 'A' as well as of iron. This results in early child death and births with low weight. To check it, nutritional programmes were taken up to improve nutritional status of a child during the pre-school years (0-6 years) as well as that of pregnant women and nursing mothers. In the State, the nutrition material is provided to the target group mainly through the ICDS projects under special nutrition programme. By the end of 1987-88, there were 200 ICDS projects in the State through which coverage is about 14.62 lakh beneficiaries. Out of these 200 ICDS projects 8 projects are under State sector and 192 projects are cent-per-cent centrally sponsored for which establishment expenditure is provided by Government of India. The nutrition food being distributed through these projects is being made available through five sources viz. State Plan, wheat base programme, world food programme, NORAD and CARE. The children of 0-6 years age-group suffering from mal-nutrition and under-nutrition are provided with nutrition of about 250-300 calories with 10-12 gram of protein for about 300 days in a year. The pregnant and nursing mothers are provided with nutrition of about 500 calories with 25 grams of protein for 300 days in a year. It is expected that Government of India will sanction 80 new projects during 1988-89, and the coverage by the end of 1988-89 would be 17.05 lakh beneficiaries. The proposed target for 1989-90 is 56 projects and the coverage by the end of 1989-90 would be 22.43 lakh beneficiaries.

#### RURAL DOMESTIC COOKING ENERGY

4.38. The two fold objective of this programme is installation of improved chullahas and rural fuel wood plantations.

It is a centrally sponsored programme under which cent percent expenditure on improved chullahas is being borne by the Government of India whereas expenditure under rural fuel wood plantations is being shared by the State Government and the Central Government on 50:50 basis.

#### IMPROVED CHULLAHAS

4.39. This is a national project which aims at reducing deforestation and meeting requirements of cooking energy in rural areas. In the Seventh Plan, it was envisaged to instal 4.045 lakh units against which 2.245 lakh units were installed in the first three years. During 1988-89 the target is to instal another 1.80 lakh units. This way, the target envisaged in the Seventh Plan will be achieved by the end of 1988-89. During 1989-90 the programme is to instal four lakh units. The programme is being conducted in all the districts of the State by Extension Training Centres, Farmers Training Centres, DW CRA and with the help of some voluntary organizations.

#### RURAL FUEL WOOD PLANTATION

4.40. This programme is being implemented in 16 districts of plains and 8 districts of hills. Against the Seventh Plan target of 33,432 hectare of plantation, an area of 16,787 hectares was covered in the first three years. During 1988-89 the programme will be extended to another 6,600 hec-

tares. The programme for 1989-90 is to do plantation in another 6,200 hectares thereby bringing an area of 29,587 hectares under plantation in the Seventh Plan period.

#### CIVIL SUPPLIES

4.41. Besides supplying consumer goods and eatables to Government employees, the main activity under Civil Supplies is Consumer Protection Programme. In order to watch the interest of consumer, the Government of India had passed the Consumers Protection Act 1986. Consequently, the State Government also notified "The Uttar Pradesh Consumer Protection Rules, 1987" and set up 'Consumer Protection State Council'.

4.42. To begin with, 12 consumer dispute redressal district forums' have been established at the divisional headquarters, to attend to the complaints valuing up to Rs. one lakh. A State Commission has also been set up at the State headquarters to hear appeals against the decisions of these district forums and also attend to the complaints valuing more than Rs. one lakh and upto Rs. ten lakhs

4.43. During 1989-90 it is proposed to establish 35 new district forums. The remaining 10 district forums will be established in the 8th Plan period. Till then the present forums will attend to these districts also.

-ANNEXURE I

*Minimum Needs Programme—Outlay and Expenditure*

(Rupees in lakh)

Programme	Outlay as per Planning Commission record	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	1985-88 Actual expenditure	1988-89		1989-90 Proposed outlay	1985-90 Total anticipated expenditure
				Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. Rural Fuelwood Plantation	..	1260.00	548.60	219.55	219.55	196.20	1964.35
II. Rural Electrification	11711	11711.00	6728.00	2500.00	2500.00	3000.00	12228.00
III. Rural Roads	65000	65000.00 (500)	32455.00 (4900)	12330.00 (1900)	12330.00 (1900)	13101.00 (2000)	57886.00 (8800)
IV. Civil Supplies	..	10.00	12.80	12.00	12.00	102.00	126.80
V. Education							
(a) Elementary Education	18000	17427.93	10675.30	4524.15	4858.36	5055.74	20589.40
(b) Adult Education	4204	1233.00	751.19	487.48	475.14	779.93	2006.26
Sub-total (v)	22204	18660.93	11426.49 (80)	5011.63	5333.50	5835.67	22595.66 (80)
VI. Rural Health	20000	11410.00	8349.59	3400.28	3224.28	4007.00	15580.87
VII. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation							
(a) Jal Nigam		22600.00	13811.97	6642.00	6642.00	8569.00	29022.97
(b) Rural Development Department		1700.00	1076.86	567.00	567.00	612.77	2256.63
(c) Advance plan assistance		..	1651.00	..	..	..	1651.00
Sub-total (a+b+c)		24300.00	16539.83	7209.00	7209.00	9181.77	32930.60
Rural Sanitation		150.00	63.69	37.65	37.65	53.28	154.62
Sub-total (vii)	17580	24450.00 (8100)	16603.52 (3800)	7246.65	7246.65	9235.05	33085.22 (3800)
VIII. Rural house-sites-cum-construction assistance :							
(a) Allotment of House sites	..	550.00	86.92	31.00	31.00	19.92	137.84

ANNEXURE—I—(Concl'd)

Rupees in lakh)

Programme	Outlay as per Planning Commission record	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	1985-88 Actual expenditure	1988-89 Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	1989-90 Proposed outlay	1985-90 Total anticipated expenditure
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(b) Construction Assistance							
(i) Rural Development Department	..	2080.00	917.21	707.00	1219.20	3000.00	5136.41
(ii) Harijan and Social Welfare Department	..	1625.00	819.10	372.20	6.00	..	825.10
Sub-total (b)		3705.00	1736.31	1079.20	1225.20	3000.00	5961.51
Sub-total (viii)	2000	4255.00 (630)	1823.23	1110.20	1256.20	3019.92	6099.35
IX Environmental Improvement of Slums	2400	3700.00	1250.67	430.00	430.00	630.00	2310.67
X. Nutrition :							
(a) Education Department	..	20.00	11.02	5.00	5.00	5.00	21.02
(b) Rural Development Department	..	..	92.00*	..	..	..	92.00
(c) Harijan and Social Welfare Department	..	4450.00	2992.77*	1750.00	1575.00	2157.07	6724.84
Sub-total (x)	4470	4470.00	3095.79*	1755.00	1580.00	2162.07	6837.86
GRAND TOTAL	145365	144926.93 (9230)	82293.69 (8780)	34015.31 (1900)	24132.18 (1900)	41288.91 (2000)	157714.78 (12680)

\*Includes special central assistance for drought relief.

NOTE—Figures in parenthesis pertain to special hill assistance.

**ANNEXURE-II**

*Minimum Needs Programme—Electrification of Villages*

District	Total number of villages	Electrified villages as on		Col. 4 as per cent- age of col. 2
		31-3-84	31-3-88	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mainpuri	1371	847	1064	77.6
Etah	1510	795	1013	67.1
Bareilly	1901	1064	1235	65.0
Budaun	1785	995	1245	69.7
Shahjahanpur	2124	891	1023	48.2
Pilibhit	1198	535	689	57.5
Bijnor	2154	1361	1562	72.6
Rampur	1092	666	748	68.5
Farrukhabad	1577	1027	1234	78.2
Etawah	1462	651	833	57.0
Kanpur, Kanpur Dehat } Fatehpur	1885	693	943	50.0
Jhansi	759	372	468	61.7
Lalitpur	683	188	282	41.3
Jalaun	939	461	562	59.9
Hamirpur	917	349	481	52.5
Banda	1207	551	689	57.1
Varanasi	3662	2044	2435	66.5
Mirzapur	3024	828	1087	35.9
Gorakhpur	4110	2079	2460	59.9
Deoria	3538	1758	2089	59.0
Basti	6929	2411	2867	41.4
Unnao	1687	663	818	48.5
Sitapur	2330	735	910	39.1
Hardoi	1881	663	855	45.5
Kheri	1699	817	1112	65.5
Faizabad	2645	1617	1965	74.3
Gonda	2809	1117	1451	51.7

**ANNEXURE-II—(Concl.d.)**

District		Total number of villages	Electrified villages as on		Col. 4 as per- centage col. 2
			31-3-84	31-3-88	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bahraich	.. ..	1884	837	1198	63.6
Barabanki	.. ..	2043	695	849	41.6
Pratapgarh	.. ..	2185	984	1405	64.3
Almora	.. ..	3019	1507	2024	67.0
Pithoragarh	.. ..	2174	615	1080	49.7
Uttar Kashi	.. ..	669	398	543	81.2
Chamoli	.. ..	1516	646	951	62.7
Pauri Garhwal	.. ..	3237	1055	1520	47.0
Tehri Garhwal	.. ..	1953	705	1103	56.5
<b>Total</b>	.. ..	<b>76907</b>	<b>34449</b>	<b>43774</b>	<b>56.9</b>



## CHAPTER V

### MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

#### GROWTH OF POPULATION

The State's population was reported to be 1,109 lakh in the year 1981. It was observed that the population of the State increased by an annual growth rate of 2.32 per cent during the period 1971-81, which was slightly higher than the all India growth rate of 2.25 per cent. The State's growth rate was thus above the

Country's average which is attributed mainly to the fact that there was a steeper decline in the death rate in the State as compared to the decline in the Country during the decade 1971-81. This caused a higher survival rate, despite the fact that fall in the birth rate, too, was comparatively more in this State. Table-1 shows trends of the birth, death and survival rates.

TABLE 1—Birth and death rates in Uttar Pradesh and India (per thousand population) based a three-year moving average)

Period	India			Uttar Pradesh		
	Birth	Death	Difference	Birth	Death	Difference
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1971-73	36.3	15.9	20.4	43.2	21.7	21.5
1976-78	33.3	14.5	18.8	40.3	20.0	20.3
1981-83	33.8	12.1	21.7	38.9	15.7	23.2
1982-84	33.8	12.1	21.7	38.6	16.2	22.4
1983-85	33.5	12.1	21.4	38.3	16.5	21.8

Source: —Sample Registration Bulletin, vol. XX, no. 2 December 86, Pages 12-15.

5.2. It may be observed from the Table that the survival rate has been showing a declining trend after the period 1981-83. It is due to the fact that now 11.35 per cent less births are taking place in U. P. as compared to 1971-73 whereas in the country the decline has been of 7.71 per cent. There has been a fall in the death rate too in the State but it was only marginally higher being 23.97 per cent as against 23.90 per cent in India. As a result the gap between the rates of growth of population of the Country and

of this State is narrowing. This is evident from the fact that in 1971-73 the difference between the two rates was of 1.1 per thousand but by the period 1983-85 the gap has narrowed down to 0.4 per thousand. It is hoped that the difference will equalise in the near future due to a further fall in the birth rates.

5.3. The Expert Committee on Population Projection of Government of India has projected the following figures of the population for this State:—

TABLE 2—Projected population of the State

Year (as on 31st March)	Total population*	Rural	Urban	(Rs. in lakhs)	
				Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1989	1311.72	1020.65	291.07	692.08	619.64
1990	1339.23	1033.35	305.88	706.30	632.93
Additions	27.51	12.70	14.81	14.22	13.29
Percentage rise	2.1	1.2	5.1	2.1	2.1

\*Total Population adjusted for 31st March.

5.4. On the basis of these projections the population of the State will rise from 1,312 lakh persons to 1,339 lakh during the Annual Plan period. This would mean that the population of the State would grow by 27.51 lakh during the year.

5.5. Age-wise distribution according to the 1971 and 1981 census show that the proportion of the age-group 15-59 in the population has improved only very marginally during the decade. It is anticipated that there will be a significant increase in its proportion by 1991. Table-3 may be seen in this regard.

TABLE 3—Distribution of population by age

Years	Age group		
	0-14	15-59	60+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1971	41.84	51.38	6.78*
1981	41.66	51.49	6.85
1991	39.39	54.41	6.20

\*includes age notstated also.

TABLE 4—Growth of labour force in the age-group 15-59 years during the Annual Plan Period

(As on 31st March)  
(in lakh)

Component	Total Population (All age-groups)		In the age-group of 15-59 years					
			Population		Addition	Labour force		Addition
	1989	1990	1989	1990		1989	1990	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural	1020.65	1033.35	545.96	552.49	6.53	292.45	296.23	3.78
Urban	291.07	305.88	167.41	175.84	8.43	79.00	83.01	4.01
Total	1311.72	1339.23	713.37	728.33	14.96	371.45	379.24	7.79

5.8. The above Table indicates that while addition to the population during the Annual Plan period would be of the order of 27.51 lakh, additions to the labour-force in the age-group 15-59 years would be 7.79 lakh.

#### PATTERN AND TREND IN EMPLOYMENT

5.9. An idea of the structure of workers can be had from the Census. However, the definition of a worker or a non-worker has not been the same. In 1971 a worker

5.6. The number of persons falling in the age group 15-59 years are likely to be 713.37 lakh on March 31, 1989 and 728.33 lakh on March 31, 1990.

#### LABOUR FORCE

5.7. However, only a certain proportion of the population is either working or seeking or available for work. These two components constitute the labour force. This component has been estimated on the basis of the 38th round (1983) based on all the four sub-rounds. The N.S.S. results have indicated that the proportion of labour force in the age-group 15-59 years was 52.07 per cent with the current daily status approach. The growth of labour force during the Annual Plan has been worked out as under :

was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical and mental activity. In 1981 also participation in any economically productive activity was considered but there was a difference in the reference period. In the 1971 census, in the regular work, a reference period of only a week and in seasonal activities a year's period was considered while in the 1981 census a reference period of 183 days in all activities was considered for a main

worker. Despite definitional differences the following Table may be of interest.

TABLE 5—Working force in 1971 and 1981

Census	Number (in lakhs)			Percentage of the population		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1971 ..	273	245	28	31	52	7
1981 ..	324	296	28	29	50	5
Percent change in 1971-81	18.68	20.82	Nil.	..	..	..

