

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION



REPORT
OF
JOINT STUDY TEAM

Uttar Pradesh
(Eastern Districts)

Ghazipur
Azamgarh
Deoria
Jaunpur

January 1964

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE MANAGER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS
NASIK AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS DELHI-6
1964

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FOREWORD

In 1957 while working on the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, I had occasion to look into the problems of development of some of the distressed areas of the country. The report of the Committee contains a brief study of the local problems of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Committee had recommended that detailed and intensive studies should be undertaken in these areas before long.

In 1962, the Planning Commission and the Government of Uttar Pradesh appointed a Joint Study Team—

- (i) to make a study of economic and social conditions and problems of development in four districts of Uttar Pradesh—Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Deoria;
- (ii) to make an assessment of the progress, under the two Plans and development envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan in these districts; and
- (iii) to suggest administrative and development measures for acceleration of progress in these districts.

2. Though one of the basic objectives of planned economic and social development in this country is to ensure balanced growth of the different regions, there are many areas and sub-regions which have not benefited in the same manner as the rest of the country from the process of economic and social development which commenced in 1951. Among the various factors responsible for the situation, I may refer to the two main ones:

First, in the early stages of planned development, investment of limited resources in the national and States' economies is naturally influenced by consideration of sustained and rapid rate of growth and, therefore, they are allocated to regions which are favourably endowed by nature and have a well-developed infra-structure.

Secondly, in spite of efforts of the planners to broad base the planning process and the machinery in the States through the districts, blocks and villages, the five year plans of States could not be effectively related to the needs and potentials of development of the regions.

3. It must, however, be realised that the aim of policy can neither be to ensure a uniform rate of growth nor to achieve a uniform level of development in different regions of the country.

Nevertheless, in the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan we should initiate in an organised manner a process of planning under which, within the limits of the resources available, there is an opportunity for each area to develop to the maximum extent feasible its potential for growth. Undoubtedly organised planning on these lines for utilisation of human and material resources of the regions

will facilitate the establishment of an egalitarian society in which a basic national minimum can be assured by 1975-76.

4. The two important pre-conditions of formulation of specific plans of economic and social development for "backward areas" in the country are:—

- (i) identification of "backward areas" by State Governments, on the basis of selected indicators of growth and development, and.
- (ii) a number of intensive studies by competent technicians and administrators of the economic structure of the areas—their deficiencies and problems of growth and the resources of these areas in the perspective of development of the national and States' economies.

The process of formulation of the development plans should be so arranged that they receive the due impact of the aspirations of the different sections of the community in these neglected areas as well as of the technical advice and the administrative judgment of the concerned departments of the government. Then alone will it be possible to evoke the efforts needed.

The Report of the Joint Study Team in four parts indicates in great detail the approach and methodology to be adopted in the development of backward areas. In this sense, the Report might be regarded as a "type study" and takes its place in that body of literature which is drawn upon with profit by persons engaged in the planning process of the country. The publication of this Report at a time when the State Governments are engaged in the preparation of the Fourth Five Year Plan would facilitate studies already undertaken and contemplated on this subject.

5. While recommending specific schemes/projects of development in different fields, the Study Team has suggested certain orientation in the pattern and policy of Central assistance to States for development of backward areas, a special machinery for implementation, a personnel policy and rationalisation of administrative procedure to accelerate the tempo of execution of the development plans in the backward areas. I am sure that these suggestions would be considered with due care and specific action taken by the appropriate authorities.

I hope that in the remaining two years of the Third Five Year Plan action will be taken to identify and study the problems of the backward areas in the country so that as an integral part of the Fourth Five Year Plan and after proper study and deliberation, measures can be taken for accelerating the rate of growth in these areas and for lifting the levels of living of their inhabitants.

ASOKA MEHTA.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

My dear Shri Mehta,

You may recall that a Joint Study Team was appointed under Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission's d.o. letter of December 3, 1962 to Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, to make a detailed study of the economic and social conditions of four eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and to suggest administrative and development measures for the acceleration of their progress. Due to emergency the commencement of the work of the Study Team was somewhat delayed. The Team's report is now ready and I have great pleasure to send you two copies of this report which is a unanimous one.

I shall be grateful if you could arrange to send at an early date a copy of this report to the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh. The report envisages accelerated developmental work in each of the years of the Third Five Year Plan and in the Fourth Plan. The Team has also broadly estimated the level of output and investment by 1970-71 and for certain purposes even upto 1975-76. In the current year's budget some provision was made to accelerate the minor irrigation works, but an earnest attempt will have to be made in 1964-65 to accelerate development work in a coordinated manner. Therefore, an early discussion is necessary on the recommendations made in this regard in the Team's report between the Planning Commission and the State Government.

2. I am glad to say that during the Team's work we had full co-operation from the different Divisions of the Planning Commission, the Central Ministries concerned and the State's Planning and other Departments.

Yours sincerely,

B. P. PATEL

The 13th *January* 1964

Shri Asoka Mehta,
Deputy Chairman,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi.

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PART I

INTRODUCTION

With high pressure of population, frequent recurrence of floods and droughts and low productivity in agriculture, the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh were regarded even in the Second Five Year Plan a low-income area requiring special attention in planned economic and social development. And in the Second and Third Five Year Plans, special allocations were made to accelerate development in these districts.

2. In June 1962, in a debate in the Lok Sabha there was a critical reference to the extremely backward conditions of this region. The Chairman of the Planning Commission suggested to the Deputy Chairman that the question of accelerated development of the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and similar districts elsewhere, might be carefully gone into by the Planning Commission. The following is an extract from a demi-official letter dated July 12, 1963 from Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, to the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh:—

"It might be useful for the Government of Uttar Pradesh to select three districts in eastern Uttar Pradesh and in these to arrange for studies of economic and social conditions as well as the development programmes which have been formulated under the Third Five Year Plan and are being at present implemented. It might be an advantage if this study be undertaken by a composite Team from the Planning Commission and the State Government".

Welcoming the suggestion of the Deputy Chairman, the State Chief Minister indicated that a Joint Study Team, composed of the experts of the Government of India and the State Government, might examine the problems of economic and social development of Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Deoria.

COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE JOINT STUDY TEAM

3. The Joint Study Team was appointed under Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission's d.o. letter No. PC(P)17/2/62, dated December 3, 1962. The following is the composition of the Team :—

Government of India

Shri B. P. Patel	Formerly, Adviser (PA), Planning Commission, Now Chairman, State Trading Corporation, New Delhi.	Chairman
Shri R. D. Dhir	Chief Engineer (Floods), Central Water & Power Commission, New Delhi.	Member

Shri R. N. Mathur	Addl. Agricultural Commissioner, ICAR, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi	Member
Shri K. Mitra	Chief Programme Administration, Planning Commission, New Delhi	Convener
<i>State Government</i>		
Shri Satish Chandra	Development Commissioner, Government of Uttar Pradesh	Member (up to 15th September 63)
Shri Krishan Chand	Development Commissioner, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	Member (from 16th September 63)
Shri J. P. Jain	Chief Engineer, Irrigation Deptt., Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	} Subsequently appointed as members on the suggestion of State Govt.
Shri R. R. Agarwal	Director, Agriculture Deptt., Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.	
Shri J. K. Pande	Director, Economic Intelligence & Statistics, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	

National Council of Applied Economic Research

Shri R. S. Sharma	Senior Economist	Member
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4. The following are the terms of reference of the Joint Study Team:—

- (1) To make a study of economic and social conditions and problems of development in three districts of Uttar Pradesh—Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Deoria ;
- (2) to make an assessment of the progress under the two Plans and development envisaged in the Third Plan in these three districts ; and
- (3) to suggest administrative and development measures for acceleration of progress in these three districts.

5. Due to the national emergency, the commencement of the work of the Joint Study Team was delayed. But in the meanwhile the Programme Administration Division of the Planning Commission and the Directorate of Economic Intelligence and Statistics, Government of Uttar Pradesh collected relevant statistical data bearing on the economic and social development of Uttar Pradesh and the eastern districts and analysed the data for certain preliminary studies.

6. The first meeting of the Joint Study Team was held on January 19, 1963. In this meeting the Team decided to include the Azamgarh district within its purview mainly due to the fact that the Team in course of its visit to the three districts originally selected had to

pass through Azamgarh, and further, the Azamgarh district is a typical area for the sample study of *usar* land. Having reviewed the various statistical data already collected, the Team decided to visit these districts even though for a short period.

TOURS IN THE DISTRICTS

7. In course of the tours in the districts, the Team met and discussed with the Members of Parliament, members of both the Houses of the State Legislature and a few other non-officials connected with or interested in the economic and social development work in these districts. The Team also visited 3—4 villages in each district and met the villagers in different places—in the agricultural fields, in their small huts and at construction works. These brief visits naturally could furnish very rough but nonetheless useful impression about the economic and social conditions which prevail in these districts. Appendix 1 mentions the names of the persons who had discussions with the Team and the villages visited by the Team. Quite a few memoranda were also submitted to the Team. At the district level the Team had detailed discussion with the District Planning Officers and the Heads of Departments at district level, connected with development activities. The various points which arose in the discussions in the districts and as a result of the visits to villages, were carefully reviewed by the Team in a meeting held immediately after the tour.

8. In a detailed communication (Appendix 2), the Team requested the State Planning Department to furnish certain essential data relating to Plan expenditure and targets in these districts and technical comments of different Departments on certain issues raised in the tours in the districts.

9. In order to facilitate the work of the Team at the technical level, the Team decided to appoint three representative but compact technical groups:—

- (i) Group on Rapid Sample Survey,
- (ii) Group on Industry—Large, Medium and Small, and
- (iii) Group on Transport and Communications.

The names of the members of these Groups are indicated in Appendix 3.

GROUP ON RAPID SAMPLE SURVEY

10. The Group was constituted in April and after the main lines of the survey were finalised at the technical level, the survey work commenced in May. With commendable zeal and efficiency, collection of data was completed within the scheduled time of two months—the hottest months of the year. The sample survey was

conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, U.P. in the four eastern districts and two other districts—Sitapur and Mathura, one in the Central zone and the other in the Western zone of the State. Data collected in the survey relate to :—

- (a) consumer expenditure ;
- (b) employment ; and
- (c) wage rate for non-agriculturists (artisans and others) and agriculturists (persons having no land, having land between 0-1 acre, 1-3 acres, 3-5 acres and above).

The technical aspects of the survey were discussed at various stages between the Central Statistical Organisation, Programme Evaluation Organisation, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, National Council of Applied Economic Research and the State Directorate of Economic Intelligence and Statistics. Due to the short period in which the survey had to be organised, there are obvious limitations in using the data collected. In making use of these data in the report, the limitations have been fully kept in view.

GROUP ON INDUSTRY—LARGE, MEDIUM & SMALL

11. This Group consisted of the Industrial Advisers (Chemicals and Engineering) of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination, Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries, in the Union Ministry of Commerce & Industry, an economist of National Council of Applied Economic Research, Officers of the Industry and Perspective Planning Divisions of the Planning Commission and the Director of Industry, Government of Uttar Pradesh. The report of the technical group has analysed the position of the natural resources of the area for industrial use, the existing industries—large, medium and small and cottage industries and handicrafts, the possibilities of development of resource and demand-based industries against the 15 years perspective of industrial development of the country. The Group has made several recommendations regarding special aids and incentives for stimulating industrial development in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. The work of the Team has been greatly facilitated by the detailed analysis of the factual data made in the Group's report. The recommendations of the Group have been examined with great care and the section on Industries in Part IV of the report has drawn a great deal on the technical work of this Group.

GROUP ON TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

12. The Group consisted of the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Transport and Communications, State Chief Engineer (Roads), Director (Transport), Planning Commission and National Council of Applied Economic Research. The Group has examined

the feasibility of measures that could be adopted immediately for bringing the facilities for transport and communications in these districts upto the average level in the country. The Group has also examined the medium and long-term measures of development of all means of communications, e.g., roads and bridges, railways, river transport, etc., which would facilitate optimum utilisation of the natural resources of the region and development of industry, trade and commerce.

Members of Parliament and the State Legislative Assembly and Council and other non-officials made several suggestions to the Team regarding development of Industry, Transport and Communications. All these suggestions were put to the Technical Groups on Industry and Transport and Communications.

FLOOD PROBLEMS AND CONTROL

13. Chief Engineer (Floods), Central Water and Power Commission, and the State Chief Engineer (Irrigation), both members of the Joint Study Team, have examined in great detail the various aspects of the flood and drainage problems in these districts and other neighbouring areas. Their recommendations cover immediate, medium and long-term programmes of flood control and improvement in drainage facilities in these areas.

14. After the draft report was prepared and discussed in detail in the last week of August, the Study Team visited in early September these four districts and the State headquarters. The purpose of these visits was to exchange ideas on proposals which had emerged, with the non-officials and the officials connected with the development work in these districts. The Study Team had also the benefit of discussion with the State Chief Minister and some other State Ministers in charge of the different development activities.

Immediately on return from tour, the Team went over the draft report in the light of the discussions held in Lucknow and at the district headquarters and the report was finalised and submitted to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 15th January, 1964.

15. The Team places on record its appreciation of the assistance it has received, particularly, from the State Planning Department, State Directorate of Economics and Statistics, State Directorate of Industries and the Programme Administration Division of the Planning Commission and National Council of Applied Economic Research.

In the course of our work we received valuable assistance from officers in the Central Ministries, Planning Commission and the State Government. We record our warm appreciation of the assistance received from Shri S. D. Srivastava, Deputy Secretary, Planning Department, Uttar Pradesh Government, whose intimate experience in the State's planning work was very helpful in the Team's work

in Uttar Pradesh. Our deep appreciation is also due to Shri D. R. Gupta, Assistant Chief (Backward Areas Cell), Programme Administration Division, Planning Commission, for his valuable assistance in some of the technical studies undertaken by the Team. Also, mention may be made of the patient and hard work of Shri M. B. Lal, Research Officer, Programme Administration Division, in the compilation of the statistical data and other material for the Report.

PART II

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The first term of reference of the Team is to make a study of the economic and social conditions and problems of development in these four districts.

2. In this part of the report a comparative assessment has been made on the available statistical data of certain basic economic and social conditions which are responsible for low levels of income, employment and consumption. Most of the information furnished has been drawn from published official statistical data. As mentioned earlier, some fresh data were collected through a Rapid Sample Survey of employment, wages and consumption. Due to the short period over which the Sample Survey was organised, there are some obvious limitations in the use of this data.

POPULATION

3. The four districts under study have a population of 78.32 lakhs, density per square mile being 1,094 as against 649 persons per square mile in the State as a whole. Deoria stands highest with 1,138 persons per square mile.¹ The eastern region of Uttar Pradesh as a whole has a density of 855. In spite of relatively high migration of labour from the eastern districts, the population left behind is so high that the present level of economic development of these districts cannot sustain a reasonable standard of consumption and living.

4. While for Uttar Pradesh as a whole 87.1% of the population is rural, in the eastern region rural population is 92.6% of the total. In the four districts under study the rural population is as under:—

Deoria	97.6%
Ghazipur	96.6%
Azamgarh	95.2%
Jaunpur	94.7%

5. It may also be noted that as against 53.3% of population in the working age-group of 15-59 in the State as a whole, in Ghazipur and Azamgarh population in working age-group constitutes a lower percentage of the total population. It is 49.4% and 49.8% respectively.²

6. According to the 1961 census, 39.9% of the population in the four eastern districts is classified as workers, 33.7% of the population

¹ Area & Population (1951 & 1961 census)—Appendix 4.

² Percentage distribution of population by age group—Appendix 5.

or 84.5% of the workers being engaged as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. As against this, in the State as a whole 39% of the population consists of workers, 29.4% of the population or 75.4% of the workers being engaged as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. In Deoria 37.1% of the population or 91.2% of the workers are engaged as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Thus pressure on land as a means of occupation and livelihood is much higher in these districts of Uttar Pradesh.

7. **Scheduled Castes.**—According to the 1961 Census, scheduled castes formed 20.9% of the population in U.P. In the eastern region, their percentage was 20.3. For the four eastern districts they constituted 19.8% of the population, varying from 15.0% in Deoria, 18.0% in Ghazipur and 21.2% in Jaunpur to 24.4% in Azamgarh. About 51% of the scheduled castes population in the eastern region were workers, which compares favourably with the corresponding percentage of 42.6 for the entire population of the eastern region as well as the entire population of the State (39.1%). 23.5% of scheduled castes population in the four eastern districts were cultivators and 18.4% agricultural labourers.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

8. Associated with extreme poverty and illiteracy, the social conditions in these areas are equally backward. Though detailed investigations about this aspect could not be conducted during the short period of our study, various instances of such social practices came to our notice which definitely have an adverse bearing on the economic progress of the people concerned. In most of these areas the local custom does not permit the higher class people, *viz.*, Brahmins, Thakurs and Kayashthas, to handle the plough. Consequently, the landowners amongst these communities depend on hired or attached labour for most of the agricultural operations. This is corroborated by the sample enquiry, according to which the percentage of attached labourers to total labourers in these four districts was 40.9 as compared to 6 in Sitapur and 4.2 in Mathura. To the extent that such a practice exists, it definitely tells upon the productivity of land. The hired or attached labourers or the cultivators (without ownership of land) cannot have enough interest in making either the permanent improvements in land or in putting adequate inputs. The schemes of development are likely to be less effective and in the process the benefits of planning may not reach in full measure the mass of cultivators for whom they are meant. It is learnt that gradually this custom is losing its rigour. It is hoped that this process will be hastened under the atmosphere of greater freedom and equality generated by the Panchayati Raj institutions.

9. It is often mentioned that people in this area are relatively lethargic and are prone to be satisfied with a low standard of living rather than exert for economic betterment. It is further said that as a result the cultural practices are poor and intensive cultivation rare. There is probably some truth in these impressions and they may represent the conditions as they exist today, but we do not believe that they reflect in any way on the inherent qualities of the local people. On the contrary, people of these districts became known for their heroism in the mutiny of 1857 and in the struggle for independence prior to 1947. A large number of persons from these districts migrate to Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and other parts of India and even abroad for making a living. One effect of such a migration is that young, healthy and more adventurous people go out of the area leaving behind children, women, old, unhealthy and less enterprising part of the population. It is difficult to measure the impact of such a migration on the local economy, but since it is forced on the people by sheer economic impulse resulting in above pattern, it is bound to be adverse.

10. The lack of interest and laziness could be also due to moist enervating and malarial climate as well as to the extreme conditions of poverty for many generations. When after full day's work people do not get two square meals, droughts and floods make the only available occupation of farming completely uncertain and unremunerative, and lack of basic medical and public health facilities expose the undernourished people to many diseases, it is no wonder that the people are apt to lose faith in work and become fatalists. The prevailing social conditions and attitudes are the results of economic and historical factors. They are in no way basic to the people and could be corrected when the forces of economic growth are released along with the increase in educational, health and transport facilities.

11. Some of the general socio-cultural factors that adversely affect the economic development of the districts may further be cited. Prejudice and ignorance prevent people from using modern techniques, such as, use of chemical fertilisers under the belief that it will lower the land productivity. Many people do not take to highly remunerative activities, such as, poultry, piggery and fisheries development purely on caste considerations. Though they are full of potentialities in these areas, their adoption is restricted to a few communities only. Similarly, tanning, bone crushing, manufacture of leather articles go strictly by caste rather than by profitability. These practices impose restrictions on setting up of such crafts in areas suitable for them but where the appropriate castes are not found. Wherever cash crops, such as, sugarcane, oilseeds, etc. are

grown, a handsome portion of the income is spent in buying ornaments and other expensive articles. Excessive expenditure on marriages and death ceremonies retard any capital formation. Though these practices are prevalent in most parts of India, they constitute a greater hindrance to economic development in these districts.

ECONOMY

12. By the closing year of the Second Five Year Plan, the State of Uttar Pradesh with a per capita income of Rs. 261 (national average being Rs. 330) was among the relatively less developed States of the country. The economy of the four districts under study was still poorer as reflected in the per capita income of merely Rs. 172. Structurally, the economy of these districts was more dependent on the primary activities, chiefly agriculture, which accounted for over 60 per cent of the net output in these districts as compared to nearly 52 per cent in the State as a whole. The modern type of large scale factories are practically non-existent in these districts—except for a few sugar mills the industrial activity being largely confined to traditional cottage and household units. The tertiary activities mainly consisted of unorganised trade, commerce and other services of indigenous type serving the rural areas. There are no large workshops, significant public works programmes or private construction activities which would generate employment and income to any significant extent in these districts. The salient features of the various sectors of the economy are discussed below:—

13. **Agriculture.**—At the current levels of techniques and practices, the agricultural productivity as measured in terms of value of farm output per acre in these four districts, is nearly the same as the State averages.¹ Among them, it was higher in Deoria and Jaunpur and lower in Azamgarh and Ghazipur. But the value was much lower for these districts as compared to the western region which is agriculturally most developed in the State.

14. The value of output per capita in these districts is much lower because of relatively very small area per person. This is reflected in the fact that in the quinquennium 1956-61, the per capita net sown area in these districts was below 0.50 acre as compared to the State average of 0.59 acre. In Jaunpur, it was 0.43 acre, the lowest among the four districts.² Thus, the agricultural income which is low for each acre of the cultivated land gets further reduced in these districts when shared by more persons. Not only the cultivated land is less per person or per family on an average in these

¹ Gross value of agricultural output per acre—Appendix 6.

² Land utilisation during the quinquennium 1956-57 to 1960-61—Appendix 7.

districts but its distribution is very skewed with the result that a very large number of families at the lower end would have much less income than indicated by the average income. Thus, the data collected in the rapid sample survey in 1963 revealed that 22 per cent of the holdings in these four districts were below one acre while this percentage was only 2.9 per cent in Mathura and 9.5 per cent in Sitapur.¹

15. Cropping pattern.—The low levels of agricultural productivity are explained to some extent by the cropping pattern but more by the low per acre yields of crops in these districts. Except Deoria, each of the other three districts occupied a larger area under food crops as compared to the State. Thus in 1960-61, 84.4 per cent of the total cropped area was occupied by foodgrains in the State, the percentages being 80.8 in Deoria, 88.3 in Ghazipur and Jaunpur and 87.7 in Azamgarh. However, taking the four districts together, area under kharif food-grains was higher than that in the State. Within the food-grain crops, the high value crops, such as, paddy and peas occupied a larger acreage in the respective seasons in these districts compared to the entire State. Thus the area under paddy ranged between 59 to 79 per cent of the kharif area in these districts while it was only 51 per cent for U.P. Low value crops, such as, jowar and bajra occupied very little area in these districts. In the rabi season, area under wheat in the four districts was much less as compared to the State average but that under barley and peas was much higher. However, a few districts show wide disparities in case of one or two crops. Thus in Deoria, wheat is dominant rabi crop occupying 36.4 per cent of the rabi acreage while it occupied about 10 per cent of such area in Azamgarh and Ghazipur and 16.6 per cent in Jaunpur. Similarly, gram is an important crop in Ghazipur but not so in other three districts.²

16. With regard to cash crops, sugarcane is the only important crop grown in these districts, more so in Deoria and Azamgarh. It occupied 14.7 per cent of the total cropped area in Deoria, 7.2 per cent in Azamgarh and a little below 5 per cent in Ghazipur and Jaunpur. Oilseeds, which is an important cash crop and which has good potential in these districts, had very insignificant acreage therein.

17. Output.—The four districts under study have 6.3 per cent of total area and 10.6 per cent population of the entire State. However, they accounted for only 8.1 per cent of the total foodgrains produced

¹ Distribution of holdings according to different sizes, as revealed by data collected in the Rapid survey of 1963—Appendix 8.

² Area under important food grains (Rabi) 1960-61—Appendix 9.

in the State in 1960-61. This shows that in proportion to their population, they produce less foodgrains. The entire State being a deficit State in the matter of output of foodgrains, the deficit is naturally of a relatively higher order in these districts. Quantitatively the output of rice was the highest, followed by barley, peas, wheat and arhar. The output of other grains, such as, maize, gram, bajra and jowar was much less.¹

18. Average yields.—The superiority of cropping pattern as revealed by the relatively larger acreage under high value crops such as, paddy and sugarcane is nullified by the poor per acre yields of most of the crops sown therein. The yield of paddy which is the most predominant crop in these districts ranged between 3.3 maunds per acre for Azamgarh and 6.3 maunds in Jaunpur during the quinquennium ending 1960-61 as against 7.1 maunds for Uttar Pradesh and 8.5 maunds in the western region. Similarly, sugarcane, which is an important cash crop of these districts, yielded only 308 maunds of cane in Ghazipur and Jaunpur and even lower in Deoria and Azamgarh as compared to 329 maunds for Uttar Pradesh and 342 maunds for the western region.² It was only in case of peas and barley that the average yields were higher in these districts (leaving Deoria) in comparison with the State averages.

19. Irrigation.—Per acre yields are greatly affected by the availability of adequate irrigation. Though the overall irrigated area as a per cent of the cultivated area in these districts is much higher than the State average, the irrigation available in these districts is less assured and intensive. Thus, while in the State as a whole more than half the irrigated area is served by canals and tubewells, it accounted for 10 per cent in Azamgarh, 7.2 per cent in Deoria, 19.5 per cent in Ghazipur and 5.1 per cent in Jaunpur. The bulk of irrigation in these districts is by open wells, the area thus irrigated going up to 93.8 per cent in Jaunpur.³ There is some reason to believe that in many cases, although the area has been classified as irrigated, the intensity of irrigation is very inadequate.

20. Other Factors.—Another factor adversely affecting the average yields in these districts is the recurrence of floods. Except the district of Ghazipur, other three districts suffer from chronic floods. In the district of Deoria, particularly in the **Bhat** area in the north of the district, the high water level seems to facilitate lift irrigation, but the area is vulnerable to recurrence of floods and water logging.

¹ Production of foodgrains in 1960-61 Kharif and Rabi—Appendices 10 and 11.

² Average yield per acre during the quinquennium ending 1960-61—Appendix 12.

³ Percentage area irrigated by different sources during 1961-62 and the percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area during the quinquennium ending 1960-61—Appendix 3.

Other causes that explain the low yields are very inadequate use of fertilisers and manures, poor cultural techniques and existence of *usar* lands in many areas.

21. **Power.**—The position in respect of supply of power has not been very happy in this area. Power has not been in plentiful supply and is available at rates higher than in other areas of Uttar Pradesh. The prevailing power rates are:—

Small and Medium Power Rates :

(1) <i>Domestic use.</i>			<i>Per Kwh.</i>
Ghazipur.	...	...	19 nP.
Deoria	...	...	19 nP.
Azamgarh	...	...	19 np.
Jaunpur	...	...	19 nP.

(2) *Industrial use.*

Small Power.

(a) Rate.—First 150 Kwh. per month per B.H.P. of connected load @ 14 nP. Kwh., remaining @ 12 nP. subject to a rebate of 2 nP. per Kwh.

(b) Minimum annual charges:—Rs. 661 per B.H.P. of connected load per year.

Medium Power.

(a) Rate.—First 200 Kwh. per month per B.H.P. of connected load @ 13 nP. Kwh. subject to a rebate of 2 nP./Kwh.

(b) Minimum annual charges.—Rs. 80 per B.H.P. of connected load per year.

22. **Industry.**—The industrial sector of the economy of these districts is very inadequately developed. This is reflected in the fact that in 1961, out of the total population of over 78 lakh persons in these four districts a little over 2 lakh persons worked in the industrial occupations. Even within this small industrial sector, the unorganised sector accounted for as high as 85 per cent of the total industrial employment. The only modern industry is the sugar industry consisting of 15 mills, of which 14 units are located in Deoria.

23. **Roads.**—Though the road mileage in these districts as related to area compares favourably with the rest of the State, the same is found deficient when related to the population. Thus at present for each lakh of population there are only 12 miles of metalled roads in these four districts as against 15.9 miles for the entire state.¹

¹ Road mileage maintained by the P. W. D. as on 31st March, 1961—Appendix 14.

However, in the matter of unmetalled roads, these districts are highly deficient both on area as well as population basis. Thus while there are 4.5 miles of unmetalled roads for each lakh of population in the State, the mileage is below one mile in Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Jaunpur. Only in case of Deoria it was 4 miles

INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND CONSUMPTION

24. In this section indication is given of *per capita* income, intensity of employment, rates of wages of different types of rural and urban labour and consumption expenditure on cereals and protective food like milk and ghee. Data relating to employment, wages and consumption are based on the analysis of the rapid sample survey organised by the Study Team.

25. **Per Capita Income.**—According to the estimates made in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Uttar Pradesh, the *per capita* income originating in the four eastern districts and Uttar Pradesh as a whole was as under :—

	<i>Per capita</i> income in 1960-61 (Rs.)
1. Azamgarh	178.97
2. Deoria	155.88
3. Ghazipur	178.36
4. Jaunpur	165.69
5. Eastern region	194.07
6. Uttar Pradesh	261.33

It will be observed that the *per capita* income in each of the four districts is lower than the average of the eastern region and much lower than the average of Uttar Pradesh which itself is low compared with the *per capita* income in other States.

26. **Per Capita Consumption.**—*Per capita* daily consumption of cereals in the four eastern districts was only 563 grams, against 663 grams in Mathura* and 731 grams in Sitapur*. The *per capita* daily consumption in Ghazipur was 532 grams and in Azamgarh 526 grams only. The *per capita* daily consumption of cereals of the agricultural classes in the four eastern districts was 567 grams against 684 grams in Mathura and 736 grams in Sitapur.

Per Capita daily consumption of milk in the four eastern districts was only 19 grams, against 50 grams in Sitapur and 76 grams in Mathura. The average *per capita* daily consumption of ghee was

*Figures were collected for these two controlled districts in the central and western zones, in the rapid sample survey for the purpose of a comparative view of levels of consumption, employment and wages.

only 1 gram in the four eastern districts, as against 3 grams in Sitapur and 8 grams in Mathura.

Among the four districts, Azamgarh showed the lowest consumption in cereals, milk and ghee.

27. The following is the position of per capita expenditure :—

	(Rupees)
Azamgarh	16.69
Deoria	16.95
Ghazipur	16.80
Mathura	22.62
Sitapur	24.30

Only 33% of households in the four districts under study showed a per capita monthly expenditure exceeding Rs. 21, as against 41% households in Mathura and 42% households in Sitapur. 36.8% of the households amongst the landless but dependent on agriculture, in the eastern districts had a per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 12 or less. The rapid sample survey indicated non-possession of consumer durables like cycles, torches, sewing machines, radios, gramophones, wrist-watches and time pieces by:—

80% households	Azamgarh.
82% households	Deoria.
84% households	Ghazipur.
78% households	Sitapur.
73% households	Mathura.

28. **Rural Indebtedness.**—Figures of rural indebtedness on a reliable basis are not available, particularly because the position in this respect keeps changing from year to year and from season to season. The Reserve Bank of India has recently conducted some detailed surveys in this connection and, at the request of the Team, they kindly undertook special tabulations giving information in respect of the four eastern districts. Their survey was not designed for the purpose of the Team and the sample size on which this information is based may not be regarded as adequate at the district level. Subject to this limitation, the information supplied by the Reserve Bank of India has been tabulated.¹ Along with the information relating to loans outstanding as at the end of June, 1962, figures of monthly consumption by a household as collected in the rapid sample survey conducted during the months of May and June, 1963, have also been given and, although the two series are strictly speaking not comparable, the loans outstanding have been worked out

¹ Debt and consumption expenditure—Appendix 15.

in terms of consumption expenditure in order to obtain an idea of the burden of indebtedness per household relative to its consumption standards.

Indebtedness in Deoria stood at more than three months' consumption expenditure and in Ghazipur at more than two months' consumption expenditure. In Azamgarh it stood at a little more, and in Jaunpur a little less than one month's consumption expenditure.

29. Employment.—In the matter of intensity of employment, the position of the four eastern districts is unfavourable. Only 84.4% of the labour force in the four eastern districts was fully employed as against 92.2% in Mathura and 93.3% in Sitapur. The percentage of the fully employed in Azamgarh is 81.7% and is the lowest among the four districts. Further, the hours of work of the fully employed in these districts were only 7 per day, as against 8 in Mathura and 9 in Sitapur. Comparative data regarding productivity were not collected. But even on the most favourable assumption, productivity being the same in all these districts, the output of the fully employed labour force in these four eastern districts is less than that in Sitapur and Mathura.

4.3% of the labour force in the four eastern districts was totally unemployed against about 1% in the central and western districts.

The following is the position of the under-employed:—

Four eastern districts	11% of labour force.
Sitapur	6% of labour force.
Mathura	6.5% of labour force.

Intensity of employment of the under-employed was about 53% in the eastern districts.

30. Considering all classes together, the fully employed, the under-employed, and the completely unemployed, about 90.7% of the time available for gainful employment was utilised in these four eastern districts, as against 95% in Mathura and 96.6% in Sitapur. The labour force in Azamgarh utilised only 89.3% of its time.

31. Wage Rates.—The data collected in the sample survey regarding wages for agricultural and non-agricultural labour in these districts and Sitapur and Mathura, show that the wages earned in these districts are very much lower than those in other districts. It has not been possible to analyse the cause of low level of wages for labour under similar conditions in terms of productivity and capacity of the employing agency.

32. Agricultural Labour.—In the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh about 28% of time-wage earners in the rural areas were “attached”, less than 5% in Sitapur and about 6% in Mathura.

Attachment of about 10.5% of this category of labour is due to acceptance of a gift of land and about 14% on account of acceptance of a loan and others are on account of some other commitment. The attachment on account of land was more common in Jaunpur, which is as high as 24%, and that on account of loan, more prevalent in Deoria which is as high as 19.7%. In Mathura and Sitapur the attachment is mainly due to acceptance of a loan. The following table indicates the average daily wage rates of free agricultural labour :—

Region/District	Daily wage rate (average)	Cash component
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1. Four eastern districts	0.80	0.34
2. Jaunpur	0.63	0.03—0.07
3. Azamgarh	0.69	0.06—0.07
4. Deoria	0.98	0.73
5. Ghazipur	0.66	0.25
6. Sitapur	1.18	1.01
7. Mathura	1.49	1.22

The percentage distribution of agricultural labour according to wage-earning capacity is indicated in the following table :—

Region/District	Wage-rate (average)	Percentage of agricultural labour in the category
	Rs. nP.	
Four eastern districts	0.25—0.75	More than 50%
Four eastern districts	0.75—1.25	45%
Sitapur	0.75—1.25	Over 95%
Mathura	1.25—1.75	75%
Mathura	0.75—1.25	20%

33. Non-Agricultural Labour.—The practice of attachment, either due to acceptance of a gift of land or acceptance of a loan, is scarce among non-agricultural labour even in the eastern districts. Non-agricultural casual labour is by and large free. From the following table it will be observed that while the cash component of the

daily wage-rate is somewhat lower, the rate compares favourably with that prevalent in Sitapur though it is lower than the rate prevailing in Mathura:—

Region/District	Daily Wage rate Rs. nP.	Cash component Rs. nP.
1. Four eastern districts	1.22	0.81
2. Jaunpur	1.43	0.98
3. Azamgarh	1.02	0.53
4. Deoria	1.20	0.90
5. Ghazipur	1.20	0.90
6. Sitapur	1.27	1.12
7. Mathura	1.67	1.64

Instances of casual non-agricultural time-wage earners attached for land did not come to notice either in Mathura or Sitapur or in Ghazipur. The cash wage-rate given to land-attached casual labour was Rs. 0.04 per day in Azamgarh and Rs. 0.15 in Jaunpur. However, the total wage rate taking into account the payment in kind, came to as high as Rs. 0.60 in Azamgarh and Rs. 0.75 in Jaunpur.

The cash wage given to loan-attached casual labour came to an average of Rs. 0.19 for these eastern districts. It was as low as Rs. 0.02 in Azamgarh and Rs. 0.06 in Ghazipur and Rs. 0.14 in Deoria. However, taking into account the payment in kind, the average total wage-rate came to Rs. 0.72 in these districts, the lowest being Rs. 0.42 in Ghazipur.

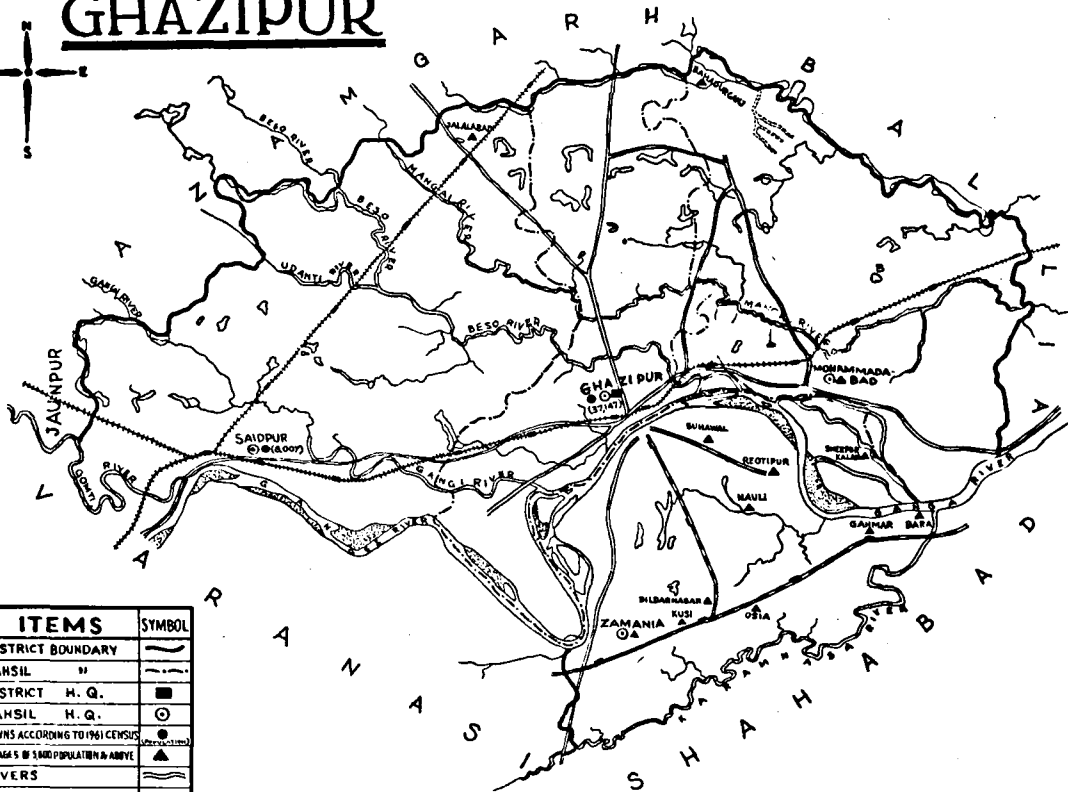
34. Skilled Rural Labour.—Wage-rates of two types of skilled labour, e.g., carpenters and masons, were collected in the rapid sample survey. The rate prevalent for a carpenter in these eastern districts was Rs. 2.26, against Rs. 2.67 in Sitapur and Rs. 3.34 in Mathura. For a mason, the average daily wage-rate was Rs. 2.77 in these four districts, as against Rs. 3.12 in Sitapur and Rs. 3.98 in Mathura. The wage-rate of Rs. 2.59 in Ghazipur is the lowest. While there is very little payment in kind for a carpenter in Sitapur and Mathura, in the eastern districts payment in kind amounted to Rs. 0.71 for both a carpenter and a mason. For a mason, the amount paid in kind in the eastern districts is as much as in case of a carpenter. A carpenter gets in kind about Rs. 0.51 in Sitapur and Rs. 0.64 in Mathura.

35. Unskilled Urban Labour.—The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, U.P., collect every month wage-rates of unskilled labour from two labour localities in each district headquarters town.

According to these data, the average daily wage-rate of unskilled urban labour in the eastern region in 1961-62 was Rs. 1.35, against Rs. 1.71 for the State as a whole. In Deoria the average wage-rate is as low as Rs. 1.25.

36. On the basis of the data indicated in the previous paragraphs, it is clear that the wage-rates for both rural unskilled agricultural and non-agricultural, rural skilled and urban unskilled labour are much lower than the rates prevalent in the central and western districts. As has been stated earlier, the Team had no study of the data relating to productivity of labour and the paying capacity of the employing agencies to show the extent to which these factors were responsible for the low rates of wages. However, from the analysis made of the data relating to the growth factors of the economy of these districts, particularly in respect of investment in economic and social overheads and diversification of economic activities in these districts, it may be stated without hesitation that the low rates of wages are primarily due to relatively lower investment for the development of the economy and its overheads and also due to somewhat abundant supply of labour.

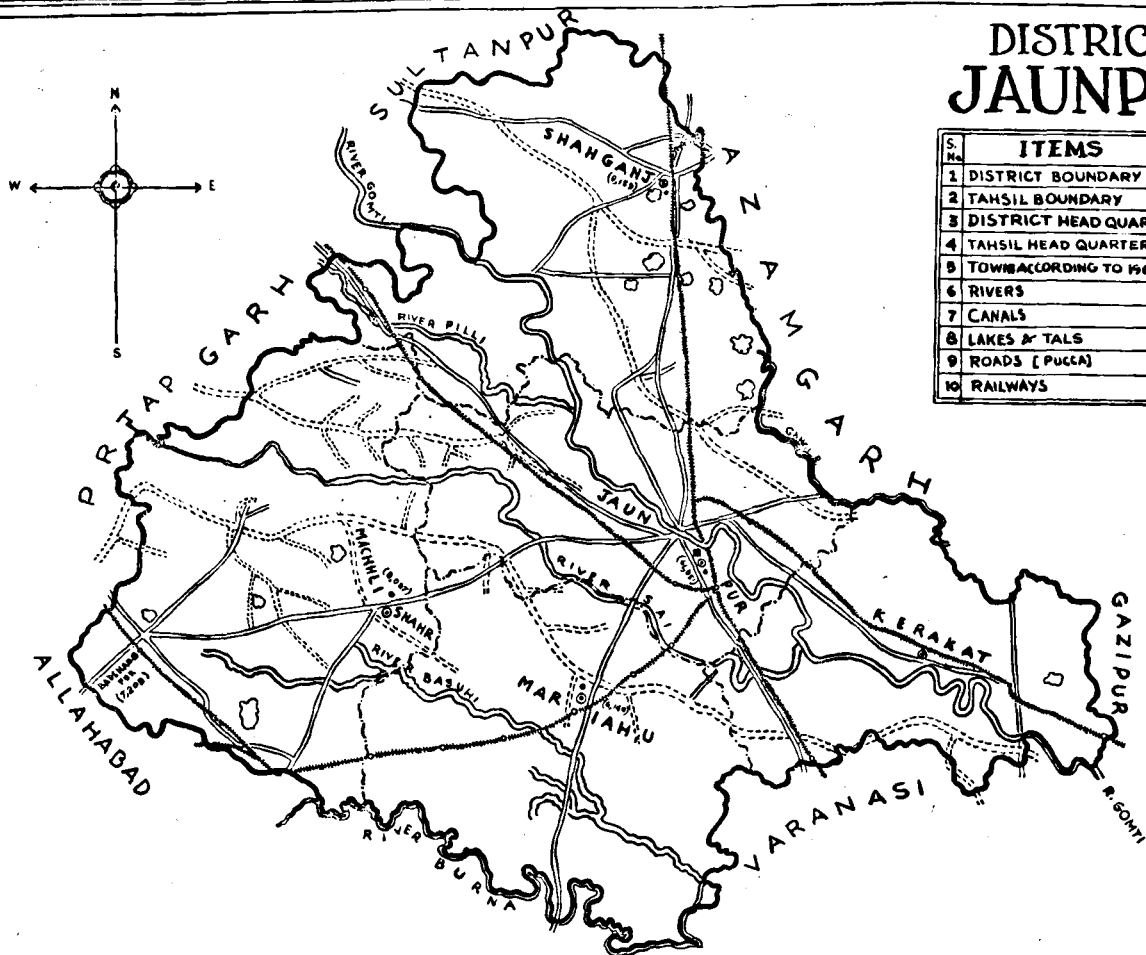
DISTRICT GHAZIPUR



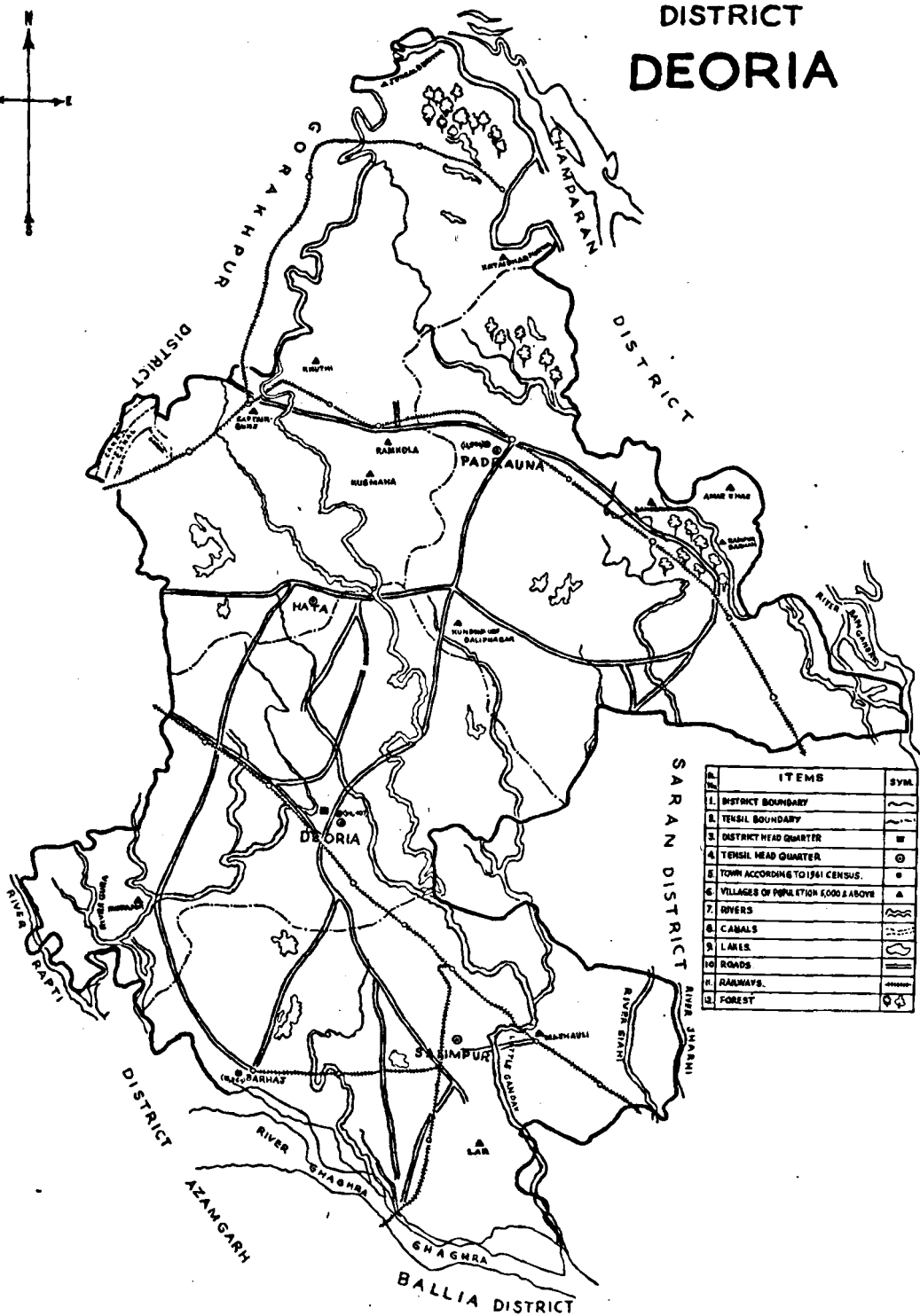
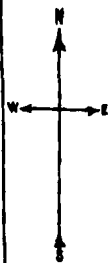
SN	ITEMS	SYMBOL
1	DISTRICT BOUNDARY	— (thick solid line)
2	TAHSIL "	— (dashed line)
3	DISTRICT H. Q.	■ (solid square)
4	TAHSIL H. Q.	⊙ (circle with dot)
5	TOWNS ACCORDING TO 1961 CENSUS	● (solid circle)
6	VILLAGES BY SANDI POPULATION & ABOVE	▲ (solid triangle)
7	RIVERS	— (wavy line)
8	CANALS	— (dotted line)
9	LAKES & TALS	— (irregular shape)
10	PUCCA ROADS	— (double parallel lines)
11	RAILWAYS	— (line with cross-ticks)

DISTRICT JAUNPUR

S. No.	ITEMS	Symbol
1	DISTRICT BOUNDARY	—
2	TAHSIL BOUNDARY	- - -
3	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER	●
4	TAHSIL HEAD QUARTER	○
5	TOWN ACCORDING TO 1961 Census	○
6	RIVERS	~
7	CANALS	—
8	LAKES & TALS	⊕
9	ROADS [PUCCA]	—
10	RAILWAYS	—

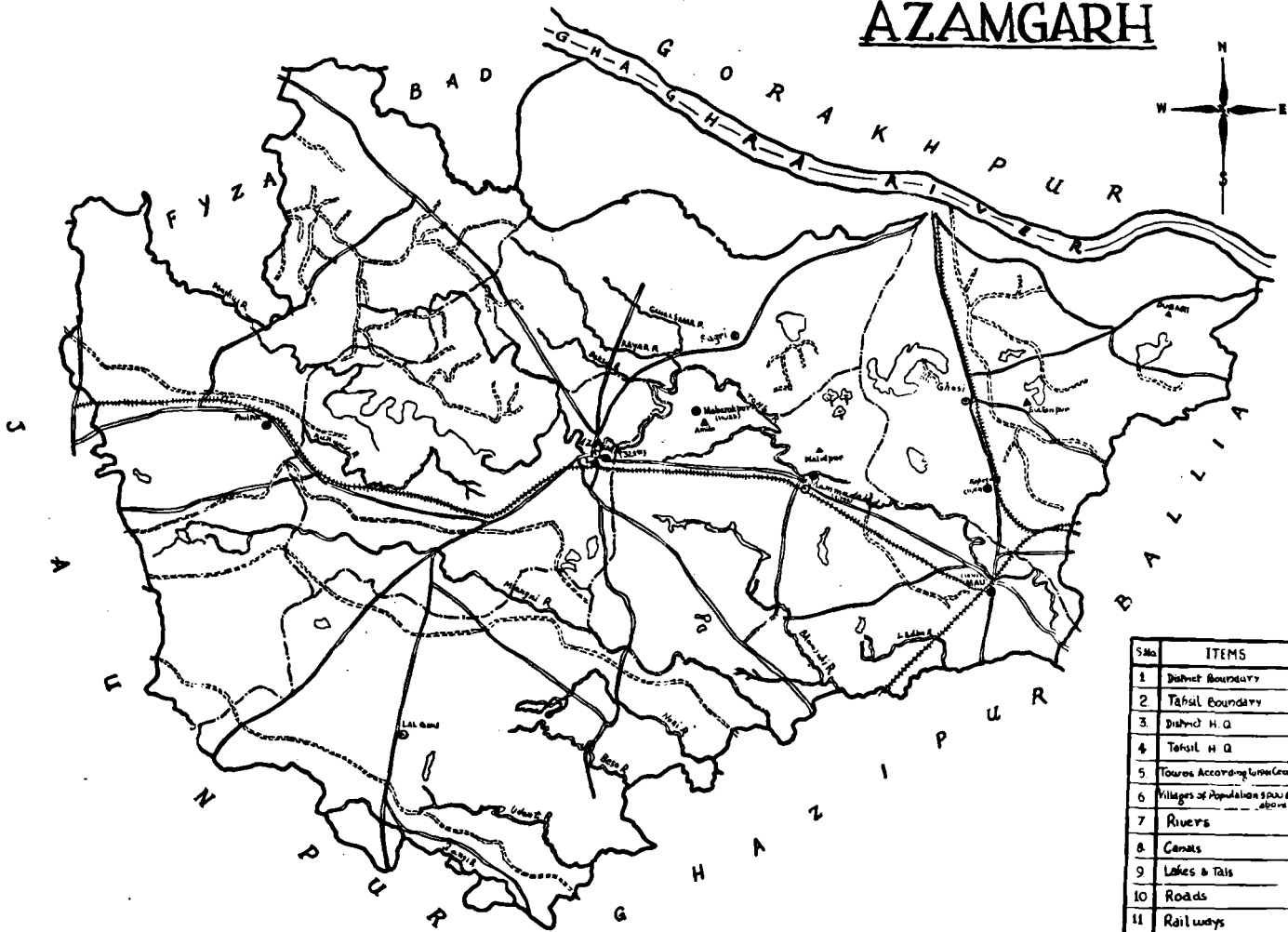


DISTRICT DEORIA



NO.	ITEMS	SYM.
1.	DISTRICT BOUNDARY	—
2.	TENSIL BOUNDARY	—
3.	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER	⊞
4.	TENSIL HEAD QUARTER	⊙
5.	TOWN ACCORDING TO 1941 CENSUS.	⊙
6.	VILLAGES OF POPULATION 500 & ABOVE	▲
7.	RIVERS	~
8.	CANALS	—
9.	LANES	—
10.	ROADS	—
11.	RAILWAYS.	—
12.	FOREST	⊙

DISTRICT AZAMGARH



S.No.	ITEMS	SYMBOL
1	District Boundary	—
2	Tahsil Boundary	- - -
3	District H. Q.	■
4	Tahsil H. Q.	⊙
5	Towns According to the Census	●
6	Villages of Population 500 & above	▲
7	Rivers	—
8	Canals	- - -
9	Lakes & Tals	∅
10	Roads	==
11	Railways	—+—
12	Forest	⊕⊕

PART III

REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE FIVE YEAR PLANS

According to its term of reference, the Team has to make an assessment of the progress under the two Five Year Plans and the development envisaged in the Third Plan in these districts. In this part an attempt has been made to assess briefly the progress achieved during the Five Year Plans in the four districts. The estimated outlay in the First and Second Plans in the four districts of Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur is as follows :—

	Deoria	Azamgarh	Jaunpur	Ghazipur	State
<i>First Plan</i>					
Total Development outlay (Rs. crores)	2.51	3.30	2.32	1.46	166
Per capita outlay (Rs.)	11.93	15.69	15.32	12.81	26
<i>Second Plan</i>					
Total Development outlay (Rs. crores)	4.48	7.30	3.45	2.94	227
Per capita outlay (Rs.)	21.31	34.71	22.75	25.76	36
(Based on population in 1951)					

The outlays by major sectors and heads of development in the First and Second Plans are shown in Appendices 16 and 17.

2. **First Five Year Plan.**—A striking feature of the economy of these four districts before the commencement of the five year plans is the absence of any important development works in the area. Apart from the railways, no substantial investment took place in any of the more important sectors of the economy. The districts did not have any State irrigation or electricity works. No attention was given to the problems of controlling the recurring floods. In 1947, the total metalled mileage of roads in all the four districts was only 807 against 1,295 miles required according to the star and grid formula. The road system had many missing links and there were hardly any bridges on the many rivers and *nalas* with which the whole region is interspersed. In the field of industries also, there were no developments with the exception of certain sugar factories which, however, had a very limited 'spread-out' effect.

3. In the First Five Year Plan emphasis was more on the development of the State as a whole rather than of any particular region. Therefore the special problems of these districts did not get much attention. Brief indication of some of the major developments which took place is given in subsequent paragraphs.

4. It may be mentioned that U.P. was among the first States in the country to create an administrative organisation for looking after development programmes at the district level. District Planning Officers came into existence in 1951 and by the end of the Plan period, the offices of the District Agriculture Officer, District Co-operative Officer, District Livestock Officer and Panchayats were pooled in one single unit. The District Planning Officer became responsible for overall coordination, under the supervision of District Collector, of all development programmes not only in the community development blocks but outside also. District Planning Committees consisting both of officials and non-officials were set up in 1951-52.

5. **Agriculture and allied programmes.**—Production of food-grains under the First Plan increased substantially in Deoria and Ghazipur districts but registered a decline in Azamgarh and Jaunpur:—

District	Production of Food-grains (lakh tons)	
	1950-51	1955-56
1	2	3
Deoria	2.24	2.66
Azamgarh	2.80	2.68
Jaunpur	3.13	2.20
Ghazipur	1.42	1.97

6. The major part of the outlay on agriculture in the State was spent towards development programmes for special crops, cane development and colonization schemes, etc. Mention may, however, be made of the scheme for investigation of deep water paddy which was implemented in Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Jaunpur districts; and the establishment of a sugarcane research station at Gorakhpur and the jute research station at Ghagraghat in district Azamgarh. Though no significant increase took place in the acreage of irrigated area, a large number of tubewells had been constructed in all the four districts by the end of the First Plan. The number of tubewells constructed to the end of the First Plan was 184 in Deoria, 150 in Azamgarh, 100 in Jaunpur and 100 in Ghazipur. In the irrigation sector, mention may be made of the Naugarh Dam and Dohrighat and Tanda pumped canals. Work on Naugarh Dam was started in 1952-53 to benefit the Zamania pargana of Ghazipur district along with some area in Jaunpur district. Work on Dohrighat and Tanda pumped canals was begun in 1954-55. The former provides irrigation facilities to the Sadar Tehsil and the latter to Ghosi Tehsil of Azamgarh district in addition to certain areas in contiguous districts.

7. **Roads.**—Road construction showed significant progress in Deoria where the mileage of metalled roads increased from 108 in 1947 to 238. In the other three districts, however, there was not much progress and the additional road mileage constructed was only 33 miles in Azamgarh, 17 miles in Ghazipur and 11 miles in Jaunpur.

8. **Power.**—Work was begun under the First Plan on the ambitious Rihand project which was designed to benefit the entire eastern Uttar Pradesh and also on the Eastern Area Power Stations Project. The latter comprised construction of 3 thermal stations of 15 MW each, at Gorakhpur, Mau and Sohawal.

9. **Social Services.**—In the field of welfare services, a major scheme which benefited the entire eastern U.P. was that of the establishment of the University of Gorakhpur. Apart from Varanasi, this is the only institution of higher learning in these areas. Not much progress was registered in other educational programmes. There was, however, some improvement in medical and health facilities. The number of hospitals and the number of beds available in the four districts in 1950 and in 1955 are shown below:—

District / Year	No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of beds available.
1	2	3
<i>Deoria</i>		
1950	12	99
1955	14	193
<i>Azamgarh</i>		
1950	16	141
1955	18	235
<i>Jaunpur</i>		
1950	10	117
1955	13	133
<i>Ghazipur</i>		
1950	9	133
1955	10	159

10. **Conclusion.**—It will be seen from the preceding brief description that, apart from certain beginning in the irrigation and power and road programmes, the First Plan did not bring about any significant change in the economic condition of the four districts.

11. **Second Five Year Plan.**—*Distribution of outlays.*—We have a clearer picture of the progress made during the Second Plan period. Appendix 17 gives estimates of outlay in the four districts by major heads of development. These estimates were collected by the Team from the Development Departments of the State Government.

Annual expenditure figures on individual schemes have not been maintained and in several cases (like Irrigation and Powers) the outlays had to be estimated in proportion to the benefit accruing from a project in a particular district. Still these figures provide a fairly reliable picture of the progress made in financial terms. The following table shows the sectoral outlays in the Second Plan in these districts :—

Head of Development	(Rs. lakhs)							
	Deoria		Azamgarh		Jaunpur		Ghazipur	
	Develop- ment outlay	%age	Deve- lopment outlay	%age	Deve- lopment outlay	%age	Deve- lopment outlay	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agricultural programmes	78.90	17.6	102.60	14.1	103.85	30.1	90.05	30.6
Cooperation & C.D.	78.49	17.5	74.20	10.2	53.09	16.8	40.28	13.7
Irrigation & Power	75.45	16.9	437.88	60.0	82.64	23.9	76.19	26.0
Industries	21.82	4.9	29.67	4.1	10.88	3.2	13.97	4.8
Transport & Communi- cations.	127.00	28.3	22.77	3.1	21.00	6.1	18.00	6.1
Social Services	54.59	12.2	50.11	6.8	61.21	17.7	45.64	15.5
Others	11.71	2.6	12.43	1.7	7.45	2.2	9.79	3.3
TOTAL	447.96	100.0	729.66	100.0	345.12	100.0	293.92	100.0

12. In terms of total outlay, thus, a very substantial increase took place over the First Plan. The outlay was nearly doubled in all four districts taken together and the per *capita* outlay also increased from about Rs. 14 in the First Plan to Rs. 26.5 in the Second Plan. The most conspicuous increase in outlay was in district Azamgarh. The proportionate outlay on irrigation and power sectors went up, as compared to the First Plan, by a substantial margin and particularly in Azamgarh. A number of important irrigation schemes were taken up in this district, particularly, the Tanda and Dohright pumped canals and the channels of the Sardasagar and Nanak Sagar projects. A very substantial beginning was also made in the outlay on power schemes, the largest increase being again in Azamgarh district where the Mau Station of the Eastern Area Power Project was located. The outlay on transport and communications showed a very marked increase in Deoria district, which was largely due to the completion of a large number of road schemes carried over from the First Plan.

13. A brief review of some of the important programmes included in the Second Five Year Plan in the four districts is given in the following paragraphs. Data regarding the position achieved under certain selected economic indicators have been given in Appendix 18.

DEORIA

14. **Agricultural and allied Programmes.**—Food production in the Deoria district rose from 2.66 lakh tons to 2.91 lakh tons in 1960-61. During the same period, production of sugarcane rose from 15.62 lakh tons to 34.40 lakh tons; of jute from 3,220 tons to 8,810 tons. Though there was no important canal irrigation work taken up in the district, a large number of additional tubewells were constructed, the total number increasing from 184 at the end of the First Plan to 254 in 1960-61 with a potential of over 83,000 acres. Under the programme of private minor irrigation works also, a potential of 2.40 lakh acres is estimated to have been created by 1960-61. A major flood protection work was the construction of the 24 miles long Chitauni-Naraini Bund along the Gandak in Deoria and Gorakhpur districts. In addition, 80 miles of drains were constructed benefiting an area of 25,000 acres.

15. The number of C.D. blocks increased from three at the end of the First Plan to 18 in 1960-61. The blocks were instrumental in helping such extension programmes as the distribution of improved seeds, use of fertilisers and extension of improved agricultural practices. The use of nitrogenous fertilizers did not, however, show any improvement and remained about 3,000 tons annually as at the end of the First Plan though the distribution of phosphatic fertilisers rose from about 210 tons to 800 tons annually during the same period. A large part of the cultivated area was covered by improved seed distributed through the agricultural and cooperative seed stores. Green manuring practices covered about 16,000 acres. The number of agricultural credit societies increased from 1916 to more than 2,735 in 1960-61, and the short term loans advanced from about Rs. 37 lakhs annually at the end of the First Plan to Rs. 1.19 crores at the end of the Second Plan.

16. **Roads.**—An additional 74 miles of surfaced roads were constructed in the district, bringing the total mileage of surfaced roads at the end of the Second Plan to 312.

17. **Power.**—On the completion of Gorakhpur Power station, the power schemes made further progress. At the end of the First Plan, the district headquarters was the only electrified town in the district; by the end of the Second Plan, 10 more towns were electrified, i.e., Kushinagar, Rudrapur, Kasia, Padrauna, Bhatpar Rani, Salempur, Hatta, Barhaji, Lar and Rampur Karkhana. This also made possible the energisation of a large number of tubewells.

18. **Industries.**—The sugarcane industry of Deoria district has been more fully described in the Chapter on Industries. Licences were granted during the Second Plan period for expansion of sugar crushing capacity to 4 sugar factories, which completed their programme by 1960-61. Licence was also given for a factory for the manufacture of sugar machinery parts which has since been established.

19. In the sphere of unregistered small scale and cottage industries, 314 small-scale units and 2,838 cottage units were added through the assistance made available under the various promotional schemes. The industries in this district mostly consist of hide flaying and skinning, bone crushing, small iron foundries, manufacture of agricultural implements, handloom, brick-kilns, etc. Among the schemes implemented in the district were the Gur development scheme (extending to more than 1,000 villages), the handloom assistance schemes and organisation of small industrial cooperatives for oil, khandsari, leather and soap. An amount of Rs. 5.256 lakhs was distributed as loans for such small units. Six training-cum-extension centres were established by 1960-61 and 1,135 persons were trained.

20. **Social Services & amenities.**—In the sphere of social services and welfare programmes, there was a substantial increase of educational facilities and enrolment as shown in the following table:—

Item	Unit	At the end of First Plan	At the end of Second plan
1	2	3	4
I (i) Junior Basic Schools	No.	788	1027
(ii) Enrolment	'000	76.80	137.60
II (i) Senior Basic Schools	No.	117	137
(ii) Enrolment	'000	16.60	24.80
III Higher Secondary Schools	No.	36	53
IV Degree Colleges	No.	2	2

21. By the end of 1960-61, the district had 15 hospitals with 368 beds. Two municipal water works schemes at Deoria and Padrauna and the Deoria Drainage scheme were completed.

AZAMGARH

22. Azamgarh district had an outlay of Rs. 7.30 crores which was the largest outlay among the four districts during the Second Plan; the difference being accounted for by higher outlay on irrigation, flood control and power programmes.

23. **Agriculture & allied programmes.**—The following table shows the increase in the production of foodgrains and some other important crops:—

Item	Production in lakh tons	
	1955-56	1960-61
1	2	3
Foodgrains	2.68	3.72
Sugarcane	5.98	16.71
Jute	0.002	0.003

24. Two important irrigation schemes which were almost completed by the end of the Second Plan were the Tanda and Dohrightat Pumped canals. The Tanda Canal will ultimately create a potential of over 40,000 acres in Azamgarh district besides 28,000 acres in Faizabad. The district has 118 miles of channels of this canal. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 85.17 lakhs out of which about Rs. 44 lakhs were spent to the end of the Second Plan. The Dohrightat Pumped Canal, estimated to cost about Rs. 175 lakhs, commands an area of more than 1 lakh acres in Azamgarh district with irrigation channels about 130 miles in length. Upto the end of the Second Plan, an amount of Rs. 62.87 lakhs had been spent on the project. Irrigation commenced in 1959-60. Apart from these two major works, the district also will have 152 miles of channels of the Sarada Canal system with an irrigation potential of over 30,000 acres. An amount of Rs. 75 lakhs was spent on the construction of these channels during the Second Plan period and 88 miles of channels constructed. A number of other smaller pumped canals were also constructed. The Salona Tal Pumped Canal and the Pakri-Ratoi Tal Pumped Canal in the north-east of the district benefited over 5,600 acres while the Khurahat Canal in the Mohammadabad tehsil benefits another 3,350 acres. The Besu-Gangi scheme with 20 regulators and 37 miles of channels provide irrigation to another 7,500 acres in the south of the district. In addition to these works, the number of tubewells constructed also increased from 154 at the end of the First Plan to 189 in 1960-61, commanding a total area of over 66 thousand acres.

25. Azamgarh is one of the worst flood affected districts of the State and anti-flood work has an important part in the agricultural measures. The two important flood protection works constructed and completed under the Second Plan were the Haha Nala Bund and the Mahola-Garhwal Bund besides the strengthening of the Surajpur Bund. In addition, some 110 miles of drains protecting about 20,000 acres of land were constructed. Under a scheme for raising sites of village *abadis* 387 village sites were raised by the end of the Second Plan period.

26. The number of C.D. blocks in the district increased from 3 in 1955-56 to 18 in 1960-61. By the end of Second Plan, the district had an annual distribution of nearly 3,200 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers and over 156 tons of phosphatic fertilizers. An area of about 2.47 lakh acres was brought under improved practices and covered by the programme of distribution of improved seeds. The number of agricultural credit societies at the end of Second Plan was about 2,400 with a membership of nearly 90,000 persons. The annual distribution of short term loans increased from a bare Rs. 5.5 lakhs at the end of First Plan to about Rs. 42 lakhs in 1960-61. The loan programme for private minor irrigation works also registered a substantial progress. About Rs. 32 lakhs were distributed as loans and an area of about 3.0 lakh acres benefited from such private minor irrigation works by the end of Second Plan.

27. **Power.**—With the completion of Mau Power Station in 1956-57, there was marked progress in the electrification of towns and villages. At the end of First Plan, apart from the district headquarter town, Mau was the only other town with electricity. At the end of Second Plan, 7 more localities, namely Phoolpur, Kopaganj, Lalganj, Balaise, Mubarakpur, Dohrighat and Amila had been electrified.

28. **Roads.**—The mileage of surfaced roads in the district increased from 345 in March, 1956 to 372 in March, 1961.

29. **Industries.**—Assistance to industry was provided through the normal promotional schemes. By the end of Second Plan, Azamgarh had 87 small industrial units and some 63,000 cottage units. Among small-scale industries the more important are agricultural implements, khandsari, printing presses, and among the cottage industries the most important are the handloom and spinning units for which Mau is famous. The handloom industry employed about 65,000 persons producing goods worth about Rs. 5 crores annually. A Government Calendaring and Bleaching Factory was also set up in Mau. The number of industrial cooperatives increased from 71 to 114 under the Second Plan. An amount of Rs. 2.82 lakhs was distributed as loans to small units of all categories. By 1960-61 four training-cum-extension centres had been opened and 217 persons had been trained.

30. **Social Services & amenities.**—There was a substantial increase in the availability of education and health facilities. The number of junior basic schools increased from 1,049 to 1,073 and that of the senior basic schools from 109 to 124. The percentage of

children in the age group 6-11 in the schools increased to 39 and in the age group 11-15 to 13.6. The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 18 to 19. There was, however, no marked improvement in the availability of bed facilities.

JAUNPUR

31. Agriculture & allied programmes.—Food production which had declined in Jaunpur during the First Plan period rose from 2.20 lakh tons in 1955-56 to 2.65 lakh tons in 1960-61. There was a very large increase in the production of sugarcane from 1.398 lakh tons to 8.646 lakh tons. There was increase also in the production of potato, an important crop of the district. The major irrigation work of the district carried out under the Second Plan was the completion of 254 miles of channels of the Sarda Canal system on which an expenditure of about 61.16 lakhs was incurred bringing the total expenditure on this work to Rs. 141 lakhs to the end of Second Plan. The number of tubewells constructed rose from 100 in 1955-56 to 159 in 1960-61 raising the total potential of State tubewells to about 55 thousand acres. The loans advanced for private minor irrigation works amounted to Rs. 29.75 lakhs by 1960-61 and a potential of 2.41 lakh acres is estimated to have been created through such private works. Under the flood control programme, the sites of 143 villages were raised and in addition, some 107 miles of drains were constructed benefiting an area of 30 thousand acres. The number of community development blocks in the district in 1960-61 was 13. The number of agricultural credit societies increased from less than a thousand at the end of First Plan to 2,070 at the end of Second Plan and the short term loans advanced rose from about Rs. 7.5 lakhs annually in 1955-56 to about Rs. 52.5 lakhs annually by the end of the Second Plan period.

32. Roads.—Under the road building programme, 18 miles of pucca roads were constructed, bringing the total metalled mileage to 286 in 1960-61.

33. Industries.—The district has no large scale industry except a sugar factory at Shahganj. In 1956-57, there were 72 small-scale and over 48,000 units of cottage industries in the district. The small scale units existing in the district are one glass factory at Shahganj, 3 small khandsari factories and two cold storages. In the case of cottage units, gur manufacturing units account for 81% of the entire number while handloom, carpentry and black smithy, pottery and oil ghanis 4-6 per cent each. An amount of about Rs. 4 lakhs was distributed as loans to the small entrepreneurs. Three training-cum-extension centres had been established and 112 persons trained by the end of the Second Plan period.

34. Social Services & amenities.—The district also registered good progress in the availability of education and medical facilities. The number of junior basic schools increased from 659 to 733 and of senior basic schools from 101 to 109. The percentage of children in the age group 6-11 in schools rose from 34.4 to 43 and in the age group 11-15 from 12.1 to 14.3. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the district rose from 13 in 1955 to 16 in 1960 and that of beds from 133 to 276. Under the programme of water supply and sanitation work was nearly completed on the Jaunpur-water supply project.

GHAZIPUR

35. Agriculture & allied programmes.—Ghazipur had, even at the commencement of the plans, a larger percentage of area under irrigation (mostly private wells) than the other three districts. As a result, the output of crops rose steadily both under the First and Second Plans. During the Second Plan period, the output of food-grains increased from 1.97 lakh tons to 2.22 lakh tons. The production of sugarcane rose from 2.56 lakh tons to 5.05 lakh tons and of potato from 0.13 lakh tons to 0.16 lakh tons.

36. The important irrigation works undertaken in the district were the channels of the Naugarh Dam, the Sarda Canal extension works and channels of Ramgarh pumped canal. The Ramgarh Pumped canal covered a length of about 16 miles in the district with a potential of about 5 thousand acres while the Naugarh canal (74 miles) had a potential over 23.4 thousand acres. The number of State tube wells increased from 100 to 173, the potential from this source reaching over 54 thousand acres at the end of Second Plan. In addition, loans amounting to Rs. 26.18 lakhs had been advanced and an area of 1.38 lakh acres estimated to have benefited by such private works by 1960-61. Under the flood control programme, Aswar, Gonnapur and Goshalpur bunds were completed and 200 villages raised. An area of about 11,000 acres was protected by drains constructed at a cost of about Rs. 5.1 lakhs. The district had 12 community development blocks in 1960-61. The number of agricultural credit societies in the district was 1,394 in 1960-61 with 365 service cooperatives, the annual distribution of short term loans being over Rs. 85 lakhs.

37. Power.—The district did not have any electrified locality before the Second Plan except Ghazipur town; during the Second Plan period, 5 localities were electrified, i.e., Saidpur, Mohammadabad Sherpur, Bahadurpur and Mainpur.

38. Roads.—The mileage of surfaced roads increased from 147 in 1955-56 to 178 at the end of the Second Plan period.

39. **Industries.**—The district has an opium and alkaloid factory run by the Government of India. Among the small-scale industries, there are cold storage, khandsari, general engineering and furniture making. Handloom weaving and hide tanning are the two important cottage industries of the district. During the Second Plan period Rs. 3.38 lakhs were distributed as loans to small entrepreneurs and three training-cum-extension centres had been opened and 196 persons trained. The number of industrial cooperatives increased from 26 in 1955-56 to 57 in 1960-61.

40. **Social Services & amenities.**—Progress was made in the availability of education and medical and health facilities though the increase was less marked than in other places. The number of junior basic schools in the district rose from 509 to 579 and that of senior basic schools from 60 to 88. There was relatively a larger increase in the percentage of children in the age group 6-11 which rose from 29.2 at the end of First Plan to 38.2 at the end of Second Plan. A junior technical school was also opened in the district under the Second Plan. The number of hospitals and dispensaries rose from 10 to 15 and the number of beds from 159 to 246.

THE FIRST DECADE OF PLANS—A SUMMING UP

41. In this brief review no mention has been made of programmes which were implemented throughout the State centrally or even those which were meant to benefit the people of eastern U.P. generally. Programmes like community development, construction of masonry wells, animal husbandry and fisheries, control of communicable diseases and welfare programmes for Harijans or the weaker sections of the community were and are implemented all over the State on a uniform pattern. By virtue of the fact, however, that eastern U.P. is both more densely populated and less developed, the marginal benefits accruing from such programmes would certainly be greater in eastern U.P. than in other parts. As an example, the establishment of an employment exchange would bring about a larger proportionate benefit to people in eastern U.P. than elsewhere.

42. **Programmes for the general benefit of Eastern U.P.**—Mention may, however, be made of a number of schemes which, though located in districts other than the four under study, are bound to be of continuing benefit to the entire eastern region. In addition to the irrigation works to which a reference has already been made, the area benefited from a number of other important projects like the Chandraprabha and Naugarh Dam (district Varanasi), Banganga Canal (district Basti), Jirgo, Ahraura and Upper Khajuri reservoirs (district Mirzapur), and the Kuwano pumped canal (district Basti). The commissioning of the Sohawal Power Station at

Faizabad added to the power potential and tube well irrigation of other eastern districts as well. Similarly, by the end of Second Plan, ground had been prepared for a major break through in the field of industrial development. The Rihand Power Project which, though commissioned in 1961-62, belongs to the Second Plan period, attracted some large industrial units in Mirzapur. The expansion project of the Government Cement Factory at Churk was almost completed and, in the private sector, an aluminium factory with a capacity of 20,000 tons was set up. In Gorakhpur, the headquarters of North-Eastern Railway, licence was given to the Fertilizer Corporation of India for setting up a fertilizer factory. The Railways also decided to set up a diesel locomotive manufacturing workshop near Varanasi. These projects are bound to assist the growth of ancillary industries.

43. **Relative outlays in Eastern U.P. and in the four districts.—** The following table compares outlays in eastern U.P. and in the four districts studied with the outlays in the State during the first two plan periods:—

Item	Unit	U. P.	Eastern U. P.	Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur
1	2	3	4	5
Area	000 sq. miles	113.41	33.08	7.18
	Percentage	100	29.2	6.3
Population	Lakhs	632.16	248.27	68.63 (1951 Census).
	Percentage	100	39.3	10.8
First Plan outlay	Rs. crores	153.36*	56.69@	9.59
	Percentage	100	36.9	6.3
Second Plan outlay	Rs. crores	260.14*	83.15@	18.17%
	Percentage	100	32.0	7.0

*Includes Central share of centrally sponsored programmes.

@These figures are rough estimates. The figures for Second Plan do not include likely share from schemes of multi-regional nature.

%Does not include share of benefits from multi-regional schemes.

44. From the point of view of area, the outlay in the four districts bears a satisfactory proportion to state plan outlays. However on the basis of population, the outlay seems to be unfavourable for these districts even as compared to other eastern districts.

45. In absolute terms, the outlays both in eastern U.P. as well as in the four districts have increased very substantially, the increase for eastern U.P. as a whole being 45.6% and for the four districts almost 90%. Indeed in some cases, like irrigation, flood control and power, during the Second Plan period there was a concentration of outlays in eastern U.P. This has continued to be so during the Third Plan period. There is thus no doubt that the Second Five Year Plan saw a growing realisation of the need for the development of eastern U.P. The attempts had been somewhat hesitating in the beginning but were greatly intensified towards the close of this period, particularly as regional balanced development began to emerge as an objective of State policy in the Third Plan. Indeed as the Progress Report of the State's Second Five Year Plan puts it, from the point of view of long term economic development, the decade 1951-61 constitutes a phase of preparation and breaking the ground. There has been no doubt expansion of economic over-heads as well as welfare facilities, but the impact on the social and economic conditions of the masses was not adequate enough to reduce disparities in the level of development of these districts *vis-a-vis* the State as a whole.

46. In a previous chapter, it was seen how the social and economic conditions of eastern U.P. have continued to be depressed in comparison with the rest of the State. The depression reflects itself in the low per capita availability of goods and services, poor agricultural output, the absence of non-agricultural development and in several other ways. In examining the reasons why it was not possible to achieve a higher rate of social and economic development, a number of factors have to be kept in mind. The State as a whole is backward relative to other States in the country and the Plan allocations during the Five Year Plan period in U.P. have been conspicuously smaller than in the country. The per capita outlay in the Second Plan was only Rs. 33.7 in U.P. against Rs. 51 for all States. The per capita outlay in the four districts in the Second Plan was only Rs. 26.5. The question may be asked whether it was possible to achieve a higher per capita outlay in these districts. This in turn would depend upon—

- (i) whether it was possible for the State Government to allocate a higher proportion of plan outlay in these areas; and
- (ii) whether, considering the totality of circumstances obtaining during this period, it would have been possible to utilise a larger outlay.

47. Given the objective of rapid advance both in terms of social and economic overheads and in terms of welfare amenities, it is not surprising that a relatively smaller proportion of the State Plan outlay was spent in these districts. In the first phase of economic

development, the emphasis was perhaps naturally areas which had already developed a certain degree of momentum and were, therefore, more profitable and more economic from the point of view of investment. A large part of the outlays on social services has been concentrated in all the Plans, around places of industrial and commercial importance. The need for establishing hospitals and dispensaries, housing colonies, technical and educational institutions, etc. is obviously greater in centres of industrial and commercial activity than at places where there is no such activity. In eastern U.P. and particularly so in the four districts, there was no initial momentum to attract a higher degree of skill or industrial enterprise or even to stimulate private incentive for a better performance in agriculture. It is also to be noted that a large part of industrial development of western U.P. during the first decade of planning must be attributed to the enterprise and vigour of the relatively large number of refugees from west Punjab. The influx of such refugees in eastern U.P., though not absent, was less marked.

48. Neglect of years before Independence, absence of power, non-existence of large industries of the kind to stimulate the growth of ancillary occupations, non-availability of skilled labour, all contributed to the inertia on the industrial front. In agriculture too no conspicuous headway could be made in spite of substantial outlays on irrigation and flood control programmes during the Second Plan period. Most of the schemes taken up during this period could be completed and commissioned only towards the very end and indeed their benefits have yet to be fully developed. The traditional agrarian structure in these parts was such as to restrict the pace of improvement. Various land reforms did not yield the anticipated results in the short run. While the abolition of zamindari stimulated the growth of a thriving peasantry in other parts, in eastern U.P. it had initially a slightly different result in as much as the disappearance of the enterprise of large cultivators and certain services and organisation provided by the zamindars were not adequately replaced by the initiative of small holders and the assistance given by the cooperative and community development organisation. The smallness of holdings inhibited the types of assistance given by the Government as, for instance, in the matter of loans for minor irrigation or fertilizers where security was the basic condition for advancing money. Recurrence of floods and the relatively higher rainfall tended to make the cultivator less inclined to develop stabilised irrigation. This is one of the reasons why the potential of tube wells could not be developed fully. There were, finally, the peculiar traditions and customs obtaining in the community preventing higher castes from taking to manual labour and driving out the hardier labour classes out of agriculture to urban areas and even to distant lands in search of a living.

49. In the Third Five Year Plan Report (Vol. I), published by the Government of Uttar Pradesh (Planning Department) in November, 1961, it was emphasised that Uttar Pradesh, as a whole, was far behind the all-India averages in the major indicators of progress and thus will be regarded as a backward State in the country, and urged for a substantial step-up in the level of Plan outlay and Central assistance so that the gap between the levels of income and economic and social overheads between Uttar Pradesh and other progressive States in the country, might be reduced. In Chapter V of this Report, it has been stated that the State Government have been conscious of the special problems of selected areas within the State and realised that for uniform development of the State as a whole, these special problems should be recognised and remedial measures taken. The following is an extract from that Chapter :—

“An attempt has been made to identify the problems of each of these regions and adjust the pattern of outlay to the needs of each area. To the extent possible weightage has been given to the backward pockets within Uttar Pradesh in determining the zonal allocations. For the purposes of planning, three broad areas have been recognised as having special problems, though there are some backward pockets in every division and district. These three backward areas are —(a) the Eastern districts, (b) Bundelkhand and (c) the Hill districts.”

On page 31 it has been stated that for purposes of regional planning the State has been divided into six zones, viz., Uttarakhand, the Hill zone, the Western zone, the Central zone, the Eastern zone and Bundelkhand. Indication has been given of the districts comprised in each of these zones. Further, it has been estimated that out of the State's Third Plan outlay of Rs. 502.25 crores, regional distribution is possible for an outlay of Rs. 359.58 crores. Indication has been given of the distribution of about Rs. 360 crores among the six zones under seven major categories of development. For Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, an outlay of Rs. 110 crores has been indicated.

50. In the discussion with the State Planning Department and the district planning officers of these four districts, the Team attempted to have a distribution of the outlay of Rs. 110 crores among the 15 Eastern districts. But district-wise allocation of the Third Plan outlay and under different sectors of development and schemes/programmes was not worked out, nor district annual plans prepared on the basis of these outlays. It was stated that there was no method or agency available to attempt a detailed estimate of Annual outlays. However, during the last three years the State Government have

prepared what are called district and block plans. These "plans" are essentially a collection of programmes meant to draw out voluntary local effort. They do not correspond exactly to the State Plan schemes. These plans do, however, represent a desire to highlight problems of development in the local setting and in that sense act as an instrument of regional planning.

51. It is worth noting that many programmes like community development, loans and subsidies for minor irrigation, drinking water supply, tools and implements, programmes for primary education and Harijan welfare, etc., have a population bias and district outlays in eastern U.P. are, therefore, larger than district outlays elsewhere in the State.

52. **Programme for Eastern U.P. in the State Plan.**—Consistent with the objective of large scale and rapid expansion of economic overheads, the State Plan includes a number of programmes for eastern U.P. The two major irrigation projects, *viz.*, the Sarju and Gandak are both meant for this region. A number of medium irrigation works, apart from those already referred to earlier, have also been designed for irrigation in eastern region and mention may be made among these of the Meja and the Musakhand reservoirs, channels of Sardasager Stage II, the programme of State tubewells and tubewell channels, and the many flood control works. With the commissioning of the Rihand Project, power supply is expected to be available freely throughout eastern U.P. and will be further augmented on the completion of the south-east U.P. 250 MW project and the Obra Hydel project both in Mirzapur district. The Rihand Project itself is expected to be further strengthened by the addition of a sixth turbine of 50 MW. Rihand is to be inter-connected with Mau and Gorakhpur Thermal Stations in an integrated grid and will also be linked with the Kanpur Electricity Supply Administration Projects. The erection of transmission lines and sub-stations has been making satisfactory progress and it will soon be possible to apply Rihand Grid rates to the entire eastern U.P. As a result largely of the improving prospects of power supply, industrial development programme is receiving further stimulus. In the Central sector, a fertilizer factory in Gorakhpur and a diesel locomotive manufacturing factory near Varanasi are being set up, the latter expected to go into production shortly. Industrial 'Areas' are being developed in Mirzapur (150 acres), Varanasi and Gorakhpur (250 acres each) and industrial estates of different sizes are being set up in almost every district. In the four districts under study, each one will have at least one industrial estate. Further, almost every district will have an industrial training institute for the training of craftsman and a polytechnic. Industrial training institutes have already been established in Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Deoria and junior technical

schools in Jaunpur and Ghazipur. With the establishment of an engineering college at Gorakhpur and another at Allahabad, facilities for higher engineering training have been augmented considerably. Two new medical colleges at Allahabad and Varanasi have also started functioning.

53. In agriculture, apart from the intensification of the normal agricultural programmes in the State as a whole, those having special benefits for eastern U.P. are jute and potato intensive development schemes, the scheme for setting up cold storage, intensification of the cultivation of deep water paddy and establishment and strengthening of regional research stations for crops of special interest in the area. For cane development, a scheme of intensive cane development around all sugar factories in eastern U.P. in blocks of 4,000 acres each has been included.

54. **Distribution of outlays.**—The following table compares the Second Plan outlay and the Third Plan outlay in these districts by major sectors:—

(Rs. lakhs)

Sector	Deoria		Azamgarh		Jaunpur		Ghazipur	
	Second Plan Outlay	Third Plan Outlay	Second Plan Outlay	Third Plan Outlay	Second Plan Outlay	Third Plan Outlay	Second Plan Outlay	Third Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agricultural Programmes	78.90	202.42	102.60	168.04	103.85	147.76	90.05	189.82
Cooperation & C.D.	78.49	177.49	74.20	208.54	58.09	146.93	40.28	109.19
Irrigation & Power	75.45	603.84	437.88	60.81	82.64	70.80	76.19	203.54
Industries	21.82	25.27	29.67	41.63	10.88	20.07	13.97	33.76
Communications	127.00	80.00	22.77	40.00	21.00	25.00	18.00	31.00
Social Services	54.59	85.81	50.11	137.39	61.21	86.76	45.64	56.94
Others	11.71	11.80	12.43	9.51	7.45	14.77	9.79	5.84
TOTAL	447.96	1186.63	729.66	665.92	345.12	512.09	293.92	630.09

55. The detailed break-up of the Third Plan outlay is given elsewhere.* The total outlay for all programmes in the four districts taken together was, therefore, expected to be increased from Rs. 18.17 crores in the Second Plan to Rs. 29.95 crores in the Third Plan. It will be noticed that with the increase in the overall outlays, the relative dominance of irrigation and power in Azamgarh district has

*Appendices 19 to 23

gone down sharply because of the completion of the major irrigation and power projects of the Second Plan. On the other hand, the share of this sector has gone up very considerably in Deoria district which is largely due to the Gandak project and the large scale expansion of the programme of rural electrification. The share of irrigation and power has increased considerably in Ghazipur district also.

56. Per capita outlays in Third Plan.—The shift in the relative share of irrigation and power caused a very large variation in the per capita outlays in the districts. In Deoria and Ghazipur, the per capita outlay increased from Rs. 21.31 and Rs. 25.76 in the Second Plan to Rs. 50.03 and Rs. 47.70 respectively in the Third Plan. In Azamgarh, however, per capita outlay fell from Rs. 34.71 to Rs. 27.73 while in Jaunpur the increase was small, from Rs. 22.75 to Rs. 29.63. In the four districts together, per capita outlay increased from Rs. 26.47 to Rs. 38.30.

57. The actual outlay in 1961-62 and 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 8.88 crores, i.e., about 29.6% of the original Third Plan outlay, the percentage being 21.9, 39.0, 37.6 and 27.5 for Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur in that order. This utilization of the outlays in the first two years may be compared with 26.8% for eastern U.P. and 29.8% for the State Plan as a whole during the same period. On the whole, the performance in the four districts was somewhat better than in Eastern U.P. as a whole.

58. The Progress of main programmes in 1961-63—Irrigation.—We may note briefly the progress made in some important sectors. The programme of construction of State tubewells in all the districts has been proceeding satisfactorily and in fact the original Third Five Year Plan target for the construction of State tubewells in all the four districts has already been reached. The increase in the number of tubewells constructed is shown in the following table:—

District	No. of tubewells in 1960-61	Target for 1965-66		Position at the end of 1962-63
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
Deoria	254	290	403	289
Azamgarh	189	217	252	216
Jaunpur	159	179	220	178
Ghazipur	173	201	251	196

Along with the programme of tubewells, the scheme for advancing loans for private minor irrigation works has also been stepped up. The following table shows the actual advancing of loans in the first two years of the Third Plan and the corresponding physical achievements:—

District	Third Plan	Loans	Total	Potential
	target for loans (Rs. lakhs)	advanced in 1961-63	additional potential estimated during the Third Plan (000' acres)	created upto the end of 1962-63
1	2	3	4	5
Deoria	153.41	29.41	51.33	9.80
Azamgarh	121.77	42.77	40.59	14.26
Jaunpur	91.80	27.80	30.60	9.27
Ghazipur	90.74	19.74	30.25	6.58

The remaining programme in the irrigation sector in these districts during 1961-62 and 1962-63 consisted of extension of channels of Dohrighat and Tanda Pumped canals (35 and 78 miles respectively) and Sarda Extension channels (50 miles) in Azamgarh ; extension of tubewell guls (79 miles) and the preliminary work on Gandak canal in Deoria ; the Sarda canal extension (7 miles) and extension of tubewell guls (20 miles) in Jaunpur and extension of tubewell guls (18 miles), Sarda Extension channels (6 miles) and the preliminary work on Musakhand project in district Ghazipur. In the flood sector also most of the schemes included in the original Third Five Year Plan in these four districts have been completed or nearly completed. The progress of flood control works has been specially encouraging in Deoria and Azamgarh districts.

59. Power Supply.—The electrification of towns and villages has been accelerated. In addition to the number of localities already electrified by the State Electricity Board/Department by the end of the year 1960-61, three more localities, namely, Baitalpur, Gauri Bazar and Tamkahi Road have been electrified in the first two years in Deoria and 6 more are expected to be electrified by the end of the current year. In Ghazipur two new localities were electrified during the first two years and 7 more are proposed for electrification during the current year. In Azamgarh the number of towns and villages electrified increased from 9 in 1960-61 to 16 in 1961-62 and 18 in 1962-63. The programme of the current year includes electrification of 7 more localities according to the original programme

In Jaunpur, against 4 towns and villages electrified by the end of the Second Plan, the number increased to 7 in 1961-62, 9 in 1962-63 and 2 more localities were to be electrified in 1963-64 according to the original programme. Actually, further acceleration of the programme of rural electrification is already under way and the targets of electrification of towns and localities have been revised upwards as follows:—

District	Number of towns and villages electrified in 1960-61	Target for 1965-66 (No.) Original	Position at the end of 1962-63 (No.)	Revised target for 1965-66 (No.)
1	2	3	4	5
Deoria	11	52	14	140
Azamgarh	9	41	18	74
Jaunpur	4	13	9	75
Ghazipur	5	29	7	56
TOTAL	29	135	48	345

60. **Roads.**—The progress of road schemes in the first two years of the Third Plan against the target is shown below:—

Distirict	Metalled mileage in March 1961	Third Plan Target* (Additional)	Achievement against target upto the end of 1962-63
1	2	3	4
Deoria	312	180	45
Azamgarh	372	58	—
Jaunpur	286	19	5
Ghazipur	178	39	4

* Includes spill-over programmes

61. **Village and Small Industries.**—In the sphere of industries, the progress of some of the important development schemes implemented by the State Directorate of Industries may be noted. In Deoria against the target of 50 additional handlooms to be brought into the cooperative fold, 33 had already been covered in the first two years of the Plan. Against the target of producing 69 lakh meters of handloom cloth by the end of the Third Plan, the production reached in 1962-63 was 22.94 lakh meters. An amount of Rs. 2.27

lakhs has been distributed as loans to small industries, and another Rs. 1.4 lakhs is to be distributed this year. The number of training-cum-extension centres increased to 10 at the end of 1962-63. In Azamgarh against the target of producing 972 lakh meters, the production level reached by the end of 1962-63 was 172.83 lakh meters and an additional 121.1 lakh meters is expected to be produced during the current year. During the Third Plan, it is proposed to bring 190 additional looms into the cooperative fold against which 106 were covered by 1962-63 and 90 more are being covered this year. The number of training-cum-extension centres increased from 4 to 8 in 1961-62. Loans amounting to Rs. 3.93 lakhs were distributed in the first two years. In Jaunpur, the Third Plan provides for production of 48 lakh meters of handloom cloth against which the production level reached in 1962-63 was 17.04 lakh meters. Against the target of bringing 70 additional looms into the cooperative fold, 60 had been covered by 1962-63. An amount of about Rs. 4 lakhs was distributed as loans during the first two years and a further Rs. 2.05 lakhs is proposed to be distributed during the current year. There are now 9 training-cum-extension centres in the district. In Ghazipur against the target of producing 248 lakh meters of handloom cloth, the production reached by the end of 1962-63 was 86.49 lakh meters. An amount of Rs. 1.76 lakhs has been distributed as loan during the first two years and an amount of Rs. 1.58 lakhs is proposed to be distributed during the current year. The district has 7 training-cum-extension centres.

62. Industrial Estates.—The progress of work in the industrial estates allotted to the districts is shown below:—

District	Estate	Size	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Present Stage	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deoria	Deoria	14 sheds	2.36	Buildings under construction	Ready in June 1964.
	Salempur	5 sheds	1.76	Nearly completed	Ready in January '64.
	Indupur	14 sheds	2.60	Site selected and land being acquired.	—
Azamgarh	Azamgarh	15 units	7.50	Land developed; building half completed.	Ready in April 1964.
	Ghosi	5 sheds	1.76	Completed.	Ready to be occupied.
Jaunpur	Jaunpur	10 sheds	3.67	Land being acquired.	—
Ghazipur	Ghazipur	8-10 sheds	2.60	Land being acquired.	—

63. **Social Services and amenities.**—In the sphere of social services we may note the progress achieved in the availability of medical and health and education facilities. The progress of primary education has been particularly encouraging in all the four districts during these two years, as shown in the following table:—

Item	Deoria		Azamgarh		Jaunpur		Ghazipur	
	1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Junior Basic Schools</i>								
No.	1,027	1,361	1,073	1,209	733	860	579	692
Total Enrolment (Lakh)	1.376	1.791	1.438	1.738	1.042	1.263	0.789	1.196
Girls (lakh)	0.189	0.362	0.272	0.362	0.160	0.229	0.141	0.359
<i>Senior Basic schools</i>								
No.	137	143	124	133	109	117	88	111
Total Enrolment (lakh)	0.248	0.303	0.243	0.333	0.206	0.236	0.167	0.216
Girls (lakh)	0.014	0.018	0.010	0.018	0.009	0.012	0.012	0.027

64. Medical and Health programmes, however, did not register much progress. The number of beds did not increase at all in Deoria, Azamgarh or Ghazipur though there was some increase in Jaunpur district. The reason for this was the non-availability of construction material of all kinds which held up the building programmes in this and several other sectors.

65. It would be noticed from Appendix 18 that the Plan outlay shown in 1963-64 is in certain districts less than the actual outlay in 1962-63 under several heads of development. This has been particularly so in the agriculture and community development programmes and in some cases in education, health and programmes for welfare of backward classes. As a result of the declaration of emergency in October 1962, the State Government had to impose economies in several directions and among the programmes which were staggered and slowed down were the building programmes in all sectors which were not directly related to immediate production needs; and in several cases it was decided to freeze the level of expenditure to that already attained in 1962-63. The position has since improved and effort is now being made to re-accelerate these programmes particularly in all backward areas of the State.

66. **Rural Manpower works.**—Mention may be made here of the rural manpower works programme which have been assigned a special place in the Third Plan. The rural manpower works schemes

with their accent on the utilisation of unskilled idle manpower are of special significance in eastern U.P. The State has now, in different series, a total of 134 projects in operation the share of the four districts being as follows :—

District	No. of Block	Projects allotted in series			No. of projects proposed in 1964-65 (IV series)
		I	II	III	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deoria	15	..	2	13	5
Azamgarh	8	..	4	4	..
Jaunpur	1	..	..	2	1
Ghazipur	2	..	1	1	3

Some rural industrial pilot projects have also been allotted to the State recently. Of the five such projects allotted to U.P., one is to be established in District Ghazipur.

67. From the foregoing review, it will be clear that notwithstanding certain difficulties in the earlier years of the Third Plan the targets set for the Third Five Year Plan in different sectors would be improved upon. So far as the State Government are concerned, concerted efforts have no doubt been made in these districts but the level of development of economic and social overheads, such as, facilities for irrigation, communications, electrification, etc. is far from adequate to reduce the disparity in their development compared with the State as a whole. There are several reasons for the slow rate of progress. Of these, the following are more important ones:—

- (a) The initial lag in development in all these districts in the pre-Plan period has inevitably continued to act as a drag on the efforts at future development.
- (b) Though the Third Plan recognised the special needs of the backward areas, no special organisation, agency or methods could be evolved to tackle their problems.
- (c) Outlays and assistance included in the State's Third Plan under different heads of development were not worked out by districts in such detail as to be watched closely. Acceleration of development in particular sectors where shortfall occurred was not worked out. Due to lack of detailed study of the slow progress of some of the schemes and programmes

neither the State Government nor the Government of India could devise any suitable pattern of assistance which might be called for to promote development in key sectors in some of the backward areas of the country. The realization that development of such economically backward areas is not only a State but a national responsibility has not yet taken a concrete shape.

68. The acceleration programmes and the administrative or other implications of the recommendations made by the Team have been described in detail in other chapters. The physical targets for social services programmes will have to be examined more realistically by the State Government. The position regarding the achievement of physical targets under the Third Plan is likely to change during the next two years. The targets for the Fourth Plan would also have to be modified accordingly.

PART IV

PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Earlier in the report detailed information has been furnished regarding the comparative levels of development of the four districts under study, the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and the State as a whole.

Low levels of productivity, employment and consumption are the different aspects of the central problem which these four districts face in common with other under-developed areas in different States of this country. Essentially the perspective of development is that of maximum utilisation of the natural and human resources of these areas through extensive and intensive use of knowledge and technology under an efficient and responsive organisation, according to a fully worked out short and medium term plan within the framework of a long-term development plan of this area, the state and the country. While the aim of policy is to achieve rapidly a high and sustained rate of economic growth, there should be a determined effort to literally lift the mass of population from a state in which poverty breeds poverty.

2. In different sections of this report, the causes of low levels of development have been analysed and policies and measures suggested to remove the causes within the shortest period possible. The most prominent features of these districts are the recurrence of floods, high density of population, paucity of State Irrigation works and organised industries. However, the problem of under-development in the backward pockets in a country like India, is a deep-seated one and requires a more detailed and continuous study than what has been possible for the Team within the short period at its disposal. It is the considered view of the Team that the State Planning and Development Department should have a Special Areas Cell which would pursue the various studies undertaken by the Team and initiate further studies as they become necessary with the progress of implementation of the various policies and measures recommended in this report. Besides the continuous study of the problems of under-development, the Special Areas Cell will have to keep an unremitting vigil on the execution of the programmes, so that whenever there are considerations for new development projects/programmes, the need and possibilities of these areas are kept in the fore and fully attended to. The neglect in the past can be made good by the concerted efforts of the Government—the Centre and the State, and the people of the areas. The administrative

machinery which will be entrusted with the task of lifting the levels of living in the backward areas, will have to be manned by the very pick in the services and imbued with a missionary zeal.

3. A question which has often arisen, is :

What are the criteria of selection of the districts for the type study by the Team?

The State Government selected three districts—Ghazipur, Deoria and Jaunpur, and the Planning Commission accepted the suggestion of the State Government. Ghazipur is considered to be one of the most backward districts in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh and was referred to in the Lok Sabha debate in June, 1962. Deoria has an acute flood problem and apart from sugar industry its economy is at an extremely low level. Jaunpur is a somewhat better off district in the East U.P. and it was felt that the study of the economic and social conditions of the district would facilitate the work of the Team. Azamgarh had to be included in the Team's purview because, it being geographically situated in between the above three districts, the Team had to pass through this districts during their field visits to other districts. Moreover, it is a typical area for the study of the problem of *usar* land which is one of the major problems of eastern districts.

4. In the various sections, as far as possible, firm estimates have been made of the outlays to be incurred and the levels of output to be reached by 1970-71. On the basis of trends of production and certain general assumptions about investment and organisation of economic and social activities, tentative estimates have been made of the levels of output and per capita annual income by 1975-76 in these districts. However, one feels hesitant even to make a very rough and tentative estimate due to the following considerations:—

- (i) So far, it has not been possible to have an estimate of annual per capita income for a district/state comparable with the estimate of per capita income for the country as a whole.
- (ii) The estimates made by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the estimates of national per capita income are not based on the same methodology and the mode of compilation.
- (iii) It is not possible to make a precise allowance for the net inflow of income into a district and a state.

Nevertheless, the sets of figures indicated in the following table would furnish some idea about the comparative level of overall

growth in the four districts under study and the State of Uttar Pradesh and the country:—

Per Capita Income (at 1960-61 prices)

Year	For the four districts under study*	State of Uttar Pradesh	India
	(Rupees)		
1948-49	173.78	243.27	249.60
1950-51	160.74	258.99	266.50
1955-56	143.95	212.96	255.00
1960-61	171.60	261.33	330.00

*Source : U. P. Government Economic & Statistics Directorate.

5. According to the perspective of development indicated in the Planning Commission's report on the Third Five Year Plan, the development over the next 15 years should be conceived in terms of a cumulative rate of growth as close as possible to 6% per annum and the following figures of per capita income over 1961-76 period have been mentioned :—

	(Rupees)
1961	330
1966	385
1971	450
1976	530

In view of the fact that the national economy has to expand rapidly and become self-reliant and self-generating within the shortest possible period, the broad strategy of economic development for ensuring this overall rate of growth of 6% (cumulative) per annum is by planning for 4-5% annual growth rate in agriculture and about 12% in industry.

6. In case of the four eastern districts, and for that matter other backward areas similarly placed, the growth rate to be aimed at in agriculture should be even higher than 6% per annum. The measures which have been suggested and the inputs which have been planned, might result in 7-8% annual increase in the value of agricultural output over the next 15 years. Apart from increasing the yield per acre, the Team has recommended a change in the crop pattern which would replace crops of lower value by crops of higher value. Moreover, with increase in irrigation facilities and improvement in flood control measures and drainage facilities,

the intensity of the impact of the natural calamities which recur as if in a cycle, will be perceptibly reduced. This will also reduce the disincentive on the part of the farmers to invest capital and put in hard work. They will have the confidence,—“if we sow, we shall also reap”. It is estimated that by 1975-76 the value of agricultural output might increase by about 150-175%. This is indeed a very high rate of growth but when considered against the low level from which increase is being attempted and the concerted manner in which it is being attempted, this effort is worthwhile and the target realistic.

7. In order to promote industrial development, our primary emphasis has been on the rapid establishment of an adequate infrastructure in the form of availability of power, personnel and the facilities for transport and communications. The rapid rate of growth in agricultural output and its diversification would provide the required increase in the supply of industrial raw materials. Special measures have been recommended for the rehabilitation of the existing industrial units, e.g., sugar, fostering the growth of small entrepreneurs and attracting capital and business talents from outside. Financial institutions both under the public and private auspices might create a climate for promotion of the industrial investment targeted in the section on Industry. With the increase in agricultural income and better communications, trade and commerce will grow.

On the basis of the developments mentioned above, growth in the non-agricultural sectors, i.e., Industry, Power, Transport, Commerce, etc., by 1975-76 would be more than 100%.

8. On these assumptions, the total income in the four districts by 1975-76 would be of the order of Rs. 330 crores (1960-61 prices) as under :—

	(Rs. crores)
Agricultural sectors	215
Non-agricultural sectors	115

It has been mentioned that a fair number of population from the eastern districts migrate to other parts of the country for means of livelihood and a certain amount of income flows into these districts. Although the net income on this ground would be somewhat higher, it is not possible to estimate in quantitative terms the resultant rise in per capita income.

9. The average annual rate of growth of population indicated in the Third Plan Report is about 2%. The actual rate is turning out to be somewhat higher. For these districts, according to 1961

Census, the growth rate is lower—ranging between 1-1.5%. Assuming that the rate of increase in population is kept under check through concerted measures, the total population for these districts by 1975-76 would be 100 lakhs. Some experiments are envisaged in planned settlement of surplus population from these areas to other districts within the State, having low density of population. Thus the national income for these districts by 1975-76 would be about Rs. 330 crores and the total population being 1.00 crore, the annual per capita income would be about Rs. 330. This means almost doubling the annual per capita income in a period of fifteen years which is more than what is envisaged for the national economy during this period. Besides, with the reduction in the incidence of droughts and floods, provision of irrigation facilities and structural change in the economy, the per capita income will not be characterised by fluctuations as used to occur in the earlier years.

10. A perspective of development for these districts that after 15 years the per capita income will remain at the level at which the average per capita income of the country stood in 1960-61, is by any standard a matter of concern. But the attainment of even this modest increase in the level of income in the economy of this area, involves a tremendous increase in inputs and organisational efficiency of the administration and calls for mobilisation of mass efforts. The increase in the value of agricultural output projected during the 15 years period implies not merely large investments and organisational efforts but also a substantial change in the structure of the agrarian economy in these backward areas and a re-orientation in the social and other institutions. The full utilisation of the investments made in irrigation and other inputs can be achieved only when the very large number of tiny holdings are organised into more viable units of production or alternative arrangements made for the supply of essential services to ensure efficient production. This is a matter of policy consideration.

The perspective of industrial development during this decade, indicated in great detail in a subsequent section, is one of laying down the foundation of rapid growth in future years to come.

11. In the following sections indication is given about the projected developments and the accelerated rates of investment during the Third and successive Plan periods, as well as the questions

of policy which require consideration by the State and Central Governments. The following statement indicates the provision which exists in the State's Third Plan for the development of these districts under different heads of development, the additional funds needed for accelerated development during the Third Plan period and the outlay which might be incorporated in the State's Fourth Plan :—

Head of Development	(Rs. crores)			
	Third Plan outlay	Acceleration during Third Plan	Revised Third Plan Outlay (Cols. 2 + 3)	Proposed outlay for Fourth Plans @
1	2	3	4	5
Agricultural Programmes	7.08	5.38	12.46	37.67
Community Development & Cooperation	6.42	—0.37	6.05*	6.05
Irrigation & Power	9.39	2.17	11.56	11.46
Industries	1.21	0.77	1.98	3.03
Transport & Communications	1.76	1.22	2.98	8.00
Social Services	3.67	1.18	4.85	7.71
Others	0.42	0.14	0.56	0.72
TOTAL	29.95	10.49	40.44	74.64

@Fourth Plan Outlays are tentative.

*Decrease due to variation between original provision and likely expenditure.

The revised outlays due to acceleration of development under different heads are shown in detail in Appendices 19 to 23. Revised physical targets due to acceleration of tempo of development are indicated in Appendices 24 to 27.

12. The outlays which have been indicated in the above statement should be incorporated after discussions between the State Government and the Planning Commission in each annual plan and the respective Five Year Plans. Considering the modest increase in the level of income of these areas estimated in the earlier paragraphs the outlays recommended might be regarded as the essential minimum.

It will have to be accepted as a deliberate measure of policy that in the allocation of outlays for the accelerated development of these districts and other backward areas in the country departure from the usual norms for determination of outlays and the pattern of

assistance becomes inescapable. Experience has shown that the outlays and Central assistance allocated for accelerated development of backward areas have failed to produce the desired results and, therefore, the plan outlays should be ear-marked and any shortfall should not be available for diversion for other sectors under the general plan and every effort should be made to make up the shortfall in a particular year by additional allocation in the following year.

Section I

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES

Agriculture is the main-stay of the vast population in eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. Of the total working population, 82.3 per cent is engaged in agriculture. Floods and droughts are a recurring feature and rainfall is unevenly distributed, often with long breaks creating conditions of droughts. The economy of the eastern districts is characterised by a very high density of population, low degree of urbanisation, small agricultural holdings and over-fragmentation. The problem of agricultural development in these districts is the problem of introducing improved crop patterns and techniques and maximising inputs of resources in agriculture.

2. Food Requirements.—*Agriculture does not present a happy picture.* Calculated at the rate of 16 ozs. of cereals and 3 ozs. of pulses, the total food requirements of the four districts amounted to 12.88 lakh tons in the year 1960-61.

District	(Lakh tons)					
	Production 1960-61			Food requirement 1960-61		
	Cereals	Pulses	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Total
1. Jaunpur	2.143	0.504	2.647	2.392	0.448	2.840
2. Ghazipur	1.663	0.555	2.218	1.831	0.343	2.174
3. Deoria	2.519	0.415	2.934	3.289	0.617	3.906
4. Azamgarh	2.949	0.742	3.691	3.335	0.625	3.960
TOTAL	9.274	2.216	11.490	10.847	2.033	12.880

If the requirement of cattle feed at 10 per cent, losses arising in storage at 5 per cent and actual seeds required for sowing were also added, the total requirement of food-grains would work out to about 15.31 lakh tons, against the production of 11.49 lakh tons. A deficit of about 3.82 lakh tons was thus indicated in 1960-61.

3. Acre yield of crops.—The deficit in food production arises partly from the high density of population and partly from low acre yields of all the major crops, except maize and pea. This is evident from the comparative figures for acre yields of crops in these districts and the State as a whole given in the table on page 53. The yield per acre in eastern districts under principal crops, e.g., rice, wheat, sugarcane, oil-seeds is well below the average of Uttar Pradesh and far

below that of the country as a whole. The gross value per acre of agricultural production varies from Rs. 192.31 in Ghazipur to Rs. 224.25 in Jaunpur as compared to an average figure of Rs. 188.38 for eastern U.P. and Rs. 209.62 for the State as a whole.

Yield per acre in maunds

Average 1956-57—1960-61

Crop	Average for the State	Average for the four districts
1. Rice	7.14	5.10
2. Wheat	9.04	7.80
3. Barley	8.71	7.30
4. Gram	6.74	5.85
5. Maize	8.28	8.00
6. Pea	10.61	11.60
7. Sugarcane	329.31	299.40

4. Size of Holdings.—The size of holdings is very small and un-economic. Results of a study have shown that the percentage of holdings below one acre varies from 13.6 in Ghazipur to 25.4 in Azamgarh. Holdings of one acre and below 3 acres range between 32.7% in Jaunpur to 43.1% in Deoria district. Similarly, the percentage of holdings over 10 acres ranged from 1.4 in Jaunpur to 4.3 in Ghazipur, as compared to 8.1 in Western region of Uttar Pradesh.

5. Pattern of Land Utilisation.—It will be observed from the figures given in the table that the intensity of cultivation in these districts is very high, ranging between 73.7 per cent in Jaunpur and 81.4 per cent in Deoria. The area under culturable waste is low, ranging between 4 to 5 per cent in the four districts. The area under pastures is also very small and if the cattle wealth has to be improved, it is vital that more pastures are developed. Therefore, by and large, increased production can be achieved through applying intensive methods of cultivation with a view primarily to doubling the yield of food crops by the year 1970-71.

Land Utilisation in 1960-61

						(Acres)
Sl. No.	Item	Jaunpur	Ghazipur	Deoria	Azamgarh	Total
1.	Geographical area	9,95,410	8,33,023	13,40,356	14,19,766	45,88,555
2.	Forest . . .	..	..	3,092	631	3,723
3.	Barren & unculturable land.	41,024	24,977	21,346	62,514	1,49,861
4.	Land put to non-agricultural uses.	73,097	66,212	1,03,436	1,27,520	3,70,265
5.	Culturable waste .	56,211	49,269	24,344	61,680	1,91,504
6.	Permanent pastures and grazing lands.	703	4	618	25	1,350
7.	Land under misc. trees, groves, etc.	30,872	21,806	53,565	39,505	1,45,748
8.	Current fallows .	5,124	2,399	17,144	5,458	30,125
9.	Other fallow Lands	54,697	24,762	25,703	55,023	1,60,185
10.	Net area sown .	7,33,682	6,43,594	10,91,108	10,67,410	35,35,794
11.	Area sown more than once.	1,80,735	1,34,880	2,93,138	2,70,387	8,79,140
12.	Net irrigated area	3,79,426	2,40,625	3,87,633	5,37,809	15,45,493
13.	Gross irrigated area	3,94,441	2,50,030	3,96,060	5,51,840	15,92,371

6. Extension of Cultivation.—In 1960-61, about 1.91 lakh acres were under culturable wastes, 0.30 lakh acre under current fallows and 1.60 lakh acres under long fallows. Although scope for bringing new areas under cultivation is somewhat limited to meet the pressure of population, about 0.50 lakh acre should be reclaimed from culturable wastes or barren lands. Another 1.00 lakh acres out of the current and long fallows should be brought under cultivation giving an additional area of about 1.50 lakh acres under production. Out of this area, 0.17 lakh acre could be brought under fuel plantation so that valuable cattle manure might be saved for agriculture. About 0.08 lakh acre could be brought under pastures, the remaining area of about 1.25 lakh acres being added to the cultivated area. The cost of Departmental reclamation of 0.10 lakh acre of land including rehabilitation charges at the rate of Rs. 800 per acre together with cost of reclamation by individual cultivators at the rate of Rs. 200 per acre for the remaining 0.40 lakh acre would amount to Rs. 1.60 crores. The conversion of long and current fallows into cultivated area will depend on the increase of irrigation facilities. Good lands should be reclaimed in the first place and the entire programme may be phased so as to complete it by 1970-71. Provision of Rs. 1.00 crore should be made for the grant of loans and subsidies to cultivators for this purpose.

Proposed Land Utilisation by 1970-71

(Lakh acres)

Sl. No.	Item	1960-61	Proposed in 1970-71	Increase or decrease over 1960-61
1.	Geographical area	45.9	45.9	..
2.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	3.7	3.7	..
3.	Barren & unculturable land	1.50	1.50	..
4.	Culturable waste	1.91	1.41	(-)0.50
5.	Forests	0.04	0.22	+0.18
6.	Pasture and grazing land	0.02	0.10	+0.08
7.	Land under trees and groves	1.46	1.46	—
8.	Fallow land	1.90	0.90	(-)1.00
9.	Net sown area	35.36	36.60	+1.24
10.	Area sown more than once	8.79	15.50	+6.71
11.	Gross sown area	44.15	52.10	+7.95

7. **Double Cropping.**—In 1960-61 the double cropped area was about 25% (average of the State 26%) of the net sown area. With increase in irrigation facilities to be made available by 1970-71 and change in the cropping pattern, the double cropped area can be increased from the present 8.79 lakh acres to 15.50 lakh acres, which will be about 40% of the net sown area. As the scope for increasing the area under the plough is limited, the area under double cropping should be increased substantially to intensify food production.

8. At present about 9.23 lakh acres are under monsoon fallow. There are possibilities of extending green manuring practices to about 30 per cent of this area. Another 20 per cent of the monsoon fallow area should be brought under short duration legume crops. This will not only help in increasing production of protein food, but will also check (sheet) erosion and help in building up the fertility of the soil.

9. There are other possibilities of increasing double cropping in irrigated areas, such as, by taking a crop of pea or lentil after the harvest of late paddy. Pea or chena can be sown after harvest of ratoon crops of sugarcane. In areas which are left fallow for planting sugarcane, a rabi crop of potato offers a good scope. This will bring cash returns to the farmers and will also help in increasing the production of sugarcane. The practice of growing lathyrus

after late paddy should be discouraged in the larger interest of the health of the people. Lathyrus can be replaced by pea type 163 which gives higher production. Double cropping is also possible by replacing late paddy varieties by T-21 in tube-well irrigated areas to be followed by lentil T-36. Similarly, early Urd T-9 and Lobia T-5269 and Moong T-1 can fit in rotation with rabi crops and should be encouraged. An early groundnut variety T-32 and Til T-10 may also be encouraged as kharif double crop in rotation with rabi crops.

10. **Irrigation.**—The irrigation facilities available (for 1960-61) in the four districts are indicated below :—

District	Canals	Tubewells	Other wells	Tanks	Other Sources	(Acres)
						Net irrigated area
Jaunpur . . .	23,738	7,960	3,24,100	18,409	5,209	3,79,426
Ghazipur . . .	24,674	20,850	1,70,646	14,685	9,770	2,40,625
Deoria . . .	4,338	51,166	2,73,030	31,820	27,279	3,87,633
Azamgarh . . .	13,943	37,908	3,81,574	65,008	39,376	5,37,809

It will be observed that although about 43 per cent of the net cultivated area is irrigated, the area irrigated through State sources like canals and tube wells is very small. In periods of drought, local irrigation sources usually fail, leaving only such State irrigation works as exist to provide the only dependable means of irrigation. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that an intensive programme of tube well development is undertaken to provide assured irrigation.

11. Besides this, a programme of augmenting the output of water by boring the existing wells in areas where it is feasible and an effective programme for repair of tanks would also improve the existing source of surface water.

12. The intensity of irrigation from private works is low. In terms of production effective irrigation may be put down at 60 per cent of the area reported to be irrigated from these sources. As per details given in the section on irrigation, effective irrigation is assumed to rise to 75 per cent of the cultivated area by 1970-71.

13. In view of the basic importance of irrigation in increasing agricultural production, an intensive demonstration programme should be organised around the tube wells for changing the crop patterns through establishment of an effective Irrigation Extension Service.

14. **Flood Control and Drainage.**—About 42 lakh acres of land is affected in Uttar Pradesh by floods during the low, medium and heavy flood years. Cultivation is precarious on this land and improved techniques and methods cannot be adopted. Most of this land is situated in the eastern districts where slopes are poorer and precipitation is higher. The agricultural production will be stabilised with the implementation of flood control and drainage measures that have been separately suggested in section III of the report.

15. **Cropping Pattern.**—Crop planning in the four districts will have to be done so that maximum returns per acre are possible. High value crops will have to be substituted for the low value crops under cultivation at present in this area. This will be possible with the progress of irrigation and flood control. The overall changes to be effected by 1970-71 are indicated in the following table :—

Cropping Pattern

(Area in lakh acres)	(Area in lakh acres)	
Crops	1960-61	1970-71
Paddy	13.58	17.60
Jowar	0.34	0.38
Bajra	0.61	0.64
Maize	2.07	3.25
Inferior millets	3.00	1.00
Others	0.10	0.13
TOTAL (Kharif)	19.70	23.00
Wheat	3.35	4.74
Barley	7.64	8.81
Gram	1.98	2.88
Peas	3.44	3.78
Arhar	1.47	1.45
Others	0.23	0.34
TOTAL (Rabi)	18.16	22.00
GRAND TOTAL	37.86	45.00

16. During the Kharif season area under paddy and maize is proposed to be increased as these crops are likely to give substantial returns to the farmers. The increase would be brought about by the diversion of some area from inferior millets and by utilising the current and long fallows. If irrigation facilities are improved and protection is given from floods and waterlogging, it should be

possible to achieve this increase without much difficulty. With this changed cropping pattern during the Kharif, the area under paddy would increase from 69 to 76.5 per cent and that of maize from 10.5 to 14.1 per cent of the total gross area sown, during Kharif of 1970-71.

17. In the Rabi of 1970-71, area under wheat has been projected from 3.35 lakh acres to 4.74 lakh acres. There has similarly been an increase of 1.17 lakh acres under barley and 0.90 and 0.34 lakh acres each under gram and peas. Thus an increase of 3.80 lakh acres can be expected in these important rabi food crops. This increase could be obtained by resorting to double cropping and inter-cropping when increased irrigation facilities become available. Much of the area at present left fallow after paddy can be inter-cropped with pea; wheat or barley. Maize can be double cropped with wheat or barley. Thus a gross increase of 7.14 lakh acres under food crops or approximately 20% more than the area of 1960-61 can be expected in 1970-71.

18. **Fertilizers.**—The consumption level of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers achieved by 1960-61 and the level of consumption which is required by 1970-71 for food crops on the basis of crop planning would be of the following order :—

District	(Tons)			
	Achievement 1960-61		Level to be achieved by 1970-71	
	Nitrogenous (in terms of Ammonium Sulphate)	Phosphatic (in terms of Superphos- phate)	Nitrogenous (in terms of Ammonium Sulphate)	Phosphatic (in terms of Superphos- phate)
Jaunpur	3,800	400	47,325	23,000
Ghazipur	3,500	450	23,273	17,500
Deoria	3,000	800	52,411	27,000
Azamgarh	2,320	100	57,362	31,500
TOTAL	12,620	1,750	1,35,371	99,000

19. The consumption of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers stands at a very low level at present. On the total sown area of 44.15 lakh acres in these four districts the level of consumption reached by 1960-61 for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers is respectively 12,620 tons and 1,750 tons, which in terms of N and P₂O₅ per acre works out to only 6.52 lbs. of nitrogen and 0.89 lbs. of P₂O₅. For satisfactory level of production and also from the point of view

of maintaining soil fertility, the requirement of N and P_2O_5 , on an average, should be at the rate of 30 lbs. N and 15 lbs. of P_2O_5 per acre for cereals and 30 lbs. of P_2O_5 per acre for legumes, but on the basis of crop planning the requirement of nitrogenous fertilizer is placed somewhat higher in the above table.

20. This low consumption of fertilizers is mainly due to :—

- (i) Introduction of newer types of fertilizers with which the cultivator is not yet fully familiar.
- (ii) Lack of storage facilities with the service cooperatives due to which they cannot keep the stocks within easy reach of the villager.
- (iii) Inadequate resources with cooperatives.
- (iv) Insufficient linking of cooperative credit with the distribution of fertilizers.

21. As is well known, fertilizers play a vital role in increasing production, but cultivators in these districts are not using fertilizers in any appreciable quantity. It may be due to reasons described above but in most of the cases the cultivators who are poor and have not enough land to offer as security are not able to avail facilities provided for the purpose. Further, the cultivators, on account of their poverty, are not prepared to take the risk of applying fertilizers for fear of floods by which it might get washed away and they may not be able to repay the debt taken for fertilizers. The Team, therefore, wishes to emphasise the need to provide credit facilities to tenants and such small farmers on the security of prospective crops as recommended by the Committee of Co-operative Credit (Mehta Committee). In case floods occur and wash away the effect of fertilizers used by cultivators, some special provision needs to be made to compensate for this loss. The extension machinery will have to be geared for laying out a large number of fertilizer demonstrations with the new types of fertilizers. For maintaining the fertility status of the soil, increased use of phosphatic fertilizers will have to be emphasised, especially, for legume crops. It might even be necessary to subsidise its distribution in the beginning. A subsidy of 25 per cent is available from the Government of India on distribution of phosphatic fertilizers. To ensure that fertilizers are available to the farmers within bullock cart distance of their villages there should be at least one sale point in each V.L.W. circle. There should also be proper linkage of cooperative credit with the distribution of fertilizers. Further-more, resources of cooperatives should be strengthened by the State by placing adequate funds at their disposal or their operations supplemented by the grant of tac-cavi to the extent this is necessary.

22. Green Manuring.—The monsoon fallow area in these four districts is 9.23 lakh acres, out of which it is possible to bring at least 30 per cent under green manuring. Besides this, there are 9.76 lakh acres under late paddy, which also offer possibility of green manuring with *dhaincha* in summer. It can also be sown with the break of monsoon. Early paddy in these districts is largely un-irrigated and therefore, scope for green manuring early paddy is somewhat limited. Taking this into consideration and with the rise in intensity of irrigation, it should be possible to bring about 9.0 lakh acres under green manure crops in these districts, but at present the area under green manure crops is only 0.53 lakh acre in Jaunpur, 0.335 lakh acre in Ghazipur, 0.587 lakh acre in Deoria and 0.141 lakh acre in Azamgarh district. The main argument advanced against green manuring is that under drought conditions proper decomposition is not possible and this tends to do more harm than good to the crop by increasing the attack of termites. Experience has, however, shown that if the green manure crop is ploughed in before 15th of August after which one or two good showers normally do occur, the green plants will decompose completely before the sowing of the rabi crop. Even if a 40-day crop is turned under it, it would provide 3-4 tons of organic matter and 10-15 lbs. of nitrogen for the subsequent crop. This being the cheapest source of nitrogen and at the same time providing organic matter to the soil in which these soils are so deficient, it is imperative that the practice of green manuring and its advantages are demonstrated with drive and imagination. Reluctance on the part of farmers in adopting green manure is sometimes due to either the non-availability of soil turning ploughs or the inability of the weak bullocks to pull a heavy turning plough like the "PUNJAB" plough. For the success of the programme it would be necessary to assure supply of the right type of soil turning plough.

23. Rural Compost.—The soils of Uttar Pradesh are generally deficient in organic matter. This deficiency is further aggravated in these districts on account of high intensity of cultivation and near absence of fuel plantations for domestic purposes. Valuable cattle manure is thus traditionally used as fuel. The small size of animals is also a limitation in increasing the recovery of cow dung. There is also shortage of composting material because whatever organic waste is available, is also burnt to meet the shortage of fuel. Therefore, by and large, these districts will have to depend on green manures for supply of organic matter.

24. A planned programme for bringing culturable waste lands under quick growing fuel plantations is an imperative need of the area so that alternative fuel becomes available and cattle dung and

organic waste materials are released for compost making. Along with afforestation programme, plantation of *Ipomea carnea* and other leguminous plants like *Sesbania Egyptiaca* and *Sesbania aculeata* may be undertaken within these plantations and on borders of villages and compost pits so that their tender loppings may be utilized for composting.

25. **Improved Seed.**—The coverage with improved seed for major crops ranges between 44.7 to 50.8 per cent in these districts. There are no improved varieties of coarse grains. In the case of paddy which is a major crop in these districts there are a large number of local varieties which are favoured by the farmers on account of their hardiness under drought and other adverse conditions. As adaptability of the existing improved varieties to grow under varied conditions is limited, the existing local varieties are favoured by the cultivators unless some suitable high yielding strains are evolved. Therefore, research on the improvement of paddy needs to be intensified and efforts should be made to select pure strains of local varieties. These could be replaced subsequently when improved varieties are evolved and their superiority established over the existing varieties. As already mentioned, in some irrigated areas late paddy varieties may be replaced by paddy T. 21 which can be followed by pea as a double crop. Chakia, a new variety of paddy evolved by the Department of Agriculture should prove useful in areas where danger of inundation exists during monsoon. This variety can withstand 4 to 6 feet of water.

26. These districts are almost saturated with improved varieties of wheat, but at present there is no variety which would thrive under late sown conditions after the recession of flood water. For areas affected by late floods, NP. 824 would prove suitable as it has given about 21 mds. yield per acre under late sown conditions at the Regional Research Station, Varanasi. In areas where flood water recedes late, cultivators may be encouraged to transplant this variety from nurseries.