5.10. The deployment pattern of working force by broad categories may be seen in Table-6.

TABLE 6—Occupational structure by broad Categories according to census (Percentage distribution)

Category	1971			1981		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture and Allied	78	77	88	75	74	83
2. Manufacturing processing and repairs	7	8	5	9	9	7
3. Other workers	15	15	7	16	17	10
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 7—Deployment of workers in the age-group 15-59 years according to the 32nd round of national sample survey (central sample)

Category of Workers	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Bonded Labour ..	0.13	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.12
2. Self employed					
(a) agriculture ..	66.36	17.69	55.81	68.98	58.58
(b) non-agriculture ..	12.13	43.97	17.43	12.33	16.34
Total ..	78.49	51.66	73.24	81.31	74.92
3. Regular salaried, wage employee					
(a) agriculture ..	1.97	0.60	2.08	0.72	1.79
(b) non-agriculture ..	4.77	37.63	10.65	3.39	9.13
Total ..	6.74	38.23	12.73	4.11	10.92
4. Casual labour in public Works ..	0.39	0.46	0.46	0.16	0.40
5. Casual labour in other types of works					
(a) agriculture ..	11.70	1.59	9.62	13.12	10.36
(b) non-agriculture ..	2.55	8.02	3.82	1.26	3.28
Total ..	14.25	9.61	13.44	14.38	13.64
Total Workers ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

5.11. Table 5 and 6 show that while the number of male workers over the decade increased from 245 lakh to 296 lakh i.e. a rise of about 21 per cent, the female workers remained the same at 28 lakh. This shows that while a change in definition affects the size and proportion of working force as a whole, the adverse effect is more on the female workers, perhaps because most of them supplement family income as dependent/unpaid workers. Another fact that is revealed is that female participation rate in the economic activities is very low. Female workers are mostly concentrated in agriculture and allied activities. However, the overall picture shows an encouraging diversification in economic activities. It is observed that the role of non-agricultural activities is increasing.

5.12. The N. S. S. information, another important source of information indicates the following distribution pattern of the workers in the age-group of 15-59 years.

5.13. It may be seen from the Table that self-employed persons in rural areas are mostly concentrated in agriculture while in the urban areas they are concentrated in non-agricultural activities. The low proportion of 7 per cent salaried persons in the rural areas as against 38 per cent in the urban areas suggests the existence of a lower level of secondary and tertiary development in the rural areas. The Table also points to the lower participation of females. A comparison of results of the last rounds

indicate that the male working force participation rate has shown a slight fall both in the rural and urban areas according to the usual approach. However, according to the other approaches this component has showed an increasing tendency in the rural areas. As regards the female working force, by and large, there was a fall in the participation rate in the rural, however, some rise in the participation rate was observed according to daily status. But the other two approaches gave different indications.

TABLE 8—Percentage of working persons of 5 years and above according to different status approaches

Round	Usual status		Current Weekly status		Current daily status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Rural</i>						
1977-78 (32nd round)	59.06	18.75	57.84	18.09	55.93	15.47
1983 (38th round)	58.99	17.26	58.31	18.09	56.43	15.88
<i>Urban</i>						
1977-78 (32nd round)	56.29	8.90	55.47	9.29	53.85	8.15
1983 (38th round)	55.95	7.80	55.32	8.51	53.53	7.64

#### ORGANISED SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

5.14. Under the employment Market Information Programme employment data are collected from establishments employing 10 or more persons mostly in non-agricultural sector, called the organised sector. Although the organised sector employment (OSE) data thus collected explain the employment situation only partially (between 7 and 8 per cent of the working force), it depicts the emerging trend and the pattern of employment in the reporting sector.

5.15. In 1988 the total employment in the organised sector was 26.51 lakh as compared to 25.75 lakh in 1985 and further to 25.97 lakh in 1986. This shows that during the three year period OSE increased by about 76,319 workers. Year-wise analysis shows that every year OSE increased. In 1987, however, the increase was of about 1.36 per cent. Table-9 depicts the growth of employment in different components of the organised sector.

TABLE 9—Growth of employment in Organised Sector

Activities	Year (March)				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0-1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and fishing	68903	69898	81282	82401	84525
.. ..	..	(1.44)	(16.43)	(2.49)	(1.35)
2-3. Manufacturing	544388	510089	528537	521380	523750
.. ..	..	(-4.98)	(+1.64)	(-0.54)	(+0.45)

TABLE 9—Growth of employment in Organised sector

Activities	Year (March)				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4. Electric, Gas and Water supply ..	92790	93522	93887	96055	95181
..	..	(+0.79)	(+0.39)	(+2.31)	(-0.91)
5. Construction .. ..	168864	177902	164806	166180	168611
..	..	(+5.35)	(-7.36)	(+0.83)	(+1.46)
6. Wholesale trade and Restaurants/Hotels ..	27101	27586	27986	28586	31982
..	..	(+1.79)	(1.45)	(2.4)	(11.88)
7. Transport, Storage and communication ..	338186	339137	350024	352949	346628
..	..	(0.28)	(3.21)	(0.84)	(-1.79)
8. Financing, Insurance and Real Estate ..	100252	107557	113982	119029	122420
..	..	(7.29)	(5.97)	(4.43)	(2.85)
9. Community, Social and personal services ..	1225175	1239133	1236000	1254218	1267937
..	..	(1.14)	(-0.25)	(1.47)	(1.09)
Total ..	2565659	2574724	2596604	2631807	2651043
		(0.35)	(0.85)	(1.36)	(0.73)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentage increases over the previous years.

Source : Employment Market Information Reports of the Directorate of Training and Employment, U.P.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

5.16. The Live Register (L. R.) figures suggest a decline in the unemployment intensity since 1983 although in

absolute terms the number has been increasing over the years. Table—10 shows the trend in the unemployment according to the information available from employment exchanges in the State.

TABLE 10—Growth of Job-seekers in Uttar Pradesh

Year	Registration No. in live		Percentage rise over	
	in the year	register	the previous year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1983	10.41	18.55	..	..
1984	9.54	18.77	(-)8.36	(+)1.19
1985	8.81	25.70	(-)7.65	(+)36.92
1986	7.44	32.55	(-)15.55	(+)26.65
1987	7.52	29.59	(+)1.07	(-)9.09

5.17. According to the Table there has been a spurt in L.R. figures of 1985 and 1986 from 19 lakh in 1984 to about 26 lakh in 1985 and further to about 33 lakh in 1986 showing a sudden rise of about 27 and 27 per cent during the years. Interestingly, there was a fall in the annual registration figures by about 8 per cent

during 1984-85 and about 16 per cent during the period 1985-86. The reason for this phenomenon is the change in the renewal policy of registration, as now, instead of renewal of registration after two years, renewal is done after three years. This decision has caused a rise in the L. R. figures.

5.18. The results of the 32nd and the 38th round when compared show that according to the current status, there has generally been a fall in the intensity of unemployment in the rural areas. How-

ever, a rise in the intensity of unemployment has been observed in the urban areas especially among males. Table-11 may be seen in this regard.

TABLE 11—Percentage of unemployed persons to total persons in the age-group 5 years and above according to different approaches

Rounds	Usual status		Current weekly status		Current daily status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Rural</i>						
32nd	0.97	0.62	1.46	0.23	2.32	0.47
38th	0.78	0.02	1.17	0.26	2.14	0.40
<i>Urban</i>						
32nd	2.40	1.07	2.92	0.36	3.80	0.40
38th	2.66	0.29	3.07	0.31	4.30	0.45

N.B.: Separate information for age-group 15—59 year is not available.

5.19. The total magnitude of unemployment for the State has been estimated from the growth pattern of the ratios of the 32nd and the 38th round. It is estimated that in the labour force of the age-group 15—59 years the current daily unemployment rate would be 4.95 per cent which includes 2.85 per cent wholly unemployed on the basis of weekly status.

5.20. It may be stated that earlier, an unemployment rate of 5.29 per cent was envisaged for the seventh plan period but now, on the basis of the result of the 38th round of the N.S.S., it has been projected that the rate at present would be a lower figure of 4.95 per cent only. The Current daily status approach has been adopted in this exercise because it shows the average daily pressure on the labour market. Accordingly, the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan Period is worked out to be 18.39 lakh person years.

#### EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS DURING THE ANNUAL PLAN PERIOD 1989-90

5.22. The Seventh Five Year Plan had envisaged an additional generation of 35 lakh person years. Despite constraints of investment more emphasis is being laid on small and cottage industries. Efforts will also be made on making small holdings viable and on generating new opportunities in non-agricultural activities. As

would be seen from the above analysis the economy is showing signs of diversification. Efforts are being made to absorb surplus manpower in secondary and tertiary activities.

5.23. The self-employment scheme for educated unemployed, the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the scheme for Training of Youths for Self-employment (TRYSEM), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) etc. being implemented currently have generated new hopes and in the process have reduced poverty and unemployment. These schemes will continue in the next years also.

5.24. Progress of these schemes may be seen in the relevant sectoral chapters. Precise quantification of the generation of employment opportunities in economy for a year is difficult to make due to lead and lag factors, however, on the basis of indications in the economy it can be said that the intensity of unemployment will lessen in the coming years. But despite efforts much will remain to be done. Assistance of the Government of India in the establishment of public sector undertakings and licensing of private and joint sector units in the State will be crucial for creating substantial employment opportunities in the State and in relieving pressure on the agriculture sector.

## CHAPTER VI

### SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

The Scheduled Castes population is the lowest amongst the low income groups in the State. The welfare and development of the weaker sections specially Scheduled Castes requires their rapid around development in general and their economic development in particular. This perspective requires all the development departments to formulate and implement their programmes in such a manner that economic, social and educational benefits flow preferentially to the Scheduled Castes.

6.2. To achieve the above objectives, the Special Component Plan approach was adopted in the beginning of the Sixth Plan. The Special Component Plan approach aims at raising the economic level of the Scheduled Castes through various development programmes financed by the three sources viz quantification out of the State Plan outlays of development departments, special central assistance and institutional finance from commercial and co-operative banks.

6.3. Uttar Pradesh has the largest Scheduled Castes population which is 22.39 per cent of the entire Scheduled Castes population of the country. According to 1981 census, the Scheduled Castes population of the State is 234.53 lakh comprising about 46 lakh families and out of which 34.50 lakh families were living below the poverty line at the beginning of the Sixth Plan. Out of these 46 lakh Scheduled Castes families in the State, 43.4 per cent are cultivators mainly small and marginal, and 42.2 per cent are agricultural labourers. In this perspective, greater attention has been paid in the Special Component Plan for development of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and forest based rural and cottage industries. Under the poverty alleviation programmes, 50 per cent of the outlays for Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) and National Rural Employment Programmes (NREP)

has been quantified for the benefits of Scheduled Castes families.

6.4. Under the Special Component Plan, the poverty alleviation programme has envisaged that 15 lakh Scheduled Castes families which is about 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes families living below poverty line at the beginning of the Sixth Plan would be enabled to cross the poverty line during Sixth Plan, against which about 19.48 lakh families were benefited.

#### STRATEGY FOR SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND 1989-90

6.5. Scheduled Castes represent the lowest amongst the low income groups and there is a clear nexus between the economic plight of Scheduled Castes and the atrocities and social disabilities to which they are subjected. Therefore, the Special Component Plan envisages the following objectives to bring Scheduled Castes into the main stream of developments :

(a) That 50 per cent of Scheduled Castes families in the State living below the poverty line at the beginning of the Seventh Plan would be enabled to cross the poverty line by the end of Seventh Plan through comprehensive and integrated family oriented programmes of economic development.

(b) That the lag in the educational levels of Scheduled Castes as against the general castes is removed in the Seventh Plan period.

(c) That a significant and tangible improvement in their living conditions is brought about by removing the lag in various social services available to Scheduled Castes families, places of their habitation and bastis in the Seventh Plan period.

(d) That most vulnerable groups amongst Scheduled Caste sweepers and scavengers, nomadic and semino-

medic communities, bonded labourers and women and children among Scheduled Castes are given special attention in the development efforts.

(e) All development departments would quantify a specific outlay from their divisible plan schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes and also fix corresponding physical targets to benefit them.

6.6. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 1,029.46 crore has been quantified under Special Component Plan which is about 9.36 per cent of the total State Plan outlay of Rs. 11,000.00 crore. The quantified amount spent during the first three years and the quantified amount for 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given in the

table-2 :

TABLE 1—Quantified outlays / expenditure  
(Rupees in crore)

Year	Total State Plan outlay/ expenditure	Amount quantified outlay/ expenditure	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86 (Actual)	1899.41	175.02	9.21
1986-87 (Actual)	2102.07	203.44	9.67
1987-88 (Actual)	2290.87	187.66	8.19
1988-89 (Approved)	2638.36	261.78	9.92
1989-90 (Proposed)	3351.70	397.88	11.87

6.7. Under quantification, the physical targets for Seventh Plan, achievement for 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, target for 1988-89 and the proposed target for 1989-90 are given in the table-2.

TABLE 2—Physical Targets and Achievement.

Programme	Achievement up to the Sixth Plan	Target for 1985-90	Achievement			Target for 1988-89	Proposed target 1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Electrification of Scheduled Castes basties	29601	25568	5282	4343	4302	2586	3380
2. Construction of rural houses	74544	53331	16925	9756	13535	102000	300000
3. Allotment of house-sites	1387490	125000	55285	48988	36460	25000	25000
4. Drinking water supply in Scheduled Castes basties	21990	22000	7288	10090	9748	5600	7900
5. Construction of sub-health centre	260	311	54	148	103	39	39
6. Number of Scheduled Castes basties connected with link roads (cumulative)	2185	3322	2225	2194	2328	3125	3322

6.8. The Seventh Plan has also envisaged to enable the 15 lakh Scheduled Castes families living below poverty line to cross the poverty line, against which about 15.59 lakh families are expected

to be benefited during the first four years of the Plan. The year-wise details of the progress under poverty alleviation programme are given in table 3. A survey is being conducted on priority basis so as to



find out how many Scheduled Castes families are still below the poverty line.

TABLE 3 —Physical progress under poverty alleviation programmes

Year	Target (No. of families)	Achievement (No. of families benefited)	Percentage achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86	3,00,000	3,79,639	126
1986-87	3,50,000	3,80,769	108
1987-88	3,56,000	4,38,805	125
1988-89	3,60,000	3,60,000 (Anticipated)	100

6.9. Under poverty alleviation programmes, it has been proposed to benefit 3,70,000 Scheduled Castes families during 1989-90.

6.10. Government of India provides Special Central Assistance (SCA) as an additive to the State Government on the basis of Scheduled Castes population of the State, its backwardness and efforts for the formulation and implementation of Special Component Plan. In accordance with the instructions of Government of India issued from time to time regarding the use of Special Central Assistance various income generating schemes of economic development of Scheduled Castes during the Seventh Plan period have been formulated. The schemes are formulated with a view to enable targetted families to cross the poverty line.

6.11. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the State Government received an amount of Rs.140.53 crore as SCA which was fully utilised. Similarly, the State Government received an amount of Rs.33.34 crore during 1985-86, Rs.37.20 crore during 1986-87 and Rs.36.77 crore during 1987-88 which was fully utilised. For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.38.60 crore has been allocated by Government of India and the actual amount to be released by the Government of India would be fully utilised.