27. The area under improved varieties of pea, gram and barley is very negligible. The Agriculture Department should arrange to supply improved seeds of these in larger quantities so that the area can be saturated with these varieties in a period of 3-5 years. Introduction of improved varieties of crops is not enough. What is more important is the cultural and manurial schedule for these crops for obtaining high per acre yields and its adoption by the cultivators on a large scale. This should be the special responsibility of the extension agency. Wherever necessary, research may be intensified for evolving suitable cultural schedules for each major crop grown in these districts.

28. Soil Conservation.—There is great need for soil conservation work on the banks of numerous rivers, streams and rivulets that cut across these districts. There are two distinct aspects of this work—(i) tackling the problems of eroded lands which have receded from cultivation and are lying exposed to further damage and (ii) prevention of erosion from cultivated land so that these areas are preserved for cultivation and saved from further erosion. Such lands as have already gone out of cultivation should be planted with forests and fuel trees and a well thought out programme needs to be formulated. For other areas, with the exception of Jaunpur and some parts of Ghazipur where the problem is acute, there should be a broad based educational programme for *mend* bunding or construction of field embankments. For Jaunpur and Ghazipur districts where the problem is more acute, a regular scheme for undertaking soil and water conservation measures should be formulated on water shed basis for which proper surveys would be necessary.

29. Usar Reclamation.—Saline Alkali (Usar) soils are recorded under barren and unculturable land in the land utilization statistics of the State. Other bad lands as, for instance, eroded lands, etc. not under cultivation are also included in this class. It is, therefore, not possible to say with any degree of reliability the extent of this type of land in the four districts in question. It is, however, estimated that at least 0.50 lakh acre of this type of land in reasonable sized blocks is available for reclamation. Usar reclamation work through cultivator's own efforts is in progress in Ghazipur block of Ghazipur district and Lalganj block of Azamgarh district since the beginning of the Third Plan. Irrigation water required from April to October for leaching out of salts and for growing kharif crop is entirely subsidized. However, the progress made during this period has been very slow and has not been satisfactory.

The slow progress is largely on account of lack of adequate incentive to the cultivators, because the process of reclamation is usually slow and takes 3-5 years to make the cultivation remunerative. Owing to lack of resources, the cultivators are not able to invest sufficient funds on reclamation. If, however, some incentive is given for this work, it should be possible for the individual farmers to reclaim small and scattered areas adjoining their holdings. The incentive should be in the form of financial assistance @ Rs. 200 per acre in three instalments of Rs. 100 in the first year and Rs. 50 each in the following two years. Half the amount would be by way of loan and the other half to be treated as outright grant on a certificate that the land is sown with crops after reclamation. No land revenue should be charged for these three years plus a period of two more years of development. Fifty per cent of the revenue may be charged in the sixth year and full revenue thereafter.

The recovery of loan should start from the sixth year and the loan should be interest free for the first three years. With these incentives, it should be possible for the farmers to reclaim about 40,000 acres by 1970-71.

30. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 acres of usar land in large sized blocks ranging between 200-300 acres. Reclamation of these large sized blocks cannot either be done by the individual cultivators or under the auspices of Gram Panchayats. This work should be taken up by the State for the rehabilitation of the landless population. The estimated cost of reclamation and rehabilitation of 0.10 lakh acre at Rs. 800 per acre would be Rs. 80 lakhs. Thus, the total cost on reclamation, both by individual farmers and the State Government would amount to Rs. 1.60 crores. It should be possible for the State Government to recover about half the cost of reclamation including rehabilitation charges in accordance with the prevailing rates incurred by the Department for beneficiaries.

31. **Additional Production Anticipated.**—The anticipated additional production through the application of technological measures indicated in the foregoing paragraphs is given in the table below :—

(Lakh tons)

Item	Districts			
	Jaunpur	Ghazipur	Deoria	Azamgarh
1. Double Cropping	0.433	0.275	0.435	0.607
2. Irrigation	0.579	0.414	0.621	0.769
3. Fertilizers :				
(i) Nitrogenous	0.871	0.495	0.988	1.101
(ii) Phosphatic	0.226	0.170	0.262	0.314
4. Green Manuring	0.119	0.134	0.096	0.316
5. Rural Compost		(Credit not taken)		
6. Improved Seeds	0.125	0.092	0.135	0.163
7. Soil Conservation	0.026	0.038	0.018	0.046
8. Usar Reclamation	0.037	0.018	0.018	0.111
9. Improved Practices	0.256	0.173	0.279	0.363
Total additional food production in 1970-71 over 1960-61.	2.672	1.809	2.852	3.790

The above additional production as reflected in the increased acre yields of crops on the projected area together with the level of production to be achieved by 1970-71 is also indicated in Appendices 29-32.

32. It would be seen that the total production of kharif grains can be increased from 4·86 lakh tons to 9·49 lakh tons and of rabi from 6·63 lakh tons to 13·18 lakh tons. A perusal of the figures of the yield per acre indicates that to achieve this level of production, yield per acre of the principal food crops will have to be nearly doubled.

33. The food requirement of the four districts by 1970-71 on the basis of projected population would be of the order of 19·42 lakh tons, and this would leave a marketable surplus of about 3·25 lakh tons.

CASH CROPS

34. **Sugarcane.**—The acreage and production of sugarcane (average 5 years ending 1960-61) in these districts together with average yield per acre is indicated below :—

District	Area in lakh acres	Production in lakh tons	Yield per acre in maunds
Jaunpur	0·463	5·246	301·42
Ghazipur	0·303	3·438	301·80
Deoria	1·813	20·047	301·28
Azamgarh	0·862	8·859	272·01

35. The average yield per acre in the districts is 299 mds. It should be possible to double the yield to 600 mds. per acre by adopting intensive methods of cultivation. The area under sugarcane will increase to about 5·0 lakh acres by 1970-71. The production of sugarcane will be about 110 lakh tons. As there is no sugar factory in the districts of Azamgarh and Ghazipur, gur and khandsari industry can be developed for areas from where sugarcane cannot be transported to the sugar mills. This would release more sugar for export and build up not only employment for the people but ensure production of sugar for local consumption. Cane development in these areas needs to be made the special responsibility of the Agriculture Department.

36. **Cotton.**—The area under cotton in these districts was only about 36 acres in 1960-61. This crop is very susceptible to the vagaries of weather, particularly, late rains received in September which result in shedding of bolls. Moreover, sugarcane competes with cotton for irrigation in the summer season. Cultivators naturally prefer the more hardy cash crop of sugarcane which survives both floods and drought.

37. **Jute.**—Area and production of jute in 1960-61 in these four districts is indicated below :—

District	Area in acres	Production in bales (400 lbs. each)
Jaunpur	202	576
Ghazipur	1	3
Deoria	3,205	9,138
Azamgarh	649	1,850

38. Jute is an important cash crop and grows well under flooded and water logged conditions. The eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh abound in such areas. There is possibility of extending jute cultivation along the river banks which usually get flooded. A proper survey is, therefore, required to locate places where jute cultivation should be extended. Deoria and Azamgarh, in particular, appear to provide the possibility for cultivation of jute.

39. Production of quality jute fibre requires proper retting facilities. Care will have to be taken, therefore, to encourage growing of jute only where retting facilities with flowing water are available. The preparation of Jute mattresses, metting carpets, niwar, etc. as a cottage industry should also be linked with the programme of development of jute.

40. **Potato.**—The area and production of potato during 1960-61 together with the average yield per acre is given below :—

District	Acreage	Production in tons	Average yield per acre in mds.
Jaunpur	11,429	39,362	93.80
Ghazipur	4,387	16,117	100.00
Deoria	5,247	15,059	78.10
Azamgarh	7,609	13,977	50.00

41. From the above figures it will be observed that yield per acre of potato is very low in these districts and can be doubled. The crop also offers scope for extension of area by including it in rotation with the cane crop. Approximately 25 per cent of the area under irrigated cane can be brought under potatoes. Thus, an additional acreage of about 0.60 lakh can be brought under potato. The estimated

additional production on this account @ 200 mds. per acre would be about 4.4 lakh tons. The total increase in production would be of the order of 5.68 lakh tons for which adequate arrangements for storage have to be provided in the rural areas.

42. There is a scheme for granting loans for the construction of cold storages. It is suggested that adequate funds should be made available for the provision of cold storages for these districts. Processing and dehydration of potato would need attention. Advance arrangements for production and supply of 6.0 lakh mds. of disease free improved seed potato would be necessary. For this purpose additional seed farms and cold storage facilities will have to be developed.

43. **Oilseeds.**—District figures relating to oilseeds are available only for the area exclusively sown with oilseeds, but the major area under oilseeds is sown mixed with cereals and the estimates are based on conventional figures for the State as a whole. Thus a correct appraisal of the situation with regard to doubling the production of oilseeds in these districts cannot be made. However, the acreage of only pure crop together with production for the year 1960-61 is given below :—

Item	(Production in tons) (Area in acres)			
	Districts			
	Jaunpur	Ghazipur	Deoria	Azamgarh
1. Linseed :				
(a) Area	116	721	1,785	486
(b) Production	4	23	115	32
2. Til :				
(a) Area . . . . .	..	9	1,215	12
(b) Production . . . . .	..	1	90	1
3. Ground-nut :				
(a) Area	2	59	275	123
(b) Production	1	16	75	33
4. Rape & Mustard :				
(a) Area	35	480	1,815	404
(b) Production	6	73	277	62
5. Castor :				
(a) Area . . . . .	..	..	106	..
(b) Production . . . . .	..	..	23	..

44. From these figures it is evident that there is considerable scope for doubling the production of linseed, rape and mustard in Ghazipur, Deoria and Azamgarh. The area under groundnut is very small. In view of the special importance of this crop special efforts are called for to bring larger area under groundnut. These districts abound in light soils where water does not stand; groundnut cultivation can be developed in such areas as a pure and mixed crop with Arhar. The programme should include distribution of early varieties and should be linked with superphosphate application and protection against the *tikka* disease of groundnut.

45. Emphasis has been laid in the past on growing of castor as mixed crop or as border crop in sugarcane fields. Results of these efforts do not appear to be visible largely because the programme does not appear to be taken up seriously by the extension agency.

46. Among rape and mustard, *toria* offers very good scope as a pure crop preceding sugarcane in the tarai belt of these districts and also along the river banks. It is felt, however, that any programme of oilseed development will succeed only, if it is linked with the setting up of oil expellers in the villages so that the disposal of the produce is assured. There is an added advantage that oilcakes become available locally for cattle feed and for manuring.

47. There are a large number of mango groves in these districts. These groves are mostly of sucking varieties which cannot be exported outside. Therefore, whenever the crop is good most of the produce is wasted and sold at a nominal price. These sucking mangoes can fetch good income if the fruit is processed into squash or pulp. Jack fruit also grows in these districts in abundance and suitable methods for preservation of the produce should be found out. There is scope for developing "litchi" plantations as well. "Litchi" does well in the area and can be preserved for export. Papaya also offers good scope in these districts.

48. The eastern districts of Deoria and Gorakhpur were well known for pine-apple, but for want of suitable market its cultivation faded away. The cultivation can, however, be revived particularly in the Deoria district and the produce usefully utilized for canning and export. As the statistics of acreage and production of the fruit are not available, it is difficult to assess the exact quantity which will be available for establishment of Agro-Industries. This programme will have to be developed in selected areas and the Fruit Research Station at Basti should be suitably strengthened for this purpose.

49. **Vegetables.**—With the exception of Jaunpur, vegetable cultivation in these districts is very nominal on account of transport difficulties. The State Government is trying to intensify cultivation of vegetables in these districts. If the programme of vegetable production is linked with the processing and canning of vegetables, it

should be possible to develop cultivation of cauliflower, peas and tomatoes on a large scale. This programme can be linked up with the development of irrigation potential on tube wells on the one hand and with the setting up of processing units on the other. Other cash crops which offer scope in these districts are chillies and *haldi* and may be encouraged.

50. Agricultural Credit.—Facilities for adequate credit will have to be provided to enable cultivators to take to land improvements, adopt improved practices and purchase of production requisites. At present co-operative credit is not sufficiently linked with production. Assuming a moderate figure of Rs. 40 per acre for short and medium term credit for the four districts for 80% of the cultivated area, the total loan requirement will progressively rise to Rs. 13.0 crores in 1970-71. The amount advanced at present is barely Rs. 2.5 crores. This will, therefore, have to be raised about six times if the desired production level is to be attained. As recommended by the Taccavi Loans and Co-operative Credit Committee recently, agricultural credit for normal production and land improvement should be made available mainly through Service Co-operatives and Land Mortgage Banks. They should, therefore, be assisted by the State Government by way of managerial grant and supplemental funds so as to enable them to advance loans to cultivators on terms and conditions comparable with those of taccavi loans. Even so, State Government will have to supplement their operations for some time to come for the grant of loan for certain developmental purposes for which co-operatives are not equipped as also for catering to the specific needs of non-members, like purchase of seed and fertilizers to the extent the co-operatives are not able to cope with the work.

51. A chronic feature of co-operative loan in common with other forms of institutional advances in U.P., is the diversion of loans for purposes other than those for which they are advanced. Authorities are alive to this and measures are being taken to curb the abuse. Utmost vigilance will have to be exercised, however, to guard against the abuse, and towards this end, to grant loan, as far as possible, in kind. The Team would like to emphasise that the rates of interest at which production credit is made available to the cultivators, should be easy and should not exceed the limits that may reasonably be fixed for different purposes by the State Government. It is strongly recommended that in view of the lag in the economy of backward regions like the four districts under study, rates of interest should be as low as possible and should not exceed, at any rate, the reasonably upper limit of 8 per cent for short term and medium term loans and 6½ per cent for long term loans, suggested by the Committee above referred to.

52. Adequate funds and facilities should be provided for setting up a marketing organisation, preferably, under the control of the Agriculture Department. It will ensure a fair price to the growers.

53. With the measures described above the agricultural production by 1970-71 would be doubled and it is expected that by the end of Fifth Plan, i.e., 1975-76 with sustained efforts towards intensive cultivation, bringing more kharif fallow area under green manure crops or short duration legumes, fuller utilisation of irrigation potential, increase in area under double cropping and provision of adequate drainage facilities it should be possible to achieve a rise in the value of agricultural output further by about 50 per cent over the 1970-71 level.

54. **Financial Implications.**—Total finances required for execution of the programmes, prescribed in the aforesaid pages, would be Rs. 771.86 lakhs. Its break-up for each district is given in the appendix 28.

55. **Consolidation of holdings.**—The team could not make any study of the measures of land reforms which have a bearing on agricultural production. In the following paragraphs a brief reference is made to consolidation of holdings. The extreme sub-division and fragmentation of holdings that exists in all districts hampers efforts at improving agricultural production considerably. Consolidation operations have now covered an area of 2.43, 2.26 and 2.50 lakh acres in Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur districts respectively. It is proposed to begin consolidation in Deoria early in 1964-65. Taking into account the whole of the cultivated area of Deoria and the remaining area of three districts, it is estimated that a total area of about 20 lakh acres will have to be consolidated in all the four districts. This is distributed as follows :

District	Area to be consolidated (lakh acres)	Year by which operations are proposed to be completed
Azamgarh	6.5	1975-76
Jaunpur	3.5	1972-73
Ghazipur	2.5	1972-73
Deoria	7.5	1974-75

Consolidation work is technical in nature and the procedures involved usually take a long time. At present, it takes about three

years to consolidate an area of 1.25 lakh acres. The Team has considered that it would be possible to accelerate the consolidation operations. However, considering the cost, requirement of technical personnel and the elaborate procedure involved, it has not been possible to make a definite suggestion regarding any significant acceleration or advancement of the dates of completion of operations. The State Government may consider if the schedule of consolidation operations in other regions of the State is so regulated that more funds and personnel could be released for these districts. Perhaps if a concerted programme is drawn up on these lines, it may be possible to complete consolidation operations in Jaunpur and Ghazipur districts by 1970-71 and in the other two districts by 1972-73.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & FISHERIES

56. The chronic poverty of these 4 districts is reflected in the condition of their livestock, specially that of cattle, which, except for a few pockets in Ghazipur and Jaunpur are of the poorest quality. The sheep may be considered as of average quality. The poultry is mostly of non-descript type though it forms about 1/5th of the State's poultry population. The specie-wise details of the livestock population are as below :

District	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
Azamgarh . .	7,74,200	2,03,964	72,483	3,19,772	45,120	2,18,711
Deoria . .	7,00,213	1,48,531	43,673	3,62,017	26,934	59,08
Jaunpur . .	5,94,884	1,71,095	1,07,361	1,38,821	22,779	1,17,837
Ghazipur . .	4,03,265	1,06,809	79,569	1,77,128	13,613	1,04,831
TOTAL . .	24,72,562	6,30,399	3,03,086	9,97,738	1,08,446	5,00,466

In spite of the poor quality, the large number of livestock is an asset, as the entire agricultural operations of the area depend on the motive power provided by them. Though the working bullocks, buffalo and cattle, form about 45% of the total cattle population, yet this apparently large proportion of bullocks is barely adequate to meet requirements of large number of small holdings in this area, shortage being to the extent of 4 lakhs on the basis of number of ploughs.

SECOND & THIRD FIVE YEAR PLANS

57. Comparative idea of the financial outlay, work done in the Second Plan and that envisaged for the Third Plan is given in the table below. In the First Plan no special schemes of much importance were implemented.

	Position at the end of Second Plan	Third Plan		
		Targets	Achievements upto 1962-63	Progressive achievement
(a) Average expenditure per district in different plans.	Rs. 1.484 lakhs.	Rs. 5.67 lakhs or 22.691 lakhs for 4 districts.	Rs. 1.475 lakhs	..
(b) Vety. Hospitals	26	68	48	74
(c) Stockman Centres	95	93	6	101
(d) A. I. Centres	8 (16 bulls)	53	9	17
(e) Bulls distributed	585	468	430	1015
(f) 1. Stud Ram Centre	3	..	..	3
2. Stud Ram Centre to be converted	..	3 (as in f(1)above.)	3	3
3. New Sheep and Wool Extension Centre	..	3	1	1
4. Rams operating in districts	150	450	300	450
(g) Poultry Farms	1	..	..	1
(h) Poultry Extension Centre .	1	1 in 64-65 of 400 layers	..	1
(i) Layers maintained at the above farm and Poultry Extension Centre	350	1350 addl. layers	950	1300
(j) Distribution of poultry in all districts.				
1. Day-old chicks . . . .	..	27,700 ÷ 18,000*	6,197**	..
2. Two-month old birds . . . .	..	20,450 ÷ 24,000*	7,272**	..
3. Hatching eggs	12856 for 3 districts.	93,000	24,682**	..
4. Adult birds	3,484	..	..	..
(k) Hide Flying Coop. Society .		3	5	3

* These targets pertain to Applied Nutrition Programme.

**The low achievements are due to late receipt and installation of incubation equipment due to which large number of eggs had to be distributed to the breeders for hatching purposes.

It will be evident that the expenditure during first and second years of Third Plan is approximately equal to that of total of the Second Plan. All-round efforts have been made in Third Plan to provide better facilities of veterinary aid and disease control, breeding and artificial insemination, sheep breeding and wool production, increased production of poultry and eggs, development of piggery and hide flaying, etc. In poultry the emphasis has shifted to distribute day-old chicks and two-months old birds instead of the adult birds and eggs.

58. Fodder Development.—Another important aspect that needs consideration is that of increasing the fodder production. Unless the fodder resources are improved, the improvement brought about by other means is likely to be thwarted. At present only 1.5% of the total cultivated area is under fodder crops as against 4.3% overall average of the State. This problem is made more difficult on account of small size of holdings, lack of irrigation facilities in many areas and the recurrent floods and droughts which this area has to bear.

To provide incentive for fodder production the fodder seed is being distributed at 50% of the actual cost. The future programme is to expand this scheme to all blocks during the plan period hoping that some cultivators will be able to put in small portion of their holdings to fodder crops or follow such rotations which may enable them to grow more fodder without affecting production of cereal and cash crops subject to availability of irrigation. It is also being considered to lay demonstrations of fodder crops at cultivators' fields in circle of each stockman of Key Village Scheme for which financial help will be provided. At least 25% more area can be put under fodder crops.

59. Future Programme.—With the achievements of Third Plan targets there will be only one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for 33,000 heads of bovines as against 25,000 recommended by the Planning Commission for Third Plan. To achieve this about 30 more veterinary hospitals will be required. It is proposed to set up two additional hospitals in each district in the first three years of Fourth Plan in the first instance.

Similarly the two Veterinary Dispensaries (Stockman Centres) in each block, as envisaged by the end of Third Plan, appear to be too inadequate due to comparatively poor communications and larger incidence of disease in this area. Therefore, it is proposed to establish two additional dispensaries in each block, of which at least one will be in Fourth Plan.

60. **Breeding.**—There will be a need of 1,286 additional bulls under artificial insemination to provide services to breeding female cattle and buffaloes calculated on the presumption that one bull will suffice for 800-1,000 females and keeping in view the possible increase in next few years. These will be added to in Fourth and Fifth Plans depending on the availability of bulls. For the present it is proposed to consolidate the work of A.I. Centres/Sub-centres already established besides opening of a few sub-centres where there is a scope.

For sheep breeding there will be a requirement of about 1,550 additional rams, which keeping in view the needs of the State as a whole will be added in the next two plans. It is also proposed to take up a regular programme of drenching of sheep in this area to prevent it against parasitic infestation.

The per capita availability of eggs per annum is 1.79 as compared to 1.40 for the State as a whole. The birds being mostly of non-descript type, their quality is to be improved. Therefore, efforts need to be directed towards distribution of more improved breeding stock and hatching eggs, for which a 500 layer farm is proposed to be set up at Jaunpur, another of about 400 layers at Deoria, where none exists at present during the Third Plan period.

Fisheries

61. These districts have a vast potential for fisheries development as the available water area is 5,700 acres most of which is lying fallow, except 770 acres, which are being exploited for fish culture under different departmental schemes. Additional 1,000 acres can be reclaimed through efforts of Panchayats and Gramsabhas provided they become inclined to take technical and material help from the Department.

About 57.0 lakh fish seed is being collected from these districts which is about 21.4% of the total collections for the State, Jaunpur district being the richest source. This collection can be increased to 150 lakhs provided efforts are intensified and all sources are exploited and induced breeding work is done.

With present estimated rate of survival at 20% about 12.5 lakh fingerlings become available for stocking. Out of 57 lakh seed collected annually only about 6.6 lakh is being used locally and rest is supplied to deficit districts of the State.

The fish being produced in 770 acres of water already used for fish production is estimated at 3.85 lakh lbs. One lakh lbs. of

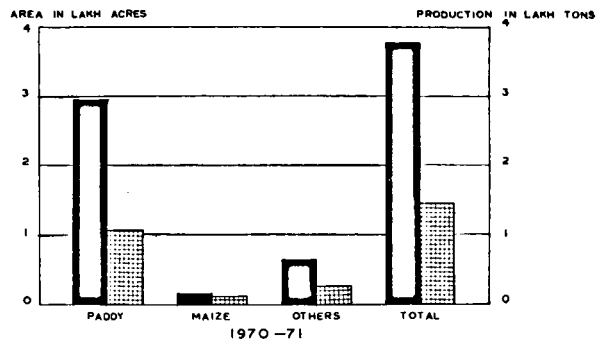
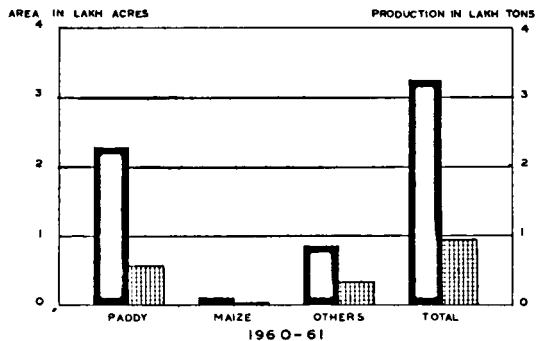
additional fish can be produced from 1,000 acres of additional water area proposed to be reclaimed. This production can go up to 3 lakh lbs. in the subsequent years.

It will be necessary to give grants, concessions and material help in form of nylon twine, etc. to Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabhas to reclaim the fallow waters. To provide better facilities of storing the fish seed, and to increase the survival rate, it is proposed to establish one fish seed farm in each of the districts of Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Deoria.

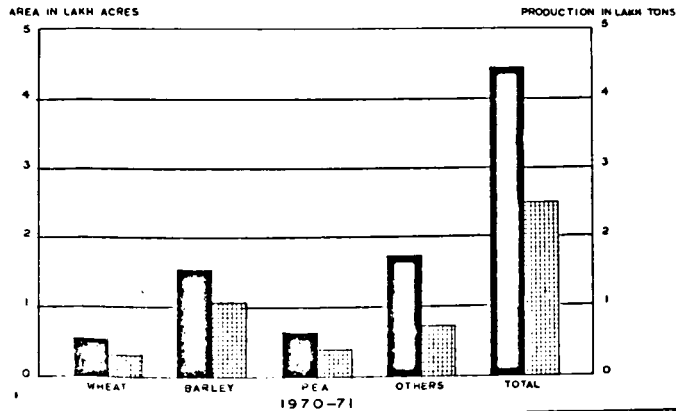
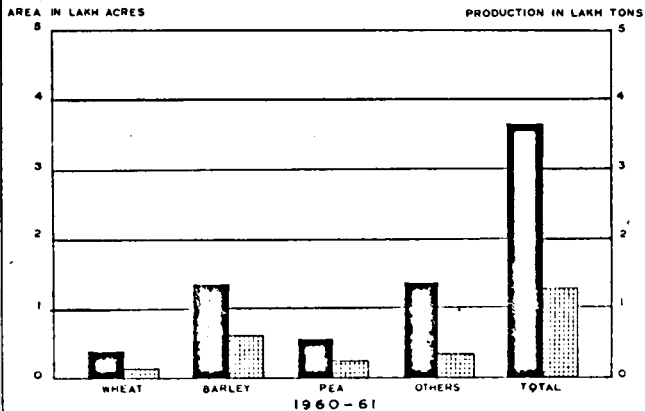
AREA AND PRODUCTION - FOODGRAINS

AREA DIST. GHAZIPUR PRODUCTION

KHARIF CROP



RABI CROP



AREA AND PRODUCTION - FOODGRAINS

DIST. JAUNPUR

AREA

PRODUCTION

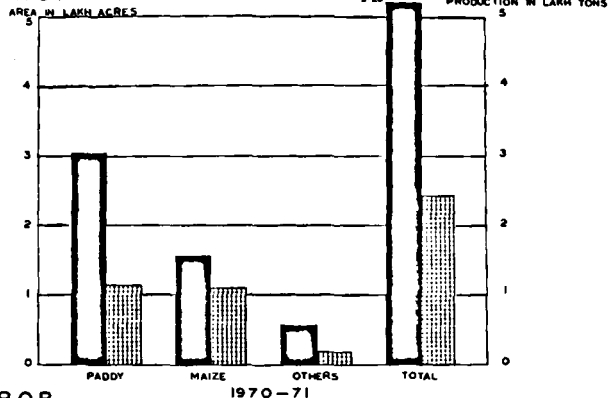
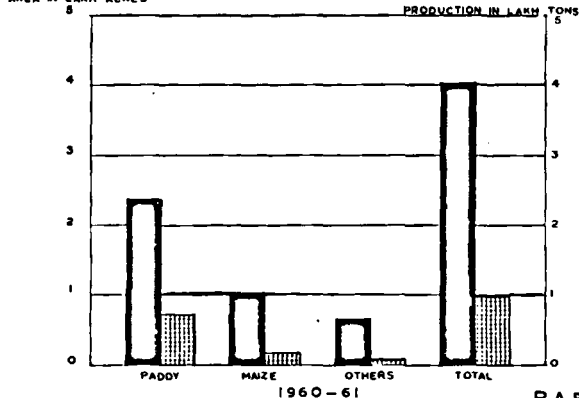
KHARIF CROP

AREA IN LAKH ACRES

PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONS

AREA IN LAKH ACRES

PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONS



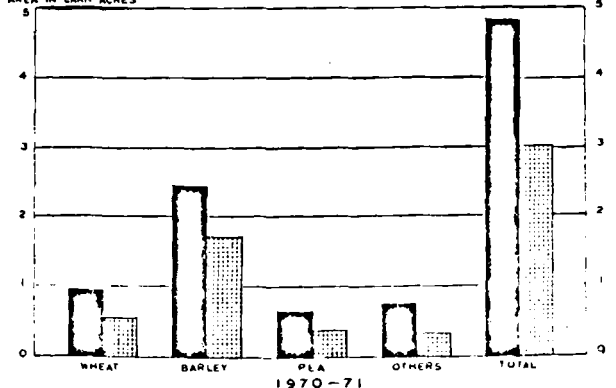
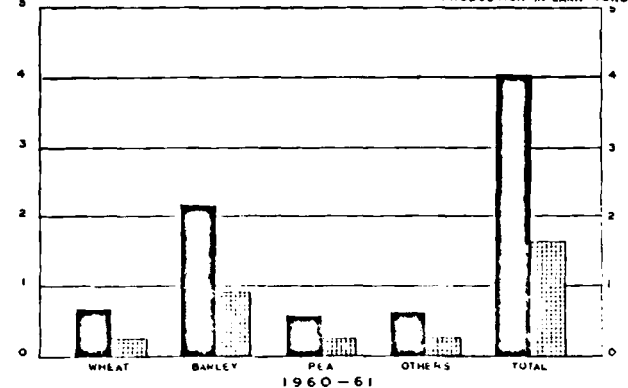
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AREA IN LAKH ACRES

PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONS



AREA AND PRODUCTION - FOODGRAINS

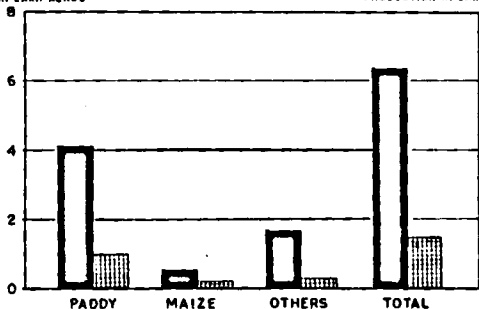
DIST. DEORIA

AREA 

PRODUCTION 

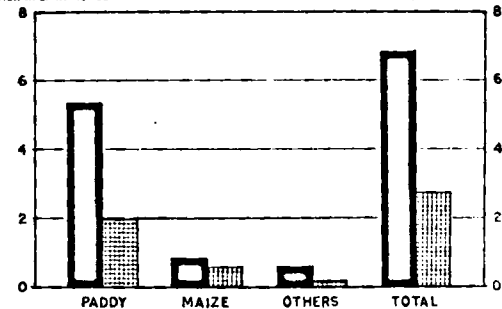
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AREA IN LAKH ACRES PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONS



1960 - 61

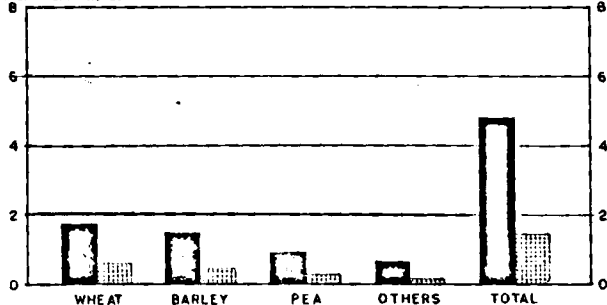
AREA IN LAKH ACRES PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONS



1970 - 71

RABI CROP

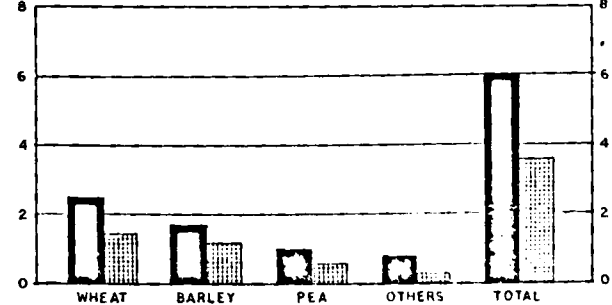
AREA IN LAKH ACRES PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONS



1960 - 61

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AREA IN LAKH ACRES PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONS



1970 - 71

AREA AND PRODUCTION - FOODGRAINS

AREA  DIST. AZAMGARH  PRODUCTION

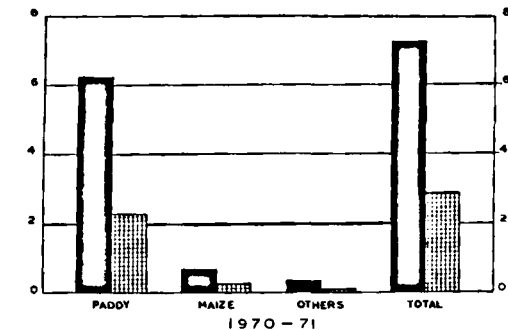
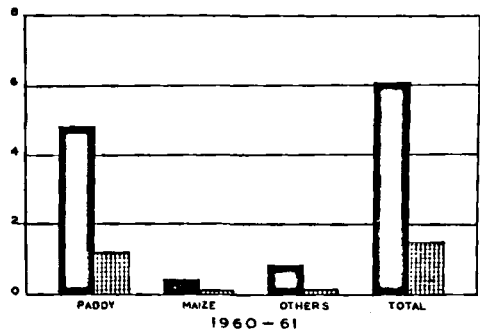
KHARIF CROP

AREA IN LAKH ACRES

PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONS

AREA IN LAKH ACRES

PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONS



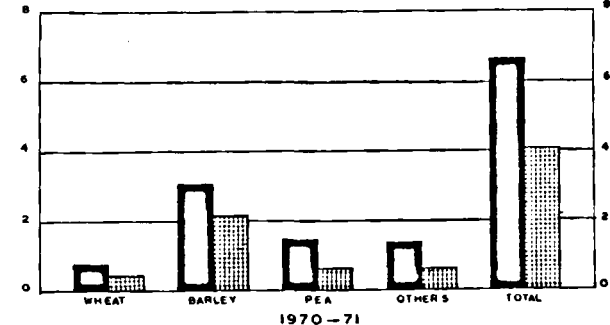
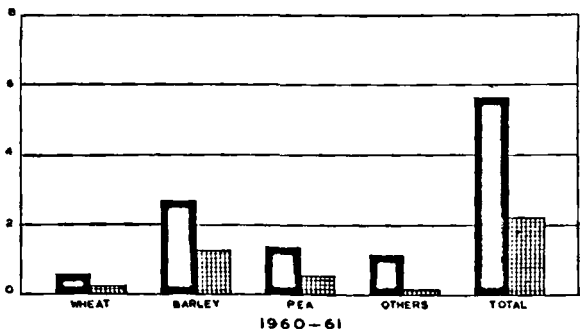
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AREA IN LAKH ACRES

PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONS

AREA IN LAKH ACRES

PRODUCTION IN LAKH TONS



Section II

IRRIGATION

A review of position.—In the 19th century, some canals were constructed with a view to stabilise the agricultural economy against failure of monsoon in areas suffering from chronic scarcity and famine conditions and also to provide adequate means of communication at a time when there were no railways or auto-mobiles. The investment on irrigation projects appears to have been made either for relief of distress or from a commercial point of view. Western regions have been the earliest to be benefited on these considerations. The projects of Eastern Yamuna Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Agra Canal and Lower Ganga Canal were taken up during the period from 1832 to 1878 and all these canals were made navigable. Subsequently, some irrigation projects were also constructed in Bundelkhand area to provide relief from frequent famines. Later on, in the year 1928, the Sarda Canal was commissioned to provide irrigation facilities to the central parts of the State.

2. While it is true that with a comparatively better rainfall, about 40" on an average, eastern Districts were less prone to scarcity conditions, on account of the failure of rains, their development lagged behind the rest of the State as a result of the virtual absence of State Irrigation works and lack of promotion of private works on the part of the State prior to 1947. The policy of Government, however, underwent a change after independence when stress was also laid on accelerating the progress of the under-developed parts of the State. Accordingly, out of a total outlay of Rs. 75.53 crores incurred on the State Irrigation Works in Uttar Pradesh during First and Second Plan periods, an amount of Rs. 35.39 crores was spent in the 15 Eastern districts.

3. On the considerations stated above and for various other reasons which need not be elaborated here the depressing feature of the four districts under study is that there were no State Irrigation Works prior to independence. Development of irrigation was left to private efforts mainly through percolation wells and tanks. Credit is due to the enterprise and industry of the local farming community that with the meagre resources that they have, the irrigated area amounted to about 50% of the cultivated area in 1948. Since then the State has paid increasing attention to the development of irrigation. Except for Deoria, however, there is not much scope for major and medium irrigation in the districts under study. The contribution of the State in this field is, therefore, mainly through tube-wells and, to a certain extent, through the encouragement of

private efforts by the grant of financial assistance. A sum of Rs. 10.78 crores has been spent on the construction of State Irrigation Works in the four districts upto 1962-63 while an amount of Rs. 2.26 crores was made available to cultivators by way of loans or subsidy for private irrigation works. A further sum of Rs. 9.18 crores is proposed to be spent on State Irrigation Works during the remaining period of the Third Plan. Even so, irrigation through private efforts is the predominant feature of these districts, as can be seen from the following table.

District	(Lakh acres)		
	Gross area sown 1960-61	Irrigation through State Works 1962-63	Irrigation through private works 1962-63
Azamgarh	13.38	0.95	3.10
Jaunpur	9.14	0.65	2.50
Ghazipur	7.79	0.84	1.45
Deoria	13.84	0.86	2.50
TOTAL	44.15	3.30	9.55.

At the same time it should be explained that the intensity of irrigation through private irrigation works is low. It includes casual irrigation through tanks and streams as also modest dose of water through katcha wells. Effective irrigation from such works is estimated to be 60% of the reported area.

4. Mobilisation of all the available sources for irrigation to the maximum extent and as expeditiously as possible is the Kingpin in the strategy for accelerated development of this region. The Team has come to the conclusion that by 1971, effective irrigation will have to be extended to 72% of the cultivated area in Azamgarh, 73% in Jaunpur, 75% in Ghazipur and 80% in Deoria.

5. With a view to mobilising the State and private resources to the maximum benefit for the area it would be useful to make a comparative study of the financial implications of the investments that are made in the State Irrigation Schemes and private minor works.

6. **Medium & Minor Irrigation under the Third Plan—Costs & benefits.**—A list of important State medium and minor irrigation schemes that are being implemented during the Third Plan period is given in Appendix 33 along with their latest revised estimated

costs of construction, areas that are likely to be benefited ultimately by them, capital investment needed per acre so benefited and percentage return on the capital required without accounting for interest on capital. Particulars of major Irrigation Schemes are not included in this statement because they are large schemes costing several crores of rupees and it is difficult to anticipate the period of their completion and utilization for purposes of comparison with small private irrigation works.

7. **Rate of return.**—The present approved rate of interest on loans to cultivators under Plan schemes is not less than five. As against this, the average anticipated return on the State irrigation schemes is much less than 2%. Furthermore, the State Irrigation schemes do not provide for return on any part of the capital investment even at later date. It is the common experience in recent years that the actual return is far below the anticipated returns. As pointed out by the Third Finance Commission, in the four years from 1957-58 to 1960-61, the working of State Irrigation Projects in 13 out of 15 States had resulted in an aggregate loss of Rs. 49.60 crores. Only two States showed a slight surplus of about Rs 3 crores. A recent review by the Planning Commission shows that this position has not improved under the Third Plan and losses on major and medium irrigation worked out to Rs. 87 crores during the first three years of the Plan which are far in excess of the original estimates. Against this background, it is doubtful whether major and medium irrigation schemes as a group would yield in actual fact any material return on capital.

8. The experience of the Irrigation Department is that major and medium Irrigation works cost these days Rs. 600 per acre on an average. The cost of minor irrigation schemes comes to Rs. 400 per acre. An important minor irrigation programme is that of tubewells which has been kept separate because it costs initially about Rs. 230 per acre including cost of transmission line but its running cost is high and is estimated to result in a minus return. Although the return on tubewells as estimated at present is minus, the Team feels that with the progressive extension of the electric grid lines and grid tariff, implementation of various economies that are contemplated and the attainment of full utilization it should be possible to eliminate the losses.

9. Appendix above referred to further shows that against an anticipated potential of 7.84 lakh acres, the potential which would be utilised in the current Plan will be 3.025 lakh acres only which is 38.7% of the total benefit likely to accrue. This shows that the total benefits accrue after quite a long period after the scheme has been projected. The Team was given to understand by the Irrigation Department of the State that major and medium irrigation

schemes take 4 to 7 years for the completion of works and a further period of 4 to 8 years would be required for the attainment of full utilization of irrigation potential. It is significant to note here that the anticipated return of 2 per cent or so, would materialise after quite a long period of development.

10. **Private minor works-costs & benefits.**—It would be worthwhile to consider the cost of private minor irrigation works also and in order to discuss them broadly four typical categories of works are proposed to be chosen for examination, viz.,

- (i) a masonry well deep-bored and with persian wheel,
- (ii) a private tubewell run by diesel engine,
- (iii) a private tubewell run by electric power, and
- (iv) a percolation well.

11. Their costs and areas benefited are given below:—

No.	Item of work	Cost per unit (Rs.)	Area likely to be benefited (Acres)	Cost per acre benefited (Rs.)
1	Masonry wells with boring and persian wheel	2500	5	500
2.	Diesel tubewell	6000	12	500
3.	Electric tubewell	4000	12	333
4.	Percolation well	1200	2.5	500

12. The Government loans do not provide for more than two thirds the cost of such units ; hence the Government investment for private irrigation works is about Rs. 300 per acre, which is in the neighbourhood of investment needed for State tubewells but much less than that needed for State medium and minor irrigation schemes.

13. Briefly stated, the following considerations would need to be given due weight in favour of private minor irrigation works, where :—

- (a) Capital investment per acre would almost be the same or less than that required for State Irrigation Works ;
- (b) the latent financial resources of the public will also be utilised in the construction of these works ;

- (c) the potential created by private irrigation works is completely utilised almost within a year or two after the construction of the work, because the cultivators who have to repay the loan with interest are naturally keen to reap the maximum benefits from the investment;
- (d) the State does not have to bear the responsibility of their maintenance and as such the supervisory cost per acre benefited is much smaller;
- (e) the State does not come under criticism by the people for lapses in construction and maintenance of these irrigation works; and
- (f) the cultivator has a source of irrigation at his beck and call and can do intensive cultivation as well as sell water to his neighbours.

Liberalisation of terms & procedures of assistance.—All things considered in the circumstances of the area under study, there is considerable advantage in encouraging construction of Private Irrigation Works of various categories through public participation. But this programme has not been able to make the desired progress so far, because majority of cultivators in the rural areas are poor, having holdings not exceeding a family holding. They have not got much resources of their own. Government assistance falls short of the amount required to complete the works nor does the operation of well irrigation leave sufficient surplus in many cases to enable the borrowing farmer to repay the Government loan with interest in accordance with the stipulated conditions as at present. Except for northern parts of Deoria, there is very little scope for major and medium irrigation works in the four districts under study. They are, therefore, denied the handsome benefits flowing from the concessional terms on which surface irrigation is made available by the State. It would be less than fair to expect the people of these disadvantaged districts to come up to the level of the rest without removing this handicap. They have suffered all these years in the matter of providing irrigation facilities. Fortunately, they are blessed with substantial supply of underground water. They have given good account of themselves in exploiting these resources within the limitation of their financial capacity. Given the requisite assistance, the Team has no doubt that they will supplement the State works to reach the target of bringing 75% of the cultivated area under irrigation by 1971. The aim of policy should, therefore, be to offer to cultivators who show initiative and are prepared to mobilise their own resources, State assistance approximating to what is available to cultivators in the more favoured areas under the command of State irrigation works. As things stand today, the

quantum of assistance per acre to be irrigated is subject to rather low limits. It is hedged in with stiff conditions regarding security of land, period of repayment and rate of interest. The Team has given its most careful consideration to this matter and have to recommend the following directions in which assistance and procedures need to be liberalized with effect from the current year:—

- (a) At present the loans are given to the extent of 10 times of the land revenue except for Masonary wells where the proportion is 30 times the land revenue in the case of "Sirdars" and 60 times in the case of "Bhumidars". If the proportion is increased to 120 and 150 times respectively of the land revenue for the two categories of holders for all minor irrigation items, the programme for the construction of Minor Irrigation Works can be substantially accelerated.
- (b) At present minor irrigation loans have to be paid back in 5 years in ten instalments two years after issue. It is desired that these loans may be permitted to be paid back in 10 years in twenty instalments and the recovery may start two years after the issue of the loan.
- (c) State assistance should extend upto 80% of the estimated cost of works.
- (d) The existing rate of subsidy also needs revision. The existing and proposed rates of subsidy are given below:—

Name of Scheme	Subsidy Existing	Rate Proposed	
1. Masonary Well	25%	50%	} In favour of panchayats, cooperatives and cultivators whose holdings do not exceed the area of family holding and the work is to be undertaken outside the command area of State Irrigation Works.
2. Deep Borings of Masonary Wells	Rs. 2/- per foot	50%	
3. Bundhies	25%	50%	
4. Regulators and Small diversion works . . . . .	..	50%
5. New Tanks . . . . .	..	50%
6. Persian Wheels. . . . .	..	50%
7. Pump Sets . . . . .	..	25%
8. Private Tubewells . . . . .	..	25%

- (e) With a view to enthuse Panchayats to take up construction of Community Works, they should be authorised to levy irrigation rates in order to meet the cost of maintenance and repayment of loans. In order to enable them to charge reasonable rates they should be given managerial assistance

of Rs. 1,200 spread over the initial period of 3 to 5 years. Similar assistance should be extended on preferential basis to local Co-operatives which undertake this work.

- (f) Loans upto Rs. 10,000 and repayable in 10 years should be available under Minor Irrigation Sector either under G.M.F. or Industrial programme to industrial units which undertake deep-boring in wells, manufacture of deep boring tools, manufacture of strainers and indigenous strainer-cum-pipes, manufacture of persian wheels, repair shops for pumps and engines, etc.
- (g) Rate of interest on the loans given by the State for the above purposes should be as low as possible. It should not exceed at any rate the limit of 6½% as recommended recently by the Taccavi Loans and Cooperative Credit Committee.

14. If the concessions mentioned above are allowed with immediate effect, the programme for minor irrigation will get a great impetus. As indicated in the subjoined statement State assistance would be required for the construction of Private Irrigation Works to the extent of Rs. 3.38 crores during the remaining period of the current Plan and Rs. 24.32 crores thereafter.

							(lakh acres)
Sl. No.	Item	Azamgarh	Jaunpur	Ghazi-pur	Deoria	Total	
1	Cultivated area	10.72	7.42	6.45	10.96	35.55	
2	Percentage of cultivated area to be irrigated	72%	73%	75%	80%		
3	Net area to be Irrigated	7.72	5.45	4.84	8.73	26.74	
4	Potential by end of Fourth Plan by State works	2.53	1.76	1.95	6.46	12.70	
5	Utilisation of potential by end of Fourth Plan by State Works	1.90	1.32	1.80	3.70	8.72	
6	Total potential by Private Minor Irrigation Works upto 1962-63	3.10	2.50	1.45	2.50	9.55	
7	Area for interpolated Works (1/3 of item 5)	0.63	0.44	0.60	1.23	2.90	
9	Area for Private Minor Irrigation Works (Items 3-5-6)	2.72	1.63	1.59	2.53	8.47	
LAKH RUPEES							
9	Fund required for Private Minor Irrigation Works						
	(i) for interpolated works in State works command areas	63.00	44.00	60.00	61.50	228.50	
	(ii) in new areas	816.00	489.00	477.00	759.00	2541.00	
	Total (i) & (ii)	879.00	533.00	537.00	820.50	2769.50	

Sl. No.	Item	Azamgarh	Jaunpur	Ghazi pur	Deoria	Total
10	Phasing of funds for Private M. I. Works—					
	(i) During remaining 3 years of Third Plan	79.00	64.00	71.00	124.00	338.00
	(ii) During Fourth Plan	800.00	469.00	466.00	696.50	2431.50
11	Acceleration of Programme during Third Plan	22.86	20.39	37.94	59.95	141.14

N. B.—Broad basis on which the funds for Private Minor Irrigation Works have been worked out are :—

- (a) In command area of State Irrigation Works the cost of Private M. I. Works has been taken as Rs. 100 per acre. except for Deoria district where water table is near the ground surface and the cost has been taken as Rs. 50 per acre.
- (b) for areas outside command of state works, the cost has been taken as Rs. 300 per acre.

AZAMGARH.

15. The district of Azamgarh is situated on the south of river Ghagra and the land on the whole is plain, intercepted by several drains flowing from west to east. The average annual rainfall in the district is 40.36" and predominant soil is "Matiyar" merging to "Loam" in the north and getting more clayey in the south. There were no State Irrigation Works in it till 1948, when about 50% of the cultivated area was being irrigated by private surface wells and community tanks in the proportion of 2 to 1. Since the water table at many places in the north is about 10' deep, katcha wells are common and in the south where it goes down to 18' or even 20', tanks are more popular. In the early twentieth century, the number of pucca wells in the district was 30,000 which has now gone upto 45,000. Number of katcha wells dug annually, however, depends upon the weather conditions. In the extremely dry year of 1907-08, as many as 12,000 wells were excavated.

16. During the First and Second plan periods, total outlay incurred on the State Irrigation Works in Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 75.53 crores, out of which an amount of Rs. 35.39 crores was spent in the 15 eastern districts. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 3.03 crores was spent in Azamgarh District on the construction of 189 Tubewells and other Irrigation Schemes, viz., Dohrighat Pumped Canals, Extension of Channels of Tanda Pumped Canal and Sarda Canal System, etc., as per details given in Table A of Appendix 34, which created a potential of 1.31 lakh acres or 12.2% of the existing cultivated area.

17. In the Third Five Year Plan, another 63 Tubewells and other irrigation works like Extension of Channels of Sarda Canal System as per details given in Table B of Appendix 34, are proposed to be

constructed at a cost of Rs. 100.92 lakhs. These will create an additional potential of 0.96 lakh acres. It will be seen that 35 Tubewells will be under the accelerated programme.

18. Potential created by State Irrigation Works upto the end of 1962-63 is 1.90 lakh acres which will increase to 2.27 lakh acres at the end of the Third Plan. This will be 21% of the cultivated area.

19. The expenditure incurred upto the end of Second Plan period in the shape of loans granted by Government for the construction of private Minor Irrigation Works was Rs. 31.91 lakhs and the potential created by all private Irrigation Works was 2.96 lakh acres as per details given in Table 'A' of Appendix 35. Initially a sum of Rs. 98.91 lakhs was proposed to be spent under the Third Plan. It will now be enhanced to Rs. 121.77 lakhs which will result in the creation of an additional potential of 0.41 lakh acres. Its details are given in Table 'A' of Appendix 35.

20. **Utilisation.**—In spite of the fact that irrigation potential created by State Irrigation Works to end of 1962-63 was 1.90 lakh acres, utilisation has been only 0.95 lakh acres which is not very satisfactory. One of the reasons for poor utilisation can be attributed to the low percentage of field channels. Cause seems to be that the rainfall in the district is good, it being 40", and the people avoid taking water from the State Irrigation Works except for the scarcity of rainfall. It is, therefore, essential that cropping pattern is so changed and the use of fertilizers so popularised that cultivators may make fuller use of the available water to increase their production.

21. **Further Possibilities.**—It is possible to carry out some extension of the Sarda Canal system (10 miles) and Tanda Pumped Canal System (25 miles) without increasing the capacity of the headworks. These canal systems are likely to create a potential of 7,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs. Where underground strata is good and the topography is favourable, it will be possible to bore some 55 more tubewells which will create an additional potential of 19,250 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 55.0 lakhs. After the construction of all the above schemes, the total potential from all State Irrigation Works would increase to 2.53 lakh acres which would be 24% of the cultivated area. It may be possible to have a few more tubewells in areas where the Exploratory Tubewell Organisation of the Government of India find good water-bearing strata at economic depths after exploration. Further extensions of Sarda Canal System would be possible only after the storage reservoir scheme in the catchment area of Sarda River which is under investigation, has been constructed.

22. It would be seen from Table 'B' of Appendix 34 that under the accelerated programme, it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 34.45 lakhs on the construction of 35 tubewells and extension of lined guls during the last 3 years of the Third Plan.

23. There is however, sufficient scope for the construction of Private Irrigation Works of various categories through public participation. Government assistance by way of loans-cum-subsidy will be required to the extent of Rs. 879 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 79 lakhs out of this will be required during the rest of the current plan period.

JAUNPUR

24. The surface of the district is on the whole plain and slopes from North-west to South-east. The main river in the district is Gomti while the other smaller rivers are Sai, Basuhi and Barna, the last one forming the southern most boundary of the district. The average annual rainfall in it is 40.12". The predominant soil of the district is loam with 23% matyar, primarily in low lying tracts. The water table is about 27' deep. There were 25,000 masonry wells in this district in the beginning of the twentieth century, but this number has since gone up to 44,700 with another 8,000 kachha wells. The number of kachha wells made annually, however, depends upon the draught conditions. In one of the very dry years, as many as 20,000 wells were dug.

25. During the First and Second Plan periods a sum of Rs. 230.04 lakhs was spent in this district on the construction of 159 tubewells and extensions of Sarda Canal creating thereby a potential of 1.0 lakh acres. Their details are given in Table 'C' of Appendix 34.

26. In the Third Five Year Plan, another 61 Tubewells and further extension of Sarda Canal as per details given in Table 'D' of appendix 34 are proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 119.85 lakhs which will create an additional potential of 0.37 lakh acres.

27. Potential created by State Irrigation Works at the end of 1962-63 was 1.05 lakh acres which would increase to 1.37 lakh acres at the end of Third Plan. This will be 18% of the cultivated area.

28. The expenditure incurred upto the end of Second Plan period in the shape of loans granted by the Government for the construction of Private Minor Irrigation Works was Rs. 29.75 lakhs and the potential created by all Private Irrigation Works was 2.41 lakh acres as per details shown in Table 'C' of Appendix 35. A sum of Rs. 71.41 lakhs was proposed to be spent during Third Plan against which a sum of Rs. 91.80 lakhs is now proposed to be spent which will help in creating a potential of 0.31 lakh acres as per details given in Table 'D' of Appendix 35.

29. **Utilisation.**—An irrigation potential of 1.05 lakh acres had been created in this district upto the end of March 1963 but only 0.65 lakh acres has been utilised so far. The reasons for poor utilisation are more or less the same as in case of Azamgarh district. Faster utilisation can be possible only if a campaign for systematic and extended use of fertilizers and change in the existing crop pattern is launched.

30. A special feature of this district is that there is a large number of ponds and jheels in it which can be utilized to supplement other sources of irrigation. Greater stress, however, needs to be laid on digging drains to prevent water-logging.

31. **Further Possibilities.**—It is possible to carry out extensions of the Sarda Canal System by about 20 miles without increasing the capacity at the Headworks. These are likely to create an additional potential of 4,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 3.0 lakhs. Some Regulators on Nalas are also proposed which will provide irrigation to an area of 6,600 acres. Where underground strata is good and the topography is favourable, it will be possible to bore 90 more tubewells which will create an additional potential of 28,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs. After the construction of all the above schemes, the total potential from all State Irrigation Works would increase to 1.76 lakh acres which would be 24% of the cultivated area. It may be possible to have a few more tubewells in areas where the Exploratory Tubewell Organisation of the Government of India find good water-bearing strata at economic depths after exploration. Further extensions of Sarda Canal System would be possible only after the storage reservoir scheme in the catchment area of Sarda River which is under investigation, has been constructed.

32. It would be seen from Table 'D' of Appendix 34 that under accelerated programme, it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 40.25 lakhs on the construction of 41 tubewells and extension of lined guls during the last 3 years of the Third Plan.

33. There is, however, a large scope for construction of a number of Private Minor Irrigation Schemes. The total requirement of loans and subsidy for the purpose is likely to be Rs. 533 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 64 lakhs out of this will have to be provided during the rest of the current Plan period.

GHAZIPUR

34. The district on the whole is plain and slopes from west to east. The main river in the district is Ganga which forms the southern boundary of the district except for Zamania Tehsil which is to the south of the river. The other streams are Gangi, Besu and Bhansahi (Sarju), the last one forming the north-eastern boundary.

The average rainfall is 40.27". Soil in the district is mostly fertile loam which turns into stiff clay in depressions, leading to 'Usar' wherever drainage is inadequate. The average water table is 31 feet deep with a special feature that kankar layer is generally met below the water table. There were about 16,250 masonry wells in the beginning of the twentieth century which have now gone upto 19,200. There were no State Irrigation facilities in this district prior to Independence and the wells and tanks accounted for irrigation of 36% of the cultivated area, three fourth of which was being irrigated by the wells alone.

35. During First and Second Plan periods, a sum of Rs. 144.47 lakhs was spent on the construction of 173 Tubewells and other State Irrigation Schemes, *viz.*, channels from Naugarh Dam and Extensions of Sarda Canal as per details given in Table 'E' of Appendix 34. This created a potential of 0.83 lakh acres.

36. In the Third Five Year Plan, 78 more tubewells and channels from Moosakhand Dam, etc., as per details given in Table 'F' of Appendix 34 are proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 265.46 lakhs which will create an additional potential of 0.54 lakh acres.

37. Potential created by the State Irrigation Works at the end of 1962-63 was 0.92 lakh acres which would increase to 1.36 lakh acres at the end of Third Plan. This will be 21% of the cultivated area.

38. The expenditure incurred in the shape of loans granted by Government upto the end of Second Plan period for the construction of private Minor Irrigation Works was Rs. 26.18 lakhs and the potential created by all private Irrigation Works was 1.38 lakh acres as per details shown in Table 'E' of Appendix 35. A further sum of Rs. 52.80 lakhs was proposed to be spent on Private Minor Irrigation Works during the Third Plan which will now be increased to Rs. 90.74 lakhs as per details given in Table 'F' of Appendix 35.

39. **Utilisation.**—The potential created by the State Irrigation Works upto the end of March 1963 was 0.92 lakh acres, out of which 0.84 lakh acres has already been utilised. This is quite satisfactory in view of the fact that most of the schemes have been completed only in recent years. However, an extended use of fertilizers and suitable change in crop pattern will further help in the utilisation of the existing irrigation potential.

40. **Further Possibilities.**—After completion of Musakhand Dam, Zamania Tehsil on the south of Ganga would be almost saturated with irrigation facilities. The doab of Basu-Gangi is intercepted by a large number of jheels and tanks and therefore it has a limited scope for canal irrigation. Some Regulators on Nalas are proposed which will

provide irrigation to an area of 6,600 acres. It is possible to carry out some extensions of Sarda Canal System by 5 miles without increasing the capacity at the Headworks. These extensions are likely to create an additional potential of 1,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh. What is required immediately in this doab is to construct drainage, anti-water logging and usar reclamation schemes. For quicker irrigation benefits, however, some 45 more tubewells can be constructed which will create an additional potential of 15,750 acres at a cost of 45.0 lakhs. After construction of all the above schemes, total potential from all State Irrigation Works would increase to 1.95 lakh acres which would be 30% of the cultivated area. It may be possible to have a few more tubewells in areas where the Exploratory Tubewell Organisation of the Government of India find good water-bearing strata at economic depths after exploration. Further extensions of Sarda Canal System would be possible only after the storage reservoir scheme in the catchment area of Sarda River which is under investigation, has been constructed.

41. It would be seen from Table 'F' of Appendix 34 that under accelerated programme, it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 50.45 lakhs on the construction of 50 tubewells and extension of lined guls during the last 3 years of the Plan.

42. There is also a large scope for construction of a number of Private Minor Irrigation Schemes in this district. The total requirement of loans and subsidy for the purpose is estimated to be Rs. 537 lakhs, the amount required during the remaining years of the current Plan being Rs. 71 lakhs.

DEORIA

43. This district is bounded by Great Gandak on the north and Rapti and Ghaghra rivers in the south while river Majhanan, a tributary of Rapti flows on its west. The eastern boundary of the district separates the State of Uttar Pradesh from Bihar. This district came into existence only in 1946 prior to which it was a part of Gorakhpur district. The average rainfall is 48.55". The soil mostly consists of alluvium, and has a peculiar whitish shade due to the presence of a high percentage of lime in it. It is locally known as 'Bhat'. The number of pucca wells in the district is 39,300 and katcha wells 8,600. The water table varies mostly between 5' to 20'. A peculiar feature of the district is that it is intercepted by a large number of streams and rivulets which flow from north to south and have wide flood plains.

44. The State Irrigation facilities were introduced in the district for the first time after 1948 and a sum of Rs. 160.64 lakhs was spent on the construction of 254 tubewells and channels of Naraini Gandak

Canal upto the end of Second Plan, as a result of which a potential of 0.92 lakh acres was created. Details of these works are given in Table 'G' of Appendix 34.

45. In the Third Five Year Plan, 149 more tubewells and channels from Gandak Canal as per details given in Table 'H' of Appendix 34 are proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 670.89 lakhs, which will create an additional potential of 0.75 lakh acres, raising thereby the total potential to 1.67 lakh acres. This will be 15% of the cultivated area of the district. A major portion of the potential by Western Gandak Canal which is a joint Project between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar will be created during the Fourth Plan Period.

46. The expenditure incurred in the shape of loans granted by Government upto the end of Second Plan for the construction of Private Minor Irrigation Works was Rs. 18.72 lakhs and the potential created by all private irrigation works was 2.40 lakh acres as per details given in Table 'G' of Appendix 35. A sum of Rs. 93.45 lakhs was proposed to be incurred on loans during Third Plan period which will now increase to Rs. 153 lakhs as per details given in Table 'H' of Appendix 35. This will help in creating a potential of 0.51 lakh acres.

47. **Utilisation.**—The irrigation potential created by the State Irrigation Works upto the end of March, 1963 was 1.11 lakh acres, out of which a potential of 0.86 lakh acres has been already utilised. The speed of the utilisation of the already created potential can be accelerated by the extended use of fertilisers and suitable change in the crop pattern.

48. **Further Possibilities.**—The work of Gandak Canal System will be continued during the Fourth Plan and is likely to create irrigation potential of 4.59 lakh acres at a cost of Rs. 4.62 crores. This will cover the entire area of Hata and Padrauna Tehsils and some portions of Deoria and Salempur tehsils lying to the north of Gorakpur-Deoria-Siwan Railway Line. In the small patches left thereafter, it is proposed to bore some 50 tubewells which will create an additional potential of 17,500 acres at a cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. After the construction of all the above schemes, the total potential from all State Irrigation Works would increase to 6.46 lakh acres, which would be 60% of the cultivated area.

49. Besides, a sum of Rs. 124 lakhs will be required for the grant of loans and subsidy during the Third Plan period and Rs. 696.50 lakhs thereafter for Private Irrigation Works.

50. It would be seen from Table 'H' of Appendix 34 that under accelerated programme, it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 99.30 lakhs on the construction of 113 tubewells and extension of lined guls during the last 3 years of the Third Plan.

51. The low utilisation on tubewells is often attributed to the command being high and it is often suggested that the irrigation rates may be reduced to improve utilisation. In this connection, it may be mentioned here that orders have already been issued for reducing the command area on tubewells to 750 to 800 acres. A further reduction by 100 to 150 acres is under the consideration of the State Government. The length of lined guls is also being extended from one mile to two miles and that of un-lined guls from two miles to three miles. As for the reduction in the rates of tubewells water, it may be pointed out that water rates have already been reduced for paddy crop and rabi paleo during the period July 1 to November 30, from 16,000 gallons to 24,000 gallons per rupee in case of tubewells run with hydel or steam power and from 11,000 gallons to 16,500 gallons per rupee in case of tubewells run with diesel power. The State is suffering considerable losses in the maintenance and running of tubewells at present. With the progressive extension of electric grid, application of grid tariff, implementation of the various measures of economy that are contemplated and fuller utilisation of the irrigation potential, it should be possible to obviate or eliminate these losses.