6.12. The financial requirement for schemes for which Special Central Assistance would be used during 1989-90 are as below :

	(Rupees in lakh)
1. Scheme of providing permanent assets for economic development of Scheduled castes in rural areas	850.66
2. Scheme of distribution of subsidy run by U. P. Scheduled Castes, Finance and Development Corporation	2885.00
3. Scheme for training Scheduled Castes youths in Typewriting and shorthand	86.63
4. Expenditure on establishment ..	314.90
5. Handloom and Carpentry Training Centres	23.99
6. Poultry Development Co-operative Societies	1.15
Total ..	4162.33

6.13. The Special Component Plan 1985-90 envisages to enable 15 lakh families to cross the poverty line through comprehensive and integrated family oriented programmes of economic development. By and large the Special Central Assistance would be used during the Seventh Plan on the continuing schemes. The details of the schemes and the implication of Special Central Assistance during 1989-90 are given below :

6.14. *Permanent Assets for Economic Development of Scheduled Castes in Rural Areas*—During the Sixth Plan 460 blocks out of 895 blocks of State, were selected on higher Scheduled Castes population basis for integrated development of Scheduled Castes. In these blocks some special schemes i.e. construction and allotment of shops community Minor Irrigation Scheme and purchase and distribution of agricultural land have been implemented. These schemes have been found very successful and they will be implemented with due modifications during the Seventh Plan in all the block of the State. Scheme-wise details are as follows :

6.15. *Construction and allotment of Shops*—Under this scheme a family is provided with a shop costing up to Rs.15,000

to Rs.19,000 of which Rs.5,000 is subsidised and rest amount is recovered without interest in 10 years instalments after one year of allotment of shop. The scheme ensures eradication of poverty as it provides them a place of business at subsidised rate and also bank loan with subsidy for business activities. From 1981-82 to 1987-88, 19,636 shops have been constructed under this scheme. During 1988-89 a provision of Rs.300.00 lakh has been made for constructing 2,000 shops. For the year 1989-90 a target to construct 2,000 shops has been proposed with an amount of Rs.3.40 crore.

6.16. *Minor Irrigation*—Under this scheme, construction works of tube-wells and boring with the provision of pump-sets were provided for the unirrigated agricultural land of Scheduled Castes cultivators. Creation of irrigation potential has been given top priority under 20 point programme and accordingly, this scheme has been implemented.

6.17. From 1986-87 the Government has decided to construct free borings and diggiss in the fields of Scheduled Castes small and marginal cultivators. A boring would irrigate about 4 hectares of land and a pump-set would also be provided to small/marginal Scheduled Caste cultivators under the self employment bankable scheme of the U. P., Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation. Under this scheme 9,650 borings and 70 diggiss have been constructed upto 1987-88. For the year 1988-89 a target to construct 10,776 borings and 120 diggiss to irrigate about 22,000 hectares of land has been envisaged and for this purpose a provision of Rs.400.00 lakh is made.

For the year 1989-90 a target to construct 10,743 borings and 120 diggiss has been proposed with an amount of Rs.510.66 lakh.

6.18. *Self Employment*—Under this scheme the U. P. Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation provides Rs.3,000 or 50 per cent of the cost of bankable project, whichever is less, to the beneficiary, The beneficiary can take up a scheme up to Rs.20,000,00 in which non-recurring cost does not exceed Rs.12,000. Under this scheme the Corporation also provides 25 per cent amount of Margin Money Loan at 4 per cent rate of interest out of its share capital. This scheme is being implemented under poverty eradication programme in the rural and urban areas in accordance with the basic objective of Special Component Plan and it attaches top priority. During the Sixth Plan period the corporation fixed a target to benefit 3,41,668 Scheduled Castes families against which 3,47,575 families had been benefited and the corporation distributed Rs.854.20 lakh as Margin Money Loan and Rs.4,988.22 lakh as subsidy.

6.19 The Corporation also provides supplementary subsidy at the rate of 16 2/3 per cent to 25 per cent to IRDP beneficiaries where they get 33 1/3 per cent to 25 per cent subsidy. So that they may get the benefit of 50 per cent subsidy in every case. The details of the physical and financial achievements in respect of 50 per cent subsidy on the bankable schemes, Margin Money loan and supplementary subsidy in IRD Programmes during 1985-86 to 1987-88, anticipated achievement in 1988-89 and proposed targets for 1989-90 is given below :

TABLE 4—Progress under Self Employment—beneficiaries/financial assistance

Year	50% Subsidy		Amount of margin money loan (Rs. in lakh)	Supplementary subsidy	
	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)		Physical No.	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1985-86	49428	2134.09	190.23	235083	1047.43
1986-87	61122	1540.09	281.27	300415	1009.22
1987-88	61063	1683.13	370.75	370874	1310.79
1988-89	67595	1600.00	1560.00	292405	1200.00
1989-90	70000	1500.00	1720.00	300000	1385.00

6.20. *Training of Youths in Type Writing and Shorthand*—A Scheme has been introduced in 1983-84 for training unemployed Scheduled Castes youths in typewriting and shorthand. There are 21 training centres opened at all divisional head quarters and 9 other districts. There are two sessions of training of six months each in a year. The type trainee is given Rs.50.00 per month as stipend and the shorthand trainee is given Rs.100.00 per month as stipend. The trainee would also be given financial assistance by U. P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation for their self employment. So far 21 such centres have been opened in 21 districts for which a provision of Rs.14.21 lakh has been made for 1988-89. It is proposed to open 36 more centres in 36 new districts, during 1989-90. An amount of Rs.86.63 lakh is proposed for meeting the expenditure on old and new centres.

6.21. *Establishment and Administration at Various Levels*—For quick and effective implementation of Special Component Plan schemes and to establish linkages with the Development Department, at various levels, the State Government have strengthened administrative setup during the Sixth Plan period. At the district level the Government have established the offices of Additional District Development Officers (Harijan Kalyan). The officer has also been designated as District Manager of U.P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and has been assisted by the Corporation staff i.e. Assistant Manager, Accountant, Clerks and Class IV employees. At the block level there are 460 A.D.Os. and 950 V.D.Os. in the State for looking after the implementation of the field level work. A part from this there is a Special Component Plan Cell at the State level which is responsible for the formulation and overall monitoring of Special Component Plan. The expenditure of this staff is met through Special Central Assistance. During 1988-89 a provision of Rs.270.80 lakh has been made and an amount of Rs.314.90 lakh is proposed to be spent for the purpose during 1989-90.

6.22. *Poultry Co-operative Societies for Economic Development of Unemployed Scheduled Castes*—In order to provide employment to Scheduled Caste unemployed persons in their villages, it is proposed to provide poultry projects on co-operative basis with complete infrastructure. With this objective in view, two poultry co-operative societies are being established during 1988-89 on modern technique basis. Each of the societies will be established on the land provided by gaon sabha and cost of cage houses, breeder houses, store, office and arrangements for water, electricity and working capital etc. would be met by the Government. Thus an amount of Rs.17.48 lakh has been provided for the establishment of two societies during 1988-89. During 1989-90 an amount of Rs.1.15 lakh is proposed to meet expenditure on salaries of the staff. The net profit of each society up to 42 months after the inception of its working is given below :

After 18 months	..	Rs. 2.83 lakh
After 30 months	..	Rs. 3.43 lakh
After 42 months		Rs. 3.55 lakh

6.23. *Handloom and Carpentry Training Centres for Unemployed Scheduled Castes*—The State Government have sanctioned 12 Handloom Training Centres and 2 Carpentry Training Centres in order to develop skills of Scheduled Castes unemployed youths. Each training centre has a capacity to train 24 persons in each batch of six months. There is also a provision of stipend at the rate of 100 rupees per month to each trainee. Arrangements have also been made to provide loans and subsidies to the beneficiaries under the Self Employment Scheme of U. P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation after the completion of training. A provision of Rs.5.93 lakh has been made to meet 3 months recurring expenditure such as stipend, salaries of staff and raw material. etc. during 1988-89. For the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs.23.99 lakh is proposed to meet the recurring expenditure on the above 14 training centres.

## CHAPTER VII

### TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

An integral and important part of State Plan is to develop Scheduled Tribe communities. The tribal areas in the State presents a varied picture and so the problems of tribal communities differ from area to area and tribe to tribe. The members of Scheduled Tribe Communities have, for historical reasons, remained socially and economically backward for centuries, so concerted and well planned efforts are required to be taken to improve their socio-economic status.

7.2. The tribals in the State are mostly residing in the hill region and in the Tarai belt of Himalayan foot hills. Five tribes namely Tharu, Buxa, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji have been declared as Scheduled Tribe since 1967 in the State and their total population according to 1981 census is 232705 which is about 0.2 per cent of the total population of the State. The Scheduled Tribes population in the hill region is 181711 while that of the plain region is 50,994 which is mostly concentrated in Kheri and Gonda districts.

7.3. For around and proper development of Scheduled Tribe areas as well as Scheduled Tribe families, the Tribal Sub-Plan approach was adopted in the Fifth Plan. The Tribal Sub-Plan approach adopted comprises (a) identification of development blocks in the State, where tribal population is in a majority and their contribution into Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) with a view to adopting therein an integrated and project based approach for development, (b) earmarking of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan and ensuring flow of funds from the State Plan sectoral outlays and from financial institutions and (c) creation of appropriate administrative structures in tribal areas and adoption of appropriate personnel policies. The Tribal Sub-Plan approach has overall, a two fold thrust, firstly, socio-economic development of tribal areas and secondly that of the tribal families.

7.4. The outlays for Tribal Sub-Plan are quantified under different sectors namely agriculture, horticulture, irrigation power, animal husbandry, industries, housing, medical, roads and water supply. In addition to the expenditure through the normal State Plan the Government of India provides special central assistance for the development programmes taken under Tribal Sub-Plan.

7.5. With a view to achieve the desired objectives of around development of Scheduled Tribe, special care has been taken while formulating the plan for Scheduled Tribes. The Tribal Sub-Plan has the following distinctive features.

(1) It caters to the special needs of the area having majority of Scheduled Tribes population

(2) It applies the strategy of integrated area approach for their development

(3) Its resources are the sum total of the resources of the State Plan for the tribal areas, the special central assistance, outlays of centrally sponsored programmes and institutional finances

#### TRIBAL SUB-PLAN FOR PLAINS

7.6. The Tribal sub-plan includes two tribal development projects namely Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) Kheri and Tharu Development Project (TDP) Gonda. The details regarding these two projects are given in Annexure-1. The ITDP Kheri is situated at Nighasan tehsil of district Lakhimpur Kheri and is in operation since the year 1976-77 for the development of Tharu tribes living in the area. The Tharu development project Gonda is situated in Gonda and comprises Gaisari and Pachperva blocks of the district. The TDP Gonda is in operation since 1980 under Marginal Area Development Approach which covers such pockets

in which out of a total population of 10000 or more the Scheduled Tribe population is at least 50 per cent. The out-

lay proposed under I TDP Kheri and TDP Gonda in the Seventh Plan are given in table 1 :

TABLE 1— *Outlay for the Seventh Plan*

(Rupees in lak h)

Source of funding	ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda	Primitive Tribes	Dispersed Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Project grant from State Plan	40.00	53.00	19.00	..
2. Special central assistance	70.00	25.00	9.92	33.00
3. IRD/NREP	26.50	23.53	3.84	3.10
4. Institutional finance	72.08	33.69	2.60	..
5. Quantification from State Plan	250.76	273.42	..	..
Total	459.32	408.64	35.36	36.10

7.7. During the first three years 1985—88 of the Seventh Plan the programmes of the poverty eradication along with other beneficiary oriented programmes have been implemented. The financial outlays utilized during this period are given in Annexure—2. About 1878 tribal families were economically assisted during

1985—88.

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7.8. The outlays sanctioned for various programmes under Kheri and Gonda projects and also for other programmes of tribal developments are given in table-2 :

TABLE 2— *Outlays for 1988-89*

(Rupees in lakh)

Resource of Funding	ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda	Primitive tribes Bijnore	Dispersed tribes	Provision under Article 275(1)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A STATE GRANT</b>					
(a) Project gram from State plan	18.00	15.00	6.00	4.20	..
(b) Quantification from State plan	60.16	62.39	..	..	..
<b>B Special Central Assistance (SCA)</b>	18.00	6.00	1.50	4.50	12.00
<b>C Institutional Finance</b>	18.19	9.50	..	..	..
Total	114.35	92.89	7.50	8.70	12.00

7.9. *Poverty Eradication Programme*—During the year 1988-89, 700 tribal families have been targetted to cross the poverty line and this target is expected to be achieved in full. Besides this, 2500 families have been targetted under the IRD programme. The target fixed will be achieved by the end of current financial year. The details regarding targets and anticipated achievements are as follows :

Name of the Project	Target 1988-89	Families Anticipated achievement
1. IIDP Kheri ..	250	250
2. TDP Gonda ..	300	300
3. Buxa Primitive Tribe Najibabad Bijnore	60	60
4. Dispersed Tribals of Bahraich and Gorakhpur	90	90
5. IRDP ..	2500	2500
Total ..	3200	3200

7.10. *Agriculture Development*—In both projects Kheri and Gonda majority of tribals have their own agricultural holdings. The irrigation facilities up to the extent of 65 per cent in Kheri project have been developed, while the cultivated area of Gonda and Bijnore projects are unirrigated. To raise the level productivity of agriculture sector, inputs during the Kharif and Ravi have been distributed on subsidised rates. In Kheri project 673 tribal families and in Gonda project 702 tribal families have been given 50 per cent subsidy for purchasing the improved seeds and fertilizers. Cashcrops area of sugarcane, Haldi, Potato and Lahi have been increased. The programme of transfer of technology in agriculture have been extended to Gonda project during Ravi 1988 in addition to Kheri project. The targets for 1988-89 are as below :

Item	Wheat	Rice
1. Village covered	36	34
2. Area covered (Hect.)	1560	690
3. Families involved	1140	712
4. <i>Demonstration</i>		
(a) Operational Research Programmes	49	15
(b) Lab to land programmes	429	493

7.11. *Education*—In Kheri project 6 primary schools are being run under the project. The enrolment of tribal boys and girls in these schools are very satisfactory. Buildings for ATS at Kheri and Gonda project are under construction.

7.12. *Development of Village and Cottage Industry*—In Kheri and Gonda project development of handloom and chikan embroidery have been encouraged and production centres have been opened for giving the assistance to trained beneficiaries. A small processing unit has also been installed in Kheri project for processing the oil seeds produced in the area. The processing facilities have been extended to tribal cultivators. Traditional trade embroidery and tailoring of garments have also been introduced in both the projects.

7.13. *Animal Husbandry*—For the improvement of cattle breed distribution of improved milch-cattle and other improved animals is being done on 50 per cent subsidy basis to the tribals. Proflectic vaccination besides the treatment in hospital and stock-men centres are being done for the control of the H.S. and R.P. diseases.

7.14. *Fisheries Development*—For the development of fisheries in project area, scheme of improvement of community ponds has been started and a demonstration nursery tank at project head quarter of Kheri has been constructed and fingerlings are being supplied.

7.15. *Development of Human Resources*—For the upgradation of skill of tribal youth training centres have been opened in both the projects. Training in handloom, tailoring and chicken embroidery is being given through these training centres to tribal youths. Four tribal youths have been sent to Bangalore for the upgradation of skill in sericulture.

7.16. *Development of Primitive Tribes*—For the development of primitive tribes residing in district Bijnore an outlay of Rs.6.00.lakh has been proposed under State plan. About 32 families of primitive group have been benefitted so

for to cross the poverty line and the target for 1988-89 is 60 families. Under infrastructure programme, construction of school building will be taken. The special central assistance (SCA) to the tune of Rs.1.50 lakh in addition to State plan outlays is expected to be utilised in 1988-89 for economic development programmes.

7.17. *Development of Dispersed Tribals*—The dispersed tribals residing in district Bahraich and Gorakhpur are being assisted under the family oriented economic development programmes through special central assistance. An amount of Rs.4.20 lakh under state plan will be utilised during the year 1988-89 for the development of infrastructure under economic development programme.

7.18. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh for the construction of A.T.S. at Kheri Projects has been proposed under the provision of Article 275(1) as special central assistance and the same is expected to be utilised during the year 1988-89.

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7.19. An outlay of Rs.210.03 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1989-90, which includes Rs.114.60 lakh for Kheri Project and Rs.95.45 lakh for Gonda Project. A separate plan for primitive tribe living in Bijnore District has been formulated for which an outlay of Rs.9.15 lakh has been proposed for 1989-90. An outlay of Rs.13.44 lakh has been proposed for the development of dispersed tribals living in Gorakhpur and Bahraich Districts. The details are given in table-3.

TABLE 3—Outlays proposed for 1989-90

Sources of fundings	(Rupees in lakh)				
	ITDP, Kheri	TDP, Gonda	Primitive Tribe Bijnor	Dispersed Tribe	Provision under Article 275(1)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Project grant from State Plan ..	18.00	18.00	6.00	3.99	..
2. Quantified Amount ..	70.10	66.95	..	..	..
3. Special central assistance ..	18.00	6.00	1.50	6.00	12.00
4. Institutional finance ..	8.50	4.50	1.65	3.45	..
Total ..	114.60	95.45	9.15	13.44	12.00

7.20. *Family oriented and poverty eradication programme*—Almost majority of the tribal families in Kheri and Gonda Project have been given first dose of economic assistance during 1985-88. However a fresh survey will be conducted in Kheri and Gonda for the identification of new families. Besides this, evaluation studies will be conducted for ascertaining the number of families who have crossed the poverty line out of the total assisted families during the past years. Thus the new families identified on the basis of survey and old families identified on the basis of evaluation studies will be covered during the year 1989-90. A target of raising 250

tribal families above the poverty line in Kheri Project and 300 families in Gonda Project has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

7.21. *Agriculture Production*—It has been proposed to implement programmes for increasing the productivity by providing subsidy to tribals in seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agriculture implements, inputs and for increasing the area under cash crop.

7.22. *Transfer of Technology in Agriculture in Tribal Area*—A lab to land programme was introduced in Kheri Project during the year 1985-86 in collaboration with Indian Agriculture Research

Institute Pusa New Delhi. Followed by an increase of productivity in paddy and wheat cultivation from 4 to 5 times and so it has been decided to continue this programme in Kheri Project. This programme has been also been extended in Gonda Project during the year 1988-89 and the same will be pursued in Gonda Project during the year 1989-90.

7.23. *Minor Irrigation* — In order to create irrigation potential in Kheri Project, it has been decided to carry on the programme of installation of cluster borings and construction of bundhies in Gonda Project.

7.24. *Education*—In order to improve the literacy rate of tribals in Kheri and Gonda Project, it has been decided to establish one Ashram type school of high school standard each in Kheri and Gonda Project. Schemes have also been made for opening one junior high school each at Chandan Chowki and Gonda during the year 1989-90. Schemes for giving incentives to tribal parents, teachers and for enrolling the boys and girls for primary and secondary education have also been proposed for the year 1989-90.

7.25. *Development of Village and Cottage Industries*—Programmes have been proposed for starting small units of village and cottage industries for the economic development of tribals in collaboration with Village and Khadi Industries and Sericulture Departments. It has been decided to continue handloom training-cum-production centres at Chandan Chowki, Balera and Souha in Kheri Project and Vishanpur Vishram in Gonda Project. It has been decided to strengthen the training-cum-production centres which will be continued for imparting training to tribes in vocational and technical trade as per local requirements. Agro service and produce collection centre established at Chandan Chowki will be continued and subsidy up to the maximum of Rs. 3,000 will be given to tribals for promotion of independent business trade.

7.26. *Animal Husbandry*—Schemes have been proposed for the development of live stock and improvement in the quality of breed including arrangement of medical care facilities for cattle.

7.27. *Co-operatives*—It has been proposed to strengthen the Large Agricultural Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) and federation operating in TSP area in order to meet the credit, marketing, and consumer needs of the tribals. In order to eliminate exploitation of tribals in the marketing of minor forest produces and surplus agriculture produces, special schemes of credit, marketing and arrangement of consumer loans will be implemented.

7.28. *Women and Child Welfare*—Schemes have been proposed for formal training in bee-keeping, goat and sheep rearing, spindal charkhas, Cottage Industries and other crafts. Non-formal training in chicken and embroidery will be imparted to tribal women for the development of traditional crafts during the year 1989-90. Schemes of Balbaries, Women Welfare Centres (Mahila Mangal Dal), Nutrition Programme are also being proposed.

7.29. *Development of Infrastructural facilities*—It has been proposed to extend facilities of education, medical and health, housing, drinking water, road, and rural electrification for the tribals through quantified funds under various development departments during the year 1989-90.

7.30. *Development of Human Resources* — Adequate weightage has been given for the development and upgradation of skill of tribal in the proposed plan for 1989-90. Training both formal and informal to tribals besides re-orientation courses have been proposed for tribal boys and girls for the year 1989-90. Training to tribals and staff engaged in tribal development work has also been proposed during the year 1989-90.

7.31. *Development of Primitive Tribes*—An outlay of Rs. 9.15 lakh has been proposed for the development of Buxas residing in Bijnore District, which



includes Rs.6.00 lakh as state grants, Rs.1.50 lakh as special central assistance and Rs.1.65 lakh as institutional finance. The family oriented schemes will be carried out through special central assistance, while the administrative expenditure will be met through the state grants.

7.32. *Development of Dispersed Tribes*—An outlay of Rs.13.44 lakh has been proposed for the development of dispersed tribals residing in Bahraich and Gorakhpur District which includes Rs.3.99 as state grants, Rs.6.00 lakh as special central assistance and Rs.3.45 lakh as institutional finance.

#### TRIBAL SUB-PLAN FOR HILLS

7.33. Most of the tribal population of the state is found in the hill region of the state. It is about 1.82 lakh (according to 1981 Census) constituting about 3.8 per cent of total population of hill region. The major pockets of concentration of the Scheduled Tribes are Chakrata and Kalsi, Blocks (District—Dehradun), Khatima, Sitarganj, Bajpur, Gadarpur and Ramnagar Blocks (District—Nainital), Munsiyari and Dharchula Blocks (District—Pithoragarh) and Joshimath Block (District—Chamoli). Scattered Scheduled Tribes population is found in Sahaspur and Doiwala Blocks (District—Dehradun), Dugadda Block (District—Pauri Garhwal), Kapkot Block (District—Almora), Bhatwari (District—Uttarkashi). The Scheduled Tribes of Jaunsar Bawar are known as Jaunsaries (Khasa, Kolta and Bajgies). The Tharus are confined in Khatima and Sitarganj Blocks while Buxas are living in Bajpur, Gadarpur, Kashipur and Ramnagar Blocks of District Nainital, Dugadda Blocks of District Pauri-Garhwal and Sahaspur and Doiwala Blocks of District Dehradun. The Bhotia inhabitations are located mainly along with the international border of Tibet and Nepal i.e. Dharchula and Munsiyari Blocks of Pithoragarh District, Joshimath Block of Chamoli District and Bhatwari Block of Uttarkashi District. A few villages of Bhotia Scheduled Tribes are also located in Kapkot Block of Almora District. Raji, the Primitive Tribe, are

confined in 9 villages of 4 blocks (Dharchula, Didihat, Kanali-Chhina and Champawat) of District Pithoragarh.

7.34. The Tribal sub-plan of hill region is intended to focus attention of the necessity of concerted action to accelerate the progress of tribal region in the State. The Tribal sub-plan has got the following distinctive features:—

(a) It caters to the special needs of the area having majority of tribal population.

(b) It employs the integrated area approach of development strategy.

(c) Its resources are total of the resources of the state plan for the tribal area (Quantification), the special central assistance, outlays of centrally sponsored programmes and institutional finances.

7.35. The approach adopted in the preparation of the Tribal sub-plan for hill region is, area-based planning with focus on the around development of tribal community. Therefore, it has been decided to accept an approach which would be a mix of beneficiary-oriented, infrastructure and human resource development programmes as enshrined in the working group on tribal development for the Seventh Five Year Plan. In order to ensure effective implementation of the policy and programme regarding the personnel, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, it has been decided to organise training for the personnel engaged in tribal work, beneficiaries and tribal representatives. The motivational aspects of the implementation of the different programmes have been given due weightage through the involvement of tribals and their representatives in various schemes.

7.36. The socio-economic problems of the tribals in hills are diverse and differ from area to area on account of topography and difficult terrain. However, efforts have been made to take care of tribals, located in various pockets. Relatively higher outlays within the overall size of the entire hill area plan have been quantified under Tribal Area Plan of hills to cater the different needs and problems of the Scheduled Tribes.

7.37. In view of special characteristics and backwardness of the entire hill region and constraints of resources, it will be difficult to provide additional funds for the tribal blocks/pockets. It is therefore, imperative that separate central assistance for tribal sub-plan is made available to ensure the desired pace of socio-economic progress of the tribals of hills.

7.38. Besides streamlining programme for raising productivity levels, human resource development and special amenities through general/specific schemes under I.R.D.P., NREP, and 20 point programme and the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) for concentrated pockets of tribals are also proposed to be implemented during 1989-90.

7.39. Five Integrated Tribal Development Projects are under implementation in Tribal Blocks which are as follows:—

<i>Name of I.T.D.P.</i>	<i>Blocks</i>	<i>Name of the Tribes to be benefitted</i>
1. I.T.D.P. Bajpur, Naini Tal	Bajpur, Gadarpur, Ramnagar, Kashipur	Buxa
2. I.T.D.P., Khatima, Naini Tal	Khatima, Sitargarj	Tharu
3. I.T.D.P. Nachni Pithoragarh	Munsiyari, Dharchula	Bhotia
4. I.T.D.P., Joshimath, Chamoli	Chamoli	Bhotia
5. I.T.D.P., Chakrata—Kalsi, Dehra Dun	[Chakrata—Kalsi	Jainsari

7.40. For the implementation of different programmes under above ITDPs a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh are expected to be spent during the financial year 1988-89 and same amount has been proposed for the year 1989-90. However for current financial year 1988-89 to the tune of Rs.2088.80 lakh has been quantified by different development departments for the development of tribals under different schemes. An outlay of Rs.2,263.37 lakh is proposed as quantified amount for the annual plan 1989-90. The details are given in Annexure 3.

**ANNEXURE—I**

*Basic Data for I.T.D.P. Kheri and T.D.P. Gonda*

Item	ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. No. of villages in the project area (No.)	41	46
2. Total population of the area (No.)	22,436	23,669
3. Population of the Scheduled Tribes in the area (No.)	20,177	12,320
4. No. of house holds (No.)	2,459	3,347
5. No. of Tharu households (No.)	2,043	1,387
6-(a) No. of Tharu families living below the poverty line at the end of March, 1984 (as per last survey) (No.)	1,160	1,097
(b) No. of Tharu families living below the poverty line at the end of March, 1985 (No.)	910	797
7. Item 6 (b) as percentage of item-5 (%)	44.51	57.5
8. No. of Tharu assisted during Sixth Plan to enable them to cross poverty line (No.)	882	711
9. No. of Tharu families assisted during Seventh Plan to enable them to cross poverty line :		
(a) 1985-86 (No.) ..	253	311
(b) 1986-87 (No.) ..	253	318
(c) 1987-88 (No.) ..	258	305

**ANNEXURE—II**

*Utilization of financial outlays for ITDP Kheri and T.D. P., Gonda*

**(Rs. in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Source of funding	1985-86				1986-87				1987-88			
		ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda	Primitive Tribe Bijnor	Dispersed Tribe	ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda	Primitive Tribe Bijnor	Dispersed Tribe	ITDP Kheri	PTDP Gonda	Primitive Tribe Bijnor	Dispersed Tribe
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Object grant from State Plan	32.00	18.00	5.27	..	29.18	14.40	5.27	..	29.95	15.68	..	..
2.	Quantification from State plan	45.23	42.05	..	..	45.52	31.98	..	..	23.07	25.30	..	..
3.	Special central* assistance (S.C.A.)	13.34	4.00	1.00	..	14.86	4.63	1.00	..	14.05	4.63	1.00	4.10
4.	Institutional Finance	12.55	13.40	..	..	18.13	14.18	..	..	14.25	9.91	..	..
	Total	103.12	77.45	6.27	..	107.69	65.19	6.27	..	81.32	55.52	1.00	4.10

\*Besides a sum of Rs. 18.19 lakh, Rs. 6.08 lakh and Rs. 8.63 lakh has been provided as special central assistance under Article 275 (1) during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively.

**ANNEXURE—III**

*Summary of Quantified Outlays and Expenditure under Tribal Sub-Plan—Hills*

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of the Department	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Quantified outlay.	1985-86 expendi- ture	1986-87 expendi- ture	1987-88 expendi- ture	1988-89 Antici- pated expendi- ture	1989-90 Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture and Allied Sector ..	1457.65	207.05	214.65	282.48	254.09	292.87
2. Rural Development ..	147.80	32.00	34.40	35.25	45.00	47.50
3. Irrigation and Flood Control ..	1225.00	257.11	235.00	264.75	251.57	270.00
4. Energy ..	913.00	86.55	104.41	225.10	240.00	262.00
5. Industry and Minerals ..	145.00	24.21	7.16	37.98	31.81	35.00
6. Transport and Communication ..	1000.00	352.00	250.00	360.00	380.00	425.00
7. General Economic Services ..	157.36	18.30	23.90	12.00	30.80	47.00
8. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	697.60	137.85	143.50	161.82	203.5	226.50
9. Medical and Health ..	291.00	61.73	41.30	67.95	71.90	91.00
10. Water supply, Housing and Urban Development	1440.00	205.12	245.00	390.00	397.50	380.00
11. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Back ward Classes	930.00	120.93	120.29	146.16	173.00	180.00
12. Labour and Labour Welfare ..	54.59	24.93	30.00	13.75	3.13	..
13. Social Welfare and Nutrition ..	25.00	3.99	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.50
Total ..	8484.00	1531.77	1456.11	2003.64	2088.80	2269.37

## CHAPTER VIII

### TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

Eradication of poverty and removal of social and economic disparities have been the main objectives of country's development planning. The twenty point programme also under lines these objectives with a greater emphasis on poverty alleviation programmes. The programme has been restructured twice in the past in the light of achievements and experiences and the current programme viz., "Twenty Point Programme 1986" has been dovetailed in the Seventh Plan. It pin-points areas of special thrust which need immediate and utmost attention.

8.2. The state is committed for successful implementation of 20-Point Programme from the very beginning. It has steadily improved its position in the last six years. From thirteenth rank in 1982-83 it got first position in the last 3 consecutive years.

#### PERFORMANCE DURING 1987-88

8.3. During 1987-88, there was an improvement in the performance in almost all the important items and in many cases the achievements were far higher than the targets fixed. A brief review of target for 1988-89 and proposed target for 1989-90 is given below.