52. Statement given in Table 'A' of Appendix 36 shows the expenditure which would be incurred in each of the 4 eastern Districts on the construction of State Irrigation Works to end of Third Plan and the potential created therefrom. It also indicates funds which can be utilised for construction of further State Irrigation works in these districts. A similar statement on Private Irrigation Works is given in Table 'B' of Appendix 36.

MINOR IRRIGATION AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

53. Rural electrification during the First Plan period followed construction of State tubewells which had to be electrified within a year of their construction. During the Second Plan period, emphasis shifted to centres of urban population and electricity was extended to towns. The State Electricity Board has now decided to speed up electrification of all localities having a population of more than 2000 and also to electrify villages upto 1000 population provided they come within a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the high tension line so being extended. It will thus be seen that the electrification programme has either followed the State tubewell scheme or has been extended on the population basis. Almost entire cost of development of more electrification thus gets charged on to the scheme of tubewells.

54. Among the private minor irrigation works listed on page 78, para 10, it will be seen that the cost per acre benefited is on an average Rs. 500 for each type of minor irrigation work, except for

electric pumpsets installed on wells where the cost comes to Rs. 333 per acre. It is thus clear that cost of lift irrigation could be reduced materially if water is lifted with the help of electric power. In the interest of agricultural production, therefore, the State Electricity Board should direct its policy of rural electrification towards the extension of electric lines to areas having concentration of wells.

55. It is suggested that the State Government should draw a programme of installation of electric pumpsets a year in advance and notify it to the Board, so that they can make adequate arrangements for extension of transmission lines and installation of step-down transformers at suitable points. The aim should be to select compact areas where electric pumps—preferably of a smaller size of 3 H. P. each—with an aggregate load of at least 30 H. P. could be installed for an area of one square mile.

56. The existing policy of the State Electricity Board is to extend transmission electricity on a guarantee of 15 per cent return on the entire cost of transformer and transmission lines and payment of energy charged at a prescribed rate. Enforcement of such guarantees from the date the service is provided is a deterrent to individual cultivators. What is required, therefore, is group action. Irrigation Department or Block Agency should, therefore, prepare projects for compact areas with concentration of wells under which electric pumps would be installed, with the assistance of State Government, in sufficient numbers so as to yield a return of at least 10 per cent over a period not exceeding three years from the date of the supply of power. In case the anticipated minimum return does not materialise at the end of the three years' period, the shortfall will have to be made good out of the provision for minor irrigation. It may be stated here that Maharashtra Electricity Board has achieved significant success in rural electrification of compact agricultural areas on these lines.

Section III

FLOOD CONTROL

Floods occur when precipitation over catchment is such that the resulting run-off is more than what can be carried within the banks of the stream or the river which drains the area. The word "flood-control" is, to an extent, a misnomer, as it does not aim at complete control of floods, but only at the maximum possible mitigation of flood damages. Another aspect of the floods is that all of them are not harmful. Flood spill carries with it silt. In case the silt is fine, it has fertilizing quality and is generally welcomed by agriculturists. However, if the silt is coarse, it is harmful to the fields.

2. There are several methods of flood-control and each has its advantages and limitations. These can broadly be classified under two heads, namely, (a) administrative, and (b) engineering. Administrative measures aim at moving persons and damageable property out of the reach of flood waters and making arrangements for flood forecasting and warning for this purpose. Engineering methods can further be classified as long term measures, such as, soil conservation, storage reservoir and detention basins; and short term measures, such as, supplementary channels, flood ways, canal improvements, embankments, drainage improvements and works to prevent river bank erosion.

3. The eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh are frequently visited by floods. The average rainfall is about 43 inches. It is not evenly distributed during the year and there are unduly long breaks in rainfall creating drought conditions. These districts are covered with a net work of drainage channels and rivers, mostly, tributaries of Ghagra, Tapti and Gomti rivers, which swell during monsoons and cause havoc and devastation, particularly, when the floods in the various rivers/tributaries occur simultaneously. The main causes of floods in the eastern districts of U. P. are:—

- (i) Occasional high-intensity rainfall.
- (ii) Poor country slopes.
- (iii) High sub-soil water level due to which absorption capacity of the soil is reduced.
- (iv) Accumulation in river beds of considerable quantity of detritus brought down by them from the hills, causing gradual rise of their beds.
- (v) Existence of a number of depressions which are difficult to be drained off.

4. Frequency of floods which resulted in considerable damage in the eastern districts is indicated in Appendix 37.

5. **Damage due to floods.**—Figures of damage in Uttar Pradesh during 1950—1962 are given in Appendix 38. Analysis of the flood damage data in the years 1950 to 1962 gives the following average annual figures:

1. Area affected	42·2 lakh acres.
2. Damage to crops	Rs. 1369 lakhs.
3. Damage to houses	Rs. 305·8 lakhs.
4. Loss of cattle	1738 Nos.
5. Loss of human lives	137 Nos.
6. Damage to Public Utilities	Rs. 38·20 lakhs.

6. The damage figures given above do not include losses due to breakdown in transport, industry, etc., which cannot be precisely assessed. The annual per capita damage is of the order of Rs. 1·86 and the average annual damage per acre of cultivated area affected is about Rs. 49. Valued in relation to the damage in the country as a whole, Uttar Pradesh sustains about 30% of the damage due to floods. Similar damage figures for the eastern districts and for the four districts of Azamgarh, Deoria, Ghazipur and Jaunpur are not available. The only figures available are for the "area affected" by floods and these are shown in the comparative statement at Appendix 39. It may be seen that the percentage of the area affected by floods to the total area is maximum in the four districts. Out of these four districts, the highest percentage lies in Deoria district as seen in Appendix 40. The per capita average area affected in each of the districts of Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur is 0·1, 0·074, 0·12 and 0·055 acre. The per capita average area affected in the whole of U. P. State is 0·068 acre and in the 15 eastern districts 0·075 acre. The per capita average area affected is, therefore, high in Deoria and Jaunpur districts.

7. From a rough analysis of the damage in the four districts caused by floods in rivers Rapti, Ghagra, Ganga and other minor rivers such as, Gomti, Sarada, Tons and Little Gandak, it will be seen that most of the damage in Deoria and Jaunpur districts, is mainly caused by the minor rivers, in Ghazipur by the Ganga and in Azamgarh by the Ghagra. This aspect has to be taken into account in fixing priorities for flood control works in these districts.

8. Available figures of gratuitous relief given by the State Govt. in the entire State, in 15 eastern districts and in the four districts of Azamgarh, Deoria, Ghazipur and Jaunpur are given in the statement at Appendix 41. According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the cost to the exchequer in the form of remission of

land revenue, expenditure on flood relief measures, revision of taccavi loans, etc. in an average year in the eastern Districts under conditions of both flood and drought is about Rs. 2.3 crores.

FLOOD PROBLEMS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICTS

9. The flood problems in these districts are created by the major as well as by the minor rivers. The nature of problem on these rivers is not the same. But one common problem in these districts is in respect of the villages situated within the flood course of some rivers. These villages get inundated during the periods of high floods in the rivers. It is not easy to shift the villages as the villagers have their lands nearby. The flood problems on various rivers draining the eastern districts are discussed below:—

Rapti.—In its upper reaches, a number of tributaries drop steeply down into the Rapti and bring enormous quantities of detritus with them. For this reason, there are sudden and frequent changes in the course of this river in the upper reaches. Lower down, the slope is flatter, and the natural blankful section is unable to carry the maximum flood discharge. As a result, the water spills over its banks and inundates the countryside. As the area is very thickly populated and richly cultivated, damage due to spilling is tremendous. The area usually affected is about 7 to 8 lakh acres and lies in the districts of Deoria, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich and Gorakhpur.

Ghagra.—This river causes the maximum damage. The main current changes its course at a number of points up to a width of 4 to 6 miles. During floods, the discharge goes up to 10 lakh cusecs in the lower reaches. The water spills over the river banks and inundates vast areas. The width affected varies from 5 to 20 miles. In a high flood, the area inundated by the spillage of this river is over 14 lakh acres and in an exceptionally high flood like the one of 1936, it exceeds 20 lakh acres. The area affected lies mainly in Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Ballia, Azamgarh and Faizabad.

Gandak.—Only a small length of the Gandak in its upper reach near the Indo-Nepal border, spills over during floods and inundates the country. In addition, the Rohini, which is a spill channel of this river, spills over its banks and floods some area lower down. The districts affected by floods in this river are Deoria and Gorakhpur.

Ganga.—The Ganga causes damage by spilling over its banks at places. The damage is caused by the river mainly from Allahabad downwards. The damage is caused in districts of Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Allahabad and Pratapgarh over an approximate area of 4 lakh acres.

Minor Rivers.—There are several rivers and streams like the Sai, the Gomti, the Tons, the Ami, etc. which rise in the plains and help to drain off the country into the adjoining bigger streams. These are obstructed at a number of places by habitations, cultivation, etc. Consequently, at times of heavy rainfall in the plains there is delay in draining away the water resulting in inundation and damage to cultivated area and villages. This situation has been worsened by inadequate waterways provided across the railway, road and canal embankments. Almost all the eastern districts are affected by floods in these minor rivers.

FLOOD PROBLEMS IN THE FOUR DISTRICTS

10. **Deoria.**—The district drains mainly into the little Gandak river which falls into the Ghagra at the boundary of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The district has a flat slope and contains a large number of natural depressions. During the period of heavy rainfall and high floods in the rivers, the depressions are generally full and in many cases choke the natural lines of drainage, thus causing flooding and drainage congestion on a large scale.

Due to the change in the course of the river Great Gandak, there has been heavy spilling during the last two years from its unembanked reach in Nepal territory into Dhoba Nala and thence into the little Gandak which, in its turn, has been spilling into Pyas and the Rohin rivers, thus causing flooding in Deoria and Gorakhpur districts. The river Rapti in its lower reaches in this district has a flat gradient of the order of 0.25 ft. per mile and is constantly scouring out new channels. Therefore, inundation due to floods in it is an annual feature. To some extent the Ghagra river also contributes towards the flood problem of this district. On an average, about 2 to 3 lakh acres of land of the district is flooded almost every year.

11. **Azamgarh.**—This district is drained mainly into the Ghagra and Tons rivers. Maghoi is an important stream which originates in this district and flows out. The district is affected almost every year by floods in the river Ghagra, and once in 3 to 4 years by floods in the river Tons which at times are aggravated by spills from River Ghagra through the Choti Sarju. Other rivers like Maghoi, Phaisani, Besu and Gangi also contribute towards the flood problem of this district. Most of the land in the district is low-lying where rain-water accumulates and floods a number of villages. On an average, about 2 lakh acres of land of this district are affected by floods every year.

12. **Ghazipur.**—This district is drained by three rivers, viz., Maghoi, Besu and Gangi. The first falls into the Tons and the other two into the Ganga river. These are comparatively small streams but

swell up into big torrents during rains. On an average, about 1 lakh acres of land are flooded each year.

13. Jaunpur.—This district drains into the Gomti and its tributaries Sai and Pili and the small stream Varuna. The flooding in this district is caused mainly by the Sai and the Gomti and is aggravated by the back water of the river Ganga. On an average, about 1.5 lakh acres of land are flooded every year.

14. Measures to reduce flood damage.—The measures usually required for reducing the flood damage have been stated earlier. They include construction of embankments, river training works, flood detention reservoirs, drainage improvements, anti-erosion works, etc. However, there are two specially noticeable problems in the eastern districts and, particularly, in the four districts under study. They are: (1) Some villages are situated within the flood course of rivers and get inundated during the periods of floods, and (2) Serious problems of drainage are created by the depressions which are difficult to be drained. It would be ideal to shift the villages situated in the flood zones to higher places if economically feasible. But this cannot be done in all cases. Where shifting is not possible, resort is to be taken to other methods, for which purpose, the villages can be divided into two categories:—

(1) Villages situated between the river embankments and experiencing floods every year. These are to be raised above flood levels on stilts so as not to decrease the waterway which would raise the water level in the river and thus cause other complications, and (2) Villages situated in depressions. These can be raised on earth mounds or on stilts or protected by a ring bund whichever is more economical.

If none of the above methods is feasible, and the villages have to be vacated at the time of floods, raised platforms have to be constructed, one for a group of villages to begin with, but one for each village ultimately, for the people to take shelter with their belongings at times of floods. For making effective use of the raised platforms there should be adequate warning to the people about the incoming floods. For this purpose an efficient flood fore-casting and fore-warning system is necessary. The flood forecasting can be done by a systematic study of the upstream and downstream gauge relationship as is done on the river Yamuna for forecasting of floods in Delhi. Warning can also be given from predetermined danger levels upstream by wireless or telegraphic messages. For receiving such messages and taking timely action to shift the people to the raised platforms in a well-disciplined manner district, tehsil and village committees are necessary to be set up.

For dealing with the problems created by depressions, they can be divided into three categories :—(1) Depressions which cannot be drained as their bed level is lower than the level of the river bed. These will have to be pumped dry if they do not dry up naturally, or they can be used as fish ponds. (2) Those which cannot be drained off but whose water dries off and the area thus exposed is cultivated (3) Those which can be drained off into the adjoining rivers or streams. In such cases suitable drainage arrangements for them have to be made.

Another important aspect which requires attention for proper drainage is the provision of adequate waterways under railway, road and canal embankments. A Road-Bridges Committee in Uttar Pradesh has already examined and laid down principles to determine which bridges require their waterways to be increased. The waterways under road bridges have to be increased wherever required in the light of these recommendations. The question of waterways under railway bridges is being examined by a Committee of engineers in U. P. State.

Special arrangements, such as, provision of regulators with suitable arrangements are also necessary in order to prevent the back-flow from the main river into the tributaries.

1. Table showing expenditure on flood control works in the first two Plans and estimates for the Third Plan

	(Rs. Lakhs)			
	Expenditure in- curred during		Estimates for Third Plan	
	First Plan	Second Plan		
1. Total for U. P.	276.00	799.00	575.00	
2. Share of 15 eastern districts	254.00	578.00	193.00	
3. Share of district Deoria	29.00	67.00	24.00	*88.42
4. Share of district Azamgarh.	22.00	62.00	8.91	*30.60
5. Share of district Ghazipur	8.00	27.00	2.23	*4.20
6. Share of district Jaunpur	2.50	11.00	4.58	*11.84

*Figures of additional expenditure proposed by the State subject to availability of funds.

2. Table showing benefits achieved and villages raised in the first two Plans and targets for the Third Plan.

	Area protected by embankments		Villages raised during the First and Second Plans (No.)	Additional Target for Third Plan	
	First Plan	Second Plan		Area to be protected (Lakh acres)	Villages to be raised (No.)
	(Lakh acres)	(Lakh acres)	(No.)	(Lakh acres)	(No.)
1. Total for Uttar Pradesh .	4.70	6.02	4329	1.43	1086
2. Share of eastern districts .	4.59	4.72	4142	0.26	1039
3. Share of district Deoria .	0.99	0.51	456	..	118
4. Share of district Azamgarh	0.58	0.53	387	0.01	..
5. Share of district Ghazipur .	0.05	0.17	200	..	..
6. Share of district Jaunpur .	..	..	143	..	..

15. The types of works executed in the State include raising and strengthening of embankments, construction of new embankments, river training works, anti-erosion works, raising of villages and drainage improvement works.

The amount spent or proposed to be spent during the First, Second and Third Plans under each category stated above is given in appendix 42 for the combined four districts. Similar information for each district is given in Appendix 43. A statement showing the scheme-wise expenditure in each of the four districts during the First and Second Plans and the first three years of Third Plan is given at Appendix 44. The benefits derived during the First and Second Plans and during the first three years of Third Plan for each of the schemes in the four districts are shown in Appendix 45.

The following table is an abstract from Appendices 42—44:—

District	Outlay for Third Plan.	(Rs. Lakhs)	
		Anticipated outlay during the first three years of Third Plan.	Outlay proposed for additional works in the Third Plan.
Deoria	24.00	12.08	88.42
Azamgarh	8.91	4.14	30.60
Ghazipur	2.23	0.09	4.20
Jaunpur	4.58	..	11.84
TOTAL	39.72	16.31	135.06

It will be seen from the above table that targets set forth for the Third Plan for these four districts are expected to be achieved up to 40 per cent only during the first three years of the Third Plan.

But on account of the urgency of the flood control works in these districts, the State Chief Engineer has proposed additional flood control works with an outlay of Rs. 135 lakhs for these four districts in the Third Plan. These works can, however, be taken up if funds are provided. It is recommended that necessary additional funds may be arranged.

16. First and Second Plans.—The following are the important schemes of the First and Second Plans :—

(1) Chitauni and Ahruaidan-Pipraghat bunds with a total length of 27 miles at a cost of about Rs. 51 lakhs. These bunds have been completed and are designed to protect an area of nearly 1½ lakh acres in Deoria district.

(2) Mahola-Garhwal bund in district Azamgarh. This has a length of 33 miles and will protect an area of 88,000 acres. This work has almost been completed at an approximate cost of Rs. 31.5 lakhs.

(3) Raising of villages as indicated below in different districts upto the end of the Second Plan :—

(i) Deoria—456 villages at an approximate cost of Rs. 46 lakhs.

(ii) Azamgarh—387 villages at an approximate cost of Rs. 37 lakhs.

(iii) Ghazipur—200 villages at an approximate cost of Rs. 19 lakhs.

(iv) Jaunpur—143 villages at an approximate cost of Rs. 14 lakhs.

(4) Construction of drains under Minor Irrigation Sector as indicated below upto the end of the Second Plan :—

(i) Deoria—About 80 miles of drains for benefiting an area of about 25,000 acres of land.

(ii) Azamgarh—About 110 miles of drains for benefiting an area of about 20,000 acres of land.

(iii) Ghazipur—Drains at a cost of about Rs. 5.0 lakhs for benefiting an area of about 11,000 acres of land.

(iv) Jaunpur—About 107 miles of drains for benefiting an area of about 30,000 acres of land.

17. Third Plan.—Some of the important schemes proposed to be taken up under the Third Plan and proposed additional works are given below :—

(i) *Embankments :*

(a) The South West part of Deoria District known as Rudrapur Kachar is badly hit by the floods in the river Rapti, for the protection of which it is proposed to construct a bund from Maloney Bund in Gorakhpur District to Gaighat in

Deoria district. The above bund with a length of 28 miles will protect an area of about 40,000 acres, out of which 18 miles will be in Deoria district where only 22,000 acres of land will be protected. The work on this scheme will be started under the Third Plan and completed in the Fourth Plan.

- (b) Strengthening of Chitauni Bund and its protection near Bhainsaha Bazar in district Deoria for checking the erosion by river Great Gandak.
- (c) Retiring Mahola Garhwal Bund in district Azamgarh in a length of 2.5 miles for protecting it in weak reaches near village Gangapur and Dohrighat.

(ii) *Drains :*

- (a) About 16% of the total amount of Rs. 198.00 lakhs (includes Rs. 150 lakhs for "Canalization of little Gandak", shown under (iii) below) required for this work in Deoria district has been provided in the additional outlay which will benefit about 30,000 acres of land.
- (b) In Azamgarh district about 80% of the total amount of Rs. 10.6 lakhs required for this work has been provided in the additional outlay.

(iii) *Canalisation of rivers :*

- (a) The Little Gandak which is a meandering river requires to be canalised and its carrying capacity improved in order to prevent damage in Deoria district. This is proposed to be done by strengthening out loops and increasing the sectional area. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 210.00 lakhs, of which the share of the work in Deoria District will be Rs. 150.00 lakhs. The scheme will benefit an area of 1.4 lakh acres in the Deoria district. A start will be made under the Third Plan and the scheme will be continued in the Fourth and Fifth Plans.
- (b) In Tehsil Sagri, district Azamgarh, a spill of Choti Sarju River named Badraha Nala takes off from it and after crossing the existing Mahola Garhwal Bund through a regulator falls into the river Ghagra. The bed of choti Sarju below its junction with Badraha Nala has silted up and the former has started flowing into Ghagra through this Nala. During low floods when water level in the Ghagra river is low, water of Choti Sarju flows through this Nala into the Ghagra, but during high floods when Ghagra level is high and the regulator is closed, flood waters in the Choti Sarju submerge an area of about 40 sq. miles. It is proposed to canalise Choti Sarju and divert it into its old

course. The work on the project which will cost Rs. 6.00 lakhs shall be started in the Third Plan and completed in the Fourth Plan.

Works to be taken up under the Minor Irrigation Sector or Rural Man power Utilization Scheme :

(i) *Raising Marooned Villages under Rural Manpower Utilization Scheme :*

- (a) Raising of 488 villages in Deoria District at an approximate cost of Rs. 78.50 lakhs. The work is proposed to be taken up in the Third Plan and completed by the end of the Fifth Plan ;
- (b) Raising of 140 villages in Azamgarh District at an approximate cost of Rs. 22.00 lakhs. The work is proposed to be completed by the end of the Third Plan.

(ii) *Construction of drains under Minor Irrigation Sector :*

- (a) About 118 miles of drains in Azamgarh district at a total cost of Rs. 4.2 lakhs to benefit an area of about 9,600 acres of land ;
- (b) About 64 miles of drains in Jaunpur district at a total cost of Rs. 2.8 lakhs to benefit an area of about 18,000 acres of land.

The protection that will be provided by various flood protection measures undertaken in the fifteen eastern districts and in the four districts upto the end of Third Five Year Plan will be as follows:

District	(Lakh acres)		
	Average area affected by floods and drainage congestion	Area protected by flood control and drainage works upto the end of the Third Five Year Plan.	Percentage of the area protected to average area affected.
15 Eastern districts	21.22	9.57	45%
4 Eastern districts	6.60	2.84	43%
Deoria district	2.37	1.50	63%
Azamgarh district	1.79	1.12	63%
Ghazipur district	0.75	0.22	30%
Jaunpur district	1.69	Nil	Nil

In the above table in col. 4, percentage of the area to be protected to the average area affected has been given. In order to have a proper appreciation of the magnitude of work done so far *vis-a-vis* the real problem involved, the percentage is to be worked out for the area protected to the area affected during the highest flood on record. This will be much less than the figures shown in col. 4. Unfortunately data are not available to work out such percentages.

The above table also shows that percentage protection provided in the four eastern districts is less than in the 15 eastern districts. Out of the four eastern districts, practically no work has been done in Jaunpur district and the percentage in Ghazipur district is nearly half of that in Deoria and Azamgarh districts.

Thus there is considerable scope for accelerating the programmes of flood protection works in the four districts.

18. Schemes under the Fourth and Fifth Plans.—An abstract of the schemes proposed under various categories in the four districts during the Fourth and Fifth Plans is given in Appendix 42. District-wise details are given in Appendix 43. Schedule-wise details in each district are given in Appendix 46.

The total outlay proposed under the Fourth Plan in the four districts is Rs. 2.65 crores and in the Fifth Plan Rs. 0.68 crore. As already stated, a proposal to spend an additional sum of Rs. 1.35 crores over and above the Third Plan allocation of Rs. 0.40 crore in the four districts has been made. If the additional funds are not forthcoming during the course of the Third Plan, the balance of the sum of Rs. 1.35 crores will have to be found in the Fourth and the Fifth Plans. Proposals made for the Third and Fourth Plans envisage a larger outlay than in the Fifth Plan. This is so because the flood problem requires immediate attention and most of the works are proposed to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan.

It has been the experience that as the flood protection measures are implemented in one area, new problems arise in other areas which require urgent attention. It may thus be necessary to draw up additional proposals after a review of the conditions obtaining in the next few years.

The following are the important proposals envisaged for the Fourth and Fifth Plans:—

- (i) Bund from Maloney Bund in District Gorakhpur to Gaighat in Deoria District as already explained under para 17 (i) (a)-Third Plan.
- (ii) Canalisation of Little Gandak in District Deoria as already explained under para 17 (iii) (a)-Third Plan.

- (iii) Canalisation of Choti Sarju in district Azamgarh as already explained under para 17 (iii) (b)-Third Plan.
- (iv) There is complaint of flooding in some areas of Shahganj tehsil in district Jaunpur which is due to back-water from the Gomti into the Nala passing through Shahganj and Baluwa villages. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a bund and a regulator for the protection of this area at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.
- (v) Raising of 258 villages in Deoria district under Rural Manpower Utilization Scheme.

19. **Further recommendations.**—(1) Due to change in the course of the river Great Gandak, there has been heavy spilling from it during the last few years through the unembanked reaches in Nepal territory into Dhoba Nala of the little Gandak which, in turn, spills into the Pyas and Rohin causing flooding in Gorakhpur and Deoria districts. There is a proposal to construct an embankment in Nepal Territory called the Nepal bund as a part of the Gandak Canal Project. This work should be completed as early as possible.

(2) The uncovered 38 miles of length of Chitauni bund between Chitauni ghat and Papraghat is being embanked by Bihar Government. The progress is reported to be slow. This should be expedited in order to give flood relief to Deoria district.

(3) Necessary proposals should be framed for the prevention of spilling of the river Ghagra into the Choti Sarju in Azamgarh district for relieving the flood problem in the area between Mau and Azamgarh towns.

(4) In formulating the schemes for raising of villages, suggestions made on page 95, para 14 may be kept in view.

(5) The problems created by the depressions may be tackled on the basis of suggestions made on page 95, para 14.

Section IV

INDUSTRIES

The industrial content in the economic structure of these four districts is extremely low both quantitatively and qualitatively. Thus in 1961, out of the total population of over 78 lakh persons, a little over 2 lakh persons worked in the industrial occupations, forming about 3 per cent of the total population. These industrial workers formed 7.7 per cent of the total working force of the four districts as compared to 9 per cent for the entire State of Uttar Pradesh. Even within this small industrial sector, the unorganised sector consisting of the house-hold industries was the predominant group accounting for 85 per cent of the industrial employment.

2. The factory establishments are only 45 in number-19 large scale and 26 small scale. These factories employ about 12,000 workers. Among these factories, the predominant group consists of sugar mills (15 units employing 9,548 persons) which provide seasonal employment and have relatively little spread-out effects. Out of the 15 sugar mills, 14 are located in Deoria. Other important units are one opium factory in Ghazipur, one distillery in Deoria, and 12 Khandsari units. It is estimated that in 1962 the total value of industrial production in these units was of the order of Rs. 19 crores, of which Rs. 16 crores worth of out-put was accounted for by sugar units alone.

3. The important small scale and village Industries in this area are khadi, handloom, carpets, blanket weaving, oil pressing, perfumed oil, soap making, leather tanning, shoe making, pottery, oil extraction, dal, rice and flour mills, paints and varnishes, cold storage, glass bangles, printing presses, powerlooms, calendering, mechanical engineering and repair shops and foundries. The largest number of pottery units is in Jaunpur. Tanning industry is mostly concentrated in Ghazipur district, which has as many as 500 units whereas Deoria, Azamgarh and Jaunpur have 59, 55 and 2 units respectively. Blanket weaving is mostly concentrated in Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Deoria districts. Units for soap making are found in all the four districts. The quality of the products is generally poor; the margin of profit is very low and the artisans get very little return. Moreover, the artisans engaged in these industries do not have wholetime job and carry out these industries as a subsidiary occupation. Due to the absence of proper marketing arrangements, sales are mostly confined to villages which fetch low prices. Appendix 47 summarises the position of the existing industries in this area in the year 1962.

4. Appendix 47 clearly indicates that in terms of employment, capital investment and value of production, the contribution of the industry in the over-all economic structure of these districts is negligible. There are no natural resources by way of minerals, forests, etc. to form the base for the development of large scale industries. The agricultural economy is characterised by low productivity and barring sugarcane, there are no other important cash crops which could form the foundation for agro-industries. The facilities of transport, power and other economic overheads available in the area are inadequate for rapid industrial growth. The districts are also affected by floods for several months and communications are cut off. An essential element in the promotion of industries in these areas would, therefore, be the removal of some bottlenecks by complementary and simultaneous investment in the field of transport and communication, irrigation and power, technical education and agriculture.

5. **Problems of sugar industry.**—The licensed crushing capacity of the existing 15 sugar mills in this area is 15,055 tons of cane per day and on a working season of 140 days they can manufacture about 2,10,770 tons of sugar per year. As against this, their actual production is about 1,66,500 tons only. This shows that the mills are not getting enough cane. Recently, 8 miles in this area have been granted expansion in their crushing capacity to the tune of 3,272 tons per day. To enable the mills to work to full capacity, the cane supplies will have to be augmented. The sugar industry at present suffers from high cost of production which is due to various reasons, such as, short crushing season, low sucrose content of the cane, obsolete and out-dated plants, lack of proper maintenance of machinery, repairs and replacement, etc. Government of India recently have appointed a Committee to go into these problems and to suggest measures for the rehabilitation and improvement in the efficiency of sugar mills. The Team, has, therefore, refrained from dwelling on this subject.

6. **Strategy for Industrial Development.**—The key to the solution of economic ills of the area lies in the strengthening of its agricultural sector and building the infra-structure for development of industries. The industrial development will be largely dependent on that. Development of Industries will take sometime after some progress in development of agriculture and transport, power and other facilities is achieved.

7. A full assessment of the agricultural and livestock development has been made in the Report and a number of industries both of processing and manufacturing type have been suggested which

could be based on the raw materials that might be available from these resources. The more prominent industries in this group will be sugar and paper mills.

8. Though the availability of raw material locally could be of considerable advantage for the growth of industries, this need not be the only condition for the industrialisation process. There are places which have built up industries on imported materials because of other advantages, such as, the existence of a large local demand, the availability of a vigorous financial and entrepreneurial class, etc. The position of these four districts is examined below from these points of view.

9. At present, most of the items required for local consumption are manufactured by traditional methods. Due to lack of purchasing power, the demand for consumer goods, both of durable and semi-durable type, is limited.

10. The area is lacking in many of the other requirements which facilitate industrial growth. There is no vigorous class of financiers and entrepreneurs in the area. Hence it is necessary to create a healthy industrial climate so that outside entrepreneurs may be attracted to come here. Steps to build up an entrepreneurial class in this area should also be taken. Large-scale training programmes may help in the creation of entrepreneurs in this area. Another way to meet this deficiency is for the Government, Centre as well as the State, to enter the industrial field in this area in a big way. Some of the Central projects could be set up in this area which could provide the necessary nucleus for starting many small scale and subsidiary industries. This would create a good climate for the development of industries in this area.

11. If the private entrepreneurs do not come forward to set up industries suggested in this report in the area, U. P. State Industrial Corporation should set up some of the large scale industries that are recommended, leaving it to the U. P. Small Industries Corporation to play its part in the establishment of small scale industries. For this purpose, there could be matching grants and investment from the Centre. In suitable cases, equity participation by the State Government should also be resorted to. The Government or the various financial bodies, such as, the State Finance and Industrial Corporation, etc. should see to it that priority is accorded to applicants from this area.

12. The extreme backwardness of the region surveyed calls for strong measures for the uplift of its economy. The survey of the existing as well as the potential resources, does not promise any

bright prospects for industries in the immediate future. However, it is clear that the purpose of planning in general and of balanced regional development in particular will be defeated if backward regions are allowed to remain stagnant while others progress. At the same time, in view of the limited resources available in the country, the demand of competing areas for investment should, as far as possible, be met on the basis of overall economic benefits accruing from these investments. On these considerations it would be a proper strategy for the development of such backward areas that the handicaps of these areas which come in the way of their development should be removed first rather than putting in large investments in industries which cannot be developed efficiently because of such handicaps or constraints. Therefore, acceleration of agricultural development would be the first requisite and the facilities for transport, power, technical education, etc. should be developed side by side. Quite heavy investments in transport, power and communications although not warranted by the present demand or requirements, are called for before any large scale development of industries in the area can be envisaged. It would be quite a sound policy to create these facilities on a surplus basis, as these facilities create opportunities for accelerating future growth. On the basis of locational advantages, a number of industries have been suggested in this section. For facilitating the setting up of these industries various concessions have also been recommended, but in doing so it is realised that these concessions will be only for short initial periods and the industrial units eventually should be able to compete with others on their own strength.

Recommendations

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES (PRIVATE SECTOR)

13. Keeping in view the development of other resources, such as, agriculture and livestock and the availability of necessary facilities as discussed in this report, the following industries have good scope for development in these four districts in the private sector.

Sugar.—By 1970-71 the sugarcane output in these districts is expected to go up to 110 lakh tons. On this basis, there is scope for the setting up of 8 new sugar mills, two in each of the four districts. In addition, the increase in capacities of existing units already licensed should be given effect to. As far as possible, the new units should be encouraged in the cooperative sector.

Distillery.—With the expected expansion in the crushing capacity of the sugar mills, there will be additional production of molasses. The total additional quantity of molasses would be sufficient to start two new distilleries in this area.

14. Paper Mills and Chip Boards.—The area currently produces 40 lakh tons of sugarcane which yields about 14 lakh tons of bagasse. Practically the entire bagasse is being consumed as fuel both by the sugar mills and the Kolhus. The bagasse produced in the sugar mills itself is of the order of 7 to 8 lakh tons. These sugar mills were established at a time when the disposal of bagasse was a problem and alternate uses were not well developed. As such, the boilers were so designed as to consume the entire quantity of bagasse as fuel.

Bagasse is a very valuable raw material for the manufacture of paper and board. It yields short-fibred pulp. If about 30 to 40% of long fibred pulp is mixed with the bagasse pulp, it yields good quality of paper. Some units to manufacture long fibred pulp are being developed in the country. Hence there are two possibilities, (i) the existing boilers of the sugar mills may be converted into coal fired boilers, so that almost the entire quantity of the bagasse becomes available for the manufacture of the paper, and (ii) improved types of boilers may be installed in these factories, so that the consumption of bagasse to generate the same amount of heat is considerably reduced. The first alternative would no doubt be ideal and would help the development of about four paper factories in this area from the existing supplies of bagasse. Three of them can be set up in Deoria district itself and one in Jaunpur. To achieve this, the sugar mills will have to be assured about the adequate as well as timely supplies of coal. They should also be guaranteed a fair price for bagasse so as to compensate for the price of coal they would be required to pay. In case it is not possible to make these factories change to coal fired boilers, they should be persuaded to install the improved types of boilers, which could help them in reducing considerably their bagasse consumption. This would provide scope for the setting up of two paper factories in the area.

With the increased number of sugar mills envisaged by 1975-76, it would be possible to set up another two paper factories in this area. In fact, it should be made obligatory on the new sugar mills, as a condition of the grant of licence that they should install only coal fired boilers and that the entire quantity of bagasse should be made available for manufacture of paper. If other circumstances permit, it would be advantageous to encourage composite mills to manufacture both sugar and paper.

The Government should offer certain inducements for the setting up of these paper factories preferably to some of the progressive owners of the existing sugar factories. The sugar mills should be given loans for installing improved boilers in their factories. If necessary, the Government should also fix the price of bagasse at a

level where it corresponds with equivalent value of coal required for running these sugar mills. This experiment has already been tried in the case of a paper factory in the South, which collects bagasse from a number of sugar mills and the method has been found to be working fairly well.

Another industry which could be developed on bagasse is chip-board. A unit in Deoria has already been licensed. There exists potential for the establishment of at least two more such factories in this area.

15. Chemical Industries based on Power Alcohol.—With an increase in the availability of power alcohol in this area by 1975-76, it should be possible to visualise the development of Industries with power alcohol as the base. Acetic acid, Ethyle acetate, Butyle alcohol, etc. can be developed in this area. The Government should provide necessary technical assistance and other types of help for the development of these projects.

16. Cotton Textile Mills.—Although the four districts under consideration have a population of about 80 lakhs which includes a large number of weavers, there is not a single cotton textile mill in this area. The entire yarn required by the weavers is imported from outside. Although the area is not an important cotton growing area of the country, yet the concentration of handloom weavers would justify the establishment of one or two cotton spinning mills to undertake the production of yarn including finer counts. Some quantities of cotton will have to be imported from other places, particularly for the finer counts.

Cotton textiles is an industry which can be located in consuming areas and, as such, the area provides scope for the development of two units. One unit can suitably be located in Ghazipur and one in Azamgarh. These are also principal centres of handloom Industry in this area. The two mills suggested can be of 25,000 spindles each.

It may be pointed out that except the local market, the area does not provide any special facilities for the development of this industry. It has also been experienced that the local bodies have sometimes put very heavy taxes on the import of cotton and other stores required by the cotton mills with the result that the industrialists have not found it economic to locate the mills in this area. The question will have, therefore, to be tackled at various ends. Important points are noted below:

(1) The Government of U. P. may impress upon the local boards to allow free of tax or at concessional rates imports of cotton and other stores required by the mills during the first 5 years of their

establishment. The rates of levy, therefore, should be moderate, not exceeding the duties being imposed in other industrialised towns of Uttar Pradesh like Kanpur, Meerut, etc.

(2) The Government of India may grant 50% rebate in the excise duty on yarn during the first three years of the establishment of the mill.

17. Heavy Engineering Industry.—One unit has been granted licence for the manufacture of sugar machinery parts. It would be located in Deoria. This unit has set up its workshop and has started functioning. With the development of large scale industries mentioned in this section, there is good scope for the development of some mechanical engineering units in this area. A large scale fabrication plant can be set up in this area. This unit would be required for undertaking constructional work for bridges which will have to be built for developing perennial transport in this area. This unit can as well undertake the fabrication and structural work for the different large scale units proposed to be set up in this area.

Manufacture of pumps and electric motors is another industry which can be located in this area. With the development of irrigation facilities, a large number of tube wells will have to be built and fitted with electric and diesel pump sets. Manufacture of this item locally would help the initial installation and subsequent repair and replacement of parts. This item has, therefore, good scope in this area and a number of units to manufacture it can be developed at suitable locations.

SMALL SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

18. The various Small Scale and Cottage Industries discussed in the ensuing paragraphs can be categorised into three groups, viz :—

- (i) Industries for which raw materials are locally available ;
- (ii) industries for the products of which there is substantial demand both within the area and outside ; and
- (iii) ancillaries or feeder industries to the large scale industries existing in the area.

Before discussing the various industries district-wise, it would be worthwhile restating that the four districts display more or less homogenous characteristics. All of them are predominantly agricultural, having marketable surpluses for similar crops, live-stock products, fisheries, etc. It is therefore, not surprising that with the exception of Deoria district more or less similar industries commend themselves for encouragement in other three districts. In order to avoid repetition, an industry, having scope for development in more than

one district, has been discussed in detail only at one place. The position of the existing industries which have scope for expansion has also been examined.

The area has largely a subsistence economy and local population uses mostly the items manufactured in the area. The demand of manufactured articles is very little since there is lack of education, and incomes are low. The demand for items like toilets, stationery, cycles etc. has not fully developed. A study of items that moved through rail into this area indicated the following important consumer articles: cotton textiles, footwear, medicines, soaps, kerosene oil, aluminium utensils, glass articles, furniture, cycle and cycle parts, cement, iron and steel, agricultural implements, C. I. pipes, gunny bags and chemical fertilisers.

At present the quantity of these articles brought into the area is not substantial. However, with the increase in population, rise in purchasing power and spread of education, the demand for manufactured goods is bound to increase substantially. In due course, definite possibilities, therefore, exist for setting up medium and large scale units for the production of the above noted items. In this category of industries mention may be made of cotton textiles, footwear, soap, furniture, potteries and some medicines. Other items which can be developed on the basis of the local demand are agricultural implements, C. I. pipes, gunny bags, electric and diesel water pumps.

AZAMGARH

19. In the eastern region, this district possesses comparatively good potentiality for development.

Khandsari Industry.—The district produces about 9 lakh tons of sugarcane annually, of which about 2.590 lakh tons is sent to the sugar mills in the neighbouring districts and the rest of the quantity is consumed in the district by gur and khandsari industry. These units work with the help of indigenous old type kolhus, resulting in a great loss of sugar recovery. As cane is grown in widely dispersed places, small scale open-pan khandsari units could be further encouraged in the area. If power becomes available at focal points, there would be good scope for starting a few power crushers and, later on, sulphitation plants also.

Agricultural Implements.—The district being primarily an agricultural one, there is a good deal of consumption of agricultural implements like ploughs, seed drills, persian wheels, etc. With the development of agriculture as a result of introduction of improved agricultural practices, there would be good demand for improved agricultural implements.

Foundry and General Engineering.—There are only two foundries in Azamgarh, undertaking the manufacture of cane crushers, tube well spare parts, gun-metal bearings, spindles, bushes, cable boxes, P. G. clamps, aluminium and copper earth plates, etc. They also undertake repair of oil engines, automobiles, etc. These units are not equipped with milling machines, shapers and other up-to-date machines, and have to get their repair work worth about Rs. 1,00,000 done in places, like Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, etc. To meet the local demand for engineering goods and job work fully, two units to undertake foundry and general engineering work, equipped with milling machines, shapers, etc. may be set up at appropriate locations, such as, Phulpur, Saraimeer or Mau in this district. The Pilot workshop at Azamgarh can feed these units with skilled workmen.

Bone Meal Crushing and Glue Making.—It is estimated that about 15,000 mds. of bones and horns are annually collected in the district and are being sent out to other districts. An equal quantity goes almost waste. There is, therefore, sufficient scope for establishment of dis-integrators preferably in Mau, Saraimeer and Lalganj to produce bone meal.

Cold Storage.—Potato is grown in an area of 7609 acres and the estimated yield is 13977 tons. Cold storage need to be provided for efficient marketing and for meeting the local requirements of potatoes for sowing and off season consumption.

Canned Peas.—A huge quantity of peas is grown in the district every year and the out-turn during the year 1960-61 has been estimated at 55,712 tons. There is scope for the establishment of at least one unit for vegetable canning in the district. A small unit, with a capacity to manufacture 1,20,000 lbs. of canned peas per annum would involve an investment of Rs. 1,75,000 and would provide employment to 12 persons.

Ice Factories.—There is only one ice factory at Mau. There is thus scope for one or two more ice manufacturing units in the district preferably as composite units with cold storages.

Textiles.—In the field of textile industry, particularly, handloom, Azamgarh district occupies a distinctive place in the State. It produces cotton as well as silk fabrics. The cotton sarees of Maunath Bhanjan do not have their match in other parts of the State. Mubarakpur is noted for silk weaving.

There are 20,557 handlooms in the district, of which nearly one third are in Maunath Bhanjan and in neighbouring areas. The handloom manufactures of the district do not find a ready market locally and practically the entire production is exported to the markets of West Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

The handloom weavers were faced a few years ago with acute difficulties of procurement of raw-materials and the disposal of finished goods. With the financial and technical assistance which was made available by Government of India, efforts were made to organise the industry on cooperative basis and to bring about periodical changes in designs to suit the needs and tastes of consumers. Today, there are 89 cooperative societies in the district. The establishment of pattern making centres and the continuous flow of attractive designs therefrom have made a valuable contribution to the success of handloom production of the district. It is gratifying to note that goods worth about Rs. 50,000 are now exported per day from the district to the markets in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

Handloom industry in this district is capable of further growth if it could be financed more systematically and on easier terms. It has not received so far the benefit of credit facilities from the Reserve Bank of India. The improvements suggested by the Reserve Bank in the credit structure of the State need to be brought about early so that the financing of this vital industry can be put on a sure and solid basis.

Silk Dyeing and Printing.—Although Mubarakpur area of the district is renowned for its silk fabrics, their colours are not fast and they fade out after sometime. It is, thus, necessary to establish dyeing and finishing units, which could supply fast dyed silk yarn to the silk-fabric manufacturers. Along with the dyeing unit, the setting up of a printing unit to take up fast colour printing, such as, Calico printing, etc. is also recommended.

Durries and Niwar.—This cottage industry can be developed along with cotton handloom industry at Mau, Kopaganj, Ghosi, Mohammadabad, Rani-ki-Sarai, Mehnagar, etc.

Horn Comb.—The manufacture of horn combs can be encouraged in the areas of Saraimeer, Lalganj and Mubarakpur where cattle horns are easily available.

Chalk Crayons.—The manufacture of chalk crayons can be taken up at Dohrighat, Mohammadabad, Rani-ki-Sarai, Mehnagar, etc.

Tat Patti and Sutli.—One unit to manufacture this item can be set up in the district with a capital investment of Rs. 65,000. It will provide employment to 30 persons. The unit can use the local produce of jute and sanai.

Pottery.—The potters of Nizamabad are skilled artisans producing fine pieces of pottery, particularly, black pottery. The development of this is receiving due attention of the State Government.

JAUNPUR

20. Jaunpur happens to be near Varanasi which is an old and important trade centre. It is well connected by road and rail with Varanasi, and power is also available at some centres in the district. Industrial development of this district can be accelerated if attention is paid to the introduction of new skills and the encouragement of entrepreneurs.

Paint Brushes.—Sufficient quantity of bristles is available in Jaunpur and the neighbouring districts to justify the establishment of an industrial unit for the manufacture of paint brushes. An economic unit would involve a capital investment of Rs. 24,000 and provide employment to about 10 persons.

Engineering Unit.—There is a great need for establishing efficient repair shops and common service facility units, in view of the increasing demand for replacement and repair work from automobiles, tube wells, etc. and their parts. The artisans are expected to be available from the Cluster training centres and the Industrial Training Institute, Jaunpur. An engineering unit specially for automobile parts, oil engines and tube-well replacements, etc. with a capital investment of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs which may provide employment to 25 persons per day may be set up in the district.

Handloom Industry.—Unlike the districts of Azamgarh and Ghazipur handloom industry in the district Jaunpur does not enjoy a high position. The number of handlooms is also small, namely, 4226. Some of the weavers have taken recourse to wool weaving, Wool is spun by hand. Obviously it is coarse. 'Asanas' and 'Galichas' are produced. The colours are also not fast. Attempts have been made to introduce fast dyeing and supply of improved designs. There is, however, much room for bringing about improvements in the designs, but the weavers find it difficult to introduce varied designs for want of finance.

GHAZIPUR

21. The most important handicaps in the development of industries in this district are absence of means of transport and power. The district is divided into three parts by the rivers, Ganga and Gomti. Both these rivers are unbridged and transport is not easy. Similarly only 25 villages and 8 towns out of 2432 are electrified. Development of industries on any substantial scale in this district is almost unthinkable unless both road and rail transport is improved. There is an insistent demand for a rail-cum-road bridge at Tarighat on the Ganga keeping in view its present and future needs. At least

a road bridge is most essential for its industrial growth. Similarly grid power lines need to be extended and power made available at various focal points in the district.

Fruit preservation and Canning Industry.—Vegetables and fruits, such as, peas, tomatoes, guava, mangoes, etc. are grown in sufficient quantity in this district. But there is not a single industrial unit in the district which can undertake the preservation and canning of these products. Thus there is a good scope for establishment of two units of this industry. A fruit and vegetable preservation unit can be set up with a capital investment of Rs. 1,20,000 approximately. It would provide employment to about 12 persons.

Chappal Making.—One Chappal manufacturing unit may be set up in the district with a capital investment of Rs. 20,000. It would provide employment to 30 persons.

Handloom-weaving.—Handloom industry of this district is confined to the production of cotton cloth. There are no silk handlooms. The weavers of this district do not possess the dexterity of Azamgarh weavers. They are mainly producing coarse variety of handloom cloth. The earnings are extremely low. With the efforts of the Directorate of Industries, steps are being taken to organise industry on a cooperative basis. Assistance is provided for increasing the output of the handlooms, procurement of raw materials, designs, finishing and marketing. There are at present 31 cooperative societies with 2051 handlooms under their fold. The introduction of the extra weft has brought about a variety of designs in curtains, table covers, bed-covers, etc. The furnishings produced in this district have not only caught the attention of consumers within the country but have been a great attraction for foreign buyers. If adequate finance is made available, there is scope for increasing production as well as exports.

Plastic Toys.—One unit can successfully be set up with an investment of Rs. 2,000 approximately and would provide employment to 8 person per day.

DEORIA

22. The main problem of the district is 'Floods' during the rainy season when the different parts of the district are cut off from the rest of the State for three to four months each year. Flood control measures and efficient transport facilities are, therefore, a pre-requisite to any large scale industrialisation of the district.

Bone Crushings.—At present there are only two bone crushing units working with limited capacity. Two to three more such units can be set up at Bhatni and Gauri Bazar. It is estimated that one

unit with an annual capacity of 150 tons may require a capital investment of about Rs. 15,000.

Iron Foundries.—At present there are only five foundries in the district at Barhaj, Deoria and Padrauna which manufacture agricultural implements like, meston ploughs, *Karahis*, cane crushers and machinery parts like piston rings, cylinders, etc. They also undertake work from Irrigation Department and supply machinery parts, like impellers, G. I. flanges, etc. The existing foundries are not working to capacity on account of acute shortage of pig iron and coal. Subsequently, a good deal of repair work has to be got done from Varanasi, Kanpur, Lucknow and Allahabad. Provided supply of coal and pig iron can be assured, the existing units can work more efficiently and some more foundries can be set up at Gauri Bazar, Baitalpur and Padrauna which have facility of power and rail and road transport.

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation.—Jack-fruits, mangoes, tomatoes and chillies are grown in the district in large quantities. Provision of fruit preservation units would add to the income of the people of the area. It is estimated that one unit of fruit preservation with an annual capacity of 56,000 lbs. may require an investment of about Rs. 32,000 and provide employment to about 10 persons.

Aluminium Utensils.—These utensils are getting increasingly popular because they are handy and cheap. At present there are no units of this industry either in Deoria or in the neighbouring districts. Some local entrepreneurs have evinced interest in this line of manufacture in Deoria, Padrauna and Lar, provided adequate supply of aluminium sheets is assured. One unit with an annual capacity of 1298 mds. may require an investment of about Rs. 1.50 lakhs and provide employment to about 25 workers. This unit can also have re-rolling facilities.

Agricultural Implements.—The district being predominantly agricultural, there is sufficient local demand for agricultural implements, like meston ploughs, seeds drills, etc. With the exception of one small scale unit, no organised unit is at present engaged in their manufacture. In order to cope with the increasing demand of agricultural implements in the wake of the reorganisation of agriculture on mechanised lines, it is necessary that the manufacture of agricultural implements is encouraged. The manufacture of persian wheels and other crude types of agricultural implements has already been undertaken by the local blacksmiths. A unit of agricultural implements industry, if set up on proper lines, would require an investment of about Rs. 65,000. It would provide employment to about 30 persons per day.

Handloom Industry.—In this district also, the number of handlooms is small and the production mainly consists of coarse varieties. The industry does not offer much scope for development.

Cane Goods.—Cane is found in the northern part of the district along with the bank of the rivers. There is already a training centre at Kasia for imparting training in cane work. There is scope for the manufacture of furniture and other articles of cane of latest designs by small units which may be set up at Padrauna, Kasia and Sheorahi.

Builders Hardware.—There is a great demand for builders hardware, like hinges, handles, etc. in the district, which a few small units already engaged in the industry have scarcely been able to cope with. The establishment of two units for the manufacture of builders hardware is, therefore, suggested. Their success will however, depend upon the supply of iron sheets at reasonable prices.

Jute Twines.—The district on an average produces 1632 tons of jute per annum which is being sent to jute mills outside the district. This raw material (particularly inferior type) can be consumed locally if a few units for the manufacture of jute twine are set up in the district. There is sufficient demand for jute twines in the country. As such, there is scope for setting up at least two units in the district.

23. Ancillary Development.—There are 15 sugar factories in the area, out of which 14 are located in Deoria district. These factories require a number of parts, such as, cane carrier chain, intermediate carrier chain, slates, chains for bagasse elevators and distributors, tanks and vessels, cooks and valves, C.I. tees and hands, C. I. Pipes and a number of other consumable stores, like bolts, nuts, rivets, wood screws, etc., for replacement purposes. The value of replacement of these parts per factory comes to about Rs. 50,000 every year. As there are 14 factories in Deoria district and 17 in the adjoining districts lying between Lucknow and Deoria, the annual off-take of these parts and components, both within the area and adjoining districts is quite sizeable. The demand for these parts and components is likely to increase on account of expansion in the capacity of some of the existing units and establishment of new ones. At present, these parts are obtained from Meerut, Patiala, Jullundur, Calcutta, Kanpur and Lucknow. As most of these items have good demand on an all-India basis, these industries can be considered for encouragement in this area. With the increase in the number and the output of the sugar mills, the production of molasses would increase, leading to the establishment of one or two distilleries. Power alcohol would be available for the development of some chemical industries.

Further, a few large scale industries are proposed to be set up, which would offer a scope for the development of ancillary/feeder/subsidiary industries.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

24. Industrial potentialities based on local resources, demand and labour skills as discussed earlier, are too meagre to meet the development requirement of the area. To bring the per capita income of this region at par with other parts of the State and the country, special efforts in investments both by the Centre as well as the State Government are necessary. The growth of population is so heavy that if the area is entirely left for development by the Private Sector, the development may not be quick enough to bring about the desired increase in the avenues of employment, income and standard of living. Heavy investments would, therefore, be necessary to achieve the desired results. The Central Government is already putting up heavy projects involving substantial investments, the locations of which are decided on various criteria. Keeping this in view, it is recommended that such of those projects which could be located in the backward areas including eastern U.P., may be located in this area. Among the Central projects that could be suggested for location in this area are machine tools, machine tools accessories, tool bits units and a small tractor manufacturing unit. It should also be possible to locate one or two ordnance factories in these districts. Investment of Rs. 15 to 20 crores could be envisaged for this purpose. The establishment of a couple of such units will not only provide direct employment to the people of the area but would also set into motion forces—financial and psychological—which would help in bringing about the overall economic development of the area.

25. **Special Aids and Incentives.**—For removing the existing handicaps of the area for the industrial development, it is necessary to ensure adequate supply of power and to develop transport facilities which at present are very inadequate. Emphasis has been laid on these aspects in the sections on Irrigation and Communications. It is, therefore, presumed that the industries will not suffer from want of these facilities. However, a few aids and incentives may be given initially to facilitate the setting up of industries on considerations of certain locational advantages.

26. **Land and Factory Accommodation.**—Land is very costly in Uttar Pradesh, and since most of the land is agricultural in character, difficulties in its acquisition are numerous. In many other States, land is available at very cheap rates for the establishment of factories, especially where it is Usar or Banjar or uncultivable waste. Land for factories is, therefore, a problem in U.P. and particularly

in these districts. It would no doubt be desirable for the State Government to develop Industrial Areas in some selected places in these four districts to provide readily developed land for the establishment of industries. But it may not be possible for the State Government to take up such a venture on a large scale in anticipation of a demand for sites for factories. This situation underlines the need to evolve machinery and procedures for speedy acquisition of the land under the Land Acquisition Act for the establishment of the industries.

For the benefit of the small scale units the State Government have already constructed five Industrial Estates including one developed site (Industrial estate) at Jaunpur. In these four districts, built up factory accommodation is expected to be available for the establishment of the small scale units by the end of 1964-65. It is also suggested that in the case of individual units, the State Government should make specific allocations for the grant of loans for the construction of factory accommodation and treat the factory building as an acceptable security.

27. Concession in Power Rates.—Till recently the power rates in these districts were high due to the supplies coming from high cost small thermal stations. But now the U.P. State Electricity Board has decided that for large and heavy industries, the rates prescribed in the Ganga Sarda Grid—Tariff will apply in the eastern districts also. As for the cottage and small scale industries, the incidence of power on the consumer is kept at 9 nP. per unit and any amount above this is shared between the State Government and the Government of India in an agreed ratio. It is expected that the thermal power stations in this area will be inter-linked with the Rihand Power Grid by the end of 1964. After that the Rihand Power Grid rates will apply to this area also. However, in view of the special handicaps of this area it is suggested that power in the eastern Districts should be made available to the industries at the lowest rates at which it is supplied in any other part of the State. The State Government should also consider the supply of power at concessional rates for a few initial years to selected new industries which are sought to be attracted to this area.

28. Concessions in Taxes.—Concession in Taxes is being permitted by some States as an incentive for the location of the industries. Provisions for this exist in the Sales Tax Act of various States. The U.P. Government may consider application of this policy liberally in the case of these four districts although it is not possible to suggest an outright concession in taxes to be applied to all industries to be located in this area, and each case will have to be examined on merits of the particular industry. In respect of these four backward districts, it would be necessary to waive sales tax in the early

stages of development. The loss to the State Government will not be large since these concessions will apply only to the new units and for the first 5 years of their existence. The new units in view of their increased production will, however, give additional revenues to the State Exchequer.

29. Octroi and other local taxes.—The Municipal Boards and District Boards levy octroi, professional and other types of trade taxes. Mention in this connection may particularly be made of the octroi duty. The Municipal Boards are autonomous bodies and impose octroi duties according to their own requirements and assessment of the economic conditions. It has been reported that the octroi duties in some of the eastern Districts are heavy and have proved to be a deterrent in the establishment of units in this area. Development of industries provides a growing source of revenue to the Municipal Boards by way of property taxes, octroi duties, water tax, etc., but a long-term view needs to be taken in regard to their development. The rate schedules should be so devised as to assist the establishment of new industrial units, particularly in their initial stages of development. The incidence of local taxes should not at any rate be more but somewhat favourable to new industries than in other developed parts of the State.

30. Financial Assistance.—Financial assistance assumes great importance in view of the extremely tight position in the money market. Moreover, there is no stock exchange in this State. Industrialists have to depend to a much larger extent than elsewhere on the support of the State Finance Corporation and the Industrial Finance Corporation for loans for replacement, rehabilitation and for new units. It is, therefore, recommended that institutional financing agencies should meet the requirements of this area on a preferential basis. In appropriate cases, State Government should be able to guarantee a portion of the margin of security required for the loans.

31. Other Recommendations.—Besides the aids and incentives suggested above, which will help in the development and expansion of both large, medium and small scale industries, larger facilities under certain existing programmes of the Third Plan of Village and Small Industries Sector are considered necessary for accelerating the pace of development in these districts. Broadly, more Industrial Estates, Common Service Facility Centre, cluster centres under training-cum-extension programmes and added provisions for financial assistance under the loans and grants scheme are necessary. It is recommended that provisions in the Third Plan should be revised as per details in Appendix 52 with a view to accelerate the pace of development in these districts.

Market Intelligence.—It is essential to set up one Market Intelligence Centre in these districts at a central place to provide the existing and prospective entrepreneurs requisite market information. This centre should also help the units in getting Government orders.

Allotment of raw material.—For the working of new industrial units in this area, some allocations of scarce raw materials, e.g., copper, zinc, iron and steel items, etc., would be necessary. The State quota of these items is hardly sufficient to meet even a fourth of the requirement of the existing units in the State and any further allocations would not be possible from out of the existing State quota. It is, therefore, necessary that the over-all allocations to the State be suitably increased to enable the Directorate of Industries to meet the requirements of the nascent units coming up in this area.

Entrepreneurship.—The Team has suggested establishment of a number of large and small scale industries in the private sector. Local entrepreneurs should be encouraged to take up these proposals and the Government should give necessary technical guidance, financial assistance and other types of help. Even so, dependence on private enterprise alone will not suffice for this area. The U.P. Industrial Corporation and the U.P. Small Industries Corporation will have to assume some responsibility for the initial industrial development of the area. Both these Corporations should set up some of the suggested industries or substantially subscribe to the capital of the new units. The new units so established could gradually be passed on to private entrepreneurs. The two Corporations and the State Government may not be able to bear the entire burden of finances required for establishing these projects and there should be matching assistance from the Centre.

32. Programme of Development.—(a) To carry out the recommendations made in this report and to organise work on the spot it will be necessary to appoint/post one officer of the rank of a Deputy Director exclusively for this area, who will :—

- (i) act as an information officer to provide ready and essential information to the prospective entrepreneurs regarding industries which can be developed in this area ;
- (ii) help them in preparation of schemes for the setting up of the new units ;
- (iii) assist them in obtaining their requirements from various places and work as an effective liaison officer between the entrepreneurs on the one hand and the various State and Central Government Offices on the other; and

(iv) provide any other guidance needed by the entrepreneurs regarding availability of raw material, technical skills, finance, power, marketing prospects, etc.

(b) The Development Commissioner (SSI), Government of India and the Directorate of Industries should start in these districts their Intensive Development Campaign for development of small scale industries and provide assistance similar to that given in other areas where such campaigns have been launched.

(c) The different developmental organisations like Khadi & Village Industries Commission, various all India Boards and other such organisations both at the State and Government of India levels should make concerted efforts for the development of the area. The officer suggested above should prepare a coordinated developmental programme with targets in quantitative terms for this area.

Section V

COMMUNICATIONS

The eastern region of Uttar Pradesh, particularly, the four districts under study and a few more districts, is characterised by high density of population and a network of rivers, streams, rivulets and drainage channels which make the communications most difficult. The area is subject to recurrent floods and heavy water logging. It is almost impossible in monsoon months except through metalled roads. Reasonable facilities for the movement of men, material and agricultural produce is an essential condition in any scheme of intensive area development. Provision of adequate communications thus assumes special importance as an integral part of the accelerated development which the Team has envisaged for the area.

2. Position in 1947.—In the year 1947 the total mileage of the metalled roads in the eastern zone of Uttar Pradesh consisting of fifteen districts was 2958. This figure increased to 3480 by the end of the First Five Year Plan and to 4334 miles by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, i.e., March, 1961. Due to high density of population in the eastern districts, the mileage of the metalled roads per lakh of population was the lowest at the end of the Second Plan, as will be seen from the table below :

Zone	Mileage per 100 sq. miles	Mileage per lakh of population
1. Western Zone	15.1	18.7
2. Central Zone	12.4	16.7
3. Eastern Zone	13.1	15.4
4. Bundelkhand	10.2	30.5
5. Hill districts	10.2	64.2
Average for the State	12.8	19.7

3. The position of roads as it existed in 1947 in the four eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, namely, Azamgarh, Deoria, Ghazipur and

Jaunpur, the requirements according to the Star and Grid formula, and the progress made since 1947, are given in the table below :—

District	Metalled mileage in 1947	Mileage required as per S/G formula based on 1951 census	Metalled mileage in March 1956	Metalled mileage in March 1961	Mileage proposed in Third Five Year Plan including spill-over Scheme	Total of Columns 5 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Azamgarh . . .	312	413	345	372	58	430
2. Deoria . . .	108	436	238	312	180	492
3. Ghazipur . . .	130	223	147	178	39	217
4. Jaunpur . . .	257	223	268	286	19	305
Total . . .	807	1295	998	1148	296	1444

Appendix 54 gives the list of important projects and programmes undertaken or completed during the first two Plans.

4. Road development in First and Second Plans.—The following table gives an idea of the percentage increase in metalled mileage of roads, compared to 1947, as in March, 1961, and as it would be after completion of all road works taken up in the Third Five Year Plan :—

Area	Percentage increase by March 1961 over 1947	Percentage increase after completing work taken up under Third Five Year Plan over 1947
1. For whole State	54.4	80.3
2. For 15 districts of eastern zone	46.5	82.3
3. For 4 eastern districts	42.3	77.5

It will be seen from the above table that there is greater emphasis in the Third Plan on development of road communications in eastern districts as compared to the State as a whole, within the resources available.

After completion of all the works taken up in the Third Five Year Plan, the position of Mileage (i) in the whole State and (ii) in the eastern districts, will be as shown below :—

Area	Metalled mileage per 100 sq. miles	Metalled mileage per lakh of popula- tion
1. Average for the State of U.P.	14.9	23.0
2. Fifteen districts of eastern zone	16.3	19.1
3. Four eastern districts	19.7	18.1

It will thus be seen that even with greater emphasis on construction of roads in the eastern districts under the Third Five Year Plan, the metalled mileage per lakh of population will still be lower in the eastern districts, as compared to the average for the whole State on account of the high density of population in the eastern zone.

Review of Plan Expenditure 1951-66

5. **First and Second Plans.**—The figures of expenditure incurred during First Five Year Plan on development of road communications (districtwise) are not available, but during the Second Five Year Plan the following expenditure was incurred in these 4 districts :—

District	Approximate amount of expenditure incur- red in Second Plan in lakhs of rupees
1. Azamgarh	22.00
2. Deoria	127.00
3. Ghazipur	18.00
4. Jaunpur	21.00

Third Plan.—The position of expenditure on road development works taken up under various schemes during the Third Five Year

Plan in these 4 districts including plan works, C. C. tracks and painted roads round sugar factories, works under C.R.F., Rural Manpower schemes, National Highways, etc., is given below :—

District	Total cost of Schemes	Targets of expenditure in Third Plan	Expenditure incurred during the first two years of Third Plan	Probable expenditure during 1963-64
Rupees lakhs.				
1. Azamgarh	53.89	40.00	3.86	9.35
2. Deoria	105.45	86.00	22.80	20.25
3. Ghazipur	50.24	36.00	9.39	5.17
4. Jaunpur	25.00	20.00	12.14	4.06
Total	234.58	182.00	48.19	38.83

The details of works taken up during the Third Five Year Plan are given in Appendix 55. The physical progress upto the end of March 1963 and the target dates of completion for the various works are also given therein.