8.4. Irrigation has been instrumental in bringing about the green revolution in the state and 8.99 lakh hectares additional irrigation potential was created during 1987-88 as against the target of 9.35 lakh hectares from all the three sources namely, major and medium irrigation, State and private minor irrigation which is 96.1 per cent of the target. The contribution of private minor irrigation has been much higher as compared to the state's sources. As against the target of 3694 thousand hectares, pulses were sown in an area of 3689 thousand hectares which is 97.1 per cent of the target. Under I.R.D.P., 8.24 lakh families were benefited during the year as against the target of 7.66 lakh families which comes to 107.6 per cent.

Under employment programmes 608.25 lakh mandays were generated through NREP and 596.45 lakh mandays through RLEGP against the targets of 530.22 and 500.85 lakh mandays respectively. During 1987-88 as against a target of 2.40 thousand acres of land, 4.08 thousand acres (170.0 per cent) of land was allotted to 3.85 thousand land allottees, of which 2.44 thousand allottees belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, under the special component plan as against the target of 3.56 lakh Scheduled Castes and 3,200 Scheduled Tribes facilities 4.39 lakh Scheduled Castes and 4708 Scheduled Tribes families were benefited, which comes to 123.3 per cent and 147.1 per cent respectively. With a view to provide clean drinking water 10914 problem villages were covered against the target of 9700 which is 112.5 per cent of the target. Under house-site allotment, 75297 house-sites were allotted to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, Landless agricultural labourers, artisans and other economically weaker section of the society as against the target of 50,000 which comes to 150.6 per cent. Similarly against a target of 36210 house-construction in rural areas 47852 houses were constructed by Rural Development which is 132.1 per cent of the target. A population of 191220 was benefited against the target of 1,70,000 population under slum improvement programme. 20364 houses were constructed against the target of 17500 for the economically weaker section and 7926 L.I.G. Houses were constructed against a target of 7500 in urban areas. Under electrification programme, against the target of 4080 villages and 3914 Harijan Basties, 4185 villages (102.6 per cent) and 4302 Harijan Basties (109.9 per cent) were electrified. Similarly, 21917 pump-sets were energised against the target of 18000. A massive programme for plantation of 4200 lakh plants was fixed during 1987-88 against which 4421 lakh plants were planted. Under the programme

of non-conventional sources of energy in rural areas, 18301 bio-gas plants (101.6 per cent) were set up against the target of 18000. As against the target of 520 primary Health Centres and 1000 Sub-Centres, 435 PHC's and 1000 sub-centres were established. Similarly 207 ICDS Centres were set up against the target of 180 which is 115.0 per cent of the target. In village and small Scale industries 20,000 units were to be set up, against which 20875 units (104.4 per cent) were established. Similarly as against the target of 30,000 handicraft units 33150 (110.5 per cent) units were established. Thus in all the poverty alleviation and labour oriented programmes, the state achieved more than hundred per cent. The most outstanding achievement of the year under reference was in family planning programme where the achievement was 750 thousand against the target of 650 thousand sterilisation which comes to 115.4 per cent of the target. The physical progress of 20-Point Programme from 1985-86 to 1987-88, the target for 1988-89 and Proposed Target for 1989-90 are placed at Annexure-1.

#### MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

8.5. An elaborate and effective method of implementation and monitoring has been adopted at the State level. The responsibility of implementation has been given to the departments concerned and they have made their own arrangements for implementation down to the village level. The twenty point programme committees have been constituted at the state, district and block levels for over all monitoring of the programme. At State level, a Committee headed by the Chief Minister has been constituted. The concerned ministers, a few MPs/MLAs social workers, educationists, representative of youths and the Chief Secretary are the members of the Committee. Similarly, District level committees have been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Ministers-in-charge of the Districts. The Cabinet/State Ministers of the districts concerned, all MPs/MLAs/MLCs of district, irrespective of their party affiliation, president of district youth committee, District President of National Students Federation, 2 political sufferers, 2 members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, district co-

ordinator of "U.P. Rastriya Gramin Mazdoor Congress", one ex-army personnel and the District Magistrates are members of the committees. Block level committee have also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Block Pramukhs. These Committees meet from time to time and monitor the progress.

8.6. Apart from review and monitoring by the aforesaid committees, a regular monitoring is being done by high officials at every level. At the state level, the Chief Secretary reviews the progress of different programmes from time to time. Particularly the items whose performance is poor, are reviewed in these meetings and strategy for improvement is evolved.

8.7. Divisional Commissioners review the programme every month in the meeting attended by the District Magistrates of Division and concerned Zonal Officers. A roaster of divisional review meetings has been drawn up and secretaries and heads of departments, have been asked to participate in these meetings so that problems faced at gross root level may catch their attention and the problems are solved in the meetings itself or immediately thereafter. Similarly District Magistrate review progress with the district level officers in the first week of every month after collection and compilation of district level progress report. A regular feed back of the problems raised in these meetings are forwarded to the 20-Point Programme Department at the state level where suitable actions are taken.

8.8. Apart from the above committees at different level, a separate department of 20-Point Programme exists at the state secretariat, which is headed by a secretary. The department functions as a nodal department at the state level and provides necessary linkage between departments involved in the implementation of various items of the programme and monitors district and division wise progress of the programme in addition to the state level performance.

#### VERACITY OF DATA AND QUALITATIVE ASPECT OF THE PROGRAMME

8.9. One of the greatest dangers in the implementation of such an important programme is tendency of fictitious reporting to show hundred per cent achievement.

All possible care is being taken to minimise such reportings. Publication of list of beneficiaries and directory of works has been made compulsory and this has been included as an important indicator for assessing performance of districts. Once the lists are published, every thing becomes above the board and anybody can cross-check the veracity of data reported. Task forces of officers have been formed at district and division level to verify on spot the authenticity of progress reported. Emphasis has been laid on visits to remote

and interior areas. Heads of department have also been asked to form task forces at the headquarter level and send them regularly in the field for on the spot checking. Planning department conducts sample checking with its own field staff. Verification of bio-gas plants, drinking water facilities and IRDP beneficiaries was got done in the previous years. A similar checking of electrification of villages and Indira Avas constructed during 1986-87, has been conducted this year by the planning department.



**ANNEXURE- I**

*Physical Progress of 20-Point Programme*

Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-86	Achievement			Target 1988-89	Proposed target 1989-90
				1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>1 (A) Families benefited under IRDP</b>								
	(i) New families	lakh No.	42.79	3.13	2.49	2.04	6.11	5.80
	(ii) Old Families	"	3.16	3.15	3.88	6.20		
	<b>Total</b>		<b>45.95</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>5.80</b>
(B)	Employment created under National Rural Employment Programme	lakh Mandays	2388.40	472.39	440.00	608.25	580.00	663.23
(C)	Employment created under RLEGP	"	923.41	407.26	447.00	596.15	427.70	474.75
(D)	Setting-up of Small Scale Industries	No.	127294	16584	18893	20875	22000	24000
<b>3 Irrigation potential created</b>								
	(i) State Minor Irrigation	Lakh ha.	35.37	1.34	1.42	1.09	1.27	1.29
	(ii) Private Minor Irrigation	Lakh ha.	127.45	7.10	7.29	7.67	6.13	11.20
5	Ceiling land allotted	'000 Acres	250.44	1.47	1.82	1.65	0.51	..
6	Rehabilitation of bonded labour	No.	16908	4199	4749	3554	..	1348
7	Villages covered under Drinking Water Supply Programme	No.	49224	8827	11997	10914	7000	3770
<b>8 Health for All</b>								
	(i) Community Health Centres	No.	..	..	..	17	37	..
	(ii) Primary Health Centres	No.	1324	372	500	435	550	..
	(iii) Sub-Centres	No.	15705	2000	1500	1000	1500	..
	(iv) Immunisation of children	No.	..	..	..	2857000	3389000	..

9	<i>Family Planning (Two Child Norms)</i>								
	(i) Sterilization	.. ..	'000 No.	4261	541	740	750	650	..
	(ii) Equivalence of IUD, CG Users and O.P. Users	.. ..	'000 No.	..	1765	2150	2361	3454	3454
	(iii) Establishment of I.C.D.S. Blocks (Cumulative)		No.	176	176	201	207	281	321
	(iv) Establishment of Anganwadies (Cumulative)	.. ..	No.	..	..	..	18637	21210	..
11	<i>Assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes</i>								
	(i) Scheduled Castes families	.. ..	No.	2278697	330765	414260	438856	360000	352405
	(ii) Scheduled Tribes families	.. ..	No.	..	4772	3200	4708	3200	700
14	<i>Housing for the people</i>								
	(i) Provision of House sites		No.	1866603	88733	87952	75297	50000	50000
	(ii) Economically Weaker Section houses (in Rural areas)		No.	114337	30399	31158	16669	100000	300000
	(iii) Indira Avas Yojana for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes		No.	..	16467	19717	31183	23400	27735
	(iv) Economically Weaker Section houses (in Urban areas)		No.	192017	27122	24409	20364	12000	15000
	(v) Lower Income Group Houses (in Urban Areas)	.. ..	No.	..	..	..	7926	5000	5000
15	<i>Improvement of Slums</i>								
	Population covered	.. ..	No.	573125	205666	208523	191220	150000	210000
16	<i>Forestry</i>								
	Tree Plantation	.. ..	Lakh No.	5800.9	3548.00	4865.00	4421.00	5100.00	6000.00
18	<i>Fair Price Shops opened</i>								
		.. ..	No.	33285	4462	4259	4576	2000	2000
19	<i>Energy for the villages</i>								
	(i) Villages electrified	.. ..	No.	67550	4486	4003	4185	2750	2765
	(ii) Pump-sets energised	.. ..	No.	512511	27904	30082	21917	21200	15500
	(iii) Distribution of Improved Chullahs	.. ..	No.	..	62410	60626	101353	180000	400000
	(iv) Establishment of Bio-gas Plants	.. ..	No.	123504	27295	30186	18301	18000	18000

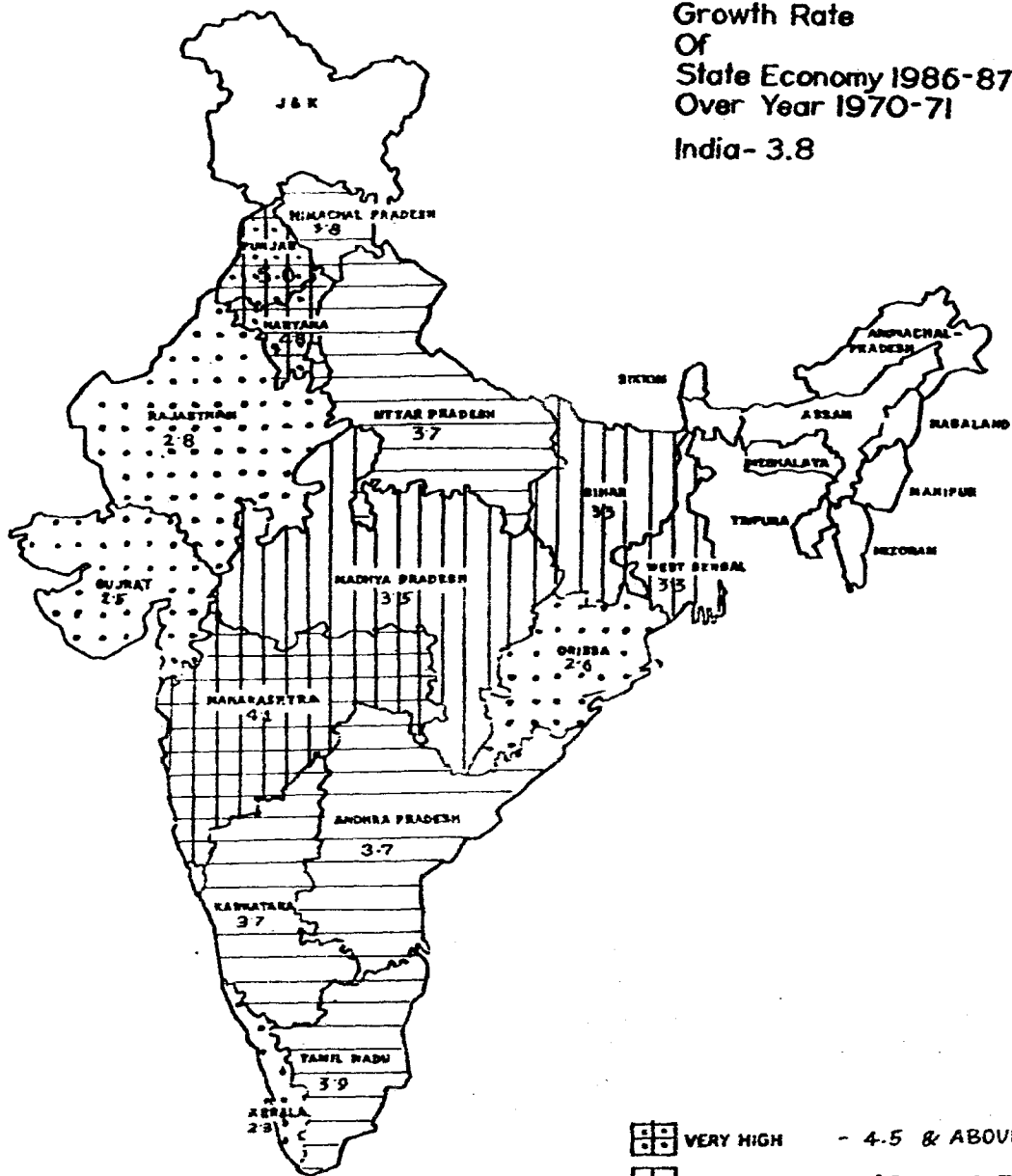
## MAPS

1. Growth Rate of State Economy—1986-87
2. Per Capita Central Assistance—1951—88
3. Per Capita Central Assistance—1988-89
4. Credit Deposit Ratio—December, 1987
5. Percentage of population  
below poverty line—1983-84
6. Literacy percentage—1981
7. Per Capita Consumption of Electricity—1986-87
8. Cropping Intensity—1984-85
9. Percentage of small holdings  
to total holdings—1980-81
10. Percentage of marginal holdings to total holdings—1980-81
11. Consumption of fertilizers per hectare of gross cultivated area—1986-87
12. Electrified villages as percentage of total villages—1986
13. Per capita domestic product at current prices—1986-87
14. Value added per industrial worker—1983-84
15. Beds available in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population—1985

# INDIA

Growth Rate  
Of  
State Economy 1986-87  
Over Year 1970-71

India - 3.8



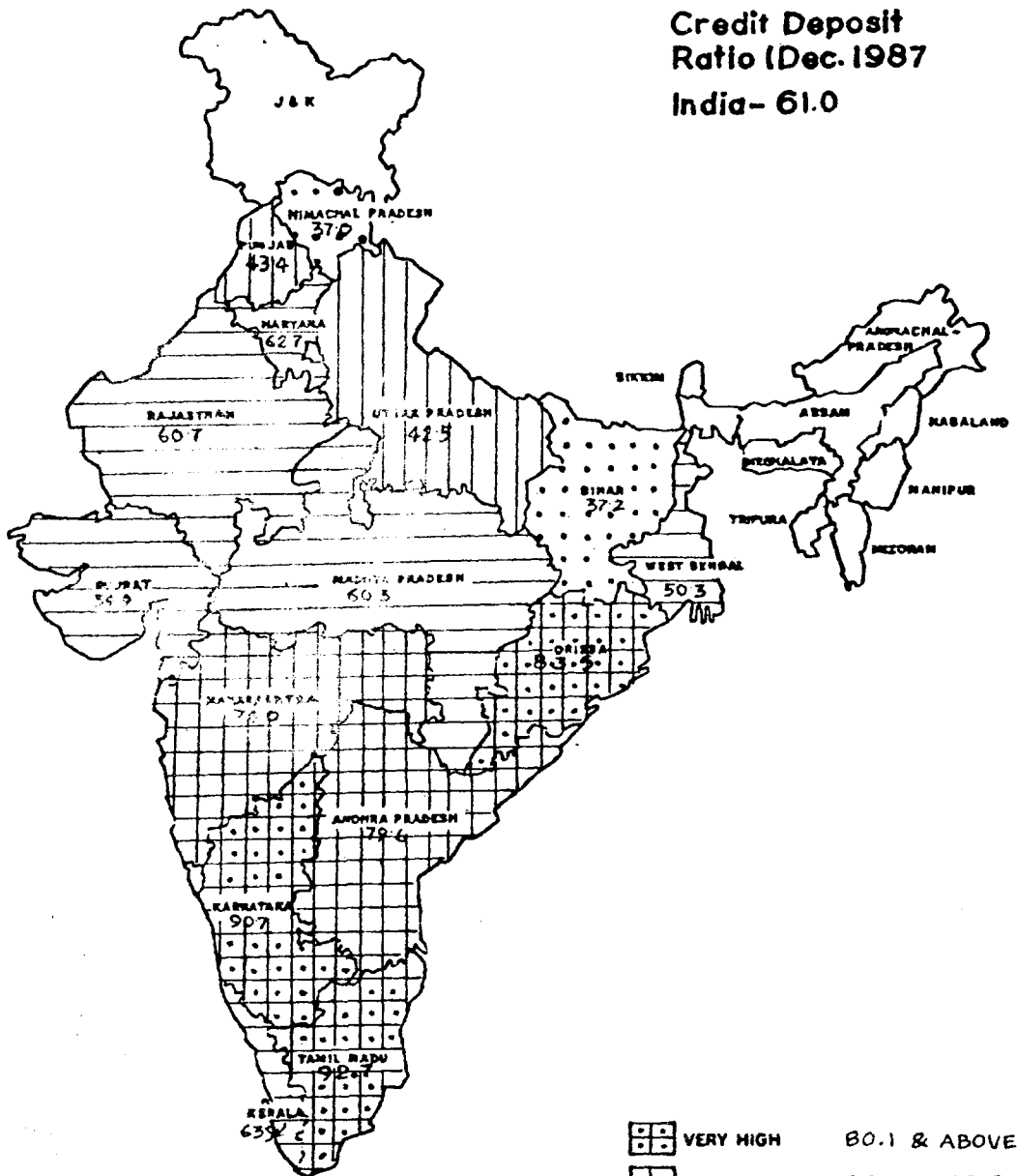
	VERY HIGH	- 4.5 & ABOVE
	HIGH	- 4.0 - 4.5
	MEDIUM	- 3.6 - 4.0
	LOW	- 3.1 - 3.5
	VERY LOW	- BELOW - 3.0
	NOT AVAILABLE	





# INDIA

Credit Deposit Ratio (Dec. 1987)  
India - 61.0



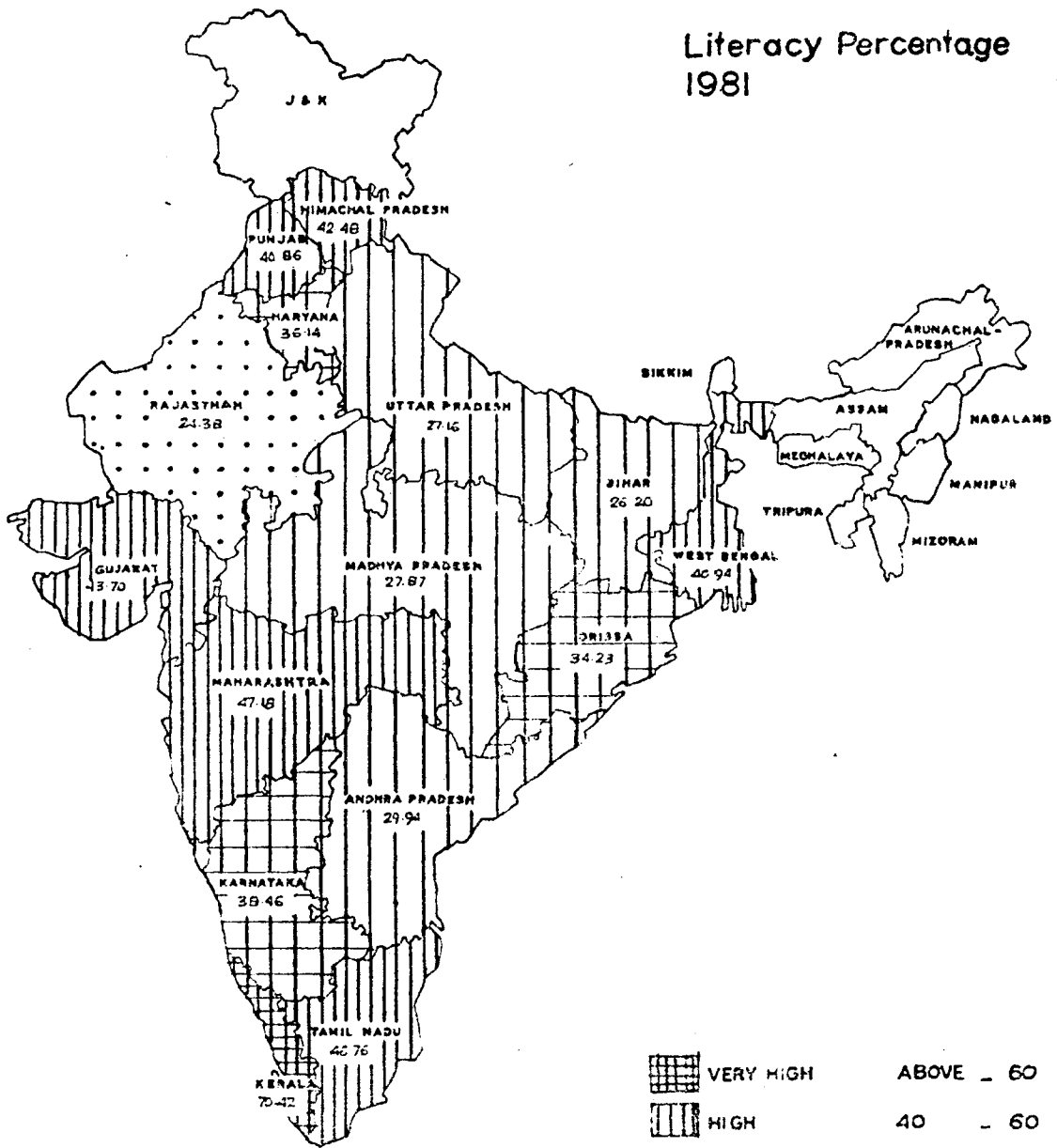
	VERY HIGH	80.1 & ABOVE
	HIGH	65.1 - 80.0
	MEDIUM	50.1 - 65.0
	LOW	40.1 - 50.0
	VERY LOW	BELOW 40.0
	NOT AVAILABLE	





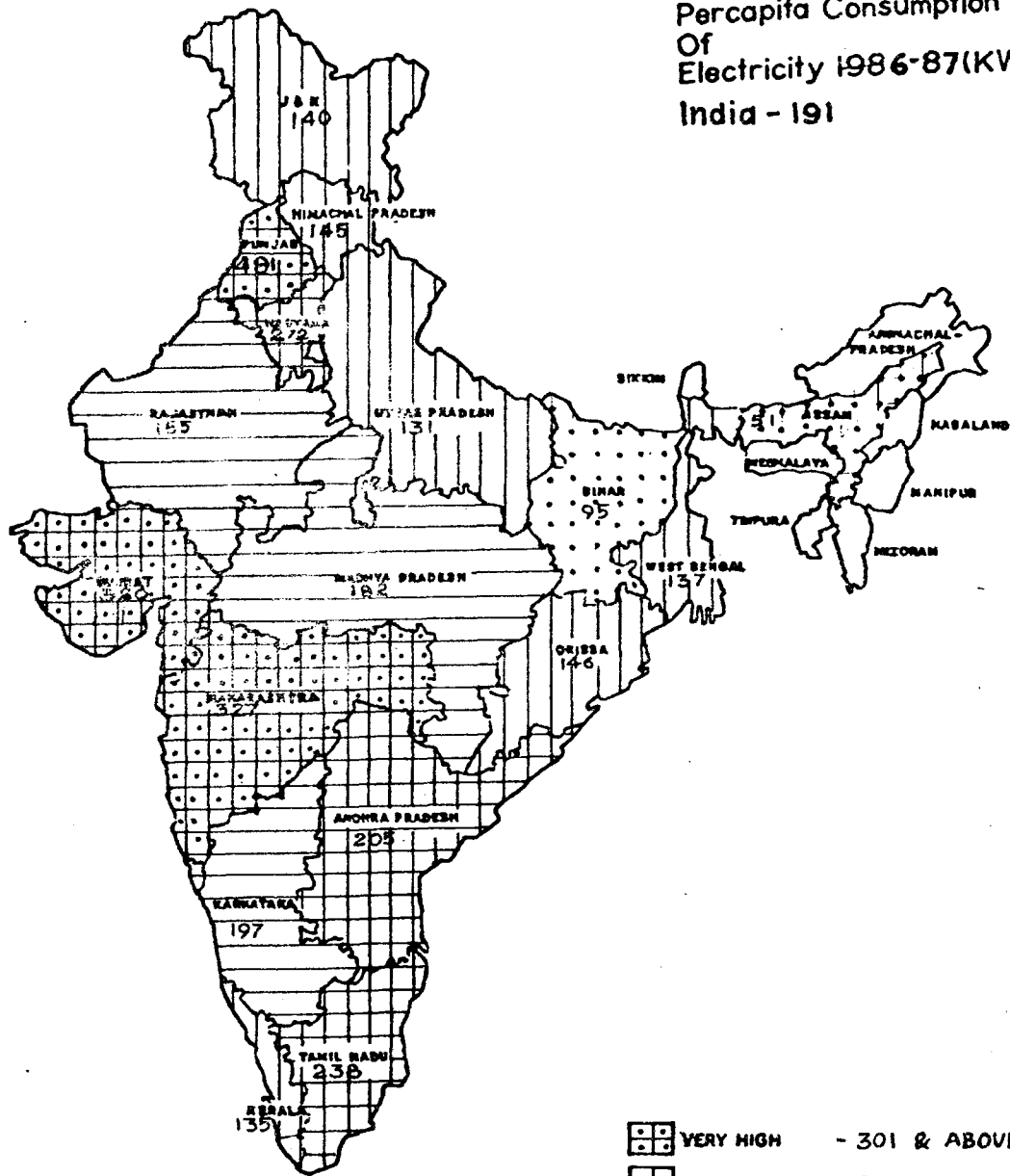
# INDIA

## Literacy Percentage 1981



	VERY HIGH	ABOVE - 60
	HIGH	40 - 60
	MEDIUM	30 - 40
	LOW	25 - 30
	VERY LOW	UPTO - 25
	NOT AVAILABLE	

**INDIA**  
 Percapita Consumption  
 Of  
 Electricity 1986-87(KWH)  
 India - 191

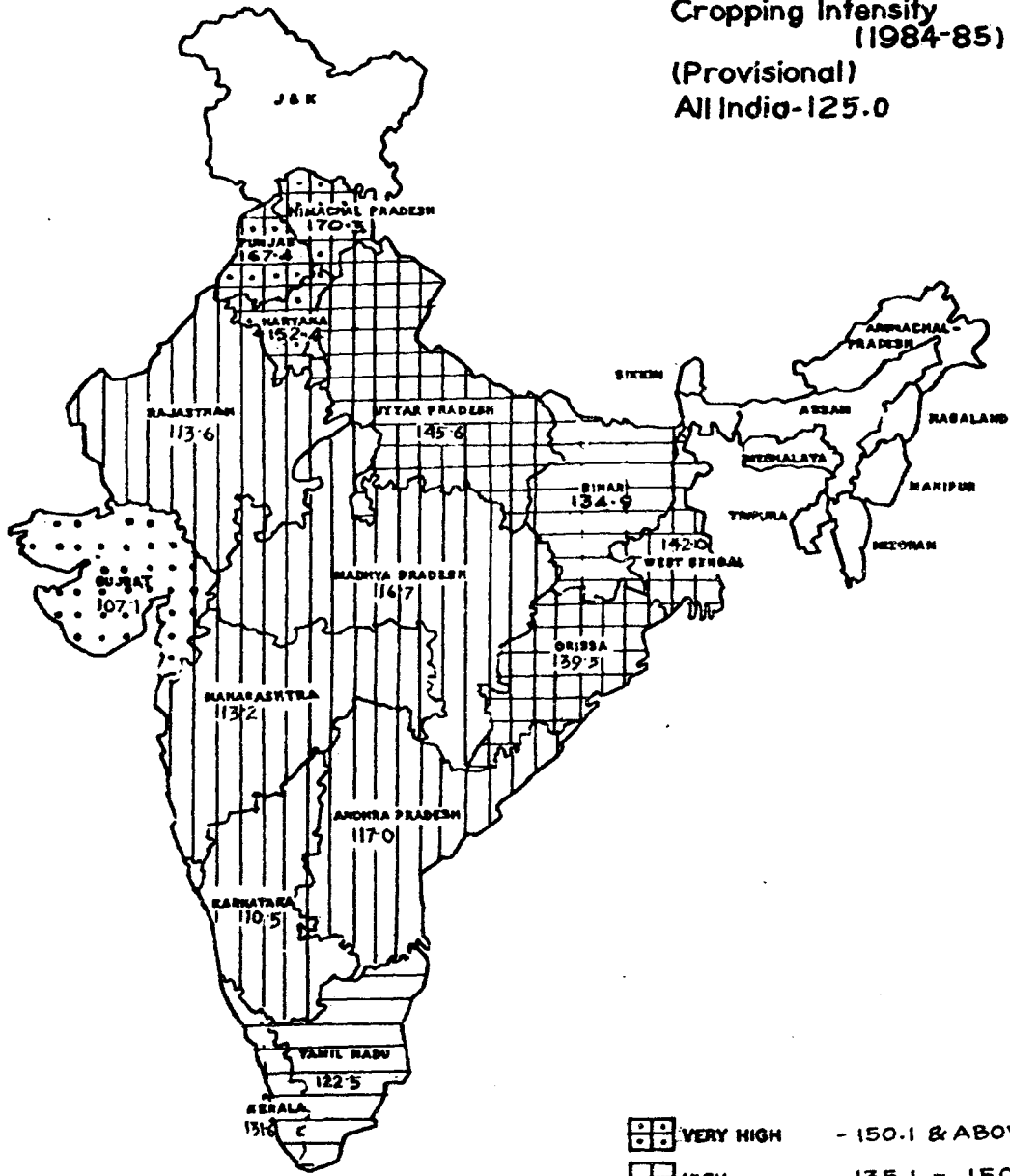


	VERY HIGH	- 301 & ABOVE
	HIGH	- 201 - 300
	MEDIUM	- 151 - 200
	LOW	- 101 - 150
	VERY LOW	- BELOW 100
	NOT AVAILABLE	

# INDIA

Cropping Intensity  
(1984-85)