6. The progress of road development works in the first two Plans has been quite satisfactory. The progress of works during Third Plan is rather slow. The delay in starting the construction of new roads was reported to be largely due to the delay in acquisition of land. Progress was also hampered due to shortage of coal for burning bricks required for soling.

7. **Problems and Perspective of Development.**—In view of the backwardness of these districts and low per capita income and very large percentage of rural population, it seems necessary to provide for accelerated development of communications. The provision of a bridge at Dohrighat on the river Ghagra is included in the Third Plan. Its construction needs to be expedited.

8. **Road Bridge over Ganga.**—Special mention is to be made in this connection about the requirement of rail-cum-road bridge on the Ganga at Ghazipur (Tarighat). During the visit of the Joint Study Team to Ghazipur district in September 1963 both officials and non-officials pressed for the construction of this bridge and expressed the view that the whole prosperity of Ghazipur and adjoining districts depends on this bridge alone. There is unusual concentration of population in this area since a very long time. Obviously there was prosperity due to trade and commerce in olden

days when the communication was by means of river transport between Ghazipur and eastern part of the country. With the development of rail transport, the transport of commodities by river dwindled considerably and seriously affected the economy of Ghazipur and adjoining area. In order to accelerate the development of trade and industries and to give impetus to movement of cash crops and several lakhs of people living on both sides of the Ganga, consideration is due to the construction of a rail-cum-road bridge over the Ganga at Ghazipur.

The Team is of the view that a rail-cum-road bridge would go a great way in developing industries and increasing the prosperity of the area, but in view of the considerable cost of this bridge and the views expressed by the Railway authorities the Team recommends only a road bridge. With the construction of road bridge, distance between Ghazipur and Bihar and West Bengal via Sasaram on G. T. road will be reduced by nearly 50 miles. This would induce development of goods traffic by road from Azamgarh, Bawa, Mau and Ghazipur to Patna and Calcutta. This would also help in the development of industries and improvement of economic condition of the area.

No survey has so far been carried out and it has not been possible to make a precise estimate of the cost of this bridge. The rough cost of the bridge including training works, etc., is estimated at Rs. 4 crores and provision has been made accordingly in the scheme.

9. Roads and bridges.—Proposals for construction of new roads and bridges, reconstruction of some important Zila Parishad roads and improvement of existing P.W.D. roads in these 4 districts have been worked out on the basis of the following considerations:—

- (1) Connecting various trade Mandis among themselves and to district headquarters;
- (2) opening up country-side for transport of agricultural produce to market;
- (3) transport of sugar-cane from larger area round sugar industries;
- (4) providing missing links between important road communications;
- (5) connecting the areas submerged during rains to ensure supplies of food, medicine and other necessities during floods;
- (6) providing approach roads to stone quarries;
- (7) connecting important places in the districts to tehsil headquarters and railway stations; and
- (8) providing pacca roads to connect block headquarters.

Recommendations of the Team have been made under four broad categories :

- (1) Construction of new roads.
- (2) Reconstruction of existing Zila Parishad metalled roads.
- (3) Proposals for new bridges.
- (4) Improvement and modernisation of existing P.W.D. roads.

Details are indicated in Appendix 53.

10. **Cost of the Scheme.**—The abstract of cost of the total scheme for the 4 districts is given below :

(Rs. lakhs)					
Item	Azamgarh	Deoria	Ghazipur	Jaunpur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Construction of new roads	165.40	77.40	109.20	111.60	463.60
2. Reconstruction of Zila Parishad roads.	18.95	12.60	..	17.08	48.63
3. New bridges	25.60	39.00	434.00	58.50	557.10
4. Improvement of existing P.W.D. roads.	37.10	35.00	14.40	20.90	107.40
TOTAL COST	247.05	164.00	557.60	208.08	1176.73
(i) Add for buildings for offices, godowns, workshops, rest houses, residences, etc. 2%					23.54
(ii) Special T & P and bridge equipment 3%					35.31
(iii) Survey of roads and bridges 0.5%					5.89
(iv) Research and experiments 1%					11.77
(v) Miscellaneous and Unforeseen items say 3%					35.31
			Total		1288.55
Establishment at 6½ %					83.78
			GRAND TOTAL		1372.33

Phasing of expenditure.—The proposed phasing of expenditure in the various years is given in Appendix 56.

11. **Implementation of the programme.**—All works pertaining to metalled roads and bridges thereon will be executed through the agency of the State Public Works Department. Normally one division is required in the State P.W.D. for a work load of Rs. 35 lakhs.

in a financial year. There is already one division of the State P.W.D. at Azamgarh and one at Deoria. One new division will be required at Jaunpur and at least 2 at Ghazipur (including Special Division for Ganga Bridge) for the implementation of this programme. The strength of the staff in a division is given in Appendix 57.

The State P.W.D. at present have difficulty in getting adequate number of suitable technical hands, particularly the assistant engineers. The existing staff in the state P.W.D. is also very diluted due to sudden expansion of the Department in the past few years, and the percentage of experienced hands in the Department is, therefore, very low. It would, therefore, be necessary to recruit the required staff in advance and give them training so that they may be available in right time to carry out the work.

Section VI

FAMILY PLANNING

From the foregoing sections on development programmes it is obvious that the known resources of the region are far too inadequate to enable the economy to grow at a self generating rate even after a decade. No doubt, larger investments are envisaged to be made and will be made in this region than what is warranted purely by the local resources, but in view of the large demands for such investments from other areas similarly situated additional investments in this region could be contemplated within the limitation of the overall resources of the country. In such a situation it becomes very necessary to turn attention to the problem of population control. If the population grows at the same rate at which it grew during the last decade, the density of population in the four districts would be over 1,400 persons per square mile by 1975. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that serious efforts be made to curb the rate of growth between 1.2 to 1.4 per cent per year upto 1975-76 and to reduce it progressively beyond that period. This would need the launching of a vigorous family planning programme in rural areas.

2. The progress of family planning programme so far has been slow and unsatisfactory. The work is at present looked after by the District Medical Officer of Health in addition to his other duties; the work of construction and equipping the rural family planning clinics also has not proceeded satisfactorily. The public response in the urban areas has, however, been encouraging and needs to be radiated in the rural areas intensively. The State Government has recently provided one mobile vasectomy team in the region but it is obviously very insufficient.

3. The Government of India has recently asked the State Government to set up full-fledged District Family Planning Bureaux in all districts and provide whole-time District Family Planning Officers drawn from amongst doctors or persons possessing degrees in Social Work. A proposal to establish District Family Planning Bureaux in eastern U.P. under whole-time officers has been included in the Annual Plan, 1964-65. This is a right step. However, it is also necessary to supplement this step with other measures like provision of trained staff, upgrading of urban and rural family planning clinics, provision of additional clinics in the urban areas, association of common people through orientation camps and equipping additional mobile vasectomy teams. The State Government has, accordingly, drawn up proposals costing Rs. 2.56 crores upto 1970-71. Out of this, almost half, that is, Rs. 1.28 crores would be needed during the Third

Plan period itself. The proposals include the establishment of training centres at Varanasi, provision of 9 mobile clinics and 3 mobile vasectomy teams, setting up of 12 additional urban family planning clinics and 80 rural family planning centres and upgrading of 9 urban and 139 rural family planning centres.

4. It is obvious, however, that, by its very nature, the intensification scheme cannot be confined to the four districts alone. Intensification will have to be spread throughout eastern U.P. The Team would, therefore, recommend that the State Government should consider urgently extending this programme to all the districts of Varanasi and Gorakhpur Division as a first step.

SECTION VII

ADMINISTRATION

According to its terms of reference, the Study Team has to recommend the administrative measures along with measures of development for accelerating the rate of growth in these districts.

In the preceding sections indication has been given about the developmental programmes for increasing production and employment. As has been emphasised earlier, reorientation in the approach of the administration at different levels, strengthening of the organisation at certain key points and introduction of a great degree of flexibility in the administrative procedures connected with Plan implementation, are the basic ingredients of the administrative policy for accelerating development in these backward districts. Without a marked change in the approach of the administration, mere increase in the financial outlay will not result in the desired level of growth.

2. Personnel Policy.—Most of these eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh are extremely poor and lack in modern amenities of life. The climate is enervating and often unhealthy. These areas, therefore, hardly attract the staff in the various administrative cadres. Indeed, a posting in any of these districts is often regarded as an adverse reflection on the career of an officer. The average stay of district officers in the last 10 years or so, ranges between a year and a year and a half. For the administrative personnel in other Departments, the period of stay is not any higher. In view of these adverse circumstances under which the administration has to function, the State Government should immediately evolve a suitable personnel policy.

3. Suggestions : General.—On the basis of the discussions on the implementation of different plan projects/programmes and on-the-spot inspections, the Team made several suggestions to the concerned officers at different levels. Among these, the following deserve special mention and may be followed by the administrative set-up in other backward areas :—

- (i) It must recognise the special development problems and needs of the area.
- (ii) It must be responsive to peoples' needs and aspirations, should be able to harness peoples' energy and mobilise local resources and inspire confidence. People in eastern U.P. are not impervious to administrative deficiencies. The stratification of caste, the deep attachment to land as practically the sole means of livelihood, the neglect of long years, etc., have

made these people conscious of their position and their rights after independence. Litigation and party factions have become rife making them a discontented and an excitable folk. It requires a very delicate and adept handling to use all this energy and canalise it into fruitful channels.

- (iii) Administrative procedures must be flexible, admitting of quick decisions. This implies a decentralisation of administrative authority in the entire field of administration. Procedures which have validity elsewhere would not bring about the same results in backward regions.
- (iv) The administration must accept the responsibility for ensuring supplies of all kinds and accessibility to these supplies. This applies not only to such economic overheads as power, means of communications, postal and telegraph facilities, but to irrigation water, fertilizer, seed, implements and services like medical facilities, family planning advice, etc. Cooperative and community services in these spheres must, of course, receive the maximum encouragement but, for a long time to come, Government will have to contribute more directly and liberally to it than has been the case so far.

4. **Specific Suggestions.**—Besides, the Team makes the following specific suggestions :—

A—Personnel :

- (i) At the village level the number of V.L.Ws. in each block will have to be increased so as to reduce the area of operation of an individual V.L.W. to a population of 4,000-5,000.
- (ii) In view of the intensified agricultural programmes recommended by the Team, there should be two A.D.Os. (Agriculture) and one A.D.O. (Minor Irrigation) in each block. Perhaps this can be done without increasing the total number of Assistant Development Officers in the block.
- (iii) The present set-up of the District Planning Office appears to be sound. In any case its relationship with the new Panchayati Raj organization or the Zila Parishad has to be tried out before any changes can be thought of.
- (iv) The posts of District Planning Officers are at present held by U. P. Civil Service Officers of 6-8 years seniority, who act under the overall supervision of the District Collectors. The latter are, however, unable to devote necessary time and attention to development work. It is therefore, suggested that each district should have a District Development Officer

in the senior scale who will also act as the Chief Executive Officer of Zila Parishad. U. P. Civil Service Officers of 8-10 years seniority may act as District Development Officers.

- (v) All officers connected with development work in the district should be carefully selected. For the post of a District Collector particularly it would be advisable to appoint an officer with initiative and drive. An officer should be retained in his assignment for not less than 3-4 years. Rules exist to this effect but they are rarely followed.
- (vi) At the district level, the strengthening of the District Agriculture Office appears to be long overdue. It is necessary to assist it through subject matter specialists for seeds, fertilizers and marketing. These officers may be of the rank of Block Development Officers.
- (vii) A regional set-up already exists in U. P. in all development departments. Under this set-up, officers of the rank of Deputy Heads of Departments are posted in all Revenue Divisions to supervise the work of their district level officers. The necessary coordination is effected through an officer of the rank of a Deputy/Assistant Development Commissioner who also acts as staff officer to Commissioner. This arrangement may continue but it would be advisable to appoint in places where Assistant Development Commissioners are posted at present, Deputy Development Commissioners in the senior scale of pay and status. Further, it appears that the function of the regional officers is at present mainly one of inspection, advice and coordination but they do not have sufficient administrative and financial powers. It will be necessary to utilise the regional officers more effectively and this can be done only through delegating more financial and administrative powers to them. This suggestion though of a general nature, is of significance to the development of the numerous backward districts in the State.
- (viii) There is need for closer coordination of the activities of Irrigation and Electricity Departments with those of the Block organization. In particular, tubewell operators need to be placed under the administrative control of the Block Officer although their appointment may rest with the Irrigation Department.

B—Organization & Procedure :

- (i) The Team has recommended relaxation of a number of rules governing the terms and conditions on which loans and subsidies are given to local institutions or individuals. Further

the basis of a cultivator's *hasiyat* linked with the ownership of land needs to be relaxed. Expeditious action should be taken on these recommendations.

- (ii) Greater delegation of financial and administrative powers to local officers is needed. The existing rules are often restrictive and discourage initiative. The limits within which local officers can place purchase orders and accord financial and administrative approval for construction works, should be enhanced.
- (iii) The recommendations made by the Team in regard to development of compact areas for intensive irrigation and agricultural production programme, will not be realised if the administrative control over such works continues to be exercised centrally by the Governments or Heads of Departments. It is suggested that a new engineering cell be created specially for eastern U.P. with headquarters either at Gorakhpur or Varanasi. This cell would deal with small industries, small irrigation and power transmission works costing upto Rs. 1 lakh under the control of an officer of appropriate rank and status. The technical, administrative and financial approval of all such small works recommended from the districts should be given by this cell though the budget provision and the responsibility of execution of work may continue to rest with the Departments and their existing staff in the field. Such an organisation would be more alive to local conditions and needs. Chief Engineers are at present unable to devote adequate attention to such small items of work.

C—Framing of Plans and Progress Reporting :

- (i) Much valuable experience already exists in U.P. in the preparation of district and block plans. These district plans are, however, at present only a set of programmes loosely put together and intended to show broadly the important production targets. It is necessary to bring these district plans in line with the presentation of State Plans in order to enable a continuous assessment of the outlays and physical programmes in a particular district. As this work will have to be greatly intensified in future, the statistical agency in the district needs to be strengthened. At present, the District Statistics Officer is not involved sufficiently in the drawing up of district programmes. He should be given proper assistance in order to enable him to take a more direct interest in this work.

- (ii) The Team has recommended a "Special Areas Cell" at the headquarters of the Government, under the control of an officer of highest possible rank and status as would enable him to pull his weight with other officers in the Secretariat and Heads of Departments in the formulation of schemes for the backward areas and for keeping a watch over the progress of utilization of funds and physical achievements. An early decision on the setting up of this cell would help in preparing the Fourth Five Year Plan.
- (iii) Finally, it will be useful to have a small Special Areas Committee consisting of Ministers-in-charge of important development Departments under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of the State which may periodically review the progress and suggest measures for expediting the implementation of various programmes. Some members of the legislature and the Parliament may also be associated with this Committee.

PART V

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS

Methodology and Approach

The Joint Study Team appointed by Planning Commission has made a study of economic and social conditions and problems of development in the four districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, viz., Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Deoria and Azamgarh, and has assessed the progress achieved under the two Five Year Plans and the development envisaged in the Third Plan and has finally recommended administrative and development measures for acceleration of progress in these four districts. In course of its investigations, studies and deliberations the Team has evolved certain ideas relating to the methodology and approach regarding the development of backward areas. In this part of the Report these ideas have been discussed with the object that the Planning authorities which are concerned with the development of backward regions/areas might be assisted in their work.

APPROACH AND POLICY IN SECOND AND THIRD PLANS

2. Since the commencement of the planned economic development in 1950-51, the Planning Commission has taken steps, within the limits of resources available and the various considerations which have to be kept in view for the development of the country's resources according to priorities, for the removal of regional disparities in development. Paras 28 and 29 of Chapter II of the Second Five Year Plan Report—Approach to Second Five Year Plan—indicate the approach, policy and measures recommended for removal of regional disparities. It was stated that—

“in any comprehensive plan of development, it is axiomatic that the special needs of the less developed areas should receive due attention. The pattern of investment must be so devised as to lead to balanced regional development. The problem is particularly difficult in the early stages when the total resources available are very inadequate in relation to needs. But, more and more, as development proceeds and large resources become available for investment, the stress of developmental programmes should be on extending the benefit of investments to under-developed regions. Only thus can a diversified economy be built up. These considerations have been kept in mind while formulating the Second Five Year Plan, but they are certain to claim even greater attention in the plans to come.”

It was suggested that the following recommendations of the National Development Council should be kept in view while programming development in the public sector and also in the administration of licensing policy for new industrial units in the private sector :—

- (i) Programme for setting up decentralized industrial production should be undertaken.
- (ii) In the location of new enterprises, the need for development of different parts of the country should be kept in view.
- (iii) Steps may be taken to promote greater mobility of labour between different parts of the country.
- (iv) Continuous study of the problem of regional disparities should be undertaken and a suitable set of indicators of regional development evolved.

3. In the Third Five Year Plan Report—Chapter IX—Balanced Regional Development—indication has been given about the policy, measures taken during the Second Plan and proposed to be taken during the Third Plan for devising effective measures for attaining the objective of balanced regional development. As stated therein, balanced development of different parts of the country, extension of the benefits of economic progress to the less developed regions and widespread diffusion of industry are among the major aims of planned development. Successive Five Year Plans seek to realize these aims in an increasing manner.

BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (1956-66)

4. As pointed out in the Third Five Year Plan Report, estimates of State income provide a comprehensive indicator of economic progress at the State level and also suggest the relative economic position of different States. But such estimates are not yet available on a comparable and uniform basis for different States. In view of this difficulty it was not possible during the Second Plan or the Third Plan to make allocations of outlays on the basis of relative backwardness of different States. However, only a broad view was taken about the relative backwardness of different States on the basis of available information.

5. Per Capita Plan Outlay, State resources and Central assistance (1951-66).—The table below indicates the per capita outlays, State resources and Central assistance under the First, Second and Third Plans for a few well known relatively backward States, e.g., Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh :—

(Rs.)

States	Per Capita Outlay				State Resources				Central Assistance			
	I	II	III	Total	I	II	III	Total	I	II	III	Total
	Plan	Plan	Plan		Plan	Plan	Plan		Plan	Plan	Plan	
All States	40	52	89	181	15	25	33	73	25	27	56	108
Assam	32	52	101	185	8	22	28	58	24	30	73	127
Bihar	26	40	73	139	12	21	26	59	14	19	47	80
Madhya Pradesh	36	50	93	179	13	17	29	59	23	33	64	120
Kerala	33	51	101	185	15	26	35	76	18	25	66	109
Orissa	58	52	91	201	5	11	16	32	53	41	75	169
Rajasthan	42	56	117	215	4	24	40	68	38	32	77	147
Uttar Pradesh	26	33	67	126	12	15	20	47	14	18	47	79

In the States which are generally known to be backward, the Plan outlay increased in the Second Plan and increased sharply in the Third Plan. While the contribution of resources by these States was small, this higher outlay was made possible through a larger measure of Central assistance. The increase in Central assistance in the Third Plan over the Second Plan is indicated below :—

States	Percentage increase in Central assistance during the Third Plan over the Second Plan
All States	107.4
Assam	143.3
Bihar	147.3
Madhya Pradesh	93.9
Kerala	164.0
Rajasthan	140.6
Uttar Pradesh	161.1

6. **Special Measures.**—A programme for permanent improvement in scarcity areas costing Rs. 40 crores was undertaken during First and Second Plans in particular regions which suffer from chronic scarcity conditions. About 2/3rd of this amount was incurred in five States, namely, Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 8 crores), Mysore (Rs. 3.5 crores), Madras (Rs. 6.2 crores), Maharashtra and Gujarat (Rs. 7.4 crores). In the Third Plan no specific provision was made for scarcity affected areas.

7. An additional assistance of Rs. 4 crores was sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh during 1959-61 for special programmes to be implemented in the eastern districts, hill areas and backward areas of Bundelkhand Division. A special loan assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs was also sanctioned for the development of hill areas of Punjab in 1960-61.

8. In the Third Five Year Plan in a few States specific allocations have been made for the accelerated development of the low income areas.

9. **Dispersal of Industries.**—Both in the Second and Third Plans it was envisaged that location of basic industries would continue to be determined generally by technical and economic considerations but the needs of the backward areas for industrial development will be kept in view in the selection of industrial projects both in the public and private sectors, particularly, consumer goods and processing industries. The Industry Division of the Planning Commission in a recent review of the progress of implementation of these recommendations has stated that—

“Unless overriding technical considerations supervene, new projects in the public sector are located in areas in which industrial development is comparatively lagging behind. The location of heavy electrical plants at Ranipur (U.P.) and Ramchandrapuram (Andhra Pradesh), Instruments projects at Kotah (Rajasthan) and in Kerala, the high pressure boiler plant at Tiruchy (Madras) and machine tool Projects at Pinjore (Punjab) and in Kerala had the above as the basic considerations. Regarding private sector units, the Licensing Committee while considering applications keep in view the desirability of adequate dispersal of industry in comparatively backward areas, provided this does not come in serious conflict with the basic technical and economic considerations. Creation of industrial estates and development areas now form a part of practically all the State Plans : these would provide the basic facilities like power, transport, communications, etc., in virgin areas and would be new focal points for the development of medium and small scale industries. There are, however, limits beyond which regional

dispersal cannot be fostered through such developments since industrial growth is dependent on several other conditions, such, as market, availability of raw materials, etc. Experience has shown that industrial estates sponsored in backward areas have generally not prospered."

it may, however, be observed that precise position in regard to the dispersal of industries is not available. It may be worth-while to arrange to have a more continuous and fuller information about the dispersal of consumer goods and processing industries.

INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF BACKWARD AREAS

10. The Planning Commission's Report of the Third Five Year Plan has suggested that continuous study of economic trends and rates of growth among different areas and the programmes bearing on the less developed regions is necessary. The following studies are contemplated :—

- (i) Estimates of State income as a comprehensive indicator of economic progress of development in different States and regions.
- (ii) For assessing levels of development in different regions, suitable indicators of State/regional development should be evolved and accurate statistical data should be compiled on the basis of these indicators so that the same are strictly comparable in different States or regions.
- (iii) Identification of backward areas in different States which need special attention, survey of their resources and the factors influencing their development.

Region in the above studies refers to territorial unit which is not less than a district:

11. **State Income.**—It is understood that on each of the three studies progress has been very slow. Central Statistical Organisation have prepared Statewise estimates and outputs under commodities producing sectors, Railways, Banking and Insurance sectors for only one year—1958-59. Similar estimates for the earlier years were not prepared and work on the estimate for 1959-60 has not yet been undertaken. Even the Statewise estimates of net output for the year 1958-59 as prepared in Central Statistical Organisation have yet to be checked with the State Statistical Bureaux. Some State Governments have also made estimates of State/Regional incomes but there is a variation among the estimates made by State Governments

and also the estimate made by the Central Statistical Organisation. It would be of great help if the Central Statistical Organization and State Statistical Bureaux complete at an early date work relating to estimates of domestic products on the income originating basis for a series of years for all States. In connection with the studies for the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission has asked the State Planning Departments to take urgent measures in this regard.

12. Selected Indicators of development.—On August 4, 1962, Planning Commission issued a communication to all State Governments seeking information on the basis of certain selected indicators of development for the State as a whole and for markedly backward areas. Information furnished by State Governments is full of a large number of gaps. If backward areas are to be identified on the basis of the information collected from State Governments in relation to the indicators of development mentioned in Planning Commission's letter of August 4, 1962, the allocation in the Fourth Five Year Plan to State Governments on account of accelerated development of backward areas in the various States will have to be determined as in the preceding Five Year Plans, purely on an *ad hoc* basis. The Study of the economic and social development of these four backward districts has suggested that a broad view of relative level of growth among the areas can be taken if information is collected on the basis of indicators of development in a few but most significant sectors of development. The Study Team suggests the following indicators of development:

- (i) Agricultural output per capita of rural population and yield per acre of principal crops.
- (ii) Irrigated area.
- (iii) Industrial development—percentage of population dependent on Industry and Industrial Income per capita.
- (iv) Electrification.
- (v) Road mileage.
- (vi) Facilities for education and health :
 - (a) Education—Percentage of school-going children in primary schools.
 - (b) Health—Hospital bed facilities.

All the districts inhabited by a specified percentage of Tribal, Scheduled and other backward class population would be regarded as backward irrespective of the information on the basis of the above indicators.

13. Identification of backward areas.—On the basis of the information furnished by the State Governments in relation to the above indicators for the State/regions the Planning Commission's Advisers, Programme Administration might help the State Governments in identifying the backward areas in different States. It is imperative that the backward areas in different States should be identified well before tentative decisions are taken even at the State level about allocations under the States', Fourth Five Year Plan under different head of development and for different regions. The Planning Commission is now engaged in finalising the arrangements which will have to be made at the State level for the preparation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Apart from the various Working Groups concerned with different fields of development, each State may constitute a Steering Group which will give close attention to the State's problems and experience of the State in matters of economic and social development. One of the functions of this Group might be to guide studies relating to identification of backward areas and consider measures for their development.

14. In some States the following backward areas have already been indicated, such as—

Uttar Pradesh—Eastern districts, hill areas and Bundelkhand.

Punjab—Hill areas.

Jammu & Kashmir—Ladakh and Sonawari.

Maharashtra—Marathwada, Konkan and Vidarbha.

West Bengal—Sunderbans Area.

Bihar—Chhota Nagpur Area.

Mysore and Andhra Pradesh—Scarcity affected areas.

All States—Tribal areas.

15. Backward areas and the Fourth Plan.—If the backward areas in different States can be identified by the end of the financial year of 1963-64, the various Working Groups which will be appointed at the State level for Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Roads, etc. will be able to study closely the levels and problems of development of these areas and recommend allocations and measures for accelerated development during the Fourth Plan and projections of development upto 1975-76.

16. Experience has shown that additional outlays and Central assistance allocated to State Governments for the accelerated development of the backward areas have not produced the desired result. It is, therefore, necessary to have specific outlays and targets for these areas. This may be settled after discussion between the State Governments and the Planning Commission. There would be earmarked outlays and any shortfall in a particular State will not be

available for utilisation under the general Plan. However, the amount saved might be available for utilisation in areas in other States which could go forward with greater speed.

THE APPROACH AND THE MACHINERY

17. In view of the basic importance of the policy of balanced regional development in the country's progress towards a socialistic pattern of society, it is high time that the responsibility for the development of the backward areas is more specifically laid on the Government of India and the State Government concerned. Such an arrangement will also imply a periodic check on progress and the utilisation of funds placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Centre. The Central Parliament and the State Legislature will also have to be furnished from time to time information about the progress achieved under the annual plans.

18. The study undertaken by the Team in the four eastern districts has underlined the importance of rapid rate of growth in agriculture and allied sectors and laying the foundation for development of industry, trade and commerce at a quicker pace in future years through the development of the necessary infra-structure, *e.g.*, development of power, facilities for transport and communications and formation of skill through the provision of training facilities. It may, however, be stated that the pattern of natural resources of the various areas will determine the approach to development in each case. There will be areas where there are possibilities of agricultural development and there may be areas with moderate prospect for such development but endowed with other resources, *e.g.*, occurrence of mineral resources, etc. There may be even more difficult areas like Ramanathapuram in Madras. Apart from investigations, exploitation of natural resources will have to be undertaken even though, on purely economic criteria, such exploitation may not be desirable. There is no doubt that for the growth of any backward region there is a certain natural rhythm and natural sequence. If this is to be upset, it can only be secured at the cost of growth of other sectors in other areas. The avenues of stimulating natural growth in backward regions through promotion of agriculture and other allied activities in conjunction with the promotion of growth in industry, trade and commerce through special incentives and even uneconomic measures for a time have to be fully explored in a systematic manner by competent authorities over a period of time and adequate measures taken without any loss of time.

19. **Special Areas Cell.**—In Part IV of this Report the Study Team has recommended that a Special Areas Cell should be immediately established in the State Planning and Development Department and placed under the charge of an officer of the rank indicated

earlier. The Cell must have a technical and research component of staff which will work in close association with the various Working Groups for the Fourth Five Year Plan and Technical Study Groups working on a perspective plan of development for such basic sectors, as Industry, Minerals, Transport and Communications. This Cell will also be entrusted with the overall supervision, watch and control of the implementation of development schemes at the district, sub-division and tehsil level of the backward areas in the State. As in case of the four backward districts of Uttar Pradesh, the implementation of development schemes in the backward areas in all States should be under the charge of officers who are marked for their efficiency, enthusiasm and a certain degree of idealism. Normally, these officers should be kept in their charges for a fairly long period and be awarded special recognition looking to their record of work.

20. Social policy for rapid growth.—The Study of the economic and social conditions in the four eastern Districts has thrown up sufficient data and material on the basis of which it is possible to state that mere investment and application of other inputs can achieve only partial progress. A fuller development is possible only through a change in the basic structure of economy in the area and orientation in the approach of the people of the area towards life and social values. In spite of efforts the Team could not gather much information and data on this subject. In an earlier part of the report, some brief indication has been given. Failure to collect the necessary data and information during a period of 6-10 months even though the work of the Team was carried out under the auspices of the Central and State Governments, underlines the fact that adequate arrangement has yet to be made for the study of a very basic question in the country's economic and social growth.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS AND MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

PART I—INTRODUCTION

The eastern districts of U.P., with high pressure of population, frequent recurrence of floods and droughts and low productivity in agriculture, is a low income area requiring special attention in planned economic and social development. The Team appointed three groups on Rapid Sample Survey, Industry and Transport & Communications to facilitate the work at the technical level. The Chief Engineer (Floods), C.W.P.C. and the State Chief Engineer (Irrigation) examined in great detail the various aspects of the floods and drainage problems. (pages 1 and 3).

PART II—ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

2. **Population.**—The four districts have a population of 78.32 lakhs according to the 1961 census. Density of population per square mile, rural population, population in the working age-group and workers engaged as cultivators or agricultural labourers are as under in the four districts and Uttar Pradesh as a whole:

	Four Districts	Uttar Pradesh
Density of population per square mile	1094	649
Rural population	96%	87.1 %
Population in the working age group of 15—59	50.5 %	53.3 %
Workers engaged as cultivators or agricultural labourers	84.5 %	75.4 %

3. **Social Conditions.**—Associated with extreme poverty and illiteracy, the social conditions in these areas are very backward. In most of these areas the local custom does not permit the higher class people to handle the plough; such a practice definitely tells upon the productivity of land.

4. The prevailing social conditions and attitudes are the results of economic and historical factors. They are in no way basic to the people and can be corrected when the forces of economic growth are released, alongwith the increase in educational, health and transport facilities. (pages 8 and 9).

5. **Economic Conditions.**—Agriculture is the mainstay of these districts. Agriculture accounted for over 60% of the output as compared to 52% in the State as a whole. Per capita income, which was Rs. 172 in 1960-61 (at 1960-61 prices), was much lower than that of the State (Rs. 261.33) and the country (Rs. 330) because of the relatively very small area per person; 22% of the holdings in these districts are below one acre. Though the four districts have about 10% of the

total population of the State, the total area is only 4.6%. The average yields are also adversely affected owing to the recurrence of floods and inadequate intensity of irrigation. (pages 10-12).

6. Development of industries and infra-structure has also been inadequate. Out of the total population of over 78 lakhs in 1961 a little over 2 lakh persons only work in the industrial occupations. Even within the small industrial sector, the unorganised sector accounted for 85% of the total industrial employment. Power has not been in plentiful supply and is available at higher rates than in other areas of U.P. The road mileage compares favourably with the rest of the State when related to area but is found deficient when related to population. Thus, at present for 1 lakh of population there are only 12 miles of metalled roads as against 15.9 miles for the entire State. (page 13).

7. The position regarding per capita expenditure, employment and wage rates in the four districts and in Mathura and Sitapur districts is given below (pages 15-18) :—

	Per capita expenditure (rupees)	Labour force fully employed	Daily Wage Rate (Rs.)	
			Agricultural labour	Non-Agricultural labour
Azamgarh	16.69	} 84.4%	0.69	1.02
Deoria	16.95		0.98	1.20
Ghazipur	16.80		0.66	1.20
Jaunpur			0.69	1.43
Mathura	22.62	92.2%	1.49	1.67
Sitapur	24.30	93.3%	1.18	1.27

8. **Rural Indebtedness.**—On the basis of the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India the loans outstanding have been worked out in terms of consumption expenditure in order to obtain an idea of the burden of indebtedness per house-hold relative to its consumption standard. Indebtedness in Deoria stood at more than 3 months consumption expenditure and in Ghazipur at more than 2 months consumption expenditure. In Azamgarh it stood at a little more and in Jaunpur a little less than one month's consumption expenditure. (pages 15-16).

9. From the analysis made of the data relating to the growth factors of the economy of these districts, particularly, in respect of investment in the economic and social over-heads and diversification of economic activity in these districts, it may be stated without hesitation that the low rates of wages are primarily due to relatively lower investment for the development of the economy and its over-heads and also due to somewhat abundant supply of labour. (page 19).

PART III—REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE FIVE YEAR PLANS

10. **First Five Year Plan.**—A striking feature of the economy of the four districts before the commencement of the Five Year Plan is absence of any development work in the area. In the First Five Year Plan emphasis was more on the development of the State as a whole rather than any particular region, and the special problems of these districts did not therefore receive much attention. The outlay during the First Plan was Rs. 9.59 crores. Per capita outlay in the four districts during the First Plan was Rs. 14; that of the State was Rs. 26. Certain beginnings were made in the Irrigation and Power and Road programmes though this did not bring about any significant change in the economic conditions of the districts. The number of tubewells constructed in the four districts by the end of the First Plan was 534. The additional road mileage constructed was 191 miles. Work was also taken in hand on the Rihand Project and the Eastern Area Power Project. There was also some improvement in medical and health facilities. Number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 47 to 53 and beds available from 490 to 720. (pages 21-23).

11. **Second Five Year Plan.**—Total outlay during the Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 18.17 crores which meant a substantial increase over the First Plan outlay. Though the per capita outlay also increased from about Rs. 14 in the First Plan to Rs. 26.5 in the Second Plan, it was much lower than the per capita outlay in the State (Rs. 33.7) and for all States (Rs. 51). (pages 24 and 33).

12. Proportion of outlay on Irrigation and Power schemes to the total outlay went up, as compared to that for the First Plan, by a substantial margin and particularly in Azamgarh. The more important irrigation schemes were Tanda and Dohrihat pumped canals in Azamgarh, channels of the Naugarh, the Sarda canal extension works and channels of Ramgarh pumped canals in Ghazipur and completion of 254 miles of channels of the Sarda canal system in Jaunpur. Major flood protection works were construction of the 24 miles Chitauni Naraini Bund in Deoria and Gorakhpur districts and Haha Nala Bund and the Mohala Garhwal Bund in Azamgarh. The outlay on Transport and Communications showed a marked increase in Deoria district. (pages 25-30).

13. The progress during the Second Plan was quite slow due to various reasons. Neglect of years before independence, absence of power, non-existence of large industries and non-availability of skilled labour, all contributed to the inertia on the industrial front. In agriculture too no conspicuous headway could be made as most of the irrigation and flood control schemes taken up during this period

could be completed and commissioned only towards the very end. The traditional agrarian structure also restricted the pace of improvement. Various land reforms did not yield the anticipated results in the short run. (page 34).

14. **Third Five Year Plan.**—The Third Five Year Plan Report recognised Uttar Pradesh as a backward State in the country and urged for a substantial step-up in the level of plan outlay and Central assistance. To the extent possible, weightage was given to the backward pockets within Uttar Pradesh in determining the Zonal allocations. Eastern districts were recognised as one of the three backward areas in U.P. (page 35).

15. The total outlay in the four districts was expected to be increased from Rs. 18.17 crores in the Second Plan to Rs. 29.95 crores in the Third Plan. The outlay projected in the report for the Third Plan is Rs. 40.43 crores, the details of which are given in Part IV. The actuals in 1961-62 and 1962-63 amount to Rs. 8.88 crores. (page 37).

16. The increase in the number of tube-wells in the four districts at the end of 1962-63 was 104 against the Third Five Year Plan target of 112. Loans amounting to Rs. 120 lakhs were advanced for private irrigation works in 1961-63 which created additional potential for about 40,000 acres. Most of the Flood Control schemes included in the original Third Five Year Plan have also been completed or are nearing completion. (pages 38-39).

17. Notwithstanding certain difficulties in the earlier years of the Third Plan the targets set for the Third Five Year Plan in different sectors would be improved upon. The rate of progress, however, is slow for various reasons. Of these, the following are the more important ones :—

- (a) The initial lag in development in the pre-plan period.
- (b) No special organisation, agency or methods could be evolved to tackle the problems of the backward areas.
- (c) The outlays and assistance under different heads of development were not worked out by districts in such details as to be watched closely. Acceleration of development in particular sectors where shortfall occurred was not worked out. Due to lack of detailed study of slow progress of some of the schemes and programmes neither the State Government nor the Government of India could devise any suitable pattern of assistance which might be called for to promote development in key sectors in some of the backward areas of the country. The realisation that development of backward areas is not only a State but National responsibility has not yet taken a concrete shape. (pages 43-44).

PART IV—PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

18. The total regional income in the four districts by 1975-76, if all the suggested programmes are implemented, would be of the order of Rs. 330 crores (1960-61 prices), out of which the agricultural sector would contribute Rs. 215 crores and non-agricultural sectors Rs. 115 crores. An annual increase of 7 to 8% in the value of agricultural output in the next 15 years has been projected. Growth in the non-agricultural sector by 1975-76 would be about 100%. (pages 47-48).

19. The total population is estimated at about 1 crore in 1975-76 and the annual per capita income at Rs. 330. A perspective of development of these districts that after 15 years the per capita income will remain at the level in which the average per capita income of the country stood in 1960-61 is by any standard a matter of concern, but the attainment of even this modest increase in the level of income in the economy of this area involves a tremendous increase in inputs and organisational efficiency of the administration and calls for mobilisation of mass efforts. The full utilisation of the investment made in irrigation and other inputs can be achieved only when the very large number of tiny holdings are organised into more viable units of production or alternative arrangements made for the supply of essential services to ensure efficient production. This is a matter of policy consideration. (page,49).

20. An accelerated outlay amounting to Rs. 10.49 crores during the Third Plan has been recommended as under :—

Head of Development	Third Plan (61-66)	Actual Expenditure		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		61-66 Accelerated	Net Acceleration
		61-62	62-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agricultural Programmes	7.08	1.10	1.59	1.40	2.18	1.47	3.61	1.42	3.98	12.46	5.38
Cooperation & Community Development	6.42	0.93	1.22	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.30	1.32	1.45	6.05	(—)0.37
Irrigation	8.05	0.54	0.96	1.83	1.23	1.75	1.75	3.58	3.45	7.93	(—)0.12
Flood Control	0.40	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.06	0.56	0.18	0.93	1.76	1.36
Power	0.94	0.14	0.21	0.34	0.58	0.12	0.47	0.12	0.47	1.87	0.93
Industry & Mining.	1.21	0.10	0.18	0.26	0.26	0.32	0.72	0.35	0.72	1.98	0.77
Transport & Communications.	1.76	0.25	0.22	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.80	0.50	1.30	2.98	1.22
Social Services.	3.67	0.47	0.67	0.88	0.94	1.11	1.24	1.42	1.53	4.85	1.18
Miscellaneous	0.42	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.56	0.14
TOTAL	29.95	3.69	5.19	5.81	7.04	6.48	10.57	8.97	13.95	40.44	10.49

The policies, measures and outlays recommended in different sectors of development are outlined below:—

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES

21. **Foodgrains.**—The production of foodgrains is anticipated to increase from 11.49 lakh tons in 1960-61 to 22.67 lakh tons in 1970-71, as under:

(Lakh Tons)

Crops	Jaunpur		Azamgarh		Deoria		Ghazipur		Total	
	60-61	70-71	60-61	70-71	60-61	70-71	60-61	70-71	60-61	70-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Paddy	0.71	1.14	1.20	2.28	0.98	1.96	0.57	1.09	3.46	6.47
Jowar	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.11
Bajra	0.04	0.11	..	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.22	0.18	0.28	0.32
Maize	0.18	1.10	0.14	0.46	0.19	0.60	0.03	0.11	0.54	2.27
Wheat	0.25	0.55	0.21	0.44	0.60	1.44	0.13	0.31	1.19	2.74
Barley	0.91	1.74	1.27	2.15	0.46	1.20	0.60	1.07	3.24	6.16
Gram	0.08	0.19	0.10	0.33	0.04	0.15	0.21	0.48	0.43	1.15
Peas	0.25	0.39	0.36	0.89	0.27	0.63	0.23	0.39	1.31	2.30
Arhar	0.17	0.15	0.08	0.28	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.21	0.41	0.74
Others	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.08	0.28	0.23	0.08	0.07	0.54	0.41
TOTAL	2.64	5.45	3.72	6.93	2.91	6.34	2.22	3.95	11.49	22.67

In 1960-61 there was a deficit of about 3.82 lakh tons; in 1970-71 a surplus of about 3.25 lakh tons is anticipated. During the Fifth Plan a further rise in the value of agricultural output by about 50% over that in 1970-71 is anticipated. Total finance required for execution of the programmes recommended would be about Rs. 7.72 crores, excluding co-operative loans totalling Rs. 53.62 crores. (pages 52 and 64).

22. **Sugarcane.**—It should be possible to increase the average yield per acre from 299 mds. at present to 600 mds. The area under sugarcane will also increase from 3.4 lakh acres in 1960-61 to 5 lakh acres in 1970-71. Cane development in these areas should be made the special responsibility of the Agriculture Department. (page 64).

23. **Jute.**—Jute is grown in 4057 acres producing about 11,567 bales (400 lbs. each). A proper survey is required to locate places where jute cultivation should be successfully extended. Growing jute may be encouraged only where retting facilities are available. (page 65).

24. Increase in the production of potatoes, oil-seeds, particularly, groundnuts, and vegetables, like cauliflowers, peas, tomatoes, chillies and haldi is also anticipated. (pages 65 & 68).

25. **Extension of Cultivation.**—An additional area of 1.5 lakh acres should be brought under production. A provision of Rs. 1 crore should be made for the grant of loans to cultivators for land reclamation. (page 54).

26. **Double Cropping.**—As the scope for increasing the area under plough is limited, the area under double-cropping should be increased substantially to intensify food production. The total double cropped area should be increased from 25% in 1960-61 of net sown area to 40% in 1970-71. (page 55).

27. **Irrigation.**—It is of utmost importance that an intensive programme of tube-wells is undertaken to provide assured irrigation. The existing source of surface water should be improved by boring existing wells in areas where it is feasible and by repairing of tanks. Details about irrigation programmes are given in Section II. (page 56).

28. **Cropping Pattern.**—High value crops will have to be substituted for the low value crops under cultivation at present in this area. (page 57).

29. **Fertilisers, Green-manure and Rural Compost.**—The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of ammonium sulphate would increase from 12,620 tons in 1960-61 to 1,85,371 tons in 1970-71, and consumption of phosphatic fertilisers in terms of super-phosphate would increase from 1,750 tons in 1960-61 to 99,000 tons in 1970-71. To encourage adequate consumption of fertilisers the following measures should be adopted :

- (a) Credit facilities to tenants and small farmers should be provided on the security of prospective crops.
- (b) There should be at least one sale point in each V.L.W. circle.
- (c) There should be proper linkage of co-operative credit with the distribution of fertilisers.
- (d) Resources of co-operatives should be strengthened by the State by placing adequate funds at their disposal or their operations supplemented by the grant of taccavi to the extent this is necessary.

30. The practice of green-manuring and its advantages should be demonstrated with drive and imagination. The supply of the right type of the soil turning plough should also be assured. Green-manuring practice should be extended to about 30% of the monsoon fallows which now amount to about 9.23 lakh acres.

31. A planned programme of bringing agricultural waste-land under quick growing fuel plantation is an imperative need of the area so that alternative fuel becomes available and cattle dung and organic waste material is utilised for compost making. (pages 58-60).

32. **Improved Seeds.**—Improved varieties of crops should be introduced, but what is more important is the agricultural and manurial schedule for the crops for obtaining high per acre yield and its adoption by the cultivators on a large scale. (page 61).

33. **Soil Conservation.**—There is great need for soil conservation work on the banks of numerous rivers, streams and rivulets that cut across these districts. Lands which have gone out of cultivation should be planted with forests and fuel and education programme for mend bunding or construction of field embankment and proper surveys for undertaking soil and water conservation measures should be undertaken. (page 62).

34. **Usar Reclamation.**—Incentives should be provided to the farmers to relaim about 40,000 acres by 1970-71. A provision of Rs. 80 lakhs would be needed for this @ Rs. 200 per acre, half of which would be loan and the other half outright grant.

35. There are also 10,000 acres of usar land in large sized blocks ranging between 200 to 300 acres. This work should be taken up by the State for the rehabilitation of landless population. This would cost approximately Rs. 80 lakhs. (pages 62-63).

36. **Animal Husbandry.**—Expenditure during the first two years of the Third Plan is approximately equal to the total outlay during the Second Plan period. Some of the important suggestions and programmes are as under :

- (a) Incentive should be provided for increased fodder production; at present only 1.5% of the total cultivated area is under fodder production as against 4.3 of the State.
- (b) Two additional hospitals should be set up in each district in the first three years of the Fourth Plan.
- (c) The target of two veterinary dispensaries in each block by the end of Third Plan is inadequate; two additional dispensaries should be established in each block, of which one should be in the Fourth Plan. (page 72).

37. **Fisheries.**—The four districts have vast potential for fisheries development. Grants, concessions and material help should be given to gram panchayats/gram sabhas to reclaim fallow waters. One fish seed farm in each of the district of Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Deoria should be established. (page 74).

SECTION II—IRRIGATION

38. In 1962-63, 3.30 lakh acres were irrigated through State works and 9.55 lakh acres through private works. (page 76).

39. Mobilisation of all the available resources for irrigation to the maximum extent and as expeditiously as possible is in keeping with the strategy for accelerated development of the region. The target of bringing about 75% of the cultivated area under irrigation by 1971 has been set. Expenditure projected is as under (page 82) :—

(Rs. crores)

Item	Remaining period of the Third Plan	After the Third Plan	Total
Private Irrigation Works	3.38	24.32	27.70
State Irrigation Works	9.11	7.85	16.96
	TOTAL		44.66

40. The programme of construction of tube-wells in the four districts during the last three years of the Third Plan under the accelerated programme is as under :—

District	No. of Tubewells	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
Deoria	113	94.4
Azamgarh	35	32.0
Jaunpur	41	37.8
Ghazipur	50	48.0
	TOTAL	212.2

41. Private Minor Irrigation Works.—There is considerable advantage in encouraging construction of private minor irrigation works of various categories through public participation in the four districts. The directions in which assistance and procedures need to be liberalised with effect from the current year are as follows :—

- (a) At present loans are given to the extent of 10 times of the land revenue except for masonry wells where the proportion is 30 times the land revenue in the case of Sirdars and 60 times in the case of Bhumidars. The proportion should be increased to 120 and 150 times respectively of the land revenue for the two categories of holders all minors irrigation items.
- (b) At present Minor Irrigation loans have to be paid back in five years in 10 instalments two years after issue. The loans may be permitted to be paid back in 10 years in 20 instalments and the recovery may start after two years of the issue of the loan.
- (c) State assistance should extend upto 80% of the estimated cost of works.
- (d) The existing rates of subsidy may also be revised as under :—

Name of Scheme	SUBSIDY RATE		
	Existing	Proposed	
1. Masonry Well	25 %	50 %	} Enhanced rates to apply in favour of panchayats, co-operatives and cultivators whose holdings do not exceed the area of family holding and the work is to be undertaken outside the command area of State Irrigation Works.
2. Deep Borings of Masonry Wells	Rs. 2 per foot	50 %	
3. Bundhies	25 %	50 %	
4. Regulators and Small diversion works.	..	50 %	
5. New tanks . . . . .	..	50 %	
6. Persian Wheels . . . . .	..	50 %	
7. Pump Sets . . . . .	..	25 %	
8. Private Tubewells . . . . .	..	25 %	

- (e) With a view to enthruse panchayats to take up construction works they should be authorised to levy irrigation rates in order to meet the cost of maintenance and repayment of loans. In order to enable them to charge reasonable rates they should be given managerial assistance of Rs. 1,200 spread over the initial period of 3 to 5 years. Similar assistance should be extended on preferential basis to local co-operatives which undertake this work.

- (f) Loans upto Rs. 10,000 and repayable in 10 years should be available under Minor Irrigation sector either under G.M.F. or Industrial programme to industrial units which undertake deep boring in wells, manufacture of deep boring tools, manufacture of strainers and indigenous strainer-cum-pipes and manufacture of persian wheels.
- (g) Rate of interest on the loans given by State for the above purpose should be as low as possible. It should not exceed at any rate the limit of 6¼% as recommended recently by the Taccavi Loans and Co-operative Credit Committee. (Pages 80-81).

42. **Rural Electrification.**—The electrification programme in the four districts has either followed the State tubewells scheme or has been extended on the population basis. The State Government should draw a programme of installation of electric power sets a year in advance and notify it to the State Electricity Board so that it can make adequate arrangements for extension of transmission lines and installation of step-down transformers at suitable points.

43. The existing policy of the State Electricity Board is to extend transmission supply of electricity on a guarantee of 15% return on the entire cost of transformers and transmission lines and payment of energy charge at a prescribed rate. Enforcement of such guarantee from the date service is provided is a deterrent to individual cultivators. Irrigation Department or Block Agency should, therefore, prepare projects for compact areas with concentration of wells under which electric pumps would be installed with the assistance of the State Government in sufficient numbers so as to yield a return of at least 10% over a period not exceeding three years from the date of supply of power. In case the anticipated minimum does not materialise by the end of three years period, the shortfall will have to be made good out of the provision for Minor Irrigation. (Pages 89-90).

SECTION III—FLOOD CONTROL

44. The average area affected by floods and drainage congestion in the four eastern districts is about 6.6 lakh acres. In U.P. the percentage of the area affected by floods to the total area is maximum in the four districts. Most of the damage in Deoria and Jaunpur districts is mainly caused by the minor rivers, in Ghazipur by the Ganga and in Azamgarh by the Ghagra. (Page 92).

45. Outlay on flood control schemes under the First Plan was Rs. 61.20 lakhs and under the Second Plan Rs. 166.62 lakhs. A proposal to spend an additional sum of Rs. 1.35 crores over and above the Third Plan allocation of Rs. 39 lakhs has been made. The total outlay proposed for the Fourth Plan is Rs. 2.65 crores and in the Fifth Plan Rs. 68 lakhs. If the additional funds recommended for the

Third Plan are not forthcoming during the course of the Third Plan, the balance of the sum will have to be found in the Fourth and Fifth Plans. (Pages 97-98).

Works Recommended

46. Third Plan.—Some of the important schemes proposed to be taken up during the Third Plan period and proposed additional works are given below (Pages 98-101):—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Embankments | (a) A bund from Maroney in Gorakhpur district to Gaighat in Deoria district. |
| | (b) Strengthening of Chitauni bund and its protection near Bhainsaha bazar. |
| | (c) Protecting the Mahala Garhwal bund in weak reaches. |
| (ii) Drains | (a) Additional outlay in Deoria and Azamgarh districts. |
| (iii) Canalisation of rivers | (a) Canalisation of the Little Gandak and improvement in its carrying capacity by strengthening out loops and increasing the sectional area. |
| | (b) Canalisation of Choti Sarju in tehsil Sagri and diverting it into its old course. |
| (iv) Raising of 433 villages in Deoria district and 149 villages in Azamgarh district. | |
| (v) Construction of 108 miles of drain in Azamgarh district and 64 miles in Jaunpur district. | |

47. Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan.—The following are the additional important proposals envisaged for the Fourth and Fifth Plans :

- (i) Construction of a bund and a regulator for protection of some areas of Shahganj tehsil in district Jaunpur ; and
- (ii) raising of 102 villages in Deoria district. (Pages 101-102).

48. Further Recommendations :

- (i) The construction of Nepal Bund as a part of the Gandak canal project should be completed as early as possible.
- (ii) The work of embankment on the uncovered 38 miles of Chitauni Bund between Chitaunighat and Pipraghat should be expedited.
- (iii) Necessary proposals should be framed for the prevention of spilling of the river Ghagra into the Choti Sarju in Azamgarh district. (Page 102).

SECTION IV—INDUSTRIES

49. There are only 45—19 large scale and 26 small scale, factory establishments employing about 12,000 workers. Among these factories, sugar units alone claim 15, employing 9,548 persons. (Page 103).

50. The extreme backwardness of the region surveyed calls for strong measures for the uplift of its economy. The survey of the existing as well as the potential resources, does not promise any bright prospects for industries in the immediate future. However, it is clear that the purpose of planning in general and of balanced regional development in particular will be defeated if backward regions are allowed to remain stagnant while others progress. At the same time in view of the limited resources available in the country, the demand of competing areas for investment should, as far as possible, be met on the basis of overall economic benefits accruing from these investments. On these considerations it should be a proper strategy for the development of such backward areas that the handicaps of these areas which come in the way of their development should be removed before making large investments in industries which can not be developed efficiently because of such handicaps or constraints. Therefore, acceleration of agricultural development would be the first requisite and the facilities for transport, power, technical education, etc., should be developed side by side. Quite heavy investments in transport, power and communications although not warranted by the present demand or requirements are called for before any large scale development of industries in the area can be envisaged. It would be quite a sound policy to create these facilities on a surplus basis, as these facilities create opportunities for accelerating future growth. On the basis of locational advantages, a number of industries have been suggested. For facilitating the setting up of these industries various concessions have also been recommended, but in doing so it is realised that these concessions will be only for short initial periods and the industrial units eventually should be able to compete with others on their own strength. (Pages 105-106).

Recommendations :

51. **Large Scale Industries (Private Sector).**—There is scope for setting up 8 new sugar mills, two in each of the four districts by 1970-71. Two distilleries can also be established in the area. If the coal-fired boilers are installed, two paper factories could be set up from the savings in bagasse consumption. Two more paper factories could also be established by 1975-76. Two more chip board factories could be established over and above the unit in Deoria. Industries with power alcohol as the base could also be developed. One unit each of cotton textile of 25,000 spindles can be set up in Ghazipur and Azamgarh districts. A large scale fabrication plant can be set up in Deoria. A number of units to manufacture pumps and electric motors can also be developed at suitable locations. (Pages 106-109).

52. **Small Scale and Cottage Industries.**—The various small scale and cottage industries can be categorised into three groups :

- (i) Industries for which raw materials are locally available ;

- (ii) industries for the product of which there is substantial demand, both within the area and outside; and
- (iii) ancillaries or feeder industries to the large scale industries existing in the area. (Page 109).

53. The area has largely subsistence economy and at present the quantity of cotton textiles, foot-wears, medicines, soaps, utensils, agricultural implements consumed is not substantial. However, with the increase in population, rise in purchasing power and spread of education, definite possibilities exist for setting up medium and large scale units for the production of the above items. (Page 110).

54. **Azamgarh.**—Small scale open-pan khandsari units could be further encouraged in the area. If power becomes available at focal points, there would be good scope for starting a few power crushers and later on sulphitation plant also. (Page 110).

55. With the development of agriculture, there would be good demand for improved implements. (Page 110).

56. To meet the local demand for engineering goods and job work fully, two units to undertake foundry and general engineering work equipped with milling machines, shapers, etc., may be set up at appropriate locations. (Page 111).

57. In this district handloom industry is capable of further growth if it could be financed more systematically and on easier terms. The improvements suggested by the Reserve Bank in the Credit structure of the State need to be brought about early so that the financing of this vital industry can be put on a solid basis. (Page 112).

58. Other industries suggested are bone-meal production, provision of cold storage for potatoes, a unit to manufacture canned peas, ice factories, silk dyeing and printing, darries and niwar, horn combs, chalk crayons, tat-pati and potteries. (Page 112).

59. **Jaunpur.**—An industrial unit for the manufacture of paint brushes might be established. An engineering unit specially for automobile parts, oil engines and tube-well replacement, etc., may be set up. There is also large room for bringing about improvement in the designs of handlooms but the weavers find it difficult to introduce variety designs for want of finance. (Page 113).

60. **Ghazipur.**—There is good scope for establishment of two units of fruit preservation and canning industry. A chappal manufacturing unit may also be set up. If adequate finance is made available, there is scope for increasing handloom weaving production as well as exports. A unit to manufacture plastic toys can also be set up. (Page 114).

61. **Deoria.**—Two to three more bone-crushing units can be set up at Bhatni and Gauri Bazar provided supply of coal and pig iron can be assured. Some more foundries can be set up at Gauri Bazar, Baitalpur and Padrauna. A unit of fruit and vegetable preservation can also be set up. There is scope for setting up a unit to manufacture aluminium utensils with re-rolling facilities. A unit of agricultural implements industry could be set up on the basis of local demand. Small units might be set up at Padrauna, Kasia and Sheorahi to manufacture furniture and other articles of cane. Two units for the manufacture of builders hardware may be set up. There is also scope for setting up at least two units for the manufacture of jute twin. (Pages 114-115).

62. **Ancillary Development.**—There is already good demand for a number of parts and components which are required by the sugar factories, and the demand for these parts and components is likely to increase. As most of these items have good demand on an all India basis, these industries can be considered for encouragement in this area. With the increase in the number and the output of the sugar mills the production of molasses would increase, leading to the establishment of one or two distilleries. Power alcohol would be available for the development of some chemical industries. Further, a few large scale industries are proposed to be set up, which would offer a scope for the development of ancillary/feeder/subsidiary industries. (Page 116).

63. **Public Sector Undertakings.**—The growth of population is so heavy that if the area is entirely left for development by the Private Sector, the development may not be quick enough to bring about the desired increase in the avenues of employment, income and standard of living. Heavy investments would, therefore, be necessary to achieve the desired results. The Central Government is already putting up heavy projects involving substantial investments, the locations of which are decided on various criteria. Keeping this in view, it is recommended that such of these projects which could be located in the backward areas including eastern U.P., may be located in this area. Among the Central projects, that could be suggested for location in this area are machine tools, machine tools accessories, tool bits units and a small tractor manufacturing unit. It should also be possible to locate one or two ordnance factories in these districts. Investment of Rs. 15 to 20 crores could be envisaged for this purpose, (Page 117).

64. **Special Aids and Incentives.**—For removing the existing handicaps of the area for the industrial development it is necessary to ensure adequate supply of power and to develop transport facilities

which at present are very inadequate. The following aids and incentives may be given initially to facilitate the setting up of industries on consideration of certain locational advantages (Pages 117-119):—

- (a) Machinery and procedure should be evolved for speedy acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act for the establishment of industries.
- (b) The State Government should make specific allocations for the grant of loans for the construction of factory accommodation and treat the factory buildings as an acceptable security.
- (c) Power should be made available to the industries at the lowest rates at which it is supplied in any other part of the State. The State Government should also consider the supply of power at concessional rates for a few initial years to selected new industries which are sought to be attracted to this area.
- (d) It would be necessary to waive sales tax in the early stages of development.
- (e) The incidence of local taxes should not be at any rate more but some-what favourable to new industries than in other developed parts of State. If the institutional financial agencies could meet the requirements of this area on a preferential basis. In appropriate cases State Government should be able to guarantee a portion of the margin of security required for the loans.
- (f) It is also essential to set up one Marketing Intelligence Centre in these districts at a central place.
- (g) It is also necessary that the overall allocations of raw materials to the State be suitably increased to enable the Directorate of Industries to meet the requirements of the nascent units coming up in this area.

65. Local entrepreneurs should be encouraged to take up these proposals and the Government should give necessary technical guidance, financial assistance and other types of help. Even so, dependence on private enterprise alone will not suffice for this area. The U.P. Industrial Corporation and the U.P. Small Industries Corporation should set up some of the suggested industries or substantially subscribe to the capital of the new units. As the two Corporations of the State Government may not be able to bear the entire burden of finances required for establishing these projects, there should be matching assistance from the Centre. (Page 120).

66. An officer of the rank of a Deputy Director should be appointed/posted exclusively for the industrial development of this area. The different departmental organisations should also make concerted efforts for the development of the area. (Pages 120-121).

SECTION V—COMMUNICATIONS

67. Reasonable facilities for the movement of men, material and agricultural produce is an essential condition in any scheme of intensive area development. Provision of adequate communications thus assumed special importance as an integral part of the accelerated development for the area. (Page 122).

68. Expenditure during the Second Plan period on communications was Rs. 188 lakhs. Outlay provided for communications during the Third Plan period is Rs. 182 lakhs only. Over and above the schemes included in the Third Plan, further schemes costing Rs. 1372 lakhs have been suggested as under (Page 127) :—

(Rs. lakhs)					
Item	Azamgarh	Deoria	Ghazipur	Jaunpur	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Construction of new roads	165.40	77.40	109.20	111.60	463.60
2. Reconstruction of Zila Parishad roads	18.95	12.60	..	17.08	48.63
3. New Bridges	25.60	39.00	434.00	58.50	557.10
4. Improvement of existing P.W.D. roads	37.10	35.00	14.40	20.90	107.40
5. Building equipment, survey, Research & Miscellaneous					195.27
TOTAL	247.05	164.00	557.60	208.08	1372.00*

*Includes about Rs. 290 lakhs for the third Plan and Rs. 800 lakhs for the Fourth Plan.

69. Proposals for roads and bridges have been worked out on the basis of the following considerations (Pages 126-127) :—

- (i) Connecting various mandis among themselves and to district headquarters ;
- (ii) opening of countryside for transport of agricultural produce to market ;
- (iii) transport of sugarcane from larger areas round sugar industries ;

- (iv) providing missing links between important road communications ;
- (v) connecting areas submerged during rains to ensure supplies of food, medicines and other necessities during flood ;
- (vi) providing approach roads to stone quarries ;
- (vii) connecting important places in the district to Tehsil Headquarters, and railway stations ; and
- (viii) providing pucca roads to connect block headquarters.

70. A rail-cum-road bridge over the Ganga at Ghazipur would go a long way in developing industries and increasing the prosperity of the area, but, in view of the considerable cost of this bridge and the views expressed by the Railways, only a road bridge has been recommended. The rough cost of the bridge is estimated at Rs. 4 crores. (Pages 125-126).

71. All works pertaining to metalled roads and bridges thereon will be executed through the agency of the State Public Works Department. It would be necessary to recruit the required staff in advance and give them training so that they may be available in right time to carry out the work. (Page 128).

SECTION VI—FAMILY PLANNING

72. The problem of population control is an urgent one for the area. Serious efforts should be made to limit the rate of growth of population to 1.2 to 1.4 per cent per year by 1975-76 and to reduce it progressively beyond that period. This would need launching of a vigorous family planning programme in rural areas. The progress of family planning programme so far has been slow and unsatisfactory. The State Government has drawn up proposals costing Rs. 2.56 crores upto 1970-71, out of which Rs. 1.28 crores would be needed under the Third Plan. Intensification will have to be spread throughout Eastern U.P. The State Government should consider urgently extending this programme to all the districts of Varanasi and Gorakhpur Division as a first-step. (Pages 129-130).

SECTION VII—ADMINISTRATION

73. Reorientation in the approach of the Administration at different levels, strengthening of the organisation at certain important points and introduction of a degree of flexibility in the administrative procedure connected with plan implementation are the basic ingredients of the administrative policy for accelerating development in these backward districts. The State Government should also immediately evolve a suitable personnel policy. (Page 131).

74. The administration in such backward areas should satisfy certain basic prerequisites. Among those are the following (Pages 131-132) :—

- (i) It must recognise the special development problems and needs of the area ;
- (ii) it must be responsive to peoples' needs and aspirations, should be able to harness people's energy and mobilise local resources and inspire confidence ;
- (iii) administrative procedures must be flexible admitting of quicks decision ; and
- (iv) the administration must accept the responsibility for ensuring supplies of all kinds and accessibility to these supplies ;

75. Some of the suggestions regarding personnel are (Pages 132-133) :—

- (i) At the village level, the number of V.L.Ws. in each block should be increased ;
- (ii) there should be two AD.Os. (Agriculture) and one A.D.O. (Minor Irrigation) in each block ;
- (iii) U.P. civil service officers of 8 to 10 years seniority may act as District Development Officers ;
- (iv) all persons must be carefully selected ; and
- (v) there should be closer coordination of the activities of Irrigation and Power Departments with those of the block organisation.

Suggestions regarding procedure and organisation and framing of plans and progress reporting are given below :

76. *Procedure and Organisation :*

(i) Expeditious action for liberalisation of rules governing the terms and conditions on which loans and subsidies are give to local institutions or individuals is a paramount necessity ;

(ii) a far greater delegation of financial and administrative authority to local officers is needed ; and

(iii) an Engineering Cell should be established for small industries, small irrigation and power transmission works costing upto Rs. 1 lakh. (Pages 133-134).

77. *Framing of Plans and Progress Reporting :*

- (i) At present, the District Statistics Officer is not involved sufficiently in the drawing up of the district programmes. He should be given proper assistance in order to enable him to take a more direct interest in this work.

- (ii) A *Special Areas Cell* at the Headquarters of the State Government should be established under the control of a very senior officer for the formulation of schemes for backward areas and for keeping a watch over the progress of utilisation of funds and physical achievements.
- (iii) It will be useful to have a *Special Areas Committee* consisting of Ministers incharge of important Development Departments under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of the State. (Pages 134-135).

PART V.—DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS—METHODOLOGY & APPROACH

78. Since the commencement of the planned economic development in 1950-51, the desirability of removing regional disparities in development has always been recognised. The Second Five Year Plan states that "in any comprehensive plan of development, it is axiomatic that the special needs of the less developed areas should receive due attention". The National Development Council also recommended that the following considerations should be kept in view while programming development in the public sector and in the administration of licensing policy for new industrial units in the private sector :—

- (i) Programme for setting up decentralised industrial production units should be undertaken.
- (ii) In the location of new enterprises, the need for development of different parts of the country should be kept in view.
- (iii) Steps may be taken to promote greater mobility of labour between different parts of the country.
- (iv) Continuous study of the problems of regional disparities should be undertaken and a suitable set of indicators of regional development evolved.

The Third Five Year Plan Report has also proposed policies and measures to be taken during the Third Plan period for attaining the objective of balanced regional development. (Pages 137-138).

79. *Balanced Regional Development (1956-1966)*.—A broad view was taken about the relative backwardness of different States on the basis of available information, and in the case of the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, which are generally known to be backward, the Plan outlay increased in the Second Plan and increased sharply in the Third Plan. While the contribution of resources by these States was small, this higher outlay was made possible through a larger measure of Central assistance. (Pages 138-139).

80. *Special Measures.*—A programme for permanent improvement in scarcity areas was undertaken during the First and Second Plan periods in particular regions which suffer from chronic scarcity conditions. An additional assistance of Rs. 4 crores to U.P. for the development of eastern districts and a special loan assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs to Punjab for the development of hill areas was also made. In the Third Plan, in view States, specific allocations have been made for the accelerated development of the low income areas. (Page 140).

81. *Dispersal of Industries.*—Unless overriding technical considerations supervene, new projects in the public sector are located in areas in which industrial development is comparatively lagging behind. (Page 140).

INDICATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF BACKWARD AREAS

82. The Third Plan suggested continuous study of economic trends and rates of growth among different areas and the programmes bearing on the less developed regions. Different studies were contemplated but progress on these studies has been slow. (Page 141).

83. *Selected Indicators of Development.*—In August 1962, the Planning Commission issued a communication to State Governments seeking information on the basis of certain selected indicators of development for the State as a whole and for markedly backward areas. The study of the economic and social development of four districts has suggested that a broad view of relative level of growth among the areas can be taken if information is collected on the basis of a few but most significant indicators of development. The following indicators of development have thus been suggested :

- (i) Agricultural output per capita of rural population and yield per acre of principal crops.
- (ii) Irrigated area.
- (iii) Industrial Development—percentage of population dependent on Industry and Industrial Income per capita.
- (iv) Electrification
- (v) Road mileage
- (vi) Facilities for education and health;
 - (a) Education—percentage of school going children in primary schools.
 - (b) Health—hospital bed facilities.

84. All the districts inhabited by a specified percentage of tribal, scheduled and other backward classes population would be regarded as backward. (Page 142).

85. *Identification of Backward Areas.*—It is imperative that backward areas in different States should be identified well before tentative decisions are taken even at the State level about the allocations under the Fourth Plan. Each State may constitute a Steering Group apart from the various Working Groups, which will give close attention to the State's problems and experience regarding economic and social development. One of the functions of this group might be to guide studies relating to identification of backward areas and consider measures for their development. In some States, backward areas have already been indicated. If the backward areas in different States can be identified by the end of financial year 1963-64, the various Working Groups at the State level will be able to study closely the levels and problems of development of these areas and recommend allocations and measures for accelerated development during the Fourth Plan and projections of development upto 1975-76. (Page 143).

86. *Earmarking of special assistance.*—Additional outlays and Central assistance allocated to State Governments for the accelerated development of the backward areas have not always produced the desired result. It is, therefore, necessary to have specific targets and earmarked outlays for these areas. Any shortfall in a particular State will not be able for utilisation under its general plan but might be utilised in areas in other States which would go forward with greater speed. (Pages 143-144).

The Approach and The Machinery

87. In view of the basic importance of the policy of balanced regional development in the country's progress towards a socialistic pattern of society, it is high time that the responsibility for the development of the backward areas is more specifically laid on the Government of India and the State Government concerned. (Page 144).

88. The study undertaken by the Team in the four eastern districts has underlined the importance of rapid rate of growth in agriculture and allied sectors, and laying the foundation for the development of industry, trade and commerce at a quicker pace in future years through the development of the necessary infra-structure, e.g., development of power, facilities for transport and communications and formation of skill through the provision of training facilities. It may, however, be stated that the pattern of natural resources of the various areas will determine the approach to development in each case. There is no doubt that for the growth of any backward region there is a certain natural rhythm and natural sequence. If this is to be upset, it can only be secured at the cost of growth of other sectors in other areas. The avenues of stimulating natural growth

in backward regions through promotion of agriculture and other allied activities in conjunction with the promotion of growth in industry, trade and commerce through special incentives, and even un-economic measures for a time have to be fully explored in a systematic manner by competent authorities over a period of time and adequate measures taken without any loss of time. (Page 144).

89. *Special Areas Cell.*—The Special Areas Cell should be immediately appointed in the State Planning and Development Department. (Pages 144-145).

90. *Social Policy.*—Mere investment and application of other inputs can achieve only partial progress. A fuller development is possible only through a change in the basic structure of economy in the area and orientation in the approach of the people of the area towards life and social values. (Page 145).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Persons who took part in the discussions

Officials	Non-officials
Ghazipur	
1. Collector	1. Adhyaksha Zila Parishad.
2. District Industries Officer	2. Shri Vishwanath Singh Gamahri, M.P.
3. District Planning Officer	3. Shri Sarjoo Pande, M.P.
	4. Shri Vishram Pershad, M.P.
	5. Shri Rajnath, M.L.A.
	6. Shri Ishwar Chandra Sinha, Asstt. Editor 'Aj'.
	7. Shri Sinha, Vakil.
	8. Shri R. N. Trivedi, Vakil.
	9. Shri Ram Kunwar Singh.
	10. Shri K. S. Yadav.
	11. Shri Vindyachal Singh.
Deoria	
1. Commissioner, Gorakhpur Division	1. Adhyaksha Zila Parishad,—Shri Prag- dhuj Singh.
2. Collector	2. Shri B. Pandey, M.P.
3. Block Pradhan—Shri Ravindra Sahi.	3. Shri Ram Lal Chaturvedi, M.L.A.
	4. Shri Bankey Lal, M.L.A.
	5. Shri Sheo Prasad, M.L.A.
	6. Shri Krishna Rai, M.L.A.
	7. Shri P. N. Pande, General Secretary, D.C.C.
	8. Shri Sher Singh, Member Communist Party.
	9. Shri Ugra Sen, M.L.A.
	10. Shri Chandra Bali, M.L.A.
Azamgarh	
1. District Magistrate	1. President, Antarim Zila Parishad,— Shri Ram Kunwar Singh.
	2. Shri Vishram Pershad, M.P.
	3. Shri Jai Bahadur Singh, M.P.
	4. Shri Ram Harakh Yadav, M.P.
	5. Shri Ram Kishan Yadav, M.P.
	6. Shri Sham Pershad, M.P.
	7. Shri Chandrajit Yadav, M.L.A.
	8. Shri Ram Billas Pande, M.L.C.
	9. Shri Jarkhande Rai, M.L.A.
	10. Shri Kalika Singh (ex. M.P.)
	11. Shri Shiv Ram Rai, District Congress- Committee.
	12. Dr. Kedar Nath (Socialist Party.)

APPENDIX 1—*contd.*

Officials

Non-officials

Jaunpur

1. District Magistrate
2. District Planning Officer
3. Executive Engineer
4. Deputy Development Commissioner
5. Deputy Director—Agriculture

1. Shri Ganapati Ram, M.P.
2. Shri Kartar Singh, M.P.
3. Shri Lal Bahadur Singh, M.L.A.
4. Shri Ram Chandra Sharma, M.L.A.
5. Shri Hirday Narain Singh, M.L.C.
6. Shri B. D. Tewari, M.L.A.
7. Shri Mata Prasad, M.L.A.
8. Shri K. P. Pande, M.L.A.
9. Shri Parmeshwari, M.L.A.
10. Shri Chandrajit Yadav.
11. Prof. Shri Pal Singh.
12. Dr. R. N. Singh (Head of the Deptt. of Geography, Bénaras Hindu University.)
13. Shri Abhyajit Dube (Social Worker).

Number and names of villages visited by the Team

1. Ghazipur

1. Narullapur (Ghazipur City Block).
2. Buzurga.
3. Hansraj.
4. Ranjitpur.
5. Murda & Birnu Blocks.
6. Afzalpur.
7. Mandah (Block).

2. Deoria.

1. Bhainsa.
2. Pagra (Hatta Block).
3. Bhahrani (Block).

3. Azamgarh

1. Purvaha.
2. Ramkola.
3. Gandhinagar.
4. Taroka.
5. Sarai Khaja.
6. Lapri.

4. Jaunpur.

1. Dharampur.
2. Karakat Tehsil.
3. Mandupur.
4. Pandepur.
5. Korba.

APPENDIX 2

D.O.No. PC(P)17/2/62.

February 12, 1963.

Dear Shri Satish Chandra,

I enclose copy of a proforma and a list of items (with 50 spare copies) on the basis of which information has to be collected on the four districts. The proforma and the items have been approved by the members, who are in Delhi, and the Chairman. I think by the end of March bulk of the information should be available. After the information has been received and studied, we might have further discussions in Lucknow mainly with the departmental officers and, if considered necessary, with some of the non-officials. Study of this material alone will enable the members of the Team to formulate their ideas more specifically.

2. According to the first term of reference, the Team has to make an *assessment of the social and economic conditions* of the four eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. In the course of our discussions at district headquarters and visits to villages, we have collected some data indicating the levels of living, rates of wages and employment opportunities, particularly of the landless section of the community. But they are highly tentative and cannot bear any scrutiny. The M. Ps. and M.L.A.'s repeatedly requested the Chairman to devote more time to assessing more precisely the social and economic conditions of the poorer sections of the population of the districts. The Chairman mentioned that the Team would visit again. But as you can well understand that even if we spend months in these districts, we shall not be able to have any precise assessment of the social and economic conditions of these districts. There is only one method of making such an assessment and that is a sample survey. This is the last item mentioned in the statement of items enclosed with this letter. I have discussed with Dr. Tiwari of the Central Statistical Organisation and Shri Sharma, a member of the Team, of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. It should be possible to organise a survey of this kind with the help of the State Statistics Department and some assistance from the C.S.O. I shall be grateful if you kindly discuss this matter with Shri Pande and let us know quickly, because we should take steps to start the enquiry by middle of March. By that time the investigators should be in position and the instructions issued to them. The report of this Team, which is a joint one, will be considered as a model to be followed in other States and therefore, the document must have some reliable data indicating in overall terms the social and economic conditions of well-defined sections of the community. The last term of reference of the Team, *i.e.*, suggestion of economic and administrative measures for accelerating development of these districts, should be related to those overall indicators of income and well being of the different sections of the community. There has been criticism of our National Plan that it has made the rich richer and the poor poorer and, therefore, in specific terms we should indicate measures of development for removing some of the social disabilities and the conditions of low income. On this point kindly give your urgent thought and let us know, because without this techno-socio-economic basis the report will be inadequate.

3. Regarding industrial development, from Shri Sharma I have received the appraisal report prepared by one of the panels of the National Council of Applied Economic Research making the techno-economic survey of Uttar Pradesh. We are studying this draft report and your Department of Industries, I presume, is also studying this document. I shall suggest to Shri Patel that a small working group might be appointed which will consist of an officer from the Ministries of C & I and Heavy Industries, the Industry and Perspective Planning Divisions of the Planning Commission, Shri Sharma of the National Council of Applied Economic Research and the Director of Industries, Uttar Pradesh Government (convenor). The suggestions made in the draft report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research will have to be studied and some specific targets by industries might have to be worked out for the development of these four districts in the Fourth Plan, so that these areas might get some relief, if not in the Third Plan atleast in the foreseeable future.

Similarly for *transport and communications*, I propose to have a small group being appointed with our Director (Transport) as the convenor. This group will go into the questions of railway lines, a few big bridges and development of river routes which we discussed in the launch plying over Ghaggar.

4. The other important idea which has to be worked out more precisely is your idea of *land reclamation and land settlement* in Jhansi district or any other district in Uttar Pradesh. This programme can be worked out under the State's Fourth Five Year Plan. I wonder if the reclaimable waste lands of Jhansi district have come under the purview of the Uppal Committee which recommended targets of reclamation of lands in compact blocks in different States— Even in the Third Plan some investigations can be started.

APPENDIX 2—*contd.*

5. From the proforma you will kindly observe that we have requested for the information relating to acceleration of development programmes in 1963-64. It was always our intention to make some interim recommendations in the form of a few more tubewells, some programme of rural electrification, some programmes for fishery, piggery, poultry, vegetable production, etc., and some programmes for development of roads and small culverts and drainage and one or two pontoon bridges. It should be possible for the State Government to provide acceleration of development by adjustment to some extent and the chairman of the Study Team might make interim recommendation to the Planning Commission and to the State Government for some additional programmes. I shall be grateful if expenditure by Plan heads is indicated for each of these districts for 1951-56, 1956-61 and 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1961-66.

6. I wrote to Shri Srivastava on February 6, 1963 calling for some information, particularly copies of the records, etc. Possibly he might be very busy with the State Budget. I shall be grateful if you kindly request him to look into the matter at his earliest convenience. In any case, the Team will have to produce a report.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

K. MITRA.

Shri Satish Chandra,
Secretary to the Government of
Uttar Pradesh, Planning
(B Department), LUCKNOW.

APPENDIX 2—*contd.*

Details to be furnished on account of Plan targets and achievements in the four eastern districts to be studied by the Joint Team

Position in 1950-51	Position in 1955-56	Position in 1960-61	Plan Target 1961-62	Achievement in 1961-62	Plan Target 1962-63	Likely achievement 1962-63	Proposed Plan in 1963-64	Acceleration proposed in 1963-64	Plan Target 1965-66	Acceleration proposed for the Third Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

APPENDIX 2—*contd.*

N.B. 1.—For Agricultural programmes, the items mentioned in the QPR might be taken in place of total foodgrains. The main crops might be mentioned, if possible. Assessment may be made of development of irrigation through tubewells and masonry wells. The reasons for the failure of the programme of masonry wells may also be looked into.

N.B. 2.—The money value and the foreign exchange component on account of acceleration of the programmes might be estimated.

N.B. 3.—It was observed that there was great need for drawing up programmes for afforestation (farm forestry particularly in usar areas to be reclaimed), fisheries, poultry and piggeries, promotion of animal husbandry and dairying, including development of cattle feed, horticulture and vegetables.

N.B. 4.—A more adequate programme for rural electrification to be formulated for energising pumping sets and tubewells and development of small industries to be based on the local resources.

N.B. 5.—The importance of augmenting programme for communications and a few small culverts and bridges in order to help development of agriculture and other essential economic activities, was stressed. A few additional schemes for each of these four districts and other eastern districts for 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 might be formulated and the outlay indicated. The programme for development of transport and communications in these districts for the Fourth Plan period keeping in view the development of agricultural and industrial potential of the area, might also be furnished. The various appraisal reports in connection with the techno-economic survey of Uttar Pradesh undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research have been submitted in the draft form to the State Government. Certain surveys have also been made by the Ministry of Irrigation & Power of the possibility of utilising the river routes ; and by the Ministries of Railway and the Transport & Communications of the possibility of establishment of road-*cum*-railway bridges and railway line capacities. Material based on these surveys would be necessary for the formulation of the recommendations of Joint Study Team.

N.B. 6.—Industrialisation of the eastern districts and particularly the four districts under study, was greatly emphasised by the Members of Parliament and the local Legislature and representatives of other un-official organisations. Material based on the appraisal reports of the techno-economic survey and other studies made by the Department of Industries of Uttar Pradesh Government, might be prepared indicating the location of the units, in different parts of the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, and discussed further with the Union Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the Industry Division of the Planning Commission and the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The ancillary development for promotion of the industrial development *e.g.* power, communications and agricultural development, will have to be worked out. The idea is to tie up these developments with the targets of industrial development in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the country and Uttar Pradesh. Among the traditional industries there is great scope for tanning and leather industries.

N.B. 7.—The following information may be collected for each district :

- (1) What are the main raw materials that are exported from these districts, to which places, in what form (processed or unprocessed) and in what quantities ? The raw materials would be the agricultural produce, live-stock products, minerals, forest produce etc.
- (2) Which of the above exported items could be processed in the district ? What will be the investment, employment, power and transport implications of such processing units? Are local entrepreneurs prepared to set up such units ? What facilities would have to be given by the Government ?

Answers to these questions will have to be prepared by the District Collectors in consultation with District Industry Officers and possibly some local entrepreneurs.

- (3) What are the major items (mainly processed and manufactured) of imports in these districts in the following various groups :—
 - (a) food articles,
 - (b) clothing and footwear,
 - (c) construction materials,
 - (d) durable consumer goods,
 - (e) equipment for agriculture (pumping sets, ploughs, implements, persian wheel, buckets etc.),
 - (f) Others.

APPENDIX 2—*contd.*

Estimates of imported quantities may be given.

- (4) Which of these items could be manufactured locally ? For details see Q.2.
- (5) Are there any particular skills available with local people which could be profitably used for starting cottage industries ?
- (6) Will there be a sufficient number of local entrepreneurs available for setting up the various industries ? A broad assessment by the District Collector in consultation with local leaders could be made.
- (7) Other suggestions of District Collector in consultation with the District Industry Officer may also be given on this subject.

Under development of agricultural production (doubling agricultural production by 1970-71), forests and animal husbandry and dairying, the implications of the broad order of achievement to be aimed at in 1970-71 will have to be worked over in terms of financial investment, physical targets and their effect on income and employment of the different strata of society.

N.B. 8.—For Flood Control, the Master Plan which has already been prepared by the State Irrigation Department and submitted to the Central Water & Power Commission, will have to be looked into with a view to accelerating the programme during the Third Plan period and providing investment outlays in the Fourth Plan period. Special priority needs to be given to improvement of drainage.

N.B. 9.—Special Study needs to be done of the relief measures in areas affected by floods and to suggest measures which will facilitate investment augmenting agricultural production.

N.B. 10.—There are certain social customs which stand in the way of exploiting fully human and natural resources of the different areas in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. They will have to be listed, the disabilities which are being created at present assessed precisely in terms of waste of human energy and production and a programme to be worked out for getting over these customs, if possible during the Third Plan period.

N.B. 11.—Regarding wages, employment and consumption standards particularly for the lowest stratum of society, various figures have been mentioned. In the discussions at State headquarters and at the village level certain facts have been noted. These facts are not at all reliable and may not stand any scrutiny. It becomes, therefore, necessary to collect, if possible, by rapid sample survey at least in the four districts of Uttar Pradesh, the factual information for :—

Economic classes	Income per day	Income per year	Standard of living (Consumption)	Expenditure per year
Family without land				
Family with 3 acres of land without irrigation and with irrigation.				
Family with more than 3 acres of land without and with irrigation.				

The Director of Economics & Statistics of the State Government and the CSO might consider how best this information could be collected in a period of three months starting in March. These three months would also be the period of unemployment and underemployment in the rural areas.

APPENDIX 3

Names of the members of the Technical Groups

Rapid Sample Survey

1. Dr. J. P. Bhattacharjee, Director, Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
2. Dr. Uttam Chand, Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.
3. Dr. S.G. Tewari, Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.
4. Prof. D. B. Lahiri, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.
5. Shri R. S. Sharma, Senior Economist, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.
6. Shri J. K. Pande, Director of Economic Intelligence & Statistics, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow (Convenor).

Industry, Large and Small

1. Dr. D. K. Malhotra, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
2. Dr. A. Seetharamaiah, Industrial Adviser (Chemicals), Ministry of Economic & Defence Co-ordination, New Delhi.
3. Shri M. M. Vadi, Industrial Adviser (Engineering), Ministry of Economic & Defence Co-ordination, New Delhi.
4. Dr. P. C. Alexander, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.
5. Dr. B. N. Bhargava, Director, Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
6. Shri M. Satya Paul, Director (Industries), Planning Commission, New Delhi.
7. Shri R. S. Sharma, Senior Economist, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.
8. Shri M. Samiuddin, Director of Industries, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow (Convenor).

Transport & Communications

1. Shri Jagdish Prasad, Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
2. Shri T. M. Thomas, Joint Director (Civil Engineering), Ministry of Railway (Railway Board), New Delhi.
3. Shri Jagdeesh Prasad, Member, P&T Board.
4. Shri J. Subramaniam, Planning Officer, Ministry of Transport and Communications (Roads Wing), New Delhi.
5. Shri R. S. Sharma, Senior Economist, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.
6. Shri K. L. Luthra, Director (Transport), Planning Commission, New Delhi (Convenor).

APPENDIX 4

Area and population (1951 & 1961 Census)

Region and District	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion accord- ing to 1961 Census (⁰ 000)	Rural popula- tion (%)	Popula- tion accord- ing to 1951 (Census) (⁰ 000)	Rural popu- lation (%)	Percen- tage popula- tion increase in 1961 over 1951	Density of popula- tion (1961)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Uttar Pradesh	113,654	73,746	87	63,216	86	16.7	649
2. Azamgarh	2,222	2,408	95	2,102	95	14.3	1,084
3. Deoria	2,087	2,375	98	2,103	97	13.0	1,138
4. Ghazipur	1,306	1,322	97	1,141	89	15.8	1,012
5. Jaunpur	1,543	1,727	95	1,517	94	13.8	1,119
Total	7,158	7,832		6,863			
6. Eastern Region	33,061	28,282	93	24,828	92	13.9	855
7. Hill Region	19,731	3,106	88	2,522	88	23.2	157
8. Bundelkhand Region	11,374	3,499	87	2,888	85	21.1	308
9. Central Region	17,733	13,189	84	11,264	84	17.1	744
10. Western Region	31,755	25,670	83	21,714	81	18.2	808

APPENDIX 5

Percentage distribution of population by age-groups

Region and District	Total			Male			Female		
	0-14	15-59	60 & above	0-14	15-59	60 & above	0-14	15-59	60 & above
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Uttar Pradesh	40.5	53.3	6.2	40.6	53.1	6.3	40.3	53.4	6.3
2. Azamgarh	43.8	49.8	6.4	45.7	47.7	6.6	41.9	52.8	6.3
3. Deoria	41.8	51.8	6.4	43.2	50.8	6.0	40.5	52.7	6.8
4. Ghazipur	43.3	49.4	7.3	45.0	47.5	7.5	41.6	51.3	7.1
5. Jaunpur	43.4	50.2	6.4	46.3	47.4	6.3	40.8	52.7	6.5
6. Eastern Region	41.1	52.4	6.5	42.3	51.5	6.2	39.9	53.3	6.8
7. Hill Region	39.2	54.7	6.1	39.5	54.3	6.2	38.9	55.3	5.8
8. Bundelkhand Region	40.6	54.6	4.8	40.8	54.7	4.5	40.3	54.5	5.2
9. Central Region	38.9	54.8	6.3	38.4	55.4	6.2	39.6	54.0	6.4
10. Western Region	40.8	52.9	6.3	40.2	53.1	6.7	41.4	52.8	5.8

APPENDIX 6

Gross value of agricultural output per acre

Region and District	Gross value of agricultural output per acre (Rs.)		
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4
1. Uttar Pradesh	210.61	194.01	209.62
2. Azamgarh	201.67	176.40	213.66
3. Deoria	212.80	196.31	231.84
4. Ghazipur	173.35	198.13	192.31
5. Jaunpur	214.91	210.46	224.25
6. Eastern Region	190.33	174.06	188.38
7. Hill Region	210.35	211.89	218.35
8. Bundelkhand Region	146.38	110.73	135.51
9. Central Region	201.41	172.99	197.68
10. Western Region.	252.46	244.46	255.86

APPENDIX 7

Land utilisation during the quinquennium 1956-57 to 1960-61

Region and District	Percentage of net area sown to the total area	Barren and unculturable land@ (Acres)	Culturable waste@ (Acres)	Percentage of double cropped area to net area sown	Per capita cultivable area (Acres)	Per capita net area sown (Acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Uttar Pradesh	57.0	4.1	5.9	26.9	0.74	0.59
2. Azamgarh	75.0	4.4	4.4	24.4	0.53	0.45
3. Deoria	81.0	1.6	1.8	29.0	0.52	0.47
4. Ghazipur	77.0	3.0	5.9	20.2	0.58	0.50
5. Jaunpur	72.4	4.1	5.6	23.6	0.52	0.43
6. Eastern Region	64.0	3.7	5.6	30.7	0.62	0.50
7. Hill Region	16.7	0.2*	0.9*	28.7	0.93	0.69
8. Bundelkhand Region	54.7	5.5	14.5	8.2	1.81	1.22
9. Central Region	63.0	5.2	6.4	27.7	0.73	0.57
10. Western Region	70.9	4.8	4.7	29.9	0.69	0.59

*Conventional area excluded.

@Figures for 1960-61.

APPENDIX 8

Distribution of holdings according to different sizes, as revealed by data collected in the rapid survey of 1963

Percentage of holdings amongst Agricultural classes possessing Agricultural land					
Region and District					
	Less than one acre	One acre or more but less than 3 acres	3 acres or more but less than 5 acres	5 acres or more	
1	2	3	4	5	
Azamgarh	25.4	39.5	14.4	20.7	
Deoria	19.8	43.1	19.8	17.3	
Ghazipur	13.6	35.4	19.1	31.9	
Jaunpur	25.0	32.7	20.3	22.0	
For Eastern Districts .	22.1	38.5	17.9	21.5	
Mathura	2.9	19.2	18.2	59.7	
Sitapur	9.5	38.0	24.5	28.0	

APPENDIX 9

Area under important food-grains (Rabi)—1960-61

(Percentage)

Region and District	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Peas	Arhar	Total Rabi foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Uttar Pradesh	38.9	8.2	24.8	9.5	6.4	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Azamgarh	9.5	46.9	9.9	23.6	9.9	100.0
	0.6	5.8	0.9	5.6	8.5	2.3
3. Deoria	36.4	30.6	5.6	19.5	3.9	100.0
	1.8	3.2	0.4	3.9	1.2	1.9
4. Ghazipur	10.5	36.6	22.9	15.7	11.8	100.0
	0.4	2.9	1.3	2.4	2.7	1.4
5. Jaunpur	16.6	33.6	7.9	14.6	7.2	100.0
	0.7	4.7	0.5	2.5	1.8	1.6
6. Eastern Region	27.9	29.9	19.0	14.5	6.3	100.0
	22.1	50.4	23.1	46.8	30.3	30.7
7. Hill Region	65.5	24.3	6.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
	6.3	5.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	3.8
8. Bundelkhand Region	37.3	4.4	48.3	0.7	8.2	100.0
	11.8	2.9	23.5	0.9	15.6	12.2
9. Central Region	35.9	20.2	29.1	5.7	8.1	100.0
	6.8	20.1	21.1	10.9	22.9	18.2
10. Western Region	47.6	11.2	22.6	11.2	5.7	100.0
	43.0	21.6	31.4	41.3	31.1	35.1

APPENDIX 10

Production of Food-grains (Kharif) 1960-61

(’000 tons)

Region and District	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Total Kharif
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Uttar Pradesh	3101 (100·0)	487 (100·0)	422 (100·0)	615 (100·0)	5021 (100·0)
2. Azamgarh	117 (3·8)	1 (0·2)	1 (0·2)	14 (2·3)	146 (2·9)
3. Deoria	100 (3·2)	1 (0·2)	2 (0·5)	18 (2·9)	146 (2·9)
4. Ghazipur	56 (1·8)	5 (1·0)	21 (5·0)	3 (0·5)	93 (1·9)
5. Jaunpur	73 (2·4)	2 (0·4)	4 (0·9)	18 (2·9)	100 (2·0)
6. Eastern Region	1501 (48·4)	76 (15·4)	116 (27·5)	254 (41·3)	2140 (42·6)
7. Hill Region	280 (9·0)	0 (0·0)	0 (0·0)	38 (6·2)	404 (8·0)
8. Bundelkhand Region	106 (3·4)	190 (39·0)	12 (2·9)	6 (1·0)	330 (6·6)
9. Central Region	539 (17·4)	160 (32·9)	39 (9·2)	83 (13·5)	902 (18·0)
10. Western Region	675 (21·8)	62 (12·7)	255 (60·4)	234 (38·0)	1245 (24·8)

APPENDIX 11

Production of Food-grains (Rabi) 1960-61

(’000 tons)

Region and District	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Peas	Arhar	Total Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Uttar Pradesh	3882 (100.0)	1661 (100.0)	1802 (100.0)	945 (100.0)	872 (100.0)	9237 (100.0)
2. Azamgarh	21 (0.5)	127 (7.6)	10 (0.6)	56 (5.9)	82 (9.4)	233 (2.4)
3. Deoria	60 (1.5)	46 (2.8)	5 (0.3)	27 (2.9)	5 (0.6)	147 (1.6)
4. Ghazipur	13 (0.3)	60 (3.6)	20 (1.1)	23 (2.4)	10 (1.1)	128 (1.4)
5. Jaunpur	25 (0.6)	91 (5.5)	8 (0.4)	25 (2.7)	17 (1.9)	165 (1.8)
6. Eastern Region	680 (17.5)	827 (49.8)	362 (20.0)	405 (42.9)	187 (21.4)	2490 (27.0)
7. Hill Region	220 (5.7)	68 (4.1)	14 (0.8)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	311 (3.4)
8. Bundelkhand Region	517 (13.3)	52 (3.1)	418 (23.2)	6 (0.6)	116 (13.3)	1114 (12.0)
9. Central Region	633 (16.3)	327 (19.7)	432 (24.0)	119 (12.6)	231 (26.5)	1749 (18.9)
10. Western Region	1832 (47.2)	387 (23.3)	576 (32.0)	414 (43.8)	337 (38.7)	3573 (38.7)

APPENDIX 12

Average Yield per acre during the quinquennium ending 1960-61

Region and District	Yield per acre (maunds)						
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Maize	Peas	Sugar-cane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Uttar Pradesh . . .	7.14	9.04	8.71	6.74	8.28	10.61	329.31
2. Azamgarh . . .	3.3	8.2	10.6	5.3	8.4	12.3	279.7
3. Deoria . . .	5.3	7.8	7.0	5.0	7.4	10.2	301.0
4. Ghazipur . . .	5.6	7.3	9.9	7.1	9.1	11.5	308.4
5. Jaunpur . . .	6.3	7.8	9.8	6.0	9.7	12.2	308.6
6. Eastern Region . . .	6.08	7.58	8.51	6.07	8.21	11.0	306.11
7. Hill Region . . .	2.23	8.96	7.96	5.97	9.19	7.55	359.89
8. Bundelkhand Region . . .	7.10	10.12	9.93	6.91	3.97	10.03	252.59
9. Central Region . . .	7.49	8.71	8.84	7.36	7.35	10.40	311.54
10. Western Region . . .	8.50	9.64	9.11	6.72	8.68	10.27	342.70

APPENDIX 13

Percentage area irrigated by different sources during 1961-62 and the percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area during the quinquennium ending 1960-61

Region and District	Canals & Tubewells	Other wells and tanks	Reservoirs & other sources	Percentage area irri- gated to total cropped area
1	2	3	4	5
1. Uttar Pradesh	50.6	44.8	4.6	24.9
2. Azamgarh	10.0	82.2	7.8	40.6
3. Deoria	7.2	77.8	15.0	27.4
4. Ghazipur	19.5	75.5	5.0	29.6
5. Jaunpur	5.1	93.8	1.1	44.9
6. Eastern Region	20.9	69.3	9.8	27.4
7. Hill Region	85.9*	0.1*	14.0*	7.8
8. Bundelkhand Region	83.5	15.8	0.7	15.0
9. Central Region	67.3	30.7	1.0	18.6
10. Western Region	70.1	29.2	0.7	30.4

*Excludes hill portion.

APPENDIX 14

Road mileage maintained by the P. W. D. as on March 31, 1961

Region and District	ROAD MILEAGE MAINTAINED BY P.W.D.			
	Per lakh population		Per 100 sq. miles	
	Metalled	Unmetalled excluding cart roads in Hills	Metalled	Unmetalled excluding cart roads in Hills
1	2	3	4	5
1. Uttar Pradesh . . .	15.9	4.5	10.3	2.9
2. Azamgarh . . .	11.8	0.6	12.8	0.6
3. Deoria . . .	12.0	4.0	13.7	4.5
4. Ghazipur . . .	11.5	0.9	11.6	0.8
5. Jaunpur . . .	12.3	0.4	13.7	0.4
6. Eastern Region . . .	13.6	1.8	11.6	1.6
7. Hill Region . . .	30.0	60.9	4.7	9.6
8. Bundelkhand Region . . .	28.1	4.6	8.6	1.4
9. Central Region . . .	14.2	1.8	10.5	1.4
10. Western Region . . .	16.1	2.0	13.0	1.6

APPENDIX 15

Debt and Consumption Expenditure

District	Class of Cultivators	Debt per household on 30-6-62	Monthly consumption expenditure per household	Debt as percentage of consumption expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
Azamgarh . . .	1. Holdings of less than one acre . . .	102·50	67·10	152·8
	2. Holdings of one acre or more but less than three acres.	102·44	94·94	107·9
	3. Holdings of three acres or more but less than five acres.	202·58	111·52	181·7
	4. Holdings of five acres or more . . .	151·55	200·46	75·6
	5. All cultivators	129·55	108·73	119·2
Deoria	1. Holdings of less than one acre . . .	254·72	181·49	140·3
	2. Holdings of one acre or more but less than three acres.	374·49	94·97	394·3
	3. Holdings of three acres or more but less than five acres.	381·52	117·65	324·3
	4. Holdings of five acres or more . . .	340·29	172·24	187·9
	5. All cultivators	433·46	129·15	335·6
Ghazipur	1. Holdings of less than one acre . . .	174·44	67·42	258·7
	2. Holdings of one acre or more but less than three acres.	274·64	89·42	307·1
	3. Holdings of three acres or more but less than five acres.	226·33	117·15	193·2
	4. Holdings of five acres or more . . .	391·28	205·32	190·6
	5. All cultivators	286·98	130·13	220·5
Jaunpur	1. Holdings of less than one acre . . .	201·17	117·77	170·8
	2. Holdings of one acre or more but less than three acres.	94·86	133·11	71·3
	3. Holdings of three acres or more but less than five acres.	356·37	194·72	183·0
	4. Holdings of five acres or more . . .	67·29	294·00	22·9
	5. All cultivators	170·73	176·66	96·6

APPENDIX 16

*First Five Year Plan—Outlays**

Head of Development	(Rs. lakhs)									
	Deoria		Azamgarh		Jaunpur		Ghazipur		Total	
	Outlay	%	Outlay	%	Outlay	%	Outlay	%	Outlay	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Agricultural and Rural Development.	45.94	18.3	44.18	13.4	30.03	12.9	24.73	16.9	144.88	15.1
II. Community Development and National Extension Services.	30.11	12.0	28.95	8.8	19.68	8.5	16.21	11.1	94.95	9.9
III. Irrigation and Power	32.78	13.1	113.74	34.5	79.84	34.4	27.00	18.5	253.36	26.4
IV. Industries	8.79	3.5	8.79	2.7	6.34	2.7	4.77	3.3	28.69	3
V. Roads	12.57	5.0	13.36	4.0	9.39	4.0	7.88	5.4	43.20	4.5
VI. Social Services	112.43	44.8	112.39	34.1	81.09	34.9	61.02	41.7	366.93	38.2
VII. Others	8.42	3.3	8.41	2.5	6.07	2.6	4.57	3.1	27.47	2.9
TOTAL	251.04	100.0	329.82	100.0	232.44	100.0	146.18	100.0	959.48	100.0
PER CAPITA OUTLAY IN RUPEES (CENSUS OF 1951)	11.93		15.69		15.32		12.81		13.98	

*Estimated by the State Planning Department.

APPENDIX 17

Second Five Year Plan—Outlays

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Deoria		Azamgarh		Jaunpur		Ghazipur		Total		
	Outlay	%	Outlay	%	Outlay	%	Outlay	%	Outlay	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>I. Agricultural Programmes</i>											
1. Agricultural Production	9.61		40.82		27.41		35.92		113.76		
2. Minor Irrigation	68.48		60.62		75.52		52.76		257.38		
3. Soil Conservation . . . . .	..		..		..		..		..
4. Animal Husbandry	0.81		1.16		0.92		1.37		4.26		
5. Dairying and Milk Supply . . . . .	..		..		..		..		..
6. Forests (Farm Forestry). . . . .	..		..		..		..		..
7. Fisheries	N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		
8. Warehousing & Marketing . . . . .	..		..		..		..		..
TOTAL I—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES	78.90	17.6	102.60	14.1	103.85	30.1	90.05	30.6	375.40	20.7	
<i>II. Cooperation & Community Development</i>											
1. Cooperation	4.42		3.39		2.05		3.94		13.80		
2. Community Development	74.07		70.30		56.04		36.34		236.75		
3. Panchayats . . . . .	..		0.51		..		..		0.51	
TOTAL II—COOPERATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.	78.49	17.5	74.20	10.2	58.09	16.8	40.28	13.7	251.06	13.8	

III. Irrigation & Power

1. Irrigation	11.75		68.13		61.16		20.50		161.54
2. Flood Control	37.65		39.51		8.86		19.42		105.44
3. Power	26.05		330.24		12.62		36.27		405.18

TOTAL III—IRRIGATION AND POWER	75.45	16.9	437.88	60.0	82.64	23.9	76.19	26.0	672.16	37.0
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IV. Industry & Mining

1. Large Scale Industry
2. Mineral Development
3. Village & Small Industries	21.82		29.67		10.88		13.97		76.34

TOTAL IV—INDUSTRY & MINING	21.82	4.9	29.67	4.1	10.88	3.2	13.97	4.8	76.34	4.2
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V. Transport & Communications

Roads	127.00		22.77		21.00		18.00		188.77
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TOTAL V—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.	127.00	28.3	22.77	3.1	21.00	6.1	18.00	6.1	188.77	10.4
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APPENDIX 17—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>VI. Social Services</i>											
1. General Education	25.97			22.26		25.05		21.51		94.79	
2. Technical Education . . . . .	..			1.08		4.00		2.74		7.82	
3. Scientific Research . . . . .	..			..		..		..		..
4. Health	11.47			9.16		16.29		5.26		42.18	
5. Housing	1.97			2.01		1.28		2.62		7.88	
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	14.81			15.60		14.59		13.51		58.51	
7. Social Welfare . . . . .	..			..		..		..		..
8. Labour & Labour Welfare	0.37			..		..		..		0.37	
9. Public Co-operation . . . . .	..			..		..		..		..
Total VI—SOCIAL SERVICES	54.59	12.2	50.11	6.8	61.21	17.7	45.64	15.5	211.55	11.6	
<i>VII. Miscellaneous</i>											
1. Statistics	1.03			0.20						1.23	
2. Information & Publicity	0.64			0.47		0.36		0.50		1.97	
3. Others—Local Development Works.	10.04			11.76		7.09		9.29		38.18	
TOTAL VII—MISCELLANEOUS	11.71	2.6	12.43	1.7	7.45	2.2	9.79	3.3	41.38	2.3	
GRAND TOTAL	447.96	100.0	729.66	100.0	345.12	100.0	293.92	100.0	1,816.66	100.0	
PER CAPITA OUTLAY (Rs.) (1961 Census)	21.31	..	34.71	..	22.75	..	25.76	..	26.47	..	

REMARKS.—(1) This information is based on estimates prepared by development departments of the State Government.
(2) Figures include all development outlay both in plan schemes as well as outside plan schemes and the Central share in certain Centrally sponsored programmes.

APPENDIX 18

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements upto 1960-61

Item	Unit	Deoria			Azamgarh			Jaunpur			Ghazipur			Total		
		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I—Agriculture																
(i) Foodgrains produced . . .	Lakh tons	2.24	2.66	2.93	2.80	2.68	3.72	3.13	2.20	2.65	1.42	1.97	2.22	9.59	9.51	11.49
Oilseeds produced . . .	,000 tons	0.88	0.98	0.58	1.10	1.38	1.06	0.20	0.16	0.19	0.29	1.15	0.81	2.47	3.67	2.64
Sugarcane produced . . .	"	1498.80	1561.80	3439.97	709.00	598.45	1671.45	551.32	139.84	864.57	177.76	256.53	504.57	2936.88	2556.62	648
Potato produced . . .	"	13.16	10.86	15.06	16.43	21.11	13.98	28.94	13.56	39.36	8.99	12.76	16.12	67.52	58.29	84.52
Jute produced . . .	"	2.72	3.22	8.81	0.07	0.19	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.79	3.41	9.53
(ii) Area benefited by Minor Irrigation works	'000 Acres	N.A.	470.54	530.30	N.A.	582.10	641.66	N.A.	414.65	442.95	N.A.	232.65	293.10	N.A.	1699.94	1908.01
(iii) State tubewells . . .	No.	15	184	254	..	154	189	..	100	159	..	100	173	15	534	775
(iv) Consolidation of Holdings— Area under Consolidation.	'000 Acres	..	..	..	..	..	149.46	..	..	126.41	..	..	136.38	..	..	412.25
(v) Distribution of fertilizers—																
(a) Nitrogenous . . .	'000 tons	0.89	3.00	3.00	0.22	0.73	3.22	..	0.69	4.41	0.65	2.28	5.84	1.76	6.70	16.47
(b) Phosphatic . . .	"	..	0.21	0.80	0.05	0.25	0.15	..	0.01	0.50	0.06	0.41	1.79	1.11	0.88	3.24
II—Community Development																
(i) No. of Blocks . . .	No.	..	3	18	..	3	18	..	3	13	..	3	12	..	12	61
(ii) Villages covered by C.D.Blocks	No.	..	427	2390	..	285	1778	..	389	1826	..	771	2612	..	1872	8606
(iii) Population covered . . .	Lakh	..	2.25	13.29	..	2.15	12.65	..	2.23	10.36	..	2.10	8.67	..	8.73	44.97
III—Co-operation																
(i) (a) Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies . . .	No.	962	1916	2735	772	1312	2387	610	974	2070	673	1064	1394	3017	5266	8586
(b) Service Co-operatives . . .	No.	..	..	650	..	..	175	..	..	94	..	..	365	..	1284	
(c) Membership of (a) & (b) . . .	Lakh	0.29	0.62	1.14	0.33	0.51	0.90	0.19	0.24	0.72	0.19	..	0.77	3.53	1.63	1.00
(ii) Primary Marketing Societies . . .	No.	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	8
(iii) Short term loans advanced by Co-operatives . . .	Rs. lakhs	17.52	37.47	119.60	0.93	5.49	42.48	4.78	7.45	52.45	5.00	12.37	85.85	30.23	62.78	300.38

APPENDIX 18—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
IV—Major & Medium Irrigation																	
(a) Irrigation potential created	'000 Acres	..	..	8-90	..	..	48-02	..	..	44-96	..	0-08	23-40	..	0-08	125-28
(b) Area irrigated by canals	'000 Acres	..	..	4-83	..	..	10-07	..	..	25-30	..	0-08	23-40	..	0-08	63-60
V—Power																	
(i) Transmission Lines	Miles	N.A.	N.A.	405-28	N.A.	N.A.	520-52	N.A.	N.A.	107-35	N.A.	N.A.	232-08	Nil	N.A.	1265-23	
(ii) Towns & Villages electrified	No.	1	1	11	1	2	9	..	..	4**	..	..	5*	2	3	29
(iii) State tubewells energised	No.	15	126	241	..	114	183	..	99	156	..	61	149	15	400	729	
VI—Roads																	
Metalled Roads	Miles	126	238	312	337	345	372	257	268	286	134	147	178	854	998	1148	
VII—Industries																	
(i) Registered Factories	No.	N.A.	17	20	N.A.	4	8	N.A.	4	7	N.A.	1	4	N.A.	26	39	
(ii) Factory Employment	'000 Persons	N.A.	10-51	9-49	N.A.	0-10	0-31	N.A.	0-51	0-58	N.A.	0-62	0-79	N.A.	11-74	11-17	
(iii) Value of goods produced	Rs. Lakh	N.A.	960-57	1533-70	N.A.	2-19	6-27	N.A.	44-79	107-13	N.A.	191-65	451-39	N.A.	1199-20	2098-48	
VIII—Education																	
(i) (a) Junior Basic Schools	No.	782	788	1027	878	1049	1073	702	659	733	510	509	579	2872	3005	3412	
(b) Enrolment	'000	73-20	76-80	137-60	99-60	109-60	143-80	79-70	78-10	104-20	58-20	56-00	78-90	310-70	320-50	164-50	
(ii) (a) Senior Basic Schools	No.	98	117	137	85	109	124	73	101	109	60	60	88	316	387	458	
(b) Enrolment	'000	14-3	16-6	24-8	13-9	15-8	24-3	12-7	16-3	20-6	12-1	12-5	16-7	53-0	61-2	86-4	
(iii) (a) High/Higher Secondary Schools	No.	27	36	53	21	44	53	24	43	52	27	31	37	99	154	195	
(b) Enrolment	'000	4-70	9-30	15-10	4-20	8-90	14-30	5-00	9-50	14-90	4-20	7-90	11-40	18-10	35-60	55-70	
IX—Health																	
(i) Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	12	14	15	16	18	19	10	13	16	9	10	15	47	55	65	
(ii) Beds	No.	99	193	368	141	235	311	117	133	276	133	159	246	504	706	1201	
(iii) Family Planning Centres	No.	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	36	..	..	2	..	..	47

* Excluding Ghazipur town.

** Excluding Jaunpur town.

NOTE.—Data based on information collected from Development Departments.

APPENDIX 19

Third Plan Outlay—Original and Accelerated—Four Districts

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	Third Plan Outlay 1961-66	Actual Expenditure		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1961-66 Accelerated	Fourth Plan Estimate
		1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEORIA											
I Agricultural Programmes	202.418	29.590	43.620	33.570	73.085	39.939	123.382	38.427	129.864	399.541	941.536
II Co-operation and Community Development.	177.487	24.481	32.031	32.353	32.340	32.235	36.083	39.014	42.966	167.901	187.234
III Irrigation & Power	603.844	16.640	62.232	100.987	116.287	123.814	160.860	300.175	350.955	706.974	832.910*
IV Industry & Mining	25.271	2.243	4.314	6.360	6.360	5.506	14.118	6.748	14.072	41.207	51.950
V Transport & Communications	80.000	10.220	5.266	19.990	20.393	19.700	24.492	24.794	34.329	94.700	115.000
VI Social Services	85.806	10.318	15.896	23.124	23.567	28.173	31.501	30.296	31.847	113.129	223.768
VII Others	11.800	1.130	1.450	2.380	3.000	2.440	3.000	2.520	3.500	12.080	17.500
TOTAL	1186.626	94.722	164.809	218.764	275.032	251.807	393.436	441.974	607.533	1535.532	2369.898
AZAMGARH											
I Agricultural Programmes	168.044	35.466	45.157	31.193	39.884	31.844	66.301	32.036	77.602	264.410	1156.636
II Co-operation and Community Development.	208.540	32.525	40.407	36.609	36.636	35.085	38.165	42.614	45.734	193.467	177.035
III Irrigation & Power	60.806	22.237	13.659	10.730	18.200	5.600	34.510	8.580	36.800	125.406	106.020*
IV Industry & Mining	41.626	3.516	8.970	9.161	9.161	10.271	30.143	9.708	29.192	80.982	132.190
V Transport & Communications	40.000	5.182	6.686	8.514	9.153	9.635	17.621	10.059	26.034	64.676	197.700
VI Social Services	137.390	16.427	23.994	26.654	29.274	37.997	41.501	50.134	54.089	165.285	237.363
VII Others	9.510	4.480	3.800	1.960	2.500	1.760	3.000	1.760	3.000	16.780	20.000
TOTAL	665.916	119.833	142.673	124.821	144.808	132.192	231.241	154.891	272.451	911.006	2026.944

APPENDIX 19—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JAUNPUR											
I Agricultural Programmes	147·765	22·978	37·639	30·095	40·107	30·738	70·461	27·552	75·458	246·643	816·452
II Co-operation and Community Development.	146·927	20·807	28·842	27·672	27·719	28·837	31·993	27·033	30·452	139·813	135·583
III Irrigation & Power	70·800	17·510	11·970	10·440	14·500	13·250	25·600	17·630	30·020	99·600	84·760*
IV Industry & Mining	20·071	2·247	3·236	4·182	4·182	5·217	10·729	5·189	9·663	30·057	44·554
V Transport & Communications	25·000	6·773	6·486	4·023	4·642	4·696	11·938	3·022	17·874	47·713	172·300
VI Social Services	86·761	11·514	17·227	21·387	23·447	24·521	28·075	33·571	36·287	116·550	156·875
VII Others	14·770	2·250	2·900	2·920	3·500	2·970	4·000	2·920	4·000	16·650	20·000
TOTAL	512·094	84·079	108·300	100·719	118·097	110·229	182·796	116·917	203·754	697·026	1430·524
GHAZIPUR											
I Agricultural Programmes	189·815	21·769	32·305	45·175	64·597	44·216	100·906	44·343	115·607	335·184	852·086
II Co-operation and Community Development.	109·195	14·918	20·661	19·842	19·848	20·912	23·228	23·121	25·630	104·285	104·909
III Irrigation & Power	203·536	16·901	32·955	42·630	49·830	50·050	56·950	61·000	67·740	224·376	122·640*
IV Industry & Mining	33·760	1·454	1·705	6·081	6·081	10·911	17·418	13·389	18·860	45·518	74·172
V Transport and Communications	31·000	3·504	3·558	4·953	5·309	6·450	26·242	12·335	51·940	90·553	315·000
VI Social Services	56·939	8·441	10·072	16·358	18·147	20·457	22·653	27·672	30·405	89·718	153·177
VII Others	5·840	2·980	2·350	1·160	2·000	1·080	2·000	0·980	1·500	10·830	15·000
TOTAL	630·085	69·967	103·606	136·199	165·812	154·076	249·397	182·840	311·682	900·464	1636·984

FOUR DISTRICTS

I. Agricultural Programmes	708·042	109·803	158·721	140·033	217·673	146·737	361·050	142·358	398·531	1245·778	3766·710
II. Co-operation and Community Development	642·149	92·731	121·941	116·476	116·543	117·069	129·469	131·782	144·782	605·466	604·761
III. Irrigation & Power	938·986	73·288	120·816	164·787	198·817	192·714	277·920	387·385	485·515	1156·356	1146·330*
IV. Industry and Mining	120·728	9·560	18·225	25·784	25·784	31·905	72·408	35·034	71·787	197·764	302·866
V. Transport and Communications	176·000	25·679	21·996	37·480	39·497	40·481	80·293	50·210	130·177	297·642	800·000
VI. Social Services	366·896	46·700	67·189	87·523	94·435	111·148	123·730	141·673	152·628	484·682	771·183
VII. Other	41·920	10·840	10·500	8·420	11·000	8·250	12·000	8·180	12·000	56·340	72·500
TOTAL	2994·721	368·601	519·388	580·503	703·749	648·304	1056·870	896·622	1395·420	4044·028†	7464·350**

Per capita outlay according to 1961 Census(Rs.) 38·30

51·70

* 100 per cent acceleration over Third Plan accelerated outlay has been assumed in Fourth Plan for power Programmes.

† Inc ludes an outlay of Rs. 49·025 lakhs for schemes proposed in the Section on Agriculture.

** Includes an outlay of Rs. 316·825 lakhs for schemes proposed in the Section on Agriculture.

APPENDIX 20

Third Plan Outlay—Original and Accelerated

District Deoria

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	Third Plan Outlay 1961-66	Actual Expenditure		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1961-66 Accelerated	Fourth Plan Estimate
		1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>I—Agricultural Programmes :</i>											
1. Agricultural Production	53.576	2.534	2.516	5.625	17.070	9.715	27.985	12.598	33.518	83.623	158.003
2. Minor Irrigation	143.130	25.130	38.450	26.840	54.830	27.940	92.010	23.350	91.910	302.380	752.630
3. Soil Conservation	PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION						0.500	..	1.000	1.500	8.500
4. Animal Husbandry	5.607	1.891	2.635	1.100	2.275	2.275	2.848	2.479	3.405	11.879	22.919
5. Dairying & Milk Supply	PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION						PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION				
6. Forests (Farm Forestry)	PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION						PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION				
7. Fisheries	0.105	0.035	0.019	0.005	0.035	0.009	0.039	..	0.031	0.159	2.484
8. Warehousing & Marketing	PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION						PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION				
TOTAL I	202.418	29.590	43.620	33.570	73.085	39.939	123.382	38.427	129.864	399.541	944.536
<i>II—Co-operation & Community Development :</i>											
1. Co-operation	20.835	2.071	3.820	5.356	5.356	2.987	6.635	6.601	10.553	28.435	56.870
2. Community Development	143.900	22.050	27.460	26.280	26.280	28.550	28.550	31.550	31.550	135.890	125.000
3. Panchayats	12.752	0.360	0.751	0.717	0.704	0.698	0.898	0.863	0.863	3.576	5.364
TOTAL II	177.487	24.481	32.031	32.353	32.340	32.235	36.083	39.014	42.966	167.901	187.234

III—Irrigation & Power :

1. Irrigation	534·000	11·080	44·360	71·000	71·000	116·564	116·560	291·000	278·910	521·910	461·530
2. Flood Control	24·004	3·090	1·942	7·047	16·047	5·000	31·800	6·925	59·545	112·424	230·380
3. Power	45·840	2·470	15·930	22·940	29·240	2·250	12·500	2·250	12·500	72·640	141·000*
TOTAL III	603·844	16·640	62·232	100·987	116·287	123·814	160·860	300·175	350·955	706·974	832·910

IV—Industry & Mining :

1. Large scale Industry	PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION										
2. Mineral Development	PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION										
3. Village & Small Industry	25·271	2·343	4·314	6·360	6·360	5·506	14·118	6·748	14·072	41·207	51·950
TOTAL IV—Industry & Mining	25·271	2·343	4·314	6·360	6·360	5·506	14·118	6·748	14·072	41·207	51·950

V—Transport & Communications :

1. Roads	80·00	10·220	5·266	19·990	20·393	19·700	24·492	24·794	34·329	94·700	115·000
TOTAL V—Transport & Communications.	80·00	10·220	5·266	19·990	20·393	19·700	24·492	24·794	34·329	94·700	115·000

APPENDIX 20—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>VI—Social Services :</i>											
1. General Education	58·117	8·941	13·608	16·004	18·447	22·417	25·395	25·428	26·979	93·370	
2. Technical Education				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
3. Scientific Research				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
4. Health	13·299	0·250	0·254	5·375	3·375	3·950	4·300	3·340	3·340	11·519	
5. Housing	7·218	0·255	0·350	0·262	0·262	0·126	0·126	0·075	0·075	1·068	
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	7·172	0·872	1·684	1·483	1·483	1·680	1·680	1·453	1·453	7·172	
7. Social Welfare				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
8. Labour & Labour Welfare				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
9. Public Cooperation				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
TOTAL VI—Social Services	85·806	10·318	15·896	23·124	23·567	28·173	31·501	30·296	31·847	113·129	223·768
<i>VII—Others</i>											
1. Statistics				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
2. Information & Publicity				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
3. Local Development Works	11·800	1·130	1·450	2·380	3·000	2·440	3·000	2·520	3·500	12·080	17·500
TOTAL VII—Others	11·800	1·130	1·450	2·380	3·000	2·440	3·000	2·520	3·500	12·080	17·500
GRAND TOTAL (I—VII)	1186·626	94·722	164·809	218·764	276·207	251·807	393·436	441·974	607·533	1535·532	2372·898
Per capita outlay in Rs. (1961 Census)	50·03									64·70	

*100 per cent increase has been assumed in Fourth Plan over Third Plan accelerated figure in the case of Power Programme.

APPENDIX 21

Third Plan Outlay—Original and Accelerated

District Azamgarh

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	Third Plan Outlay (1961-66)	Actual Expenditure		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1961-66 Accelerated	Fourth Plan Estimate
		1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>I. Agricultural Programmes</i>											
1. Agricultural Production	38.067	7.836	6.361	6.700	7.681	8.334	15.426	8.858	21.678	58.982	177.025
2. Minor Irrigation	124.230	26.770	37.470	21.990	29.670	21.090	44.070	20.040	43.570	181.550	855.000
3. Soil Conservation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.000	..	8.000	12.000	96.000
4. Animal Husbandry	5.645	0.844	1.310	2.498	2.498	2.411	2.766	3.138	4.323	11.741	26.127
5. Dairying & Milk Supply				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
6. Forests (Farm Forestry).				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
7. Fisheries	0.102	0.016	0.016	0.005	0.035	0.009	0.039	..	0.031	0.137	2.484
8. Warehousing & Marketing				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
TOTAL I	168.044	35.466	45.157	31.193	39.884	31.844	66.301	32.036	77.602	264.410	1156.636

APPENDIX 21—*contd.*

(Rs. lakhs)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>II. Cooperation & Community Development</i>												
1. Cooperation	16·408	1·837	2·043	2·415	2·415	4·320	7·200	5·793	8·913	22·408	44·816	
2. Community Development	178·580	30·430	37·700	33·400	33·400	30·050	30·050	36·000	36·000	167·580	127·000	
3. Panchayats	13·552	0·258	0·664	0·794	0·821	0·715	0·915	0·821	0·821	3·479	5·219	
TOTAL II	208·540	32·525	40·407	36·609	36·636	35·085	38·165	42·614	45·734	193·467	177·035	
<i>III. Irrigation & Power</i>												
1. Irrigation	41·140	16·000	10·350	8·340	8·340	3·300	3·300	3·150	3·150	41·140	6·500	
2. Flood Control	8·906	2·137	1·619	0·390	0·890	0·810	16·210	3·950	18·650	39·506	10·000	
3. Power	10·760	4·100	1·690	2·000	8·970	1·490	15·000	1·480	15·000	44·760	89·520*	
TOTAL III	60·806	22·237	13·659	10·730	18·200	5·600	34·510	8·580	36·800	125·406	106·020	
<i>IV. Industry & Mining</i>												
1. Large-Scale Industry												
2. Mineral Development												
3. Village & Small Industries	41·626	3·516	8·970	9·161	9·161	10·271	30·143	9·708	29·192	80·982	132·190	
TOTAL IV	41·626	3·516	8·970	9·161	9·161	10·271	30·143	9·708	29·192	80·982	132·190	
<i>V. Transport & Communications</i>												
1. Roads	40·000	5·182	6·686	8·514	9·153	9·635	17·621	10·059	26·034	64·676	197·700	
TOTAL V	40·000	5·182	6·686	8·514	9·153	9·635	17·621	10·059	26·034	64·676	197·700	

VI. Social Services

1. General Education	40-523	8-031	11-062	13-824	16-444	19-789	22-943	23-616	27-571	86-051
2. Technical Education	42-013	1-386	3-327	5-882	5-882	10-191	10-191	16-942	16-942	37-728
3. Scientific Research		PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION								
4. Health	33-850	4-455	6-183	4-354	4-354	5-288	5-638	6-780	6-780	27-410
5. Housing	7-218	0-150	0-075	..	..	0-059	0-059	0-026	0-026	0-310
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	13-786	2-405	3-347	2-594	2-594	2-670	2-670	2-770	2-770	13-786
7. Social Welfare		PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION								
8. Labour & Labour Welfare		PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION								
9. Public Cooperation		PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION								

TOTAL VI . 137-390 16-427 23-994 26-654 29-274 37-997 41-501 50-134 54-089 165-285 237-363

VII. Others

1. Statistics		PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION									
2. Information & Publicity		PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION									
3. Local Development Works	9-510	4-480	3-800	1-960	2-500	1-760	3-000	1-760	3-000	16-780	20-000

TOTAL VII . 9-510 4-480 3-800 1-960 2-500 1-760 3-000 1-760 3-000 16-780 20-000

GRAND TOTAL (I—VII) . 665-916 119-833 142-673 124-821 144-808 132-192 231-241 154-891 272-451 911-006 2026-944

Per capita outlay in Rs. (1961 Census) . 27-73 37-94

*100 per cent increase has been assumed in Fourth Plan over Third Plan accelerated figure in the case of Power Programme.

APPENDIX 22

Third Plan Outlay—Original and Accelerated

District Jaunpur

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	Third Plan Outlay (1961-66)	Actual Expenditure		1963-64		1965-65		1965-66		1961-66 Accelerated	Fourth Plan Estimate
		1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>I. Agricultural Programmes</i>											
1. Agricultural Production	43.906	8.043	6.577	8.020	9.292	9.565	18.570	9.986	20.326	62.808	147.492
2. Minor Irrigation	100.210	14.480	29.070	21.120	29.860	19.960	44.320	15.950	43.120	160.850	569.000
3. Soil Conservation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.000	..	9.250	14.250	80.550
4. Animal Husbandry	3.649	0.411	1.961	0.955	0.925	1.204	2.562	1.616	2.762	8.657	17.996
5. Dairying & Milk Supply	PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION										
6. Forests (Farm Forestry)	PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION										
7. Fisheries . . . . .	..	0.044	0.025	..	..	0.009	0.009	..	..	0.078	1.414
8. Warehousing & Marketing	PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION										
TOTAL I—Agricultural Programmes	147.765	22.978	37.639	30.095	40.107	30.738	70.461	27.552	75.458	246.643	816.452

II. Cooperation & Community Development

1. Cooperation	18-052	1-078	2-291	5-840	5-840	6-437	9-593	2-406	5-825	24-627	49-254
2. Community Development	119-350	19-550	26-170	21-330	21-330	21-500	21-500	23-750	23-750	112-300	82-000
3. Panchayats	9-525	0-179	0-381	0-502	0-549	0-900	0-900	0-877	0-877	2-886	4-329
TOTAL II—Cooperation & Community Development	146-927	20-807	29-842	27-672	27-719	28-837	31-993	27-033	30-452	139-813	135-583

III. Irrigation & Power

1. Irrigation	50-800	13-700	9-500	8-000	8-000	9-900	9-900	9-700	9-700	50-800	3-000
2. Flood Control	4-580	..	..	..	0-400	..	5-700	4-580	10-320	16-420	17-000
3. Power	15-420	3-810	2-470	2-440	6-100	3-350	10-000	3-350	10-000	32-380	64-760*
TOTAL III—Irrigation & Power	70-800	17-510	11-970	10-440	14-500	13-250	25-600	17-630	30-020	99-600	84-760

IV. Industry & Mining

1. Large Scale Industry	PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION										
2. Mineral Development	PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION										
3. Village & Small Industry	20-701	2-247	3-236	4-182	4-182	5-217	10-729	5-189	9-663	30-057	44-554
TOTAL IV—Industry & Mining	20-071	2-247	3-236	4-182	4-182	5-217	10-729	5-189	9-663	30-057	44-554

APPENDIX 22—contd.