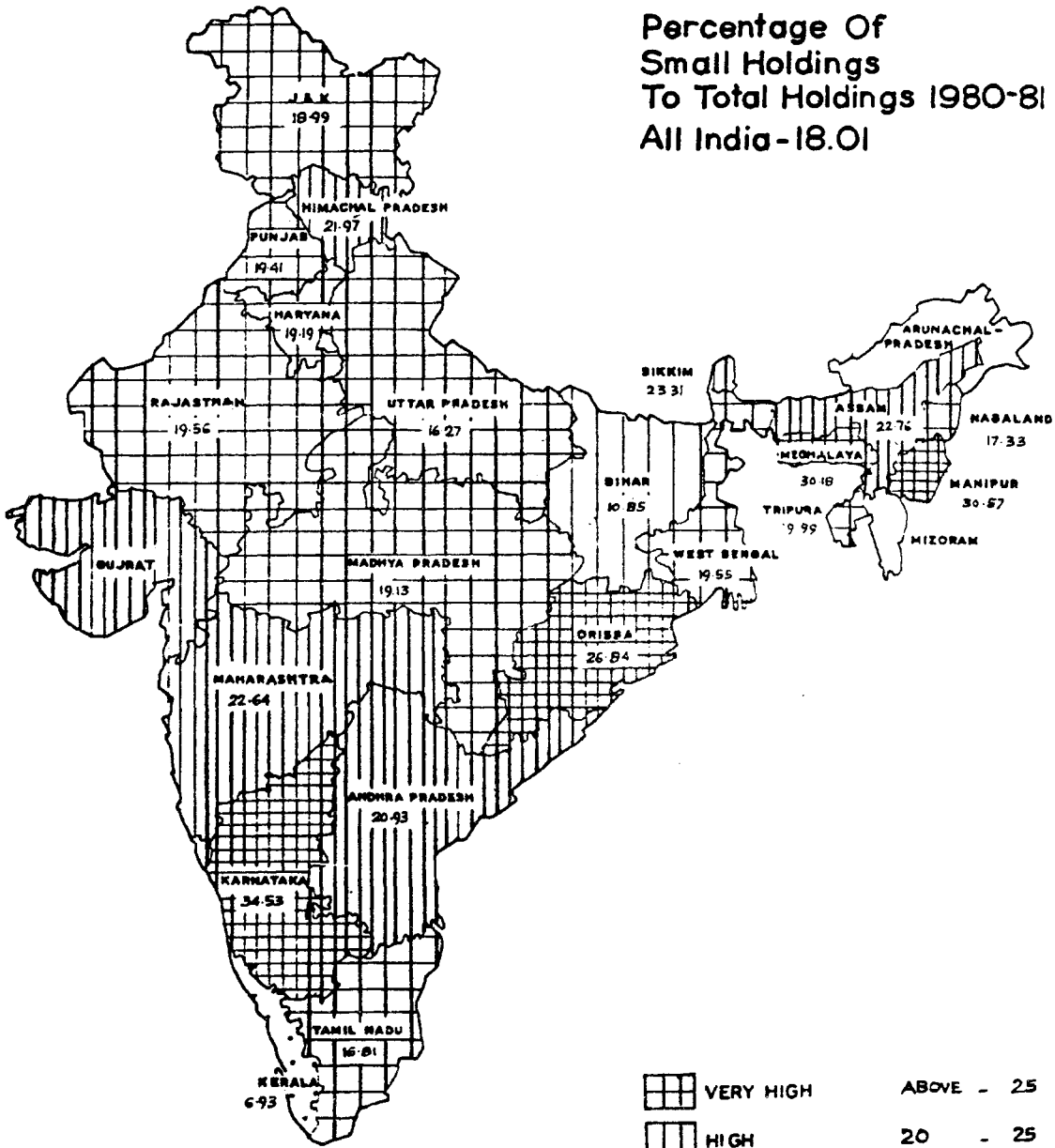
(Provisional)  
All India-125.0



	VERY HIGH	- 150.1 & ABOVE
	HIGH	- 135.1 - 150
	MEDIUM	- 120.1 - 135
	LOW	- 110.1 - 120
	VERY LOW	- BELOW 110
	NOT AVAILABLE	

# INDIA

Percentage Of  
Small Holdings  
To Total Holdings 1980-81  
All India - 18.01

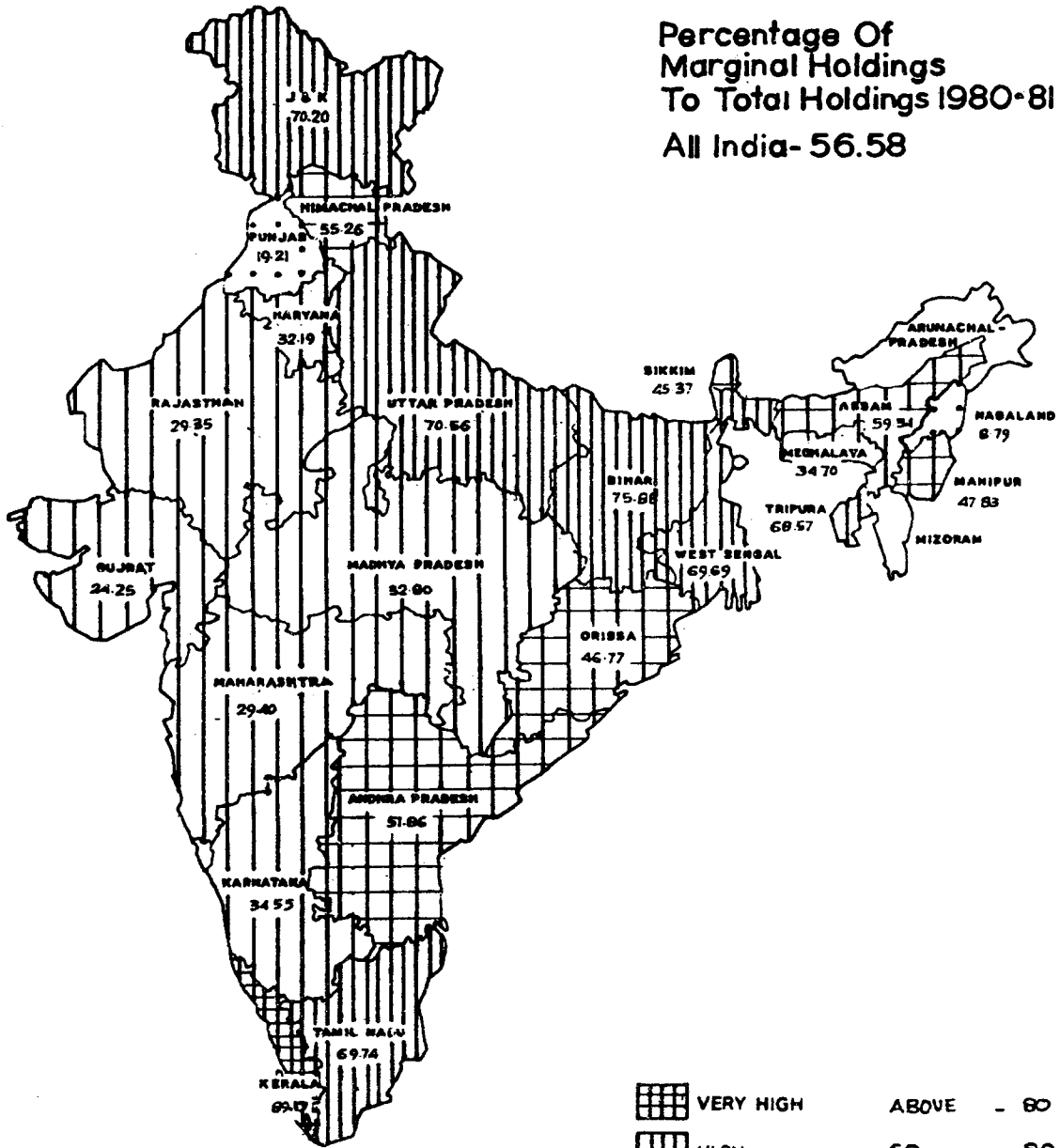


	VERY HIGH	ABOVE - 25
	HIGH	20 - 25
	MEDIUM	15 - 20
	LOW	10 - 15
	VERY LOW	BELOW - 10
	NOT AVAILABLE	

# INDIA

Percentage Of  
Marginal Holdings  
To Total Holdings 1980-81

All India- 56.58

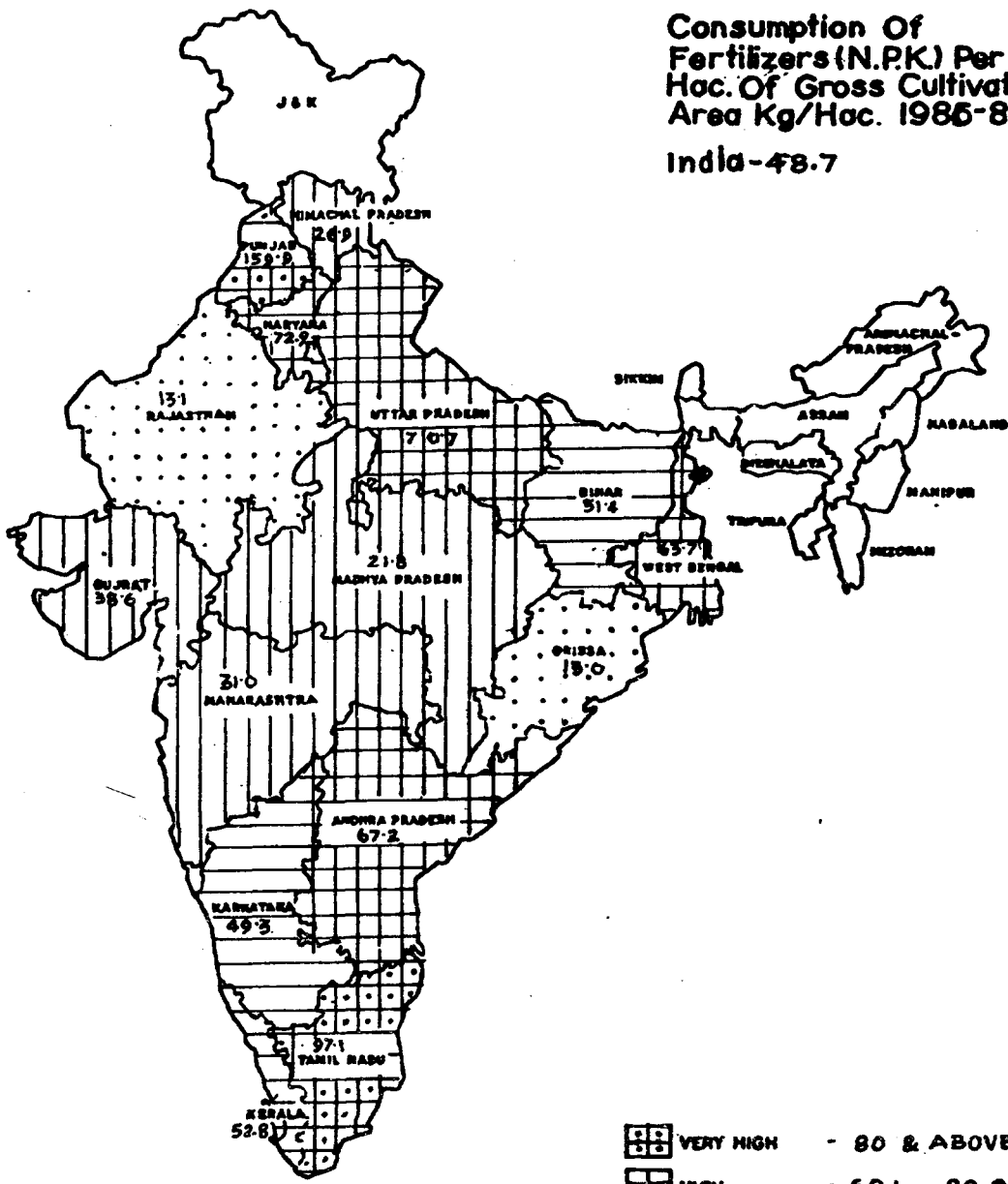


	VERY HIGH	ABOVE	- 80
	HIGH	60	- 80
	MEDIUM	40	- 60
	LOW	20	- 40
	VERY LOW	BELOW	- 20
	NOT AVAILABLE		

# INDIA

Consumption Of Fertilizers (N.P.K) Per Hac. Of Gross Cultivated Area Kg/Hac. 1985-87