(Rs. lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>V. Transport & Communications</i>											
1. Roads	25.000	6.773	6.486	4.023	4.642	4.696	11.938	3.022	17.874	47.713	172.300
TOTAL V—Transport & Communications.	25.000	6.773	6.486	4.023	4.642	4.696	11.938	3.022	17.874	47.713	172.300
<i>VI. Social Services</i>											
1. General Education	31.178	6.534	9.287	10.805	12.865	15.439	18.993	20.837	23.553	71.232	
2. Technical Education	11.096	0.912	2.185	3.225	3.225	0.095	0.095	2.674	2.674	9.091	
3. Scientific Research			PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION								
4. Health	28.736	2.411	3.232	5.268	5.268	6.640	6.640	7.746	7.746	25.297	
5. Housing	5.016		0.040	0.040	0.040	0.096	0.096	0.057	0.057	0.193	
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	10.735	1.657	2.523	2.049	2.049	2.257	2.251	2.257	2.257	10.737	
7. Social Welfare			PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION								
8. Labour & Labour Welfare			PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION								
9. Public Cooperation			PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION								
TOTAL VI—Social Services	86.761	11.514	17.227	21.387	23.447	24.521	28.075	33.757	36.287	116.550	156.875
<i>VII. Others</i>											
1. Statistics			PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION								
2. Information & Publicity			PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION								
3. Local Development Works	14.770	2.250	2.900	2.920	3.500	2.970	4.000	2.920	4.000	16.650	20.000
TOTAL VII—Others	14.770	2.250	2.900	2.920	3.500	2.970	4.000	2.920	4.000	16.650	20.000
GRAND TOTAL (I—VII)	512.094	84.079	108.300	100.719	118.097	110.229	182.796	116.917	203.754	697.026	1430.524
Per capita outlay in Rs. (1961 Census)	29.63									40.33	

*100 per cent increase has been assumed in Fourth Plan over Third Plan accelerated figure in case of Power Programme.

APPENDIX 23

Third Plan Outlay—Original and Accelerated—District Ghazipur

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	Third Plan Outlay (1961-66)	Actual Expenditure		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1961-66 Accelerated	Fourth Plan Estimate
		1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>I. Agricultural Programmes :</i>											
1. Agricultural Production	38.347	7.191	7.483	7.358	7.580	7.796	11.036	8.036	13.639	46.929	120.023
2. Minor Irrigation	88.590	13.860	24.190	21.150	31.600	16.450	54.600	12.000	52.730	176.980	531.000
3. Soil Conservation	56.040	0.005	0.001	15.280	24.000	18.250	33.250	22.510	46.890	104.146	177.875
4. Animal Husbandry	6.735	0.681	0.613	1.377	1.377	1.711	1.931	1.797	2.317	6.969	20.704
5. Dairying & Milk Supply				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
6. Forests (Farm Forestry)				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
7. Fisheries	0.103	0.032	0.018	0.010	0.040	0.009	0.039	..	0.031	0.160	2.484
TOTAL I—Agricultural Programmes	189.815	21.769	32.305	45.175	64.597	44.216	100.906	44.343	115.607	335.184	852.086
<i>II. Cooperation & Community Development:</i>											
1. Cooperation	13.187	1.443	2.565	3.729	3.729	2.499	4.815	2.946	5.455	18.012	36.024
2. Community Development	89.440	13.310	17.770	15.670	15.670	17.900	17.900	19.700	19.700	84.350	66.000
3. Panchayats	6.568	0.160	0.326	0.443	0.449	0.513	0.513	0.475	0.475	1.923	2.885
TOTAL II—Cooperation and Community Development.	109.195	14.918	20.661	19.842	19.848	20.912	23.228	23.121	25.630	104.285	104.909

APPENDIX 23—contd.

(Rs. lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>III. Irrigation and Power :</i>											
1. Irrigation	179.220	13.220	31.570	35.920	35.920	44.850	44.850	53.660	53.660	179.220	37.920
2. Flood Control	2.226	0.051	0.035	..	0.160	..	2.100	2.140	4.080	6.426	7.260
3. Power	22.090	3.630	1.350	6.710	13.750	5.200	10.000	5.200	10.000	38.730	77.360*
TOTAL III—Irrigation and Power	203.536	16.901	32.955	42.630	49.830	50.050	56.950	61.000	67.740	224.376	122.640
<i>IV. Industry & Mining :</i>											
1. Large Scale Industry											
2. Mineral Development											
3. Village & Small Industries	33.760	1.454	1.705	6.081	6.081	10.911	17.418	13.389	18.860	45.518	74.172
TOTAL IV—Industry and Mining	33.760	1.454	1.705	6.081	6.081	10.911	17.418	13.389	18.860	45.518	74.172
<i>V. Transport and Communications:</i>											
1. Roads	31.000	3.504	3.558	4.953	5.309	6.450	26.242	12.335	51.940	90.553	315.000
TOTAL V—Transport and Communications	31.000	3.504	3.558	4.953	5.309	6.450	26.242	12.335	51.940	90.553	315.000

VI. Social Services:

1. General Education	34.109	6.198	7.475	10.828	12.617	16.260	18.456	21.207	23.940	68.686
2. Technical Education	6.315	1.040	1.167	3.231	3.231	0.095	0.095	2.674	2.674	8.207
3. Scientific Research				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION						
4. Health	7.489	0.580	0.336	1.411	1.411	2.905	2.905	2.496	2.496	7.728
5. Housing	3.915	0.080	..	..	..	0.042	0.042	0.025	0.025	0.147
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	4.701	0.543	1.035	0.778	0.778	1.045	1.045	1.160	1.160	4.561
7. Social Welfare	0.410	..	0.059	0.110	0.110	0.110	0.110	0.110	0.100	0.389
8. Labour & Labour Welfare				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION						
9. Public Cooperation				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION						

TOTAL VI—Social Services 56.939 8.441 10.072 16.358 18.147 20.457 22.653 27.672 30.405 89.718 153.177

VII. Others:

1. Statistics				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
2. Information & Publicity				PROGRAMME UNDER CONSIDERATION							
3. Local Development Works	5.840	2.980	2.350	1.160	2.000	1.080	2.000	0.980	1.500	10.830	15.000

TOTAL VII—Others 5.840 2.980 2.350 1.160 2.000 1.080 2.000 0.980 1.500 10.830 15.000

GRAND TOTAL (I—VII) 630.085 69.967 103.606 136.199 165.812 154.076 249.397 182.840 311.682 900.464 1,636.984

Per capita outlay in Rs. (1961 Census) 47.70 68.17

*100 Per cent increase has been assumed in Fourth Plan over Third Plan accelerated figure, in case of Power Programme.

APPENDIX 24

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements in Third Plan—District Deoria

Item	Unit	Third Plan 1961-66 Targets (additional over 60-61)	Achievement		Target 1963-64		Target 1964-65		Target 1965-66		Accelerated Target 1961-66
			1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>I. Agriculture:</i>											
(i) Foodgrains Produced	Lakh tons	1.32	0.21	—0.25	0.26	0.41	0.28	0.46	0.29	0.49	1.32
Oilseeds produced	'000 tons	0.53	0.19	—0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.53
Sugarcane produced	"	210.03	—1,090.43	344.67	50.03	450.00	60.00	501.19	100.00	534.60	740.03
Potato produced	"	21.00	—3.53	5.95	5.00	5.08	6.00	6.50	6.00	7.00	21.00
Jute produced	"	9.30	1.89	—1.43	1.80	2.80	2.40	2.90	2.60	3.14	9.30
(ii) Area benefited by Minor Irrigation works (utilisation).	'000 acres	127.54	4.52	8.44	28.897	19.25	32.76	28.60	31.61	31.00	91.81
(iii) State tubewells	No.	36	11	24	1	24	..	45	..	45	149
(iv) Consolidation of holdings—Area under consolidation.	'000 acres	60.00	..	..	..	..	20.00	20.00	40.00	40.00	60.00
(v) Distribution of fertilisers:											
(a) Nitrogenous	'000 tons	20.61	1.26	3.26	4.98	5.81	3.90	3.90	6.48	6.48	20.71
(b) Phosphatic	"	9.44	—0.20	0.67	4.23	4.23	2.30	2.30	2.44	2.54	9.54

II. Community Development:

(i) No. of Blocks	No.	11	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
(ii) Villages served by C. D. Blocks	No.	1,236	474	762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,236
(iii) Population covered	Lakhs	7.79	2.75	5.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.79

III. Cooperation:

(i) (a) Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.	No.												*No targets fixed.
(b) Service Co-operatives	No.	1,000	233	189	200	100	200	133	200	133	788†		
(c) Membership of (a) and (b)	Lakhs.	0.92	0.16	0.04	0.18	0.24	0.18	0.38	0.18	0.38	1.20		
(ii) Marketing Societies	No.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1		
(iii) Farming Societies (including non-pilot area societies).	No.	18	5	6	4	4	4	6	..	2	23		
(iv) Short term loans—Advanced by Co-operatives (level of loan advanced in a particular year).	Rs. Lakh	193.70	141.13	181.88	154.22	200.00	173.96	242.00	193.70	285.00	285.00		

IV. Major and Medium Irrigation:

(a) Irrigation potential (gross)	' 000 acres	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	
(b) Area irrigated by canals	"	2.97	..	..	0.97	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.97	

V. Power:

(i) Transmission Lines	Miles	306.84	119.36	41.48	106.00	130.00	20.00	30.88	20.00	20.12	341.84	
(ii) Towns and villages electrified	No.	41	2	1	6	54	16	32	16	40	129	
(iii) State tubewells energised	No.	36	11	24	1	24	..	45	..	45	149	

*Targets not fixed in terms of number of societies but in terms of coverage by village cooperatives which is now 100%.

†The number of service cooperatives is being reduced to ensure viability by organising bigger units.

APPENDIX 24—(contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VI.—Roads:												
Metalled roads Miles			130.40	20.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	45.0	45.0	50.4	50.4	170.4
VII.—Education:												
(i) Junior Basic Schools . . . No.			710	195	139	83	125	35	125	25	125	710
Enrolment . . . '000			78.50	27.40	14.10	10.40	12.90	14.00	16.50	12.60	15.10	86.00
(ii) Senior Basic Schools . . . No.			12	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15
Enrolment . . . '000			10.00	4.30	1.20	2.10	2.20	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.30	10.30
(iii) High/Higher Secondary Schools. . . No.			13	..	7	2	3	2	3	2	3	16
Enrolment . . . '000			10.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.60
VIII.—Health:												
(i) Hospitals and dispensaries . . . No.			2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
(ii) Beds No.			20	..	..	..	..	12	16	8	12	28
(iii) Family Planning Centres . . . No.			54	2	4	6	6	10	10	22	22	44

APPENDIX 25

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements in Third Plan—District Azamgarh

Item	Unit	Third Plan 1961-66 ¹ Targets (additional over 1960-61)	Achievement		Target 1963-64 ²		Target 1964-65		Target 1965-66		Accelerated Target 1961-66
			1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Agriculture</i>											
(i) Foodgrains produced	Lakh tons .	1.55	0.21	-0.37	1.07	1.17	0.31	0.46	0.33	0.48	1.95
Oilseeds produced	'000 tons .	3.81	1.21	-0.25	0.86	0.86	0.49	0.49	1.49	1.49	3.80
Sugarcane produced	" .	7.73	-60.17	-171.88	233.78	233.78	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	5.73
Potato produced	" .	13.76	3.58	2.20	2.00	2.00	3.000	3.000	2.98	2.98	13.76
Jute produced	" .	0.12	-0.01	-0.04	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.27
(ii) Area benefited by Minor Irrigation works.	Acres .	108.44	7.40	6.80	24.90	15.08	24.95	18.22	24.90	19.44	66.94
(iii) State tubewells	No. .	28	5	22	1	8	..	14	..	14	63
(iv) Consolidation of Holdings—Area under Consolidation.	'000 acres .	230.00	11.59	42.16	40.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	223.75
(v) Distributon of fertilizers:											
(a) Nitrogenous	'000 tons	20.78	-0.62	1.45	10.35	10.35	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	20.78
(b) Phosphatic	" .	10.01	0.71	0.93	4.33	4.33	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	10.05

APPENDIX 25—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II. Community Development:												
(i) No. of Blocks No.		11	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
(ii) Villages covered by C.D. Blocks No.		1,050	371	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,050
(iii) Population covered Lakh		7.75	3.04	4.71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.75
III Co-operation:												
(i) (a) Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. No.												*No Targets fixed.
(b) Service Co-operatives No.		1,066	231	213	213	106	213	142	214	143	835(*)	
(c) Membership of (a) and (b) Lakh		0.93	0.20	0.38	0.19	0.23	0.19	0.30	0.19	0.30	1.41	
(ii) Primary Marketing Societies No.		3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	
(iii) Farming Societies (including Pilot and Non-Pilot area societies).												
(a) Number No.		17	..	9	15	6	2	5	..	3	23	
(b) Membership												No Targets fixed.
(iv) Short term loans advanced by Co-operatives (Level of loans advanced in a particular year). Rs. Lakh		183.60	81.17	92.88	126.16	132.00	154.88	190.00	183.00	275.00	275.00	
IV Major and Medium Irrigation:												
(a) Irrigation Potential (Gross) '000 acres		76.88	18.00	35.68	9.60	9.60	3.84	3.84	3.76	3.76	70.88	
(b) Area irrigated by canals ,,		38.48	1.56	5.40	10.16	10.16	10.18	10.18	11.18	11.18	38.48	

V.—Power—

(i) Transmission Lines . . . Miles	165.38	17.38	7.17	60.33	60.33	40.26	52.30	40.25	52.30	189.48
(ii) Towns and villages electrified . . . No.	32	7	2	7	15	8	21	8	20	65
(iii) State tubewells energised . . . No.	28	5	22	1	8	..	14	..	14	63

VI.—Roads—

Metalled Roads . . . Miles	17.5	5	5	12.5	12.5	17.5
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VII.—Education—

(i) Junior Basic Schools . . . No.	390	90	46	43	90	35	82	35	82	390
Enrolment . . . '000	67.60	20.00	10.00	11.00	12.80	14.00	15.80	12.60	14.40	73.00
(ii) Senior Basic Schools . . . No.	18	6	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	21
Enrolment . . . '000	16.50	6.50	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.70	16.90
(iii) High/Higher Secondary Schools. . . No.	12	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	15
Enrolment . . . '000	10.80	2.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	10.90

VIII.—Health—

(i) Hospitals & Dispensaries . . . No.	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
(ii) Beds No.	16	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	8	16
(iii) Family Planning Centres . . . No.	56	3	4	4	4	10	10	25	25	46

*Targets not fixed in terms of number of societies but in terms of coverage by village Co-operatives which is 100% now.
 (*) The number of service co-operatives is being reduced to ensure viability by organising bigger units.

APPENDIX 26

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements in Third Plan—District—Jaunpur

Item	Unit	Third Plan 1961-66 Targets (additional over 60-61)	Achievement		Target 1963-64		Target 1964-65		Target 1965-66		Accele- rated Targets 1961-66	
			1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accele- rated	Original	Accele- rated	Original	Accele- rated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I.—Agriculture—												
(i) Foodgrains produced	Lakhs tons	1.13	0.38	—0.42	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.41	1.12	
Oilseeds produced	'000 tons	1.70	0.52	—0.20	1.01	1.01	0.36	0.36	0.01	0.01	1.70	
Sugarcane produced	„	552.00	42.34	—139.20	378.92	428.46	35.36	85.36	35.04	135.04	552.00	
Potato produced	„	67.00	1.85	—11.55	58.95	58.95	8.13	8.13	9.62	9.62	67.00	
Jute produced . . . . .	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Area benefited by Minor Irrigation Works.	'000 acres	82.35	4.50	4.80	17.84	10.35	20.02	15.60	20.24	16.36	51.61	
(iii) State tubewells	No.	20	..	19	1	9	..	16	..	17	61	
(iv) Consolidation of holdings—Area under Consolidation.	'000 acres	195.00	12.18	48.23	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	185.41	
(v) Distribution of fertilisers—												
(a) Nitrogenous	'000 tons	15.80	1.32	9.56	4.35	12.44	..	3.00	..	1.00	27.32	
(b) Phosphatic	„	6.00	0.58	2.37	1.30	6.20	..	2.00	..	1.00	12.15	

II.—Community Development—

(i) No. of Blocks	No.	7	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	7
(ii) Villages covered by C.D. Blocks	No.	965	260	571	134	134	..	..	..	..	965
(iii) Population covered	Lakh	5.10	1.37	3.11	0.62	0.62	..	..	..	..	5.10

III.—Co-operation—

(i) (a) Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.	No.	*No Target fixed.									
(b) Service Co-operatives	No.	900	402	310	300	150	..	..	..	..	762(*)
(c) Membership of (a) and (b)	Lakh	0.76	0.06	0.16	0.15	0.24	0.15	0.26	0.16	0.28	1.00
(ii) Primary Marketing societies	No.	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
(iii) Farming Societies (including non-pilot area societies)—											
(a) Number	No.	18	..	..	14	14	2	5	2	4	23
(b) Membership		No Targets fixed.									
(iv) Short term loans advanced by Co-operatives (level of loan advanced in a particular year).	Rs. Lakhs	144.40	66.58	79.22	104.60	110.60	124.50	160.00	144.40	200.00	200.00

IV. Major and Medium Irrigation—

(a) Irrigation potential (gross)	'000 acres	8.06	0.25	0.30	2.23	2.23	2.67	2.67	2.61	2.61	8.06
(b) Area irrigated by canals	'000 acres	16.70	..	2.50	4.70	4.70	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	16.70

* Target not fixed in terms of societies but in terms of coverage by village co-operatives which is now 100%.

(*)The number of service co-operatives is being reduced to ensure viability by organising 100 units

APPENDIX 26—(contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
V. Power—												
(i) Transmission lines Miles			159.15	23.40	19.75	35.00	35.00	40.59	40.50	40.50	40.50	159.15
(ii) Towns and villages electrified No.			9	3	2	2	9	1	29	1	28	71
(iii) State tubewells energised No.			20	..	19	1	9	..	16	..	17	61
VI. Roads—												
Metalled Roads Miles			15.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	4.5	15.5
VII. Education—												
(i) Junior Basic Schools No.			325	90	37	37	67	35	65	35	66	425
Enrolment '000			59.70	13.50	8.60	11.60	12.70	14.00	15.80	12.60	14.40	65.00
(ii) Senior Basic Schools No.			14	6	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	17
Enrolment '000			7.50	1.80	1.20	2.10	2.20	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.30	7.80
(iii) High/Higher Secondary Schools No.			5	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
Enrolment '000			3.90	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.00	4.00
VIII. Health—												
(i) Hospitals and Dispensaries No.			2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
(ii) Beds No.			26	18	..	..	..	4	4	4	4	26
(iii) Family Planning Centres No.			37	2	7	5	5	10	10	13	13	37

APPENDIX 27

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements in Third Plan District—Gazipur

Item	Unit	Third Plan 1961-66 Targets (additional over 60-61)	Achievement		Target 1963-64		Target 1964-65		Target 1965-66		Accele- rated Target 1961-66
			1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accele- rated	Original	Accele- rated	Original	Accele- rated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Agriculture—											
(i) Foodgrains produced	Lakh tons	0.71	0.48	—0.39	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.25	0.11	0.29	0.88
Oilseeds produced	'000 tons	2.11	0.28	—0.15	1.71	1.71	0.10	0.10	0.17	0.17	2.11
Sugarcane produced	'000 tons	212.00	—21.51	—117.44	75.00	75.00	110.00	110.00	165.95	165.95	212.00
Potato produced	'000 tons	14.80	0.70	4.35	10.03	10.03	5.55	5.55	4.35	4.35	16.28
Jute produced	'000 tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Area benefited by Minor Irrigation Works.	,000 acres	44.77	3.36	7.32	14.90	10.22	16.44	18.55	16.70	20.30	59.75
(iii) State tubewells	No.	28	4	19	5	15	..	20	..	20	78
(iv) Consolidation of holdings— Area under consolidation.	'000 acres	210.00	44.28	30.15	40.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	40.00	40.00	214.43
(v) Distribution of fertilizers—											
(a) Nitrogenous	'000 tons	8.46	—2.41	0.71	4.60	5.09	1.74	2.59	2.12	3.46	9.44
(b) Phosphatic	'000 tons	3.71	—1.22	0.17	2.15	2.15	0.66	1.56	0.91	1.76	4.42

APPENDIX 27—(contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
II. Community Development—													
(i) No. of blocks No.			4	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
(ii) Villages covered by C.D. Blocks. No.			580	309	129	142	142	..	..	..	..	580
(iii) Population covered . . . Lakh			2.41	1.33	0.52	0.56	0.56	..	..	..	..	2.41
III. Co-operation—													
(i) (a) Primary agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. No.													
(b) Service Co-operatives . No.			500	120	115	110	55	100	66	70	50	406(†)	
(c) Membership of (a) and (b) Lakh			0.40	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.18	0.06	0.18	0.50	
					* No. targets fixed.								
(ii) Primary Marketing Societies No.			2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(iii) Farming Societies													
(a) Number No.			18	..	5	10	11	2	4	2	3	23	
(b) Membership No.					No. targets fixed.								
(iv) Short term loans advanced by Cooperatives (level of loans advanced in a particular year). Rs. Lakh			110.39	82.18	109.47	97.89	125.00	104.39	140.00	110.39	165.00	165.00	
IV. Major & Medium Irrigation—													
(a) Irrigation potential (Gross) '000 acres			12.74	..	1.39	1.95	1.95	..	..	9.40	9.40	12.74
(b) Area irrigated by canals.. '000 acres			4.20	..	..	1.39	1.39	0.21	0.21	2.60	2.60	4.20
V. Power—													
(i) Transmission Lines . . . Miles			126.77	29.62	9.27	23.88	29.03	32.00	35.00	32.00	35.00	137.92	
(ii) Towns and villages electrified. No.			24	2	..	7	12	8	18	17	18	51	
(iii) State tubewells energised . No.			28	4	19	5	15	..	20	..	20	78	

VI. Roads—

Metalled Roads . . . Miles	18.5	2.0	2.0	..	2.0	4.0	4.0	8.5	8.5	18.5
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VII. Education—

(i) Junior Basic Schools . No.	280	80	33	37	57	35	55	35	55	280
Enrolment . . . '000	78.20	23.70	17.00	11.00	13.90	14.00	16.90	12.60	15.50	87.00
(ii) Senior Basic Schools . No.	26	22	1	..	2	1	2	1	2	29
Enrolment . . . '000	12.40	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.70	2.50	2.70	2.50	2.70	13.00
(iii) High/Higher Secondary Schools. No.	6	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	9
Enrolment . . . '000	7.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.60	7.60

VIII. Health—

(i) Hospitals and Dispensaries . No.	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3
(ii) Beds . . . No.	24	..	..	..	..	10	10	8	8	18
(iii) Family Planning Centres . No.	31	2	6	4	4	9	9	10	10	31

* Targets not fixed in terms of number of societies but in terms of coverage by village co-operatives which is 100% now.

(†) The number of service co-operatives is being reduced to ensure viability by organising bigger units.

APPENDIX 28

Selected agricultural programmes—physical Targets and Outlays

Sl. No.	Item of work	Year	Physical Targets				Unit	Outlay (Rs. lakhs)				
			Azamgarh	Ghazipur	Jaunpur	Deoria		Azamgarh	Ghazipur	Jaunpur	Deoria	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Usar Reclamation by Cultivators.	1964—65	1,000	250	250	250	Acres	2.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	3.50
		1965—66	2,000	750	500	500	Acres	4.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	7.50
		1966—67	3,000	1,000	750	750	Acres	6.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	11.00
		1967—68	4,000	1,250	750	750	Acres	8.00	2.50	1.50	1.50	13.50
		1968—69	4,000	1,500	750	750	Acres	8.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	14.00
		1969—70	4,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	Acres	8.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	15.00
		1970—71	4,000	1,750	1,000	1,000	Acres	8.00	3.50	2.00	2.00	15.50
TOTAL			22,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	Acres	44.00	16.00	10.00	10.00	80.00
2.	Usar Reclamation through Departmental Agencies.	1964—65	250	..	..	..	Acres	2.00	..	..	..	2.00
		1965—66	500	200	..	..	Acres	4.00	1.60	..	..	5.60
		1966—67	1,000	200	..	..	Acres	8.00	1.60	..	..	9.60
		1967—68	1,500	200	..	..	Acres	12.00	2.40	..	..	14.40
		1968—69	1,500	400	..	..	Acres	12.00	3.20	..	..	15.20
		1969—70	1,500	450	..	..	Acres	12.00	3.60	..	..	15.60
		1970—71	1,750	450	..	..	Acres	14.00	3.60	..	..	17.60
TOTAL			8,000	2,000	..	..	Acres	64.00	16.00	..	..	80.00

3. Soil Conservation	1964—65	..	5,000	10,000	..	Acres	..	2.75	4.50	..	7.25
	1965—66	..	8,000	15,000	..	Acres	..	4.40	8.25	..	12.65
	1966—67	..	11,000	21,000	..	Acres	..	6.05	11.55	..	17.60
	1967—68	..	13,000	26,000	..	Acres	..	7.15	14.30	..	21.45
	1968—69	..	14,000	26,000	..	Acres	..	7.70	14.30	..	22.00
	1969—70	..	15,000	26,000	..	Acres	..	8.25	14.30	..	22.55
	1970—71	..	15,000	32,000	..	Acres	..	8.25	17.60	..	25.85
TOTAL		..	81,000	1,56,000	..	Acres	..	44.55	84.80	..	129.35
4. Green Manuring Seed	1964—65	25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	Mds.	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.10	1.00
	1965—66	75,000	40,000	30,000	25,000	Mds.	1.50	0.80	0.60	0.50	3.40
	1966—67	1,10,000	60,000	50,000	45,000	Mds.	2.20	1.20	1.00	0.90	5.30
	1967—68	1,50,000	70,000	60,000	55,000	Mds.	3.00	1.40	1.20	1.10	6.70
	1968—69	2,00,000	80,000	75,000	70,000	Mds.	4.00	1.60	1.50	1.40	8.50
	1969—70	2,30,000	1,00,000	90,000	80,000	Mds.	4.60	2.00	1.80	1.60	10.00
	1970—71	2,88,000	1,22,000	1,00,000	87,000	Mds.	5.76	2.44	2.00	1.74	11.94
TOTAL		2,88,000	1,22,000	1,00,000	87,000	Mds.	21.56	9.64	8.30	7.34	46.84
5. Subsidy on Super-phosphate (Rs. 55/- per ton.)	1964—65	8,000	13,000	12,000	7,500	Tons	4.40	1.65	6.60	4.13	16.78
	1965—66	10,000	5,000	13,000	10,000	Tons	5.50	2.75	7.15	5.50	20.90
	1966—67	13,000	8,000	15,000	13,000	Tons	7.15	4.40	8.25	7.15	26.95
	1967—68	18,000	10,000	17,000	16,000	Tons	9.90	5.50	9.35	8.80	33.55
	1968—69	23,000	12,000	19,000	19,000	Tons	12.65	6.60	10.45	10.45	40.15
	1969—70	29,000	16,500	21,000	23,000	Tons	15.95	7.98	11.55	12.65	48.13
	1970—71	31,500	17,500	23,000	27,500	Tons	17.33	9.63	12.65	15.13	54.74
TOTAL		31,500	17,500	23,000	27,500	Tons	72.88	38.51	66.00	63.81	241.20

APPENDIX 28—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6. Subsidy on pesticides	1964—65	1,82,000	1,06,000	1,45,000	2,68,000	Tons		1.82	1.06	1.45	2.68	7.01
	1965—66	2,60,000	1,48,000	1,94,000	3,52,000	Tons		2.60	1.48	1.94	3.52	9.54
	1966—67	3,60,000	2,08,000	2,75,000	4,55,000	Tons		3.60	2.08	2.75	4.55	12.98
	1967—68	5,00,000	3,50,000	3,75,000	5,75,000	Tons		5.00	3.50	3.75	5.75	18.00
	1968—69	6,50,000	4,25,000	4,75,000	7,25,000	Tons		6.50	4.25	4.75	7.25	22.75
	1969—70	8,50,000	5,25,000	6,00,000	9,00,000	Tons		8.50	5.25	6.00	9.00	28.75
	1970—71	10,76,000	6,44,000	7,33,000	10,91,000	Tons		10.76	6.44	7.33	10.91	35.44
TOTAL		38,78,000	24,06,000	27,97,000	43,66,000	Tons		38.78	24.06	27.97	43.66	134.47
7. Provision of Cold Storage [Rs. 3.00 lakh per store].	1964—65	..	..	..	..	Nos.		..	..	..	..	..
	1965—66	1	..	..	..	Nos.		3.00	..	..	..	3.00
	1966—67	1	1	1	1	Nos.		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.00
	1967—68	1	1	1	1	Nos.		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.00
	1968—69	1	1	1	1	Nos.		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.00
	1969—70	1	1	1	1	Nos.		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.00
	1970—71	1	..	1	..	Nos.		3.00	..	3.00	3.00	9.00
TOTAL		6	4	5	4	Nos.		18.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	60.00
GRAND TOTAL		..	..	..	..	..		259.22	160.76	212.07	139.81	771.86

APPENDIX 28—*Concl.*

Cooperative Sector

1. Medium term loan	1964—65	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	24
	1965—66	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	24
	1966—67	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	24
	1967—68	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	24
	1968—69	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	24
	1969—70	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	24
	1970—71	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	24
TOTAL		..	..	..	..	..	42	42	42	42	168
Short term loan	1964—65	45%	..	..	..	..	192	115	132	196	635
	1965—66	50%	..	..	..	..	213	128	146	182	669
	1966—67	55%	..	..	..	..	234	141	161	240	776
	1967—68	60%	..	..	..	..	256	154	176	261	847
	1968—69	65%	..	..	..	..	278	167	190	283	918
	1969—70	70%	..	..	..	..	299	180	205	306	990
	1970—71	80%	..	..	..	..	342	205	235	349	1,131
TOTAL		..	..	..	..	..	1,814	1,090	1,245	1,817	5,966
GRAND TOTAL		..	..	..	..	..	1,856	1,132	1,287	1,859	6,134

APPENDIX 29

Estimates of Agricultural Production

District :—Jaunpur

(lakh tons)

Crops	1960—61			1970—71				
	Area (lakh acres)	Yield/Acre ton.	Production	Area (lakh Acres)	Yield/Acre ton	Production		
1. Paddy	2.37	0.30	0.71	3.07	0.37	1.14		
2. Jowar	0.17	0.14	0.02	0.19	0.27	0.05		
3. Bajra	0.21	0.21	0.04	0.22	0.50	0.11		
4. Maize	1.00	0.18	0.18	1.57	0.70	1.10		
5. Inferior Millets	0.22	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.29	0.02		
6. Others	0.07	0.14	0.01	0.08	0.22	0.01		
TOTAL FOR KHARIF			4.04	..	0.98	5.20	..	2.43
7. Wheat	0.67	0.37	0.25	0.95	0.58	0.55		
8. Barley	2.16	0.42	0.91	2.49	0.70	1.74		
9. Gram	0.32	0.25	0.08	0.47	0.40	0.19		
10. Pea	0.59	0.42	0.25	0.65	0.60	0.39		
11. Arhar	0.29	0.57	0.17	0.29	0.51	0.15		
12. Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL FOR RABI			4.03	..	1.66	4.85	..	3.02
GRAND TOTAL			8.07	..	2.64	10.05	..	5.45

APPENDIX 30

Estimates of Agricultural Production

District:—Ghazipur

(Lakh tons)

Crop	1960-61			1970-71		
	Area Lakh Acres	Yield/ Acre ton	Produc- tion	Area Lakh Acres	Yield/ Acre ton	Produc- tion
Paddy	2.28	0.25	0.57	2.96	0.37	1.09
Jowar	0.12	0.44	0.05	0.13	0.27	0.04
Bajra	0.34	0.63	0.22	0.36	0.50	0.18
Maize	0.10	0.32	0.03	0.16	0.70	0.11
Inferior Millets	0.39	0.16	0.07	0.13	0.29	0.04
Others	0.01	..	..	0.02	0.22	..
TOTAL FOR KHARIF .	3.24		0.94	3.76		1.46
Wheat	0.38	0.33	0.13	0.54	0.58	0.31
Barley	1.33	0.45	0.60	1.53	0.70	1.07
Gram	0.33	0.24	0.21	1.20	0.40	0.48
Pea	0.57	0.41	0.23	0.63	0.60	0.39
Arhar	0.43	0.24	0.10	0.42	0.51	0.21
Others	0.09	0.16	0.01	0.11	0.25	0.03
TOTAL FOR RABI .	3.13		1.28	4.43		2.49
GRAND TOTAL .	6.37		2.22	8.19		3.95

APPENDIX 31

Estimates of Agricultural Production

District:—Azamgarh

(Lakh tons)

Crop	1960-61			1970-71		
	Area lakh Acres	Yield/ Acre ton	Produc- tion	Area lakh Acres	Yield/ Acre ton	Produc- tion
Paddy . . .	4.80	0.25	1.20	6.22	0.37	2.28
Jowar . . .	0.02	0.35	0.01	0.03	0.27	0.01
Bajra . . .	0.02	..	..	0.02	0.50	0.01
Maize . . .	0.42	0.33	0.14	0.66	0.70	0.46
Inferior Millets .	0.80	0.18	0.15	0.27	0.29	0.08
Others . . .	0.01	..	..	0.01	0.22	..
TOTAL FOR KHARIF .	6.07		1.50	7.21		2.84
Wheat . . .	0.54	0.40	0.21	0.76	0.58	0.44
Barley . . .	2.66	0.48	1.27	3.07	0.70	2.15
Gram . . .	0.56	0.18	0.10	0.82	0.40	0.33
Pea . . .	1.34	0.42	0.56	1.47	0.60	0.89
Arhar . . .	0.56	0.15	0.08	0.55	0.51	0.28
Others . . .	0.01	..	..	0.01	0.25	..
TOTAL FOR RABI .	5.67		2.22	6.68		4.09
GRAND TOTAL .	11.74		3.72	13.89		6.93

APPENDIX 32

Estimates of Agricultural Production

District:—Deoria

(Lakh tons)

Crop	1960-61			1970-71		
	Area lakh Acres	Yield/ Acre ton	Produc- tion	Area lakh Acres	Yield/ Acre ton	Produc- tion
Paddy . . .	4.13	0.24	0.98	5.35	0.37	1.96
Jowar . . .	0.03	0.35	0.01	0.03	0.27	0.01
Bajra . . .	0.04	0.44	0.02	0.04	0.50	0.02
Maize . . .	0.55	0.34	0.19	0.86	0.70	0.60
Inferior Millets .	1.59	0.15	0.24	0.53	0.29	0.15
Others . . .	0.01	..	..	0.02	0.22	0.02
TOTAL FOR KHARIF .	6.35		1.44	6.83		2.76
Wheat . . .	1.76	0.34	0.60	2.49	0.58	1.44
Barley . . .	1.49	0.31	0.46	1.72	0.70	1.20
Gram . . .	0.27	0.18	0.04	0.39	0.40	0.15
Pea . . .	0.94	0.29	0.27	1.03	0.60	0.63
Arhar . . .	0.19	0.29	0.06	0.19	0.51	0.10
Others . . .	0.18	0.20	0.04	0.22	0.25	0.06
TOTAL FOR RABI .	4.83		1.47	6.04		3.58
GRAND TOTAL . .	11.18		2.91	12.87		6.34

APPENDIX 33

Important State Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost in lakhs Rs.	Irrigation potential in lakh acres	Cost per acre in Rs.	Percentage return	Utilization of potential upto the end of Third Plan in lakh acres	% utilization at the end of Third Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Medium							
1.	Barwa	68.03	0.13	504	1.83	..	
2.	Moosakhand	260.00	0.55	473	1.97	0.06	
3.	Keolari	15.66	0.04	433	1.23	0.015	
4.	Pili	225.00	0.26	874	1.69	..	
5.	Jamani	241.51	0.31	783	0.72	..	
6.	Chandrawal	58.46	0.11	549	1.05	0.01	
	TOTAL	868.66	1.40	620	..	0.08	6.1
Minor							
7.	Bundhies in Southern U. P.	30.00	0.137	224	0.74	0.0460	
8.	Tandol Tank	0.93	0.003	324	1.76	0.0008	
9.	Hinauti Bund	12.00	0.026	450	1.45	0.0077	
10.	Kaluwala Bund	15.37	0.020	769	1.61	0.0060	
11.	Panchampur Tank	7.76	0.010	776	1.41	0.0023	
	TOTAL	66.06	0.196	342	..	0.0628	32.0
12.	1500 Tube wells	782.07	4.88	159	(—)6.35	2.637	
13.	420 Tube wells of Third Plan.	225.21	1.37	165	(—)5.44	0.250	
	TOTAL	1007.28	6.25	161		2.887	46.0

APPENDIX 34

State Irrigation Works—First, Second, Third and Fourth Plans

TABLE 'A'

Azamgarh District

State Irrigation works carried out to end of II Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Situation	Total cost in lakh Rs.	Total Potential created in '000 acres
1	2	3	4	5
Pre-Plan Schemes				
	Nil	..	..	..
<i>I & II Plan Schemes</i>				
1	Basu-Gangi Schemes. (20 Regulators and 37 miles of channels).	Basu-Gangi Doab in the south of the district.	5.48	7.50
2	Salona Tal Pumped Canal (10 miles)	North-East of the District	2.93	1.30
3	Jakri-Batoi Tal Pumped Canal (6 miles).	North-East of the District	2.24	4.33
4	Bhurahat Canal (10 miles)	Mohammadabad Tehsil near Mau.	4.52	3.35
5	Dohrighat Pumped Canal (68 miles)	East of Dohrighat Mau Road.	62.87	26.50
6	Channels of Tanda Pumped Canal (40 miles).	Silani-tons Doab in the West of the District.	44.00	13.50
7	Channels of Sarda Extension (88 miles).	Tons-Gangi Doab	75.00	8.02
8	State Tubewells (189 Nos.)	..	105.84	66.15
TOTAL			302.88	130.65

TABLE 'B'

Works proposed to be carried out during III Plan Period

1	2	3	4	5
<i>(a) Works executed during 1961-62 and 1962-63</i>				
1	Dohrighat Pumped Canal (35 miles)	East of Dohrighat, Mau Road	9.20	13.00
2	Tanda Pumped Canal (78 miles)	Silani-Tons Doab in the West of the District.	4.90	26.92
3	Channels of Sarda Extension (50 miles).	Tons-Gangi Doab	12.25	13.76
4	State Tubewells (27 Nos.)	..	18.90	4.55
5	Extension of lined guls on Tubewells (21 miles).	..	2.57	1.05
TOTAL			47.82	59.28

APPENDIX 34—*contd.*TABLE 'B'—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
<i>(b) Further Works to be Executed—Upto end of III Plan</i>				
(i) Under original Programme :				
1.	Dohrighat Pumped Canal	miles East of Dohrighat Mau Road	4.54	10.90
2.	Tanda Pumped Canal	Silani-Tons Doab	1.10	..
3.	Channels of Sarda Extn. (4 miles.)	Tons-Gangi Doab	9.15	6.30
4.	State Tubewells (1 No.)	..	0.80	5.25
	. Extn. of lined guls on Tubewells 25 Miles.)	..	3.06	1.25
TOTAL			18.65	23.70
(ii) Under Accelerated Programme .				
1.	State Tubewells (35 Nos.)	..	32.00	12.25
2.	Extension of lined guls of tubewells (20 miles.)	..	2.45	1.00
TOTAL			34.45	13.25
TOTAL (b)			53.10	36.95
GRAND TOTAL for III Plan (a)&(b)			100.92	96.23
TOTAL to end of III Plan			403.80	226.88
<i>(c) Irrigation Works Proposed during IV Plan</i>				
1.	State Tubewells (55 Nos.)	..	55.00	19.25
2.	Extension of Tanda canal channels (25 miles.)	..	5.00	5.00
3.	Extension and construction of new channels on Sarda Canal System (10 miles.)	..	1.50	2.00
TOTAL			61.50	26.25
GRAND TOTAL to end of IV Plan.			465.30	253.13

APPENDIX 34—*contd.*

TABLE 'C'

Jaunpur District

State Works carried out till end of II Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Situation	Total cost in lakh Rs.	Total Potential created in '000 acres
1	2	3	4	5
Pre-Plan Schemes				
	Nil	..	..	..
I & II Plan Schemes				
1	Sarda Canal Extension (254 miles) of channels.			
	(i) Marihaun Br.	Sai-Basuhi Doab	141.00	44.96
	(ii) Sultanpur Br.	Gomti-Tons Doab		
	(iii) Jaunpur Br.	Pili-Sai Doab		
2	State tubewells (159 nos.)	Basahi-Barns Doab Sai-Gomti Doab round Jaunpur and Gomti- Gangi Doab.	89.04	54.95
TOTAL			230.04	99.91

TABLE 'D'

1	2	3	4	5
<i>(a) Works executed during 1961-62 and 1962-63</i>				
1.	Sarda Canal Extn. (7miles)	Sai-Basuhi Doab	23.20	0.55
2.	State Tubewells (19 nos.)	Gomti-Tons Doab	13.30	3.15
3.	Extn. of lined guls on tubewells (20 miles.)		2.45	1.00
TOTAL			38.95	4.70
<i>(b) Further works proposed to be executed to end of III Plan</i>				
<i>(i) Under original Programme :</i>				
1.	Sarda Canal Extn. (13 miles)	Sai-Basuhi Doab & Gomti-Tons Doab.	27.60	7.51
2.	State Tubewells (1 no.)	..	0.80	4.55
3.	Extn. of lined guls on tubewells (10 miles).	..	12.25	5.00
TOTAL			40.65	17.06

APPENDIX 34—*contd.*TABLE 'D'—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Under accelerated Programme :				
1.	State Tubewells (41 Nos.) . . . .	..	37.80	14.35
2.	Extn. of lined guls on Tubewells (20 miles.)	..	2.45	1.00
TOTAL			40.25	15.35
TOTAL (b)			80.90	32.41
GRAND TOTAL for III Plan (a) & (b)			119.85	37.11
TOTAL to end of III Plan			349.89	137.02
(c) <i>Irrigation Works during IV Plan</i>				
1.	State Tubewells (90 nos.) . . . .	..	80.00	28.00
2.	Extn. and construction of new channels on Sarda Canal System (20 miles.)	..	3.00	4.00
3.	Other small irrigation schemes like regulators in Nalas for irrigation of paddy.	..	20.00	6.60
TOTAL			103.00	38.60
GRAND TOTAL on completion of all works			452.89	175.62

TABLE 'E'

Gazipur District

1	2	3	4	5
Pre-Plan Schemes				
	Nil . . . . .	..	..	..
<i>I & II Plan Schemes</i>				
1.	Naugarh Dam Channels (74 miles.)	South of Ganga in Zamania Tehsil.	35.44'	23.40
2.	Sarda Canal Extn.	Besu-Gangi Doab	8.85	..
3.	Ramgarh Pumped Canal (16 miles.)	North of Distt. from Bhaisali (Sarju) River.	3.30	4.85
4.	State Tubewells (173 nos.)	Gangi-Ganga Doab and Besu-Bhainsali (Safju Doab).	96.88	54.25
TOTAL			144.47	82.50

APPENDIX 34—*contd.*

TABLE 'F'

1	2	3	4	5
(a) <i>Works executed during 1961-62 and 1962-63</i>				
1.	Sarda Canal Extn. Channels (6 miles.)	Besu-Gangi Doab	1.46	1.59
2.	Musakhand Dam Project	South of Ganga River	43.33	..
3.	State Tubewells (23 nos.)	Gangi-Ganga Goab and Besu Bhainsali Doab.	16.10	7.00
4.	Extn. of lined guls on Tubewells (18 miles.)	..	2.21	0.90
TOTAL			63.10	9.29
(b) <i>Further works to be executed upto end of III Plan</i>				
(i) Under Original Programme.				
1.	Sarda Canal Extn. Channels (7 miles.)	Besu-Gangi Doab.	1.73	1.95
2.	Musakhand Dam Project	South of Ganga	132.70	9.40
3.	State Tubewells (5-Nos.)	Gangi-Ganga Doab and Besu-Bhainsali Doab.	4.00	9.10
4.	Extn. of lined guls on Tubewells . . . .	..	13.43	5.50
TOTAL			151.91	25.95
(ii) Under Accelerated Programme				
1.	State Tubewells (50 nos.) . . . .	..	48.00	17.50
2.	Extn. of lined guls on Tubewells (20 Miles.)	..	2.45	1.00
TOTAL			50.45	18.50
TOTAL (b)			202.36	44.45
TOTAL for III Plan (a)&(b). . . .			265.46	53.74
TOTAL to end of III Plan			409.93	136.24
(c) <i>Irrigation Works Programme during IV Plan .</i>				
1.	Moosakhand Dam . . . . .	..	37.17	35.74
2.	State Tubewells (45 nos.) . . . .	..	45.00	15.75
3.	Extn. and construction of new channels of Sarda Canals (5 miles.)	..	0.75	1.00
4.	Regulators on Nadis (Besu-Gangi) for irrigation of paddy.	..	20.00	6.60
TOTAL (c)			102.92	59.00
GRAND TOTAL on comple- tion of all works.			512.85	195.33

APPENDIX 34—contd.

Deoria District

TABLE 'G'

1	2	3	4	5
Pre-Plan Schemes				
1. State Tubewells (15 Nos.)	8.40	5.25
<i>I & II Plan Schemes</i>				
1. Naraini Gandak Canal (20 miles.)	. . .	North of Gorakhpur Siswa Bazar Rly. line.	16.64	8.90
2. Gandak Canal	. . .	Hata & Padrauna Tehsil	1.76	..
3. State Tubewells (289 Nos.)	133.84	78.05
TOTAL			160.64	92.20

TABLE 'H'

1	2	3	4	5
<i>(a) Works executed during 1961-62 and 1962-63</i>				
1. Gandak Canal	55.44	..
2. State Tubewells (35 Nos.)	24.50	15.05
3. Extn. of lined guls on Tubewells (79 miles.)		..	9.68	3.95
TOTAL			89.62	19.00
<i>(b) Further works to be executed to end of III Plan</i>				
<i>(i) Under original Programme</i>				
1. Gandak Canal		..	466.47	5.00
2. State Tubewells (1 No.)	0.80	3.15
3. Extn. of lined guls on Tubewells (120 miles.)		..	14.70	6.00
TOTAL			481.97	14.15
<i>(ii) Under Accelerated Programme</i>				
1. State Tubewells (113 Nos.)	94.40	39.55
2. Extn. of lined guls on Tubewells (40 miles.)		..	4.90	2.00
TOTAL			99.30	41.55
TOTAL (b)			581.27	55.70
TOTAL for III Plan (a & b)			670.89	74.70
TOTAL to end of III Plan			831.53	166.90
<i>(c) Irrigation Works Proposed for IV Plan</i>				
1. Gandak Canal	461.53	459.47
2. State Tubewells (50 nos.)	50.00	17.50
3. Extn. of lined guls on Tubewells (50 miles.)		..	6.13	2.50
TOTAL			517.66	479.47
GRAND TOTAL on completion of all works.			1349.19	646.37

APPENDIX 35

*Private Minor Irrigation Works—Second and Third Plans**Azamgarh District.*

TABLE 'A'

Private Minor Irrigation works completed till the end of Second Plan Period

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No.	Total expenditure during 1st & 2nd Plan (lakh Rs.)	Total irrigation potential created in '000 acres	Remarks
1.	Katcha wells (By Shramdan)	2,017	*31.91	295.74	*This includes expenditure incurred on all private Minor Irrigation works.
2.	Masonry wells	43	165		
3.	Tanks (by Shramadan)	5,166			
4.	Other sources . . . . .	..		
5.	Repair of existing wells	183			
6.	Repair of existing tanks (By Shramadan)	182			
7.	Persian wheels	760			
8.	Pumping plants	38			
9.	Borings	780			
TOTAL			31.91	295.74	

APPENDIX 35—(contd)

TABLE 'B'

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No.	Expenditure in lakh Rs.	Total potential created in '000 acres	Remarks
<i>(a) Works executed during 1961-62 and 1962-63.</i>					
1.	Katcha wells (Shramadan)	N.A.	42.77*	14.26	*This includes expenditure on all private Minor Irrigation Works.
2.	Masonry wells	2,245			
3.	Tanks (Shramadan)	N.A.			
4.	Other sources	..			
5.	Repair of wells	1,296			
6.	Repair of tanks (Shramadan)	N.A.			
7.	Persian wheels	1,960			
8.	Pumping plants	64			
9.	Borings	508			
	TOTAL		42.77	14.26	
<i>(b) Further works to be executed during remaining period of IIIrd Plan :</i>					
1.	Katcha wells (Shramadan)		79.00*	26.33	*This includes expenditure incurred in all private M.I. works.
2.	Masonry wells.				
3.	Tanks (Shramadan)				
4.	Other sources.				
5.	Repair of wells.				
6.	Repair of Tanks.				
7.	Persian wheels.				
8.	Pumping Plants.				
9.	Borings.				
10.	Private tubewells.				
	TOTAL		79.00	26.33	
	GRAND TOTAL (a) & (b)		121.77	40.59	

APPENDIX 35—*contd.**Jaunpur District*

TABLE 'C'

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No.	Total expenditure during I & II Plan (lakh Rs.)	Total irrigation potential created in, 000 acres	Remarks
1.	Katcha wells (Shramdan)	5432	*29.75	240.73	*This includes expenditure on all private M. I. works.
2.	Masonry wells	45828			
3.	Tanks (Shramdan)	4102			
4.	Other sources	..			
5.	Repair of wells	216			
6.	Repair of Tanks	25			
7.	Persian wheels	125			
8.	Pumping plants	20			
9.	Borings	446			
10.	Private tubewells	..			
TOTAL			29.75	240.73	

APPENDIX 35—contd.

TABLE 'D'

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No.	Expenditure in lakh Rs.	Total potential created in '000 acres	Remarks
<i>(a) Works executed during 1961-62 and 1962-63.</i>					
1.	Katcha wells (Shramdan)	N.A.	*27.80	9.27	*This includes all private M. I. Works.
2.	Masonry wells	1759			
3.	Tanks (Shramdan)	N.A.			
4.	Other sources	N.A.			
5.	Repair of wells	1887			
6.	Repair of tanks (Shramdan)	N.A.			
7.	Persian wheels	241			
8.	Pumping plants	70			
9.	Borings	508			
10.	Private tubewells	..			
TOTAL			27.80	9.27	
<i>(b) Works to be executed during the remaining period of III Plan :</i>					
1.	Katcha wells (Shramdan)		64.00*	21.33	*This includes all private M. I. works.
2.	Masonry wells.				
3.	Tanks (Shramdan)				
4.	Other sources.				
5.	Repair of wells.				
6.	Repair of Tanks (Shramdan)				
7.	Persian wheels.				
8.	Pumping Plant.				
9.	Borings.				
10.	Private tubewells.				
TOTAL			64.00	21.33	
GRAND TOTAL (a) & (b)			91.80	30.60	

APPENDIX 35—*contd.*

TABLE 'E'

Ghazipur District

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No.	Total expenditure during I & II Plan in lakh Rs.	Total irrigation potential created in '000 acres	Remarks
1.	Katcha wells (Shramdan)	479	*26.18	138.42	*This includes expenditure on all M. I. works.
2.	Masonry wells	20260			
3.	Tanks (Shramdan)	113			
4.	Other sources	..			
5.	Repair of wells	207			
6.	Repair of Tanks (Shramdan)	21			
7.	Persian wheels	31			
8.	Borings	730			
9.	Private tubewells	2			
TOTAL			26.18	138.42	

APPENDIX 35—contd.

TABLE 'F'

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No.	Expenditure in lakh Rs.	Total potential created in '000 acres	Remarks
<i>(a) Works executed during 1961-62 & 1962-63</i>					
1.	Katcha wells (Shramdan)	N.A.	*19.74	6.58	This includes expenditure on all private M.I. works.
2.	Masonry wells	1431			
3.	Tanks (Shramdan)	N.A.			
4.	Other sources	N.A.			
5.	Repair of tanks (Shramdan)	N.A.			
6.	Repair of wells	699			
7.	Persian wheels	139			
8.	Pumping plants	44			
9.	Borings	535			
10.	Private tubewells	1			
	TOTAL		19.74	6.58	
<i>(b) Works to be executed during remaining period of III Plan</i>					
1.	Katcha wells (Shramdan)		*71.00	23.67	*This includes expenditure on all private M. I. Works.
2.	Masonry wells				
3.	Tanks (Shramdan)				
4.	Other sources				
5.	Repair of wells				
6.	Repair of tanks (Shramdan)				
7.	Persian wheels				
8.	Borings				
9.	Pumping Plants				
10.	Private tubewells				
	TOTAL		71.00	23.67	
	GRAND TOTAL (a) & (b)		90.74	30.25	

APPENDIX 35—contd.

TABLE 'G'

Deoria District

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No.	Total expenditure during I & II Plan in Lakh Rs.	Total irrigation potential created in '000 acres	Remarks
1.	Katcha wells (Shramdan)	8374	*18.72	240.20	*This includes expenditures on all private M. I. works.
2.	Masonry wells	32255			
3.	Tanks (Shramdan)	8537			
4.	Other sources	..			
5.	Repair of wells	425			
6.	Repair of tanks (Shramdan)	339			
7.	Persian wheels	265			
8.	Pumping plants	96			
9.	Borings	1020			
10.	Private tubewells	13			
Total			18.72	240.20	

APPENDIX 35—*contd.*

TABLE 'H'

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No.	Expenditure in lakh Rs.	Total potential created in '000 acres	Remarks
<i>(a) Works executed during 1961-62 & 1962-63.</i>					
1.	Katcha wells (Shramdan)	N.A.	*29.41	*9.80	This includes expenditure on all private M. I. works.
2.	Masonry wells	1178			
3.	Tanks (Shramdan)	N.A.			
4.	Other sources	N.A.			
5.	Repair of wells	2027			
6.	Repair of tanks (Shramdan)	N.A.			
7.	Persian wheels	103			
8.	Pumping plants	91			
9.	Borings	687			
10.	Private tubewells	31			
TOTAL			29.41	9.80	
<i>(b) Works to be executed during remaining period of III Plan.</i>					
1.	Katcha wells (Shramdan)		*124.00	41.53	This includes expenditure on all private M. I. Works.
2.	Masonry wells				
3.	Tanks (Shramdan)				
4.	Other sources				
5.	Repair of wells				
6.	Repair of tanks (Shramdan)				
7.	Persian wheels				
8.	Pumping plants				
9.	Borings.				
10.	Private tubewells				
TOTAL			124.00	41.53	
GRAND TOTAL (a) & (b)			153.41	51.33	

APPENDIX 36

Expenditure and irrigation potential in the four Eastern districts of U. P.

Sl. No.	District	Gross area in '000 acres	Cultivated area in '000 acres	Expenditure (Lakh Rupees)					Grand Total
				To end of II Plan	During 1961-62 & 1962-63	During remaining 3 years of III Plan	Total to end of III Plan	Further requirement of funds during IV Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TABLE A : STATE IRRIGATION WORKS									
1.	Azamgarh	1419.80	1,072.40	302.88	47.82	53.10	403.80	61.50	465.30
2.	Jaunpur	995.30	741.80	230.04	38.95	80.90	349.89	103.00	452.89
3.	Ghazipur	833.00	644.90	144.47	63.10	202.36	409.93	102.92	512.85
4.	Deoria	1,340.30	1,096.10	160.64	89.62	581.27	831.53	517.66	1349.19
	TOTAL	4,588.40	3,555.20	838.03	239.49	917.63	1,995.15	785.08	2,780.23
TABLE B : PRIVATE MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS									
1.	Azamgarh	1,419.80	1,072.40	31.91	42.77	79.00	153.68	800.00	953.68
2.	Jaunpur	995.30	741.80	29.75	27.80	64.00	121.55	469.00	590.55
3.	Ghazipur	833.00	644.90	26.18	19.74	71.00	116.92	466.00	582.92
4.	Deoria	1,340.30	1,096.10	18.72	29.41	124.00	172.13	696.50	868.63
	TOTAL	4,588.40	3,555.20	106.56	119.72	338.00	564.28	2,431.50	2,995.78

APPENDIX 36—contd.

Sl. No.	District	Potential in '000 Acres									
		To end of II Plan	During 1961-62 & 1962-63	Total to end of 1962-63	Utilization to end of 1962-63	During remaining 3 years of III Plan	Total to end of III Plan	Percentage of cultivated area col. 16/4	Addl. potential during IV Plan	Grand Total	Percentage of cultivated area col. 19/4
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TABLE A : STATE IRRIGATION WORKS											
1.	Azamgarh	130.65	59.28	189.93	95.45	36.95	226.88	21	26.25	253.13	24
2.	Jaunpur	99.91	4.70	104.61	64.61	32.41	137.02	18	38.60	175.62	24
3.	Ghazipur	82.50	9.29	91.79	83.98	44.45	136.24	19	59.09	195.33	30
4.	Deoria	92.20	19.00	111.20	85.93	55.70	166.90	15	479.47	646.37	60
	TOTAL	405.26	92.27	497.53	329.97	169.51	667.04	19	603.41	1,270.45	36
TABLE B : PRIVATE MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS											
1.	Azamgarh	295.74	14.26	310.00	310.00	26.33	336.33	31	245.70	582.03	54
2.	Jaunpur	240.73	9.27	250.00	250.00	21.33	271.33	37	141.70	413.03	56
3.	Ghazipur	138.42	6.58	145.00	145.00	23.67	168.67	26	135.30	303.97	47
4.	Deoria	240.20	9.80	250.00	250.0	41.53	291.53	27	211.50	503.03	46
	TOTAL	915.09	39.91	955.00	955.00	112.86	1,067.86	30	734.20	1,802.06	51

APPENDIX 37

Flood years in the Eastern districts of U. P.

River	District	Flood years
1	2	3
1. Ganga	1. Allahabad	1916, 1923, 1926, 1934, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1953, 1955 & 1956.
	2. Mirzapur	1956 & 1958.
	3. Banaras	From 1918 to 1948, 1956 & 1960.
	4. Ghazipur	1898, 1906, 1916, 1918, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1938, 1940, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1955, 1956 & 1961.
	5. Ballia	1901, 1916, 1936, 1938, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1960 & 1961.
2. Ghagra	1. Gonda	1938, 1947, 1948, 1953, 1954 & 1955.
	2. Gorakhpur	1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 & 1960.
	3. Deoria	1922, 1923, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1943, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1960 & 1961.
	4. Ballia	1953, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960 & 1961.
	5. Bahraich	1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 & 1961.
	6. Azamgarh	1954, 1955 & 1956.
	7. Basti	1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960 & 1961.
3. Rapti	1. Basti	1926, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1938, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960 & 1961.
	2. Gorakhpur	1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960 & 1961.
	3. Gonda	1953, 1954 & 1955.
	4. Deoria	1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960 & 1961.
	5. Bahraich	1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1960 & 1961.
4. Gomti	1. Sultanpur	1918, 1936, 1939, 1947, 1958 & 1960.
	2. Jaunpur	1903, 1914, 1923, 1930, 1936, 1943, 1947, 1948, 1958 & 1960.