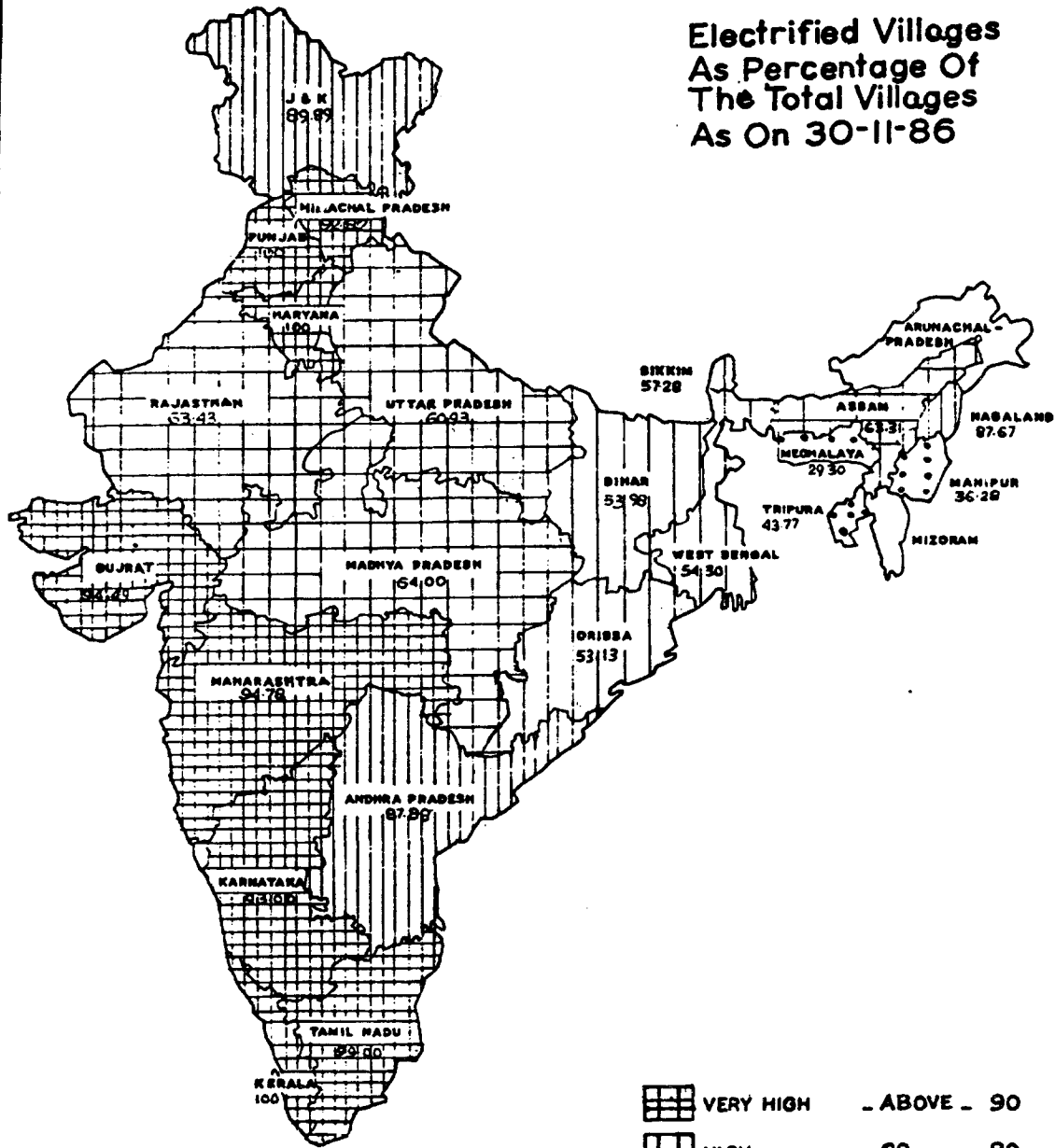
India-48.7



	VERY HIGH	- 80 & ABOVE
	HIGH	- 60.1 - 80.0
	MEDIUM	- 40.1 - 60.0
	LOW	- 20.1 - 40.0
	VERY LOW	- BELOW- 20.0
	NOT AVAILABLE	

# INDIA

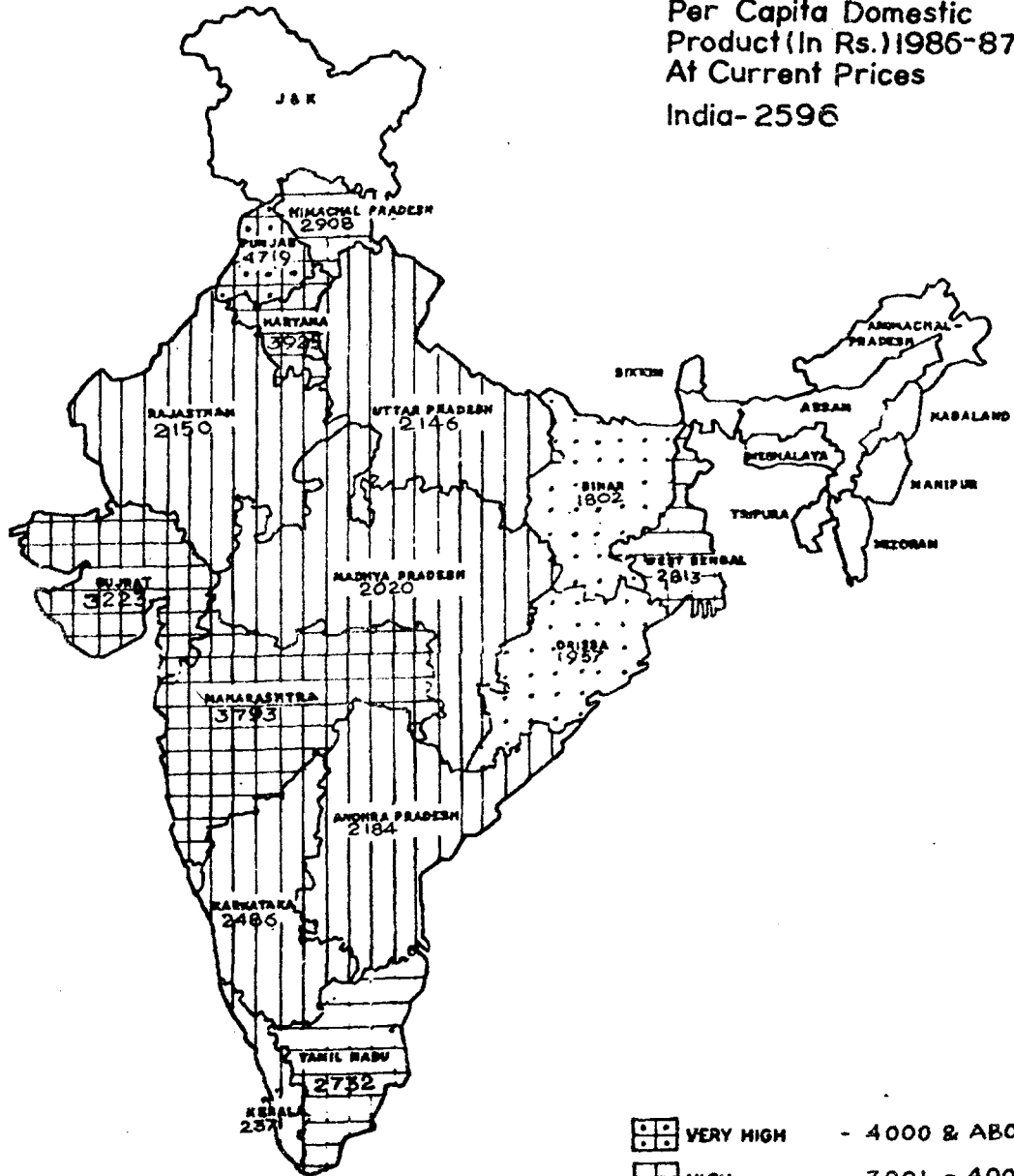
Electrified Villages  
As Percentage Of  
The Total Villages  
As On 30-11-86



	VERY HIGH	- ABOVE -	90
	HIGH	- 60 -	90
	MEDIUM	- 60 -	60
	LOW	- 50 -	60
	VERY LOW	- UPTO -	50
	NOT AVAILABLE		

# INDIA

Per Capita Domestic Product (In Rs.) 1986-87  
At Current Prices  
India- 2596



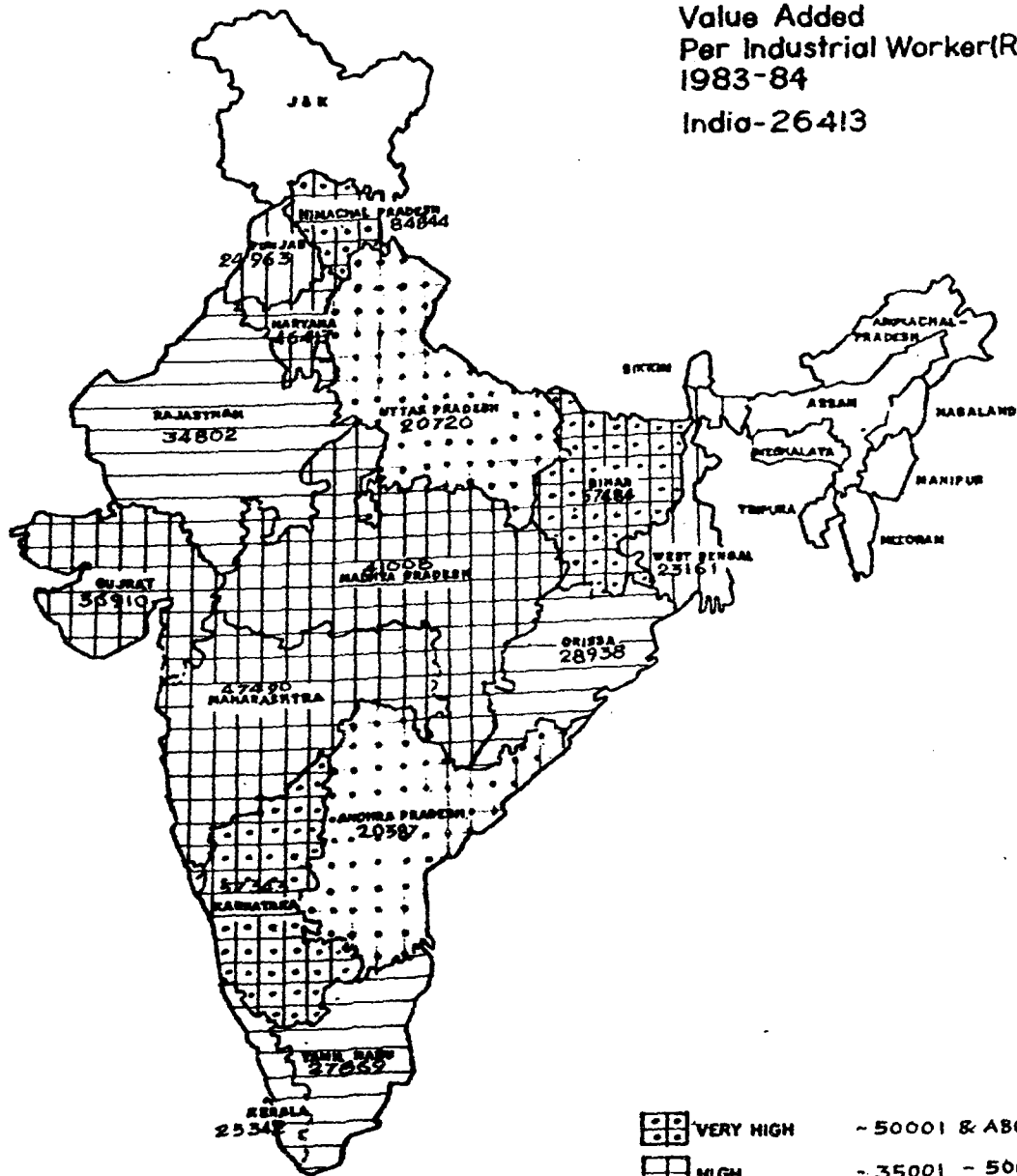
	VERY HIGH	- 4000 & ABOVE
	HIGH	- 3001 - 4000
	MEDIUM	- 2501 - 3000
	LOW	- 2001 - 2500
	VERY LOW	- BELOW 2000
	NOT AVAILABLE	



# INDIA

Value Added  
Per Industrial Worker(Rs.)  
1983-84

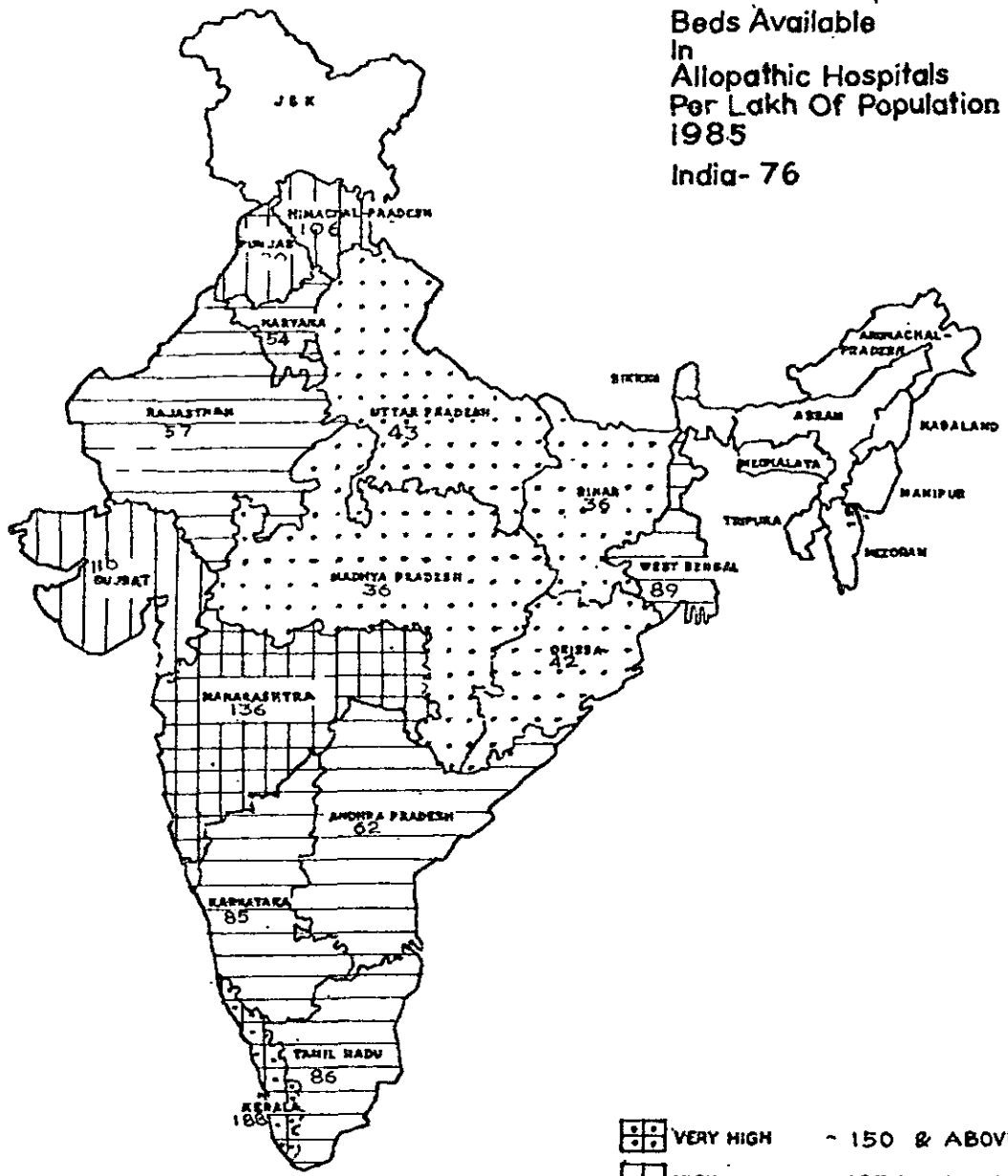
India-26413



	VERY HIGH	- 50001 & ABOVE
	HIGH	- 35001 - 50000
	MEDIUM	- 25001 - 35000
	LOW	- 21001 - 25000
	VERY LOW	- BELOW 21000
	NOT AVAILABLE	

Date: 3/12/84

**INDIA**  
 Beds Available  
 In  
 Allopathic Hospitals  
 Per Lakh Of Population  
 1985  
 India- 76



	VERY HIGH	- 150 & ABOVE
	HIGH	- 125.1 - 150.0
	MEDIUM	- 100.1 - 125.0
	LOW	- 50.1 - 100.0
	VERY LOW	- BELOW 50.0
	NOT AVAILABLE	

NIEPA DC



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