APPENDIX 38

Flood Damages Since 1950—Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Year	Area affected in lakh acres	Population affected in lakhs	Damage to crops		Damage to houses		Cattle lost (Nos.)	Human lives lost (Nos.)	Damage to public utilities in lakh Rs.	Total damage to crops, houses & public utilities (col. 6, 8 & 11) in lakh Rs.	Remarks
				Area in lakh acres	Value in lakh Rs.	Nos.	Value in lakhs Rs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1950	26.0	N.A.	N.A.	1,200.00	N.A.	125.00	2,200	128	125.00	1,450.00	
2	1951	2.52	N.A.	N.A.	200.00	N.A.	25.00	500	N.A.	20.00	245.00	
3	1952	Information not available										
4	1953	22.51	143.70	N.A.	1,082.00	80,443	111.00	340	23	100.00	1,293.00	
5	1954	33.35	34.00	18.38	682.00	19,550	19.00	1,353	27	150.00	851.00	
6	1955	101.00	140.00	63.46	2,638.00	7,68,264	1,232.00	5,694	231	60.00	3,930.00	
7	1956	61.83	86.00	N.A.	2,148.00	4,01,889	660.00	2,595	155	50.00	2,858.00	
8	1957	41.92	41.92	N.A.	1,067.00	2,63,151	462.20	1,281	195	N.A.	1,529.00	* This include 102
9	1958	53.78	36.55	N.A.	N.A.	1,30,097	N.A.	1,931	143	N.A.	N.A.	lives lost by land
10	1959	1.90	2.17	0.08	N.A.	116	N.A.	N.A.	1	1.49	1.49	slides in Chamoli
11	1960	80.32	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,74,897	N.A.	1,417	229	N.A.	N.A.	& Pithorgarh Dist.
12	1961	56.60	N.A.	5.40	N.A.	3,16,560	2.65	1,417	344*	27.04	29.69	& boat capsizing
13	1962	26.07	17.94	26.07	1935.06	65,315	117.15	149	28	10.29	2,062.60	in Ghazipur & Mathura.
AVERAGE		42.225	65.28	22.68	1369.0	2,42,028	305.8	1,738	137	38.20		

APPENDIX 39

Area affected by floods in Uttar Pradesh

(Lakh Acres)

Year	In the State as a whole			In the 15* eastern districts			In the four eastern district of Deoria, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Azamgarh		
	Total area	Area affected by floods	Percentage of area affected to total area	Total area	Area affected by floods	Percentage of area affected to total area	Total area	Area affected by floods	Percentage of area affected to total area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1953	726	22.51	3.1	212	19.5	9.2	45.9	5.2	12.2
1954	726	33.35	4.6	212	17.5	8.3	45.9	4.41	9.6
1955	726	101.00	14.0	212	63.4	30.0	45.9	24.60	54.0
1956	726	61.83	8.5	212	25.4	12.0	45.9	12.2	26.5
1957	726	41.92	5.8	212	12.9	6.1	45.9	2.09	4.5
1958	726	53.78	7.4	212	17.8	8.47	45.9	5.50	12.0
1959	726	1.90	0.26	212	1.2	0.57	45.9	Nil	..
1960	726	80.32	11.1	212	12.4	5.9	45.9	2.43	5.3
1961	726	56.50	7.8	212	20.92	9.8	45.9	3.01	6.6
AVERAGE	726	50.34	7.0	212	21.22	10.0	45.9	6.60	14.2

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*Allahabad, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Faizabad, Gonda, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Varanasi,

APPENDIX 40

Area affected by floods in the four Eastern districts

(Lakh Acres)

District	Total area	Average area affected by floods (1953—1961)	Percentage of area affected by floods to total area
1	2	3	4
Deoria	13.4	2.37	17.6
Ghazipur	8.3	0.75	9.0
Azamgarh	14.2	1.79	12.6
Jaunpur ○	10.0	1.69	16.9

APPENDIX 41

Amount of gratuitous flood relief given by U. P. Government

(Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Gratuitous flood relief for the whole State	Gratuitous flood relief to the 15 eastern districts		Gratuitous flood relief to Deoria, Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Ghazipur	
		Amount	Percentage of relief to eastern districts to the total relief in the State	Amount	Percentage of the relief in the 4 districts to the total relief in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957	1.45	1.21	83	0.55	38.0
1958	24.17	6.86	28	1.55	6.4
1959	There were no major floods				
1960	29.00	5.29	18	1.30	4.5
1961	22.89	8.89	39	2.23	9.8
AVERAGE PER YEAR	19.38	5.56	29	1.41	7.2

APPENDIX 42

Particulars of flood control schemes completed, continuing and additional schemes in the first Three Plans and schemes in Fourth and Fifth Plans in the four districts

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Category of Scheme	Particulars of schemes completed, continuing and additional schemes in the First Three Plans			Additional schemes—IV and V Plans		
		Outlay Actual I Plan	Outlay Actual II Plan	Outlay original III Plan	Outlay anticipated for additional schemes in III Plan	Outlay tentative IV Plan	Outlay tentative V Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Marginal embankment	39.43	69.17	7.72	20.64	64.00	..
2	Raising and Strengthening of embankments	0.55	2.69	20.39	..	..	..
3	Drains . . . . .	..	0.50	..	43.42	139.14	30.10
4	Raising of villages	21.22	94.26	11.61	71.00	29.20	12.50
5	River training works . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Widening of waterways under bridges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5.30	2.50
7	Flood Forecasting and Warning . . . . .	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00
8	Investigation of Flood Control Schemes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	12.00	8.00
TOTAL		61.20	166.62	39.72	135.06	264.64	68.10

APPENDIX 43

Particulars of flood control schemes completed, continuing and additional schemes in the first Three Plans and schemes in Fourth and Fifth Plans in each district

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category of Scheme	Particulars of schemes completed, continuing and additional schemes in the first three plans				Additional schemes in IV and V Plans	
		Outlay actual I Plan	Outlay actual II Plan	Outlay original III Plan	Outlay anticipated for additional schemes III Plan	Outlay tentative IV Plan	Outlay tentative V Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
L. DISTRICT DEORIA							
1	Marginal embankments	19.65	28.97	3.00	20.00	56.00	..
2	Raising and strengthening of embankments . . . . .	..	..	18.55	..	..	..
3	Drains . . . . .	..	0.50	..	31.62	136.38	30.10
4	Raising of villages	9.26	37.08	2.45	36.80	29.20	12.50
5	River Training Works . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Widening of waterways under bridges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.80	..
7	Flood Forecasting and warning . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00
8	Investigation of Flood Control Schemes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3.00	2.00
	TOTAL	28.91	66.55	24.00	88.42	230.38	49.60

APPENDIX 43—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. DISTRICT AZAMGARH							
1	Marginal embankments	15.20	28.52	4.63	..	..	..
2	Raising and strengthening of embankments	0.55	2.69	1.84	..	..	..
3	Drains	..	..	..	8.60	2.00	..
4	Raising of villages	6.26	30.30	2.44	22.00	..	..
5	River training works	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Widening of waterways under bridges	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
7	Flood Forecasting & warning	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00
8	Investigation of Flood Control Schemes	..	..	..	..	3.00	2.00
TOTAL		22.01	61.51	8.91	30.60	10.00	7.00
III. DISTRICT GHAZIPUR							
1	Marginal embankment	4.58	11.68	0.09	0.64	..	..
2	Raising and strengthening of embankments	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Drains	..	..	..	0.36	0.76	..
4	Raising of villages	3.28	15.60	2.14	3.20	..	..
5	River training works	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Widening of waterways under bridges	..	..	..	..	1.50	0.50
7	Flood Forecasting & warning	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00
8	Investigation of Flood Control Schemes	..	..	..	..	3.00	2.00
TOTAL		7.86	27.28	2.23	4.20	7.26	4.50

IV. DISTRICT JAUNPUR

1	Marginal embankments . . . . .	..	..	..	8.00	..
2	Raising and strengthening of embankments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
3	Drains . . . . .	..	..	2.84	..	..
4	Raising of villages	2.42	11.28	4.58	9.00	..	
5	River training works . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
6	Widening of waterways under bridges . . . . .	..	..	..	2.00	1.00
7	Flood Forecasting & Warning . . . . .	..	..	..	4.00	4.00
8	Investigation of Flood Control Schemes . . . . .	..	..	..	3.00	2.00
TOTAL		2.42	11.28	4.58	11.84	17.00	7.00

APPENDIX 44

Expenditure on development of Flood Control Works in eastern Districts of U. P. under Flood Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	River	Length Miles	Actual expenditure (Rs.) during			Anticipated expenditure (Rs.) during		Total anti-cipated expenditure in	Remarks	
				I Plan	II Plan	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	first three years 1961-64 (Rs.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
DISTRICT DEORIA											
1	Chitauni Bund	G. Gandak	16.6	19,64,790	23,58,506	3,09,013	16,200	4,700	3,20,013	In continuation of this bund 8 miles long Naraini-Chitauni bund has been constructed in Gorakhpur District.	
2	Ahraulidam Pipraghat Bund	Do.	10.4	..	5,39,335	..	..	..	..
3	Chakhni Tal Drain		4.0	..	49,530	..	..	..	..
4	Strengthening Chitauni Bund	G. Gandak	..	..	..	..	1,77,900	7,00,000	8,77,900	
5	Raising 50 villages under 625 village raising project.	Rapti & Ghagra	}	9,26,000	37,08,000	..	..	..	..
6	Raising 440 villages under 4,000 village raising project.	Rapti & Gandak									
							3,09,013	1,94,200	7,04,700	12,07,913	

DISTRICT AZAMGARH

1	Haha nala bund	Ghaghra	11.2	6,06,033	4,53,002	5,100	5,500	..	10,600	Some portion of this bund lies in Ballia Distt. also. Do., Fyzabad.
2	Mahola Garhwal Bund	Do.	33.0	9,14,238	22,25,624	6,000	4,200	..	10,200	
3	Bund on E. Side of Azamgarh	Tons	2.3	..	1,73,682	1,66,400	52,900	..	2,00,300	Fyzabad.
4	S.R. to Tons river bund	Do.	2.0	54,717	2,60,531	1,700	10,300	..	12,000	
5	Widening & strengthening Surajpur bund.	Ghagra	8.0	..	8,894	34,500	99,000	39,000	1,72,500	
6	Patch Tal Drain	..	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Raising 51 villages (105 village project.)	..	..	6,26,000	30,30,000	..	..	..	..
8	Raising 350 villages (400 village project)
						2,13,700	1,61,900	39,000	4,14,600	

DISTRICT GAZIPUR

1	Aswar Bund	Tons	6.5	79,993	3,25,817	4,700	600	..	5,300	
2	Govindpur Bund	Do.	4.4	1,57,007	3,88,502	100	2,800	..	2,900	
3	Goshalpur Bund	Do.	7.5	2,20,977	4,53,313	300	100	..	400	
4	Raising 500 villages (4000 village project)	..	..	3,28,000	15,60,000	..	..	..	..
						5,100	3,500	..	8,600	

DISTRICT JAUNPUR

1	Raising 200 villages under 4000 village raising project.	2,42,000	11,28,000
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APPENDIX 45

Achievement of Flood Control Works in Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh under Flood Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Area benefited (in acres)/villages (Nos) raised to end of			Area anticipated (in acres) to be benefited/villages (Nos) to be raised to end of		Remarks
		First Plan	Second Plan	1961-62	1962-63	1965-66	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DISTRICT DEORIA							
1	Chitauni Bund	N.A.	1,44,000				Work already completed
2	Ahrauli dam-Pipraghat Bund . . . . .	..	5,000				Work already completed
3	Chakhni Tal Drain . . . . .	..	1,600				Work already completed
4	Strengthening of Chitauni Bund . . . . .	..	..				Strengthening work It is a strengthening work; hence no additional area is benefited.
5	Raising 50 villages under 625 village project	N.A.	26	26	26	26	
6	Raising 440 villages under 4000 village project	N.A.	430	430	430	440	

DISTRICT AZAMGARH

1	Haha Nala Bund	N.A.	22,000	Work already completed			
2	Mahola Garhwal Bund	N.A.	88,000	Work already completed			
3	Bund on Eastern side of Azamgarh Town . . . . .	..	..	Strengthening work to be completed in 1963-64			It is a strengthening work; hence no additional area is benefited.
4	Special Repairs to Tons River bund	N.A.	160	Work already completed			
5	Widening and strengthening of Surajpur Bund . . . . .	..	..	Strengthening work			It is a strengthening work; hence no additional area is benefited.
6	Patch Tal Drain . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,100	
7	Raising 51 villages under 105 village project	N.A.	7	7	7	7	
8	Raising 350 villages under 4000 village project	N.A.	380	387	387	399	

DISTRICT GHAZIPUR

1	Aswar Bund	N.A.	11,000	Work already completed			
2	Govindpur Bund	N.A.	6,200	Work already completed			
3	Goshalpur Bund	N.A.	4,500	Work already completed			
4	Raising 500 villages under 4000 village project	N.A.	200	200	200	200	

DISTRICT JAUNPUR

1	Raising 200 villages under 4,000 village project	N.A.	143	143	143	155	
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APPENDIX 46

District:—Deoria 15 Year tentative Programme of Flood Works for Deoria, Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Jaunpur

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	App. length or Nos.	App. cost in Rs. lakhs	Tentative construction programme						Remarks
				III Plan		IV Plan		V Plan		
				Length or Nos.	Cost in Rs. lakhs	Length or Nos.	Cost in Rs. lakhs	Length or Nos.	Cost in Rs. lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MARGINAL EMBANKMENTS										
1	Extension of Retired Bund East & West of Chitauni Bund and Protection of Village Bhulawa.	4.5 Miles	5.0	4.5 Miles	5.0	..	..	..	..
2	Constg. Bund connecting Maleny Bund to village Gai Ghat of Deoria dist. on left bank of Rapti river.	18.0 "	65.0	2.7 "	15.0	15.3 Miles	50.00	..	..	This bund will be 26 miles long out of which 10 miles will be in Gorakhpur district.
3	Small Bundhi along Ghaghra on left Bank.	5.0 "	6.0	..	..	5.0 "	6.0	..	..
TOTAL . .		27.5 Miles	76.0	7.2 Miles	20.0	20.3 Miles	56.0	..	..
RAISING VILLAGES										
4	Rapti Majhia Nala Doab (Rudrapur-Deoria)	178 Nos.	29.0	80 Nos.	10.80	50 Nos.	13.20	40 Nos.	5.0	
5	Great Gandak-Bansi Doab (Hata & Padrauna Tehsil)	160 "	25.5	70 "	13.0	50 "	8.0	40 "	4.5	

6	Ghaghra Little Gandak Doab (Salempur)	50	Nos.	8.0	50	„	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	Work will be financed from funds under R. M. P. Scheme.
7	Little Gandak-Khanwa Nala Maun Nala and Koilar Nala Doab (Hata, Deoria & Salempur Tehsil).	100	„	16.0	30	„	5.0	50	Nos.	8.0	20	Nos.	3.0
TOTAL		488	Nos.	78.5	230	Nos.	36.80	158	Nos.	29.20	100	Nos.	12.5

DRAINS

8	Malghet Tal Drain	2.0	Miles	0.20	2.0	0.20	Drains costing upto Rs. 50,000 will be financed from Minor Irrigation Funds.
9	Harindapur Drain	1.0	„	0.10	1.0	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Belhi Tal Drain	3.5	„	0.35	3.5	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Chhitauni Tal Drain	7.0	„	0.70	7.0	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Pipra Chordiha Tal Drain	13.0	„	1.30	13.0	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Rampur Tal Drain	11.0	„	1.10	11.0	1.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Phulwaria East Drain	7.0	„	0.70	7.0	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Khileshwar Phuleshwar Drain	6.0	„	0.60	6.0	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Padrauna Drain (Bhatwalia Pakari Khurd).	7.0	„	0.70	7.0	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Khathkuian Drain	5.5	„	0.55	5.5	0.55	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Daunaha Drain	11.0	„	1.10	11.0	1.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Gopalpur Drain	4.0	„	0.40	4.0	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Quinda Malha Drain	1.5	„	0.15	1.5	0.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Sultanpur Barampur Drain	6.0	„	0.60	6.0	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Machharia Quazipur Drain	7.0	„	0.70	7.0	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Patherwa Drain	7.5	„	0.75	7.5	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX 46—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Mathia Drain	13.5	Miles	1.35	..	..	13.5	1.35	..	..
25	Patcharwa Drain	5.0	„	0.50	..	..	5.0	0.50	..	..
26	Jharahi Nala	26.0	„	2.60	..	..	26.0	2.60	..	..
27	Senda Nala	12.0	„	1.20	..	..	12.0	1.20	..	..
28	Jai Chhapra Pakari Khurd	12.5	„	1.25	..	..	12.5	1.25	..	..
29	Pachrukha Sirpakhand	10.0	„	1.00	..	..	10.0	1.00	..	..
30	Haraiya Tal Drain	4.0	„	0.40	..	..	4.0	0.40	..	..
31	Fulwaria Drain	8.0	„	0.80	..	..	8.0	0.80	..	..
32	Destaha Bansgoon Drain	7.5	„	0.75	..	..	7.5	0.75	..	..
33	Siswa Digha Drain	4.0	„	0.40	..	..	4.0	0.40	..	..
34	Mathia Narainpur Drain	6.0	„	0.60	..	..	6.0	0.60	..	..
35	Chack Dhanwa Drain	8.5	„	0.85	..	..	8.5	0.85	..	..
36	Paudepur Bihar Khand Drain	6.5	„	0.65	..	..	6.5	0.65	..	..
37	Basantpur Rakba Raja Drain	7.0	„	0.70	..	..	7.0	0.70	..	..
38	Misrauli Drain	3.5	„	0.35	..	..	3.5	0.35	..	..
39	Ahirauli Drain	7.0	„	0.70	..	..	7.0	0.70	..	..
40	Hata Mathia Drain	4.5	„	0.45	..	..	4.5	0.45	..	..
41	Sewera Hardo Patti Tandwa Drain	5.0	„	0.50	..	..	5.0	0.50	..	..
42	Sewera Hardo Patti Tandwa Drain	6.0	„	0.60	..	..	6.0	0.60	..	..
43	Fazil Nagar Souda Nala	3.5	„	0.35	..	..	3.5	0.35	..	..
44	Pande Patti Matlack Chhapra	7.5	„	0.75	..	..	7.5	0.75	..	..
45	Atardiha Tal Drain	4.0	„	0.40	..	..	4.0	0.40	..	..
46	Schrauna Tal Drain	5.0	„	0.50	..	..	5.0	0.50	..	..
47	Baher Chhapra Drain	2.5	„	0.25	..	..	2.5	0.25	..	..
48	Jai Singh Chhapra Drain	4.0	„	0.40	..	..	4.0	0.40	..	..
49	Khedu Chhapra Drain	1.0	„	0.10	..	..	1.0	0.10	..	..

50	Mibuwa Raiganj Drain	.	.	4.0	„	0.40	..	..	4.0	0.40	..	..
51	Pande Chhapra Drain	.	.	1.0	„	0.10	..	..	1.0	0.10	..	..
52	Arjun Chappara Drain	.	.	2.5	„	9.25	..	..	2.5	0.25	..	..
53	Pakha Drain	.	.	1.0	„	0.10	..	..	1.0	0.10	..	..
54	Khutahi Drain	.	.	1.0	„	0.10	..	..	1.0	0.10	..	..
55	Lehra Drain	.	.	1.0	„	0.10	..	..	1.0	0.10	..	..
56	Mahuwa Drain	.	.	1.0	„	0.10	..	..	1.0	0.10	..	..
57	Karmaini Drain	.	.	6.0	„	0.60	..	..	6.0	0.60	..	..
58	Phulwaria Magrib Drain	.	.	8.0	„	0.80	..	..	8.0	0.80	..	..
59	Rampur Bhat Drain	.	.	7.5	„	0.75	..	..	7.5	0.75	..	..
60	Narkeshwa Drain	.	.	11.0	„	1.10	..	..	11.0	1.10	..	..
61	Bahelia Drain	.	.	2.0	„	0.20	..	..	2.0	0.20	..	..
62	Rudrapur Drain	.	.	4.0	„	0.40	..	..	4.0	0.40	..	..
63	Misrauli Drain	.	.	14.0	„	1.40	..	..	14.0	1.40	..	..
64	Belwa Dauari Drain	.	.	1.5	„	0.15	..	..	1.5	0.15	..	..
65	Deotaha Drain	.	.	1.5	„	0.15	..	..	1.5	0.15	..	..
66	Mangalpur Drain	.	.	12.0	„	1.20	..	..	12.0	1.20	..	..
67	Sekhui Drain	.	.	2.0	„	0.20	..	..	2.0	0.20	..	..
68	Dulha Drain	.	.	2.0	„	0.20	..	..	2.0	0.20	..	..
69	Baidauli Tal Drain	.	.	1.0	„	0.10	..	..	1.0	0.10	..	..
70	Bharamlia Drain	.	.	3.0	„	0.30	..	..	3.0	0.30	..	..
71	Bitahi Raja Drain	.	.	12.0	„	1.20	..	..	12.0	1.20	..	..
72	Sishan Narharia Drain	.	.	5.0	„	0.50	..	..	5.0	0.50	..	..
73	Khajuri	.	.	1.0	„	0.10	..	..	1.0	0.10	..	..
74	Belhi Tal Drain	.	.	4.0	„	0.40	..	..	4.0	0.40	..	..
75	Shahjanhapur Drain	.	.	1.0	„	0.10	..	..	1.0	0.10	..	..
76	Udhapur Drain	.	.	7.0	„	0.70	..	..	7.0	0.70	..	..

APPENDIX 46—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
77	Bihunpur Drain	1·0 Miles	0·10	..	..	..	..	1·0	0·10	
78	Bhagwanpur Drain	1·5 "	0·15	..	..	..	..	1·5	0·15	
79	Vijaipur Drain	6·0 "	0·60	..	..	..	..	6·0	6·60	
80	Turkaha Drain	3·0 "	0·30	..	..	..	..	3·0	0·30	
81	Pakari Drain	2·5 "	0·25	..	..	..	..	2·5	0·25	
82	Lazmipur Drain	3·0 "	0·30	..	..	..	..	3·0	0·30	
83	Lehrapur Drain	6·0 "	0·60	..	..	..	..	6·0	0·60	
84	Banjari Patti Drain	3·0 "	0·30	..	..	..	..	3·0	0·30	
85	Khadda Drain	4·0 "	0·40	..	..	..	..	4·0	0·40	
86	Mohalia Drain	2·0 "	0·20	..	..	..	..	2·0	0·20	
87	Pipris Drain	2·0 "	0·20	..	..	..	..	2·0	0·20	
88	Mundera Drain	4·0 "	0·40	..	..	..	..	4·0	0·40	
89	Patharwa Drain	3·5 "	0·35	..	..	..	..	3·5	0·35	
90	Gaurauli Drain	4·0 "	0·40	..	..	..	..	4·0	0·40	
91	Rampur Drain	4·0 "	0·40	..	..	..	..	4·0	0·40	
92	Barari Drain	3·0 "	0·30	..	..	..	..	3·0	0·30	
93	Bishunpur Drain	3·0 "	0·30	..	..	..	..	3·0	0·30	
94	Dumari Drain	4·0 "	0·40	..	..	..	..	4·0	0·40	
95	Jathen Drain	3·0 "	0·30	..	..	..	..	3·0	0·30	
96	Fulera Drain	5·0 "	0·50	..	..	..	..	5·0	0·50	
97	Harkauli Drain	3·0 "	0·30	..	..	..	..	3·0	0·30	
98	Sahasa Drain	2·0 "	0·20	..	..	..	..	2·0	9·20	
99	Harpur Drain	3·0 "	0·30	..	..	..	..	3·0	9·30	
100	Karanjaha Drain	4·0 "	0·40	..	..	..	..	4·0	9·40	
101	Nerkeshwa Drain	2·0 "	0·20	..	..	..	..	2·0	0·20	
TOTAL DRAINS		481 Miles	48·10	100 Miles	..	300 Miles	30·00	81 Miles	8·10	

OTHER WORKS

102	Canalisation of Little Gandak	98 Miles	150.0	3 Miles	21.62	77 Miles	106.38	18 Miles	22.0	Remaining 32 miles length lies in Gorakhpur Dist.
TOTAL		579.0 Miles	198.1	103.0	31.62	377.0	136.38	99 Miles	..	

WIDENING OF WATERWAYS UNDER BRIDGES

103	Culvert in Mile 819 of P.C.T. Road	1 No.	0.80	..	..	1 No.	0.80	..	..
104	Flood Forecasting and Warning	..	10.00	..	..	..	5.0	..	5.0
105	Investigation of Flood Control Schemes.	..	5.00	..	..	..	3.0	..	2.0
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT		..	368.4	..	88.42	..	230.38	..	49.60

APPENDIX 46—contd.

District :—Azamgarh

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	App. Lenth or nos.	App. Cost in Rs. lakhs	Tentative Construction Programme						Remarks
				III Plan		IV Plan		V Plan		
				Length or nos.	Cost in Rs. lakhs	Lentgh or nos.	Cost in Rs. lakhs	Length or nos.	Cost in Rs. lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Marginal Embankment										
1	Raising villages in Phulpur, Lalganj, Sadar, Mohamadabad, Sagari, Ghosia Tehsil along rivers Tons, Magai, Besu, Bhemsahi, Ghaghra, Choti Sarju & Badrauhan etc.	140 Nos.	22.0	140 Nos.	22.0	Will be financed mostly from funds under Rural Man-Power Scheme
Drains										
2	Gepha Tal Drain	4.0 miles	0.05	4.0 miles	0.05	Drains upto 5 miles length will be executed by Shramdan and others will be financed from minor Irrigation Sector upto value of Rs. 50,000 for each Drain.
3	Pasipur Laharpar Tal Drain	4.5 "	0.15	4.5 "	0.15	..	..	..	..
4	Sidha Sultanpur Drain	1.0 "	0.07	1.0 "	0.07	..	..	..	..
5	Maurbhaj Tal Drain	3.5 "	0.15	3.5 "	0.15	..	..	..	..
6	Hasnadih Tal Drain	1.5 "	0.05	1.5 "	0.05	..	..	..	..
7	Dahi Tal Drain	9.5 "	0.40	2.5 "	0.40	..	..	..	..
8	Kajha Tal Drain	4.5 "	0.15	4.5 "	0.15	..	..	..	..
9	Pecnapar Drain	3.0 "	0.12	3.0 "	0.12	..	..	..	..
10	Makhmelpur Drain	1.0 "	0.05	1.0 "	0.05	..	..	..	..
11	Indera Tal Drain	3.0 "	0.16	3.0 "	0.16	..	..	..	..
12	Hardauli Tal Drain	4.5 "	0.15	4.5 "	0.15	..	..	..	..
13	Baragaen Tal Drain	4.0 "	0.15	4.0 "	0.15	..	..	..	..
14	Bhanwark I Drain	2.5 "	0.10	2.5 "	0.10	..	..	..	..
15	Mansara Buzurg Drain	5.0 "	0.20	5.0 "	0.20	..	..	..	..
16	Barra Tal Drain	5.0 "	0.20	5.0 "	0.20	..	..	..	..
17	Baghari Drain	5.0 "	0.20	5.0 "	0.20	..	..	..	..

18	Deadeng Drain	2.0	0.06	2.0	0.06	..	..	..	..
19	Chandaula Tal Drain	4.0	0.18	4.0	0.18	..	..	..	..
20	Damri Makhdumpur Drain	3.0	0.17	3.0	0.17	..	..	..	..
21	Bakhara Tal Drain.	5.0	0.20	5.0	0.20	..	..	..	..
22	Deo Tal Drain	3.0	0.10	3.0	0.10	..	..	..	..
23	Chandpur Drain	2.5	0.10	2.5	0.10	..	..	..	..
24	Tahabarpur Drain	6.0	0.25	6.0	0.25	..	..	..	..
25	Dharsond Tal Drain	2.5	0.08	2.5	0.08	..	..	..	..
26	Agia Tal Drain	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.01	..	..	..	..
27	Samraha Drain	5.0	0.20	5.0	0.20	..	..	..	..
28	Kasara Tal Drain	2.5	0.10	2.5	0.10	..	..	..	..
29	Khadora Tal Drain	3.5	0.10	3.5	0.10	..	..	..	..
30	Bhitia Jaganpur Drain	1.5	0.05	1.5	0.05	..	..	..	..
31	Phutahwa Nala	5.5	0.25	5.5	0.25	..	..	..	..
32	Bela Drain	5.0	0.20	5.0	0.20	..	..	..	..
33	Sita Ghat Tal Drain	5.0	0.20	5.0	0.20	..	..	..	..
TOTAL DRAINS		118.0	4.6	118.0	4.6	..	..	..	..

Other Works

34	Canalisation of Choti Sarju	27 Miles	6.0	15 Miles	4.0	12 Miles	2.0	*Including investigation of scheme for the prevention of spilling of river Ghagra and L. S. Provision for other Scheme.
35	Widening of waterways under bridges (Lump Sum).	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	1.0
36	Flood Forecasting and Warning . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	4.0
37	Investigation for Flood Control Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	2.0
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT			32.6		30.6		10.0		7.0	

APPENDIX 46—contd.

District:—Ghazipur

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	App. Length or Nos.	App. Cost in Rs. lakhs	Construction Programme						Remarks
				III Plan		IV Plan		V Plan		
				Length or Nos.	Cost in Rs. lakhs	Length or Nos.	Cost in Rs. lakhs	Length or Nos.	Cost in Rs. lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Marginal Embankments										
1	Bund around Rootipur Village (Teh. Zamania).	2.0 Miles	0.53	2.0	0.53	..	..	..	..
2	Lahaur Bund in (Teh. Zamania) .	0.5 ,,	0.11	0.5	0.11	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL . .	2.5 ,,	0.64	2.5	0.64	..	..	..	..
Raising Villages										
3	Raising 20 villages in Ganga Gomti Doab.	20 Nos.	3.2	20 Nos.	3.2	..	..	..	..	Will be financed from funds under R.M.P. Scheme.
	TOTAL . .	20 Nos.	3.2	20 Nos.	3.2	..	..	..	..

Drains

4	Kelli Drain	3.0	”	0.10	3.0	”	0.10	..	..	..
5	Gunraur	3.0	”	0.14	3.0	”	0.14	..	..	..
6	Dildarnagar Drain	0.5	”	0.04	0.5	”	0.04	..	..	..
7	Karahiya Drain	1.0	”	0.08	1.0	”	0.08	..	..	..
8	Karanpura Drain	0.5	”	0.03	..	..	0.5 Miles	0.30	..	..
9	Khalispur Drain	3.0	”	0.05	..	..	3.0	”	0.05	..
10	Nasrullahapur Drain	2.0	”	0.04	..	..	2.0	”	0.04	..
11	Fatehullahpur Drain	2.0	”	0.04	..	..	2.0	”	0.04	..
12	Remodelling Kharain Drain	16.0	”	0.60	..	..	16.0	”	0.60	..
<hr/>										
	TOTAL	31.0	”	1.12	7.5	”	0.36	23.5	”	0.76
<hr/>										

Drains upto 5 miles length will be executed by Shramdan and others upto a value of Rs. 50,000 will be financed from Minor Irrigation Sector.

Widening of Waterways under Bridges

13	Culverts in Mile 5 of Tarighat-Bara Road.	1 No.	0.06	..	..	1 No.	0.06	..	..
14	Culvert in Mile 1 of Pashtaghat-Road	1 No.	0.08	..	..	1 No.	0.08	..	..
15	Other Schemes (Lump Sum).	..	..	..	..	..	1.36	..	0.50
		2 Nos.	0.14	..	..	2 Nos.	1.50	..	0.50
<hr/>										
16	Flood Forecasting and Warning . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00
17	Investigation of Flood Control Scheme . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	2.00
<hr/>										
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	..	5.10	..	4.20	..	7.26	..	4.50	
<hr/>										

APPENDIX 46—contd.

District—Jaunpur

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	App. length or Nos.	App. cost in lakhs Rs.	Tentative Construction Programme						Remarks
				III Plan		IV Plan		V Plan		
				Length or Nos.	Cost in lakhs Rs.	Length or Nos.	Cost in lakhs Rs.	Length or Nos.	Cost in lakhs Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Marginal Embankment

1	Bund & regulator for protection of villages Shahganj & Paluwa in Tehsil Shahganj.	10.0 Miles	8.00	10.0 Miles	8.00	
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Raising Villages

2	Raising 52 villages in Jaunpur, Marihaun, Machlishahar, Shahganj and Keraket tehsil situated along Gomati, Pilli, Sai & Bisali Nadis.	50 Nos.	9.0	56 Nos.	9.00	To be financed from funds under Rural Man Power Scheme.
3	Surauli Drain	3.0 Miles	0.14	3.0 Miles	0.14	..	..	..	..
4	Kolhalpur Drain	2.0 ,,	0.14	2.0 ,,	0.16	..	..	..	..
5	Madho Patti Drain	2.0 ,,	0.14	2.0 ,,	0.14	..	..	..	..

6	Jeetapur Drain	2.0 Miles	0.08	2.0 Miles	0.08	Drains upto 5 miles length will be executed by Shramdan and others upto a value of Rs. 50,000 will be financed from minor Irrigation sector.	
7	Dchwa Drain	3.0 "	0.10	3.0 "	0.10	..	..	..	..
8	Bhadhikin Drain	3.0 "	0.17	3.0 "	0.17	..	..	..	..
9	Manaura Drain	2.0 "	0.11	2.0 "	0.11	..	..	..	..
10	Jagdishpur Drain	1.0 "	0.08	1.0 "	0.08	..	..	..	..
11	Samodhpur Drain	2.0 "	0.18	2.0 "	0.18	..	..	..	..
12	Sagra Tal Drain	1.0 "	0.13	1.0 "	0.13	..	..	..	..
13	Baralia Drain	1.0 "	0.07	1.0 "	0.07	..	..	..	..
14	Rohatal Drain	3.0 "	0.09	3.0 "	0.09	..	..	..	..
15	Baralia Drain	3.0 "	0.09	3.0 "	0.09	..	..	..	..
16	Jagdishpur Drain	4.0 "	0.16	4.0 "	0.16	..	..	..	..
17	Jogapura Drain	2.0 "	0.05	2.0 "	0.05	..	..	..	..
18	Suratayan Drain	2.0 "	0.05	2.0 "	0.05	..	..	..	..
19	Nanpur Drain	2.0 "	0.06	2.0 "	0.06	..	..	..	..
20	Mahiraur Drain	2.0 "	0.06	2.0 "	0.06	..	..	..	..
21	Kharegsonapur Drain	4.0 "	0.16	4.0 "	0.16	..	..	..	..
22	Kheta Ghandi Drain	4.0 "	0.16	4.0 "	0.16	..	..	..	..
23	Balsaki Drain	1.0 "	0.03	1.0 "	0.03	..	..	..	..
24	Mehdi Drain	2.0 "	0.07	2.0 "	0.07	..	..	..	..
25	Lakhimpur Drain	2.0 "	0.07	2.0 "	0.07	..	..	..	..
26	Marihau Drain	2.0 "	0.06	2.0 "	0.06	..	..	..	..
27	Jagdishpur Drain	4.0 "	0.16	4.0 "	0.16	..	..	..	..
28	Arsi Drain	5.0 "	0.18	5.0 "	0.18	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		64 Miles	2.84	64 Miles	2.84		

APPENDIX 46—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Widening of Waterways under Road Bridges										
29	Bridge in Mile 30 of Mirzapur-Jaunpur Road.	1 No.	0.30	..	..	1 No.	0.30	..	..
30	Bridge in Mile 5 of Machlishahr-Janghai Road.	1 No.	0.40	..	..	1 No.	0.40	..	..
31	Bridge in Mile 6 of Machlishahr-Janghai Road.	1 No.	0.74	..	..	1 No.	0.74	..	..
32	Bridge in Mile 144 of Lucknow-Varanasi Road.	1 No.	0.30	..	..	1 No.	0.30	..	..
33	Other Schemes (Lump Sum)	..	..	..	..	..	0.26	..	1.00	
	TOTAL	4 Nos.	1.74	..	..	4 Nos.	2.00	..	1.00	
34	Flood Forecasting and Warning	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	..	4.00	
35	Investigation for Flood Control Schemes.	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	2.00	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	..	21.58	..	..	11.84	17.00	..	7.00	

APPENDIX 47

Industries in 4 Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh (1962)

Name of Industry	Units	Capital invested (Rs. '000)	Persons employed	Value of Production (Rs. '000)
LARGE SCALE				
Sugar	15	7,89,44	10,548	16,30,11
Distillery	1	23,01	144	6,10
Opium	1	3,63,83	989	2,51,85
Calendering	1	6,12	54	1,13
Engineering & Foundry	1	8,82	70	4,57
	19	11,91,22	11,805	18,93,76
SMALL SCALE				
Ice & Cold Storage	2	11,15	34	4,37
Khandsari	12	12,37	480	6,23
Iron & Rolling foundries	3	3,25	60	2,65
Oil, dal, rice, & flour	3	2,51	48	7,56
Paints & Varnish	1	1,45	41	2,99
Glass & Glass Bangles	1	1,06	42	44
Printing Press	1	88	16	34
Powerlooms	1	51	6	2,91
Calendering	2	77	48	1,64
	26	33,95	775	29,13

Source : Director of Industries, Govt. of U. P.

APPENDIX 48

Industries suggested for development

Name of Industry	Number of Units					Total	Estimated Investment (Rs. lakhs)	Expected Employment (No.)
	Azamgarh	Deoria	Ghazipur	Jaunpur				
<i>Large Scale</i>								
1. Sugar	2	2	2	2	8	2,000	4,800	
2. Distillery . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	35	115
3. Paper Mill (a) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	300	1,056
4. Chip Board Factory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	200	200
5. Caustic Soda and Chlorine (b) . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	200	400
6. Cotton Textile (c)	1	..	1	..	2	300	1,700	
7. Heavy Engg. (d) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	15,000
8. Ordinance Factory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	300	1,500
9. Others (Engg. and Chemicals) (e). . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	400	4,000
						5,735	28,771	

(a) Subject to Sugar Mills changing to coal fired or improved furnaces. In the alternative there is scope for chip board factories also.

(b) One unit if only two paper mills are established.

(c) Each mill should have 25,000 spindles.

(d) Machine tools, tools accessories or tool bits or a small Tractor Factory in public sector.

(e) Others including engineering, chemicals etc.

APPENDIX 49

The possibilities of development of Small Scale and Cottage Industries

AZAMGARH	DEORIA	GHAZIPUR	JAUNPUR
1	2	3	4
1. Khandsari.	1. Bone crushing and Glue making.	1. Fruit Preservation	1. Paints Brush.
2. Bone crushing and Glue making.	2. Fruit preservation	2. Chappal & shoe making.	2. Engg. Unit for making spare parts of automobile oil engines & Tube wells.
3. Cold storage.	3. Agricultural im- plements.	3. Plastic toys.	3. <i>Others</i> :
4. Canning of peas.	4. Iron foundries.	4. Handloom Wea- ving.	(a) Soap.
5. Tat, Patti and Sutli.	5. Aluminium Uten- cils.	5. <i>Others</i> :	(b) Bone Meal.
6. Horn combs.	6. Builders hardware	(a) Bone Meal.	(c) Carpets & Blan- kets.
7. Agricultural im- plements.	7. Ancillaries or Feeder Industries to the large scale sugar fac- tories.	(b) Soap.	(d) Poultry.
8. Iron foundries.	8. Handloom.	(c) Foundry.	(e) Fruit-preserva- tion.
9. Ice marking	9. Cane goods manu- facturing.	(d) Cold storage.	(f) Tat, Patti & Su- tli.
10. Silk dyeing and Printing.	10. Jute twines.	(e) Bee-keeping.	(g) Agricultura im- plements.
11. Durrie and Nawar.	11. Brush making.	(f) Activated Car- bon.	(h) Polythene pac- king material.
12. Chalk caryons.	12. Pumping sets.	(g) Agricultural implements.	(i) Electric goods & Appliances.
13. Pottery.	13. Leather tanning.	(h) Crystal Sugar.	(j) Shoes.
14. Soap.	14. Shoes.	(i) Alumunium Wares.	
15. Cycle parts.		(j) Cycle parts.	
16. Tube well replace- ment.			
17. Motor parts.			
18. Soda ash.			
19. Electric & Diesel motor pumps.			
20. Shoes.			

APPENDIX 30

Technical Personnel requirements for industries during Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans for four Eastern districts

Name of Industries	No. of Units to be set up in			B.E. Mechanical			B.E. Electrical			Chemists			Analyst			Textile Technologist			Polytechnics		
	III Plan	IV Plan	V Plan	III Plan	IV Plan	V Plan	III Plan	IV Plan	V Plan	III Plan	IV Plan	V Plan	III Plan	IV Plan	V Plan	III Plan	IV Plan	V Plan	III Plan	IV Plan	V Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Sugar Factories.	1	3	4	3	9	12	4	12	16	16	48	64	2	6	8	..	..	..	10	30	40
2. Spinning Mills.	1	1	..	3	3	..	5	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
3. Paper Mills	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	16	16	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
4. Chip Boards	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	8	8	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
5. Caustic Soda	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	6	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
6. Small Scale Industries.	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	20	20	..
TOTAL	5	7	4	22	28	12	25	33	16	53	85	64	13	17	8	15	15	..	62	82	40

APPENDIX 51

Technical Personnel requirements for the development of industries in four Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh upto 1976-77

Name of Industries	B.E. Mechanical	B.E. Electrical	Chemist	Analyst	Textile Technologist	Polytechnic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Sugar Factories—						
Total requirements	24	32	128	16	..	80
Requirements per Unit	(3)	(4)	(16)	(2)	..	(10)
2. Spinning Mills—						
Total requirements	6	10	4	..	20	20
Requirements per unit	(3)	(5)	(2)	..	(10)	(10)
3. Paper Mills—						
Total requirements	4	4	32	10	..	16
Requirements per unit	(2)	(2)	(16)	(5)	..	(8)
4. Chip Board—						
Total requirements	4	4	16	6	..	16
Requirements per unit	(2)	(2)	(8)	(3)	..	(8)
5. Caustic Soda—						
Total requirements	4	4	12	6	..	12
Requirements per unit	(2)	(2)	(6)	(3)	..	(6)
6. Small Scale Industries—						
Total requirements	20	20	10	..	10	40
Requirements per unit . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	62	74	202	38	30	184

APPENDIX 52

Third Plan Schemes of industrial development—outlays, original and accelerated

District Azamgarh

(Rs. lakhs)

Code No.	Scheme	Third Plan outlay (revised anticipated)	Actual expenditure		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1961-66 Accelerated	Fourth Plan Provision	Remarks
			1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
43102	Handloom Scheme . . .	17·840	1·890	4·090	4·660	..	4·200	14·000	3·000	14·000	28·000	91·680	
43206*	Addl. staff for Directorate of Industries.	0·956	0·178	0·179	0·181	..	0·199	0·072	0·219	0·074	0·146	2·144	
43207	Loans & Grants Scheme . . .	11·016	0·750	3·176	1·370	..	2·640	0·520	3·080	0·520	1·040	24·112	
43208**	Training-cum-Extension Programme.	2·110	0·458	0·347	0·400	..	0·405	0·700	0·500	0·300	1·000	6·220	
43225	Scheme for Power Subsidy . . .	0·188	..	0·038	0·040	..	0·050	0·020	0·060	0·020	0·040	0·456	
43209***	Scheme for Assistant Development Officer (Industries).	1·052	0·039	0·093	0·413	..	0·243	0·060	0·264	0·070	0·130	2·364	
43305%	Industrial Estates . . .	8·207	0·192	1·015	2·000	..	2·500	1·000	2·500	3·000	4·000	3·700	
43403	Development of Handicrafts Co-operatives.	0·120	0·006	..	0·064	..	..	..	0·050	..	..	0·240	

43605	Staff for the Village Industries Schemes such as Hand pounding of rice etc.	0·068	0·003	0·015	0·016	..	0·017	..	0·017	..	..	0·136
48606	Cooperative staff for Village Industries.	0·069	..	0·017	0·017	..	0·017	..	0·018	..	..	0·138
New Scheme	Complete unit of Silk Dyeing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·500	..	1·500	3·000	1·000
„	Multi purpose mechanical workshop.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·000	..	..	2·000	..
TOTAL		41·626	3·516	8·970	9·161	..	10·271	19·872	9·708	19·484	39·356	132·190

NOTE : (1) The figures in columns 9, 11 and 12 regarding accelerations pertain to only the additional requirements of funds over and above the Third Plan outlays.

(2) The Fourth Plan provision in column 13 has been kept as double the Third Plan only plus acceleration proposed [Col. (3—12) × 2]. This principle is not applicable for the last two schemes and the scheme at code no. 43305.

Addl. amount is required for providing 1 post of Addl. Industrial Inspector in the scale of Rs. 120-300 and two posts of Technical Assistants (one each in Mechanical and Electrical Engg.) in the scale of Rs. 200-450. Besides, upgrading the posts of District Industries Officers Grade-II in the scale of Rs. 200-450 to District Industries Officer Grade-I in the scale of Rs. 250-850 is also envisaged.

** One Addl. Cluster has been provided for.

*** Two more posts of Asstt. Development Officers in the scale of Rs. 200-350 have been provided for.

% The Addl. amount is required for 1 Rural Industrial Estate.

APPENDIX 52—*contd.*

District Jaunpur

(Rs. lakhs)

Code No.	Scheme	Third Plan outlay (revised anticipated)	Actual expenditure		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1961-66 Accelerated	Fourth Plan Provision	Remarks
			1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
43102	Handloom Scheme . . .	1·710	0·090	0·060	0·310	..	0·600	1·500	0·650	1·500	3·000	9·420	
43306*	Additional staff for Directorate of Industries.	1·037	0·161	0·202	0·204	..	0·224	0·072	0·246	0·074	0·146	2·144	
43207	Loans and Grants Scheme . .	9·402	1·820	2·230	2·050	..	1·680	0·520	1·960	0·520	1·040	20·884	
43219	Essential Oil Scheme . . .	0·065	0·019	0·009	0·009	..	0·0145	..	0·0145	..	..	0·132	
43208**	Training-cum-Extension Programmes.	2·367	0·387	0·415	0·480	..	0·510	0·700	0·575	0·300	1·000	6·734	
43209***	Scheme for Asstt. Development Officers (Industries).	0·860	0·077	0·131	0·389	..	0·131	0·060	0·132	0·070	0·130	1·980	
43225	Scheme for Power Subsidy . .	0·081	0·013	0·008	0·015	..	0·020	0·010	0·025	0·010	0·020	0·202	
43305(%)	Industrial Estates . . .	4·019	0·005	0·014	0·500	..	2·000	0·650	1·500	2·000	2·650	2·000	
43403	Development of Handicrafts Cooperatives.	0·381	0·006	0·135	0·190	..	..	..	0·050	..	..	0·762	
43605	Staff for Village Industries such as Hand Pounding of rice etc.	0·066	0·003	0·130	0·016	..	0·017	..	0·017	..	..	0·132	

43606	Cooperative staff for Village Industries.	0.082	0.004	0.019	0.019	..	0.020	..	0.020	..	..	0.164
New Scheme	Multi-purpose Mechanical Workshop.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.000	..	..	2.000	..
TOTAL		20.070	2.585	3.353	4.182	..	5.2165	5.512	5.1895	4.474	9.986	44.554

NOTE : (1) The figures in columns 9, 11 and 12 regarding accelerations pertain to only the additional requirements of funds over and above the Third Plan outlays.

(2) The IV Plan provision in col. 13 has been kept as double the III Plan outlay—the acceleration proposed [Col. (3—12) × 2]. This principle is not applicable in the last scheme and the scheme at the code No. 43305.

* Addl. amount is required for providing 1 post of Addl. Industrial Inspector in the scale of Rs. 120—300 and two posts of Technical Assistants (one each in Mechanical and Electrical Engg.) in the scale of Rs. 200—450. Besides up-grading the post of District Industries Officers Grade-II in the scale of Rs. 200—450 to District Industries Officer Grade-I in the scale of Rs. 250—850 is also envisaged.

** One Addl. clustre has been provided for.

*** Two more posts of Asstt. Development Officers in the scale of Rs. 200—350 have been provided for.

% The Addl. amount is required for 1 Rural Industrial Estate.

APPENDIX 52—*contd.*

District Ghazipur

(Rs. lakhs)

Code No.	Scheme	Third Plan outlay (revised anticipated)	Actual Expenditure		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1961-66 Accelerated	Fourth Plan Provision	Remarks
			1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
43102	Handloom Scheme . .	2.400	0.260	0.190	0.450	..	0.700	2.500	0.800	2.500	5.000	14.800	
43206*	Addl. staff for Directorate of Industries.	0.926	0.156	0.177	0.179	..	0.197	0.072	0.217	0.074	0.146	2.144	
43207	Loans & Grants Scheme . .	7.280	0.960	0.800	1.580	..	1.810	0.520	2.180	0.520	1.040	16.640	
43219	Essential Oil Scheme . .	0.130	0.038	0.017	0.017	..	0.029	..	0.029	..	..	0.260	
43208**	Training-cum-Extension Programme	1.825	..	0.360	0.410	..	0.500	0.700	0.525	0.300	1.000	5.650	
43209**	Scheme for Asstt. Development Officers (Industries).	0.970	0.035	0.072	0.372	..	0.245	0.060	0.246	0.070	0.130	2.200	
43223	Scheme for Power Subsidy . .	0.018	..	..	0.005	..	0.005	0.005	0.008	0.005	0.010	0.056	
43605	Staff for the Village Industries Schemes such as Hand Pounding of Rice etc.	0.068	0.002	0.016	0.016	..	0.017	..	0.017	..	..	0.136	
43606	Cooperative staff for Village Industries.	0.098	0.003	0.022	0.022	..	0.023	..	0.023	..	..	0.186	
43403	Development of Handicrafts Cooperative Societies.	0.050	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.050	..	..	0.100	

43305 (%)	Industrial Estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.650	..	2.000	2.650	2.000
New Scheme	Rural Industries Project (Centrally sponsored scheme)	20.000	..	0.051	3.000	..	7.385	..	9.344	..	..	30.000
„	Multi-purpose Mechanical Workshop.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.000	..	..	2.000	..
TOTAL		33.765	1.454	1.705	5.781	..	10.911	6.507	13.439	5.469	11.976	74.172

NOTE: (1) The figures in columns 9, 11 and 12 regarding accelerations pertain to only the additional requirements of funds over and above the Third Plan outlay.

(2) The Fourth Plan provision in column 13 has been kept as double the Third Plan outlay plus the acceleration proposed [Col. (3—12) X2]. This principle is, however, not applicable for the last two schemes and the scheme at code No. 43305.

* Addl. amount is required for providing 1 post of *Addl. Industrial Inspector* in the scale of Rs. 120—300 and two posts of Technical Assistants (one each in Mechanical and Electrical Engg.) in the scale of Rs. 200—450. Besides upgrading the posts of District Industries Officers Grade—II in the scale of Rs. 200—450 to District Industries Officers Grade—I in the scale of Rs. 250—850 is also envisaged.

** One Addl. clustre has been provided for.

*** Two more posts of Asstt. Development Officers in the scale of Rs. 200—350 have been provided for.

(%) The addl. amount is required for 1 Rural Industrial Estate.

APPENDIX 52—concl.d.

District Deoria

(Rs. lakhs)

Code No.	Scheme	Third Plan outlay (revised anticipated)	Actual Expenditure		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1961-66 Accelerated	Fourth Plan Provision	Remarks
			1961-62	1962-63	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated	Original	Accelerated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
43102	Handloom Scheme . .	2.160	0.250	0.160	0.450	..	0.600	1.750	0.700	1.750	3.500	11.320	
43206*	Additional staff for Directorate of Industries.	0.908	0.142	0.176	0.178	..	0.196	0.072	0.216	0.074	0.146	2.144	
43207	Loans & Grants Scheme .	9.540	0.950	1.320	1.420	..	2.700	0.520	3.150	0.520	1.040	21.160	
42502	Ericulture Scheme . .	1.003	0.198	0.201	0.204	..	0.200	0.100	0.200	0.100	0.200	2.406	
43208**	Training-cum-Extension Programme.	2.406	0.243	0.348	0.400	..	0.700	0.700	0.715	0.300	1.000	6.812	
43225	Scheme for Power Subsidy .	0.094	0.005	0.014	0.030	..	0.020	0.010	0.025	0.010	0.020	0.228	
43209***	Scheme for Assistant Development Officers (Industries)	1.064	0.037	0.091	0.523	..	0.206	0.060	0.207	0.070	0.130	2.383	
43305(%)	Industrial Estate . .	7.850	0.516	1.976	3.058	..	0.800	0.850	1.500	2.000	2.650	2.000	
43403	Development of Handicrafts Co-operative.	0.114	..	..	0.064	..	0.050	..	..	..	..	0.228	
43605	Staff for the Village Industries such as hand Pounding of rice, etc.	0.065	0.002	0.013	0.016	..	0.017	..	0.017	..	..	0.130	

438606	Cooperative staff for Village Industries.	0·067	..	0·015	0·017	..	0·017	..	0·018	..	..	0·134
New Scheme	Composite Unit for Dying of Handloom Yarn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·000	..	2·000	4·000	2·000
„	Common Facility Centre for Footwear.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·750	..	0·500	1·250	1·000
„	Multi-purpose Mechanical Workshop.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·000	..	..	2·000	..
TOTAL		25·271	2·343	4·314	6·360	..	5·506	3·612	6·748	7·324	15·936	51·945

NOTE: (1) The figure in columns 9, 11 and 12 regarding accelerations pertain to only the additional requirements of funds over and above the Third Plan outlays.

(2) The Fourth Plan provision in column 13 has been kept as double the Third Plan only plus acceleration proposed [Col. (3—12) × 2]. This principle is, however, not applicable for the last three schemes and the scheme at Code No. 43305.

*Addl. amount is required for providing 1 post of Addl. Industrial Inspector in the scale of Rs. 120—300 and two posts of Technical Assistants (one each in Mechanical and Electrical Engg.) in the scale of Rs. 200—450. Besides up-grading the posts of District Industries Officers Grade-II in the scale of Rs. 200—450 to District Industries Officers Grade-I in the scale of Rs. 250—850 is also envisaged.

**One Addl. Cluster has been provided for.

***Two more posts of Asstt. Development Officers in the scale of Rs. 200—350 have been provided for.

(%) The Addl. amount is required for 1 Rural Industrial Estate.

APPENDIX 53

Works recommended by the Team—Roads and Bridges

District	Sl. No.	Name of the road	Length M—F	Cost in Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
f. Construction of New Roads				
Azamgarh	1	Deedarganj Rly. Stn. to Bardah	22—0	28·60
	2	Jeoli Deogaon	13—0	17·00
	3	Menhajpur-Tarwa-Khemarai Chiryakot	22—0	31·00
	4	Maharajganj Bilariganj Jeanpur	16—0	19·20
	5	Jeanpur Azamgarh Nadura Sarai	10—0	12·00
	6	Surajpur Madhuban Dulari	10—0	12·00
	7	Khemeria Bindra Bazar	16—4	19·80
	8	Mahul Pawai Balvai	9—0	10·80
	9	Jhabarpur Parilya	7—4	9·00
	10	Deedarganj Sarai Meer (Sikraur Sarai Meer Section).	5—0	6·00
		TOTAL	131—0	165·40
Deoria	1	Khadda-Bhainsa	4—0	4·20
	2	Hata-Pipraich	16—0	19·20
	3	Bagauchghat-Fazilnagar-Garihya	16—0	19·20
	4	Kasia-Tamkohi road (missing link)	5—0	6·00
	5	Mile 9,10 of Bhatni Balwa Afghan road (missing link)	2—0	2·40
	6	Mile 9 and 10 of Captainganj Pipraich road (missing link)	2—0	2·40
	7	Pipraghat Seorohi	5—0	6·00
	8	Ratasia Kothi to Sohanpur <i>via</i> Pankata Rly. Station	6—0	7·20
	9	Bhatpur Roni Bingari	6—0	7·20
	10	Tarja Sujana Rly. Feeder Road	3—0	3·60
		TOTAL	65—0	77·40

APPENDIX 53—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Ghazipur	1	Extension of Ghazipur Shadiabad Bahriabad road	14—0	16·20
	2	Mohamadabad Karimuddinpur Tajpur	17—0	20·40
	3	Mardan-Jalalabad	9—0	10·80
	4	Zamania-Dildarnagar-Bhadaura road beyond Phulli (missing link)	6—0	7·20
	5	Nandganj-Shadiabad road	11—0	13·20
	6	Nandganj Chokchakpur	5—0	6·00
	7	Kundesor Sherpur	3—0	3·60
	8	Malsa Dharui Nagsar Utrauli	12—0	14·40
	9	Mohamadabad Rasra	10—0	12·00
	10	Yousufpur Jairampur	4—0	4·80
		TOTAL	91—0	109·20
Jaunpur	1	Marihaun Jalapur Thanagaddi	23—0	27·60
	2	Maharajganj-Pilkicha-Khutan-Trikulia	24—0	28·80
	3	Thana Gaddi Karaket	4—0	4·80
	4	Machlishahr Sujanganj	11—0	13·20
	5	Sarpatwa Samodhpur	5—0	6·00
	6	Rampur Barsethi Barsawan (Upto Barseth only)	11—0	13·20
	7	Bada'pur Tezi Bazar Machlishahr	15—0	18·00
		TOTAL	93—0	111·60
Total for New Construction in the 4 districts			380—0	463·60
2. Reconstruction of existing Zila Parishad Metalled roads.				
Azamgarh	1	Deedarganj Saraimceer (portion from Deedarganj to Sakraur)	8—0	7·20
	2	Azamgarh Billiarganj	9—0	11·75
		TOTAL	17—0	18·95
Deoria	1	Deoria Barhaj	14—0	12·60
Ghazipur			NIL	

APPENDIX 53—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Jaunpur . . .	1	Badshajpur Sujangan	9—2	8·33
	2	Khatasarai Khutan	7—4	6·75
	3	Widening of narrow culverts and increasing their waterway and their strengthening where as necessary on above roads.	..	2·00
		TOTAL	16—6	17·08
		Total for Reconstruction in the 4 districts :	47—6	48·63
3. Proposals for New Bridges.				
Azamgarh (i) <i>On existing roads</i>				
	1	Ghosi Mohamadabad road bridge on river & Tons at Mohamadabad Gomna.	..	14·0
	2	Bridge on Chotti Sarjoo on Ghosi Mohmabad road.	..	1·60
(ii) <i>On new proposed roads</i>				
	1	Bridge over Tons at Nazmabad on Maharajanj Bilariganj Jeanpur.	..	10·00
		TOTAL . . . . .	..	25·60
Deoria (i) <i>On existing roads</i>				
	1	Bridge over river little Gandak at Nadwarghat.	..	15·00
	2	Pontoon bridge over river Ghagra at Bhagalpur.	..	20·00
(ii) <i>On New proposed roads</i>				
	1	Pontoon bridge at Bhatni over little Gandak	..	4·00
		TOTAL . . . . .	..	39·00
Ghazipur (i) <i>On existing roads</i>				
	1	Bridge over Ganga at Ghazipur (Tarighat)	..	400·00
	2	Pontoon bridge over Ganga at Saidpur . . . . .	..	16·00
(ii) <i>On new proposed roads</i>				
	1	Bridge over river Beso near Shadiabad on Ghazipur Shadiabad Bahariabad Road.	..	4·00
	2	Bridge over river Beso at Sadat on Ghazipur Shadiabad Bahariabad road.	..	4·00
	3	Bridge over river Maghai on Mohamadabad Karimuddinpur Tajpur road.	..	4·00
	4	Bridge over Gangi on Nandganj Chochakpur road.	..	2·40
	5	Bridge over Maghai on Yousufpur Jairampur road.	..	3·60
		TOTAL . . . . .	..	434·00

APPENDIX 53—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Jaunpur	(i) <i>On existing roads</i>			
	1	Bridge over river Gomti at Jaunpur on Allahabad Gorakhpur road.	..	20-00
	2	Bridge on river Sai on Sujanganj Maharajganj road.	..	5-00
	3	Bridge on river Sai on Lucknow-Varanasi road at Jabalpur, in mile 171.	..	6-00
	(ii) <i>On new proposed roads</i>			
	1	Bridge on Gomti river on Maharajganj Palkha Khutan Trikulia road.	..	15-00
	2	Bridge or Pili river on Maharajganj Palkha Khutan Tarkulia road.	..	4-50
	3	Pontoon bridge over Gomti on Thana Gaddi Karakat road.	..	4-00
	4	Bridge over Sai river on Badlapur Tezi Bazar Machlisha r road.	..	4-00
		TOTAL		58-50
		Total cost for New Bridges in 4 districts		557.10
4. Proposals for improvement and modernisation of existing P.W.D. Roads				
Azamgarh	1	Faizabad-Azamgarh road	28-0	19-60
	2	Lucknow Ballia road (mile 147 to 162 and mile 184 to 192).	25-0	17-50
		TOTAL	53-0	37-10
Deoria	1	Khadda Padrauna road	18-0	12-60
	2	Deoria Salempur	14-0	9-80
	3	Partawal Captainganj Tamkohi (Remaining 6 miles upto Padrauna).	6-0	4-20
	4	Deoria Rudrapur	12-0	8-40
		TOTAL	50-0	35-00
Ghazipur	1	Tarighat Bara Road mile 1 to 7	7-0	4-90
	2	Saidraja Ghazipur road miles 27, 28 and 29	3-0	2-10
	3	Banaras Ballia road miles 50 and 51	2-0	1-40
	4	Miscellaneous including widening and strengthening of B and C.	..	6-00
		TOTAL	12-0	14-40
Jaunpur	1	Lucknow Ballia road mile 117-124	8-0	5-60
	2	Mirzapur Jaunpur	19-0	12-60
	3	Jaunpur-Shahganj mile 6	1-0	0-70
	4	Raising of mile 101-102 of Lucknow Varanasi road.	2-0	2-00
		TOTAL	30-0	20-90
		Total for improvement of existing P.W.D. roads in the 4 districts.	145-0	107-40

APPENDIX 54

Important projects and programmes undertaken or completed during the First and Second Plans

	M. Fg. Ft.
(1) <i>Azamgarh</i>	
(A) IMPROVEMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION	
1. Azamgarh Ghazipur road.	21—4—0
2. Didarganj Ahraula	20—0—0
(B) NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION	
1. Mau to Yusufpur road	6—0—0
2. Madhuban Bithora	8—3—0
(2) <i>Deoria</i>	
(A) IMPROVEMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION	
1. Deoria-Kasia-Padrauna	7—3—0
2. Deoria-Kasia road	16—3—0
(B) NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION	
1. Salimpur Tutipur P.H.	10—3—0
2. Pharenda Shikarpur Partawal Captainganj Tamkahi including little Gandak bridge	44—0—0
3. Deoria Bhikanpur	7—1—0
4. Deoria Salempur	18—0—0
(C) BRIDGES	
1. Bridge over Khandwa nala Baguchgat . . . . .	..
(3) <i>Ghazipur</i>	
(A) IMPROVEMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION	
1. Azamgarh Ghazipur road	12—1—0
(B) NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION	
1. Kasimabad Mau	7—4—0
2. Tarighat Barn	7—0—0
3. Mohamadabad Kasimabad	13—0—0
4. Saidpur Bhitri	4—1—0
(4) <i>Jaunpur</i>	
(A) IMPROVEMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION	
1. Allahabad Gorakhpur	6—0—0
2. Lucknow Varanasi	5—0—0
3. Lucknow Varanasi (Miles 134 to 138 and 151)	
(B) NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION	
1. Argupur Katar and Saraipur Pawai (C.C. Track)	9—0—0

APPENDIX 55

*Progress of road work during the Third Plan in four Districts**District Azamgarh*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Name of Work	Estimated cost	Physical progress achieved upto 3/63	Target date of completion	Remarks
<i>I. 103 Capital Outlay Plan O.W. Communication</i>					
1	Deedarzanj Burhanpur Ahraula road.	6,00,000	100%	..	
2	Reconstruction of Ghazipur Azamgarh road.	6,00,000	100%	..	
3	Phariha Railway Feeder road .		100%	..	
4	Mohamadpur Railway feeder .	57,400	80%	Mar. 1964	
5	Amila Railway Feeder road .	38,000	100%	..	
6	Mohammadabad Railway feeder	19,000	100%	..	
<i>II. Improvement and Reconstruction of new Schemes</i>					
1	Allahabad to Gorakhpur road mile 119 to 128	4,98,000	80%	Mar. 63	
<i>III. New Road Construction (Spill over Schemes)</i>					
1	Construction of metalled road from Mau to Yousufpur.	2,60,735	100%	..	
<i>IV. New Road Construction (New Schemes)</i>					
1	Construction of Ghosi Mcham-moodabad road.	10,36,000	5%	Mar. 63	
2	Modernization of mile 174 to 184 P.L. road.	5,50,000	Nil.	Mar. 66	Technical sanction accorded.
	“(Construction of bridges (Spill over Scheme). Bridges over Town at Azamgarh on Allahabad Gorakhpur road.	12,12,000	88%	July, 63	
<i>V. 50 I.W.O.D. Communication U.P. Road Fund (Plan)</i>					
1	Reconstruction and modernization of Maduban Belthora road.	2,30,967	100%	..	

APPENDIX 55—*contd.**District—Deoria*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Name of Work	Estimated cost	Physical progress achieved upto 3/63	Target date of completion	Remarks
<i>I. 103 Capital Outlay Plan O.W., Communication</i>					
1	Construction of Barhaj Lal road (M-12-4 g.)	5,81,000	75%	Mar. 64	
2	Metalling of Lani Gutni Bazar road (4 miles).	2,44,000	60%	Oct. 64 (2M.4 fg).	
3	Metalling of Pandey Chack, Mathaunda (4 miles)	80,000	80%	Mar. 64	
4	Modernisation and Improvement of heavy traffic mile 27-31 of Gorakhpur Deoria road (5 miles)	2,13,000	100%	..	
5	Modernisation and Improvement of Deoria Salampur road (m 2 to 4).	1,20,000	Nil.	Mar. 65	
6	Improvement of Rly. crossing in mile 31-32 of G.D. road.	31,000	60%	Feb. 64	
7	Construction of pile bridge in mile 31 of G.D. road.	1,50,000	5%	Dec. 64	
<i>II. Non Plan (National Highways)</i>					
1	Improvement of Kasia Tankohi road mile (199-216 N.H. 28).	16,15,600	25%	June 65	
2	Construction of Tankohi Salamgarh road (8 mile 6 fgs).	11,93,000	Nil.	Mar. 66	Land not yet acquired.
<i>III. Plan 103 Capital Outlay</i>					
1	Construction of Cement Concrete track round sugar factory areas	..	..	..
2	Continuing Scheme (45-m 3 fg).	20,62,700	65%	Mar. 66	
3	Contributory Scheme (29m 5fg. 330) Cooperative Deptt.	15,80,330	80%	Mar. 66	
<i>IV. Plan 103 Capital Outlay, Plan Scheme of Cooperative Department</i>					
1	Construction of Painted roads round sugar factory areas in 1/3 contributory basis (15-40)	15,06,600	Nil.	June 66	New scheme of C.C.
<i>VRMP Utilisation Scheme</i>					
1	Construction of roads under Manpower Utilisation scheme in Third Series (64m 8 fg).	33,07,000	2%	Oct. 66	

APPENDIX 55—contd.

District—Ghazipur

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Name of Work	Estimated cost	Physical progress achieved upto 3/63	Target date of completion	Remarks
<i>I. Grant No. 51 Plan Schemes of Third Five Year Plan</i>					
1	Construction of Tarighat Gahmar Bara road beyond Reotipur (10 miles).	16.8	Nil.	1967	Land acquisition not done.
2	Ghazipur Ballia road (10 miles) .	3.0	70%	1966-67	
3	Modernization of Heavy Traffic mile 45 to 52 of Banaras (7 miles)	1.68	100%	1963	Work completed.
4	Improvement and Reconstruction of Ghazipur Azamgarh road in Azamgarh (12 miles 1 fg.).	4.80	100%	1963	Nearly completed.
5	Metalling of Zamania Dildar Nagar road (50 miles).	1.60	96%	1964	Nearly completed.
6	Providing a power Barrage at Quazitela ferry.	0.54 0.71	100%	1963	Completed.
7	Construction of RCG Balanced Cantilever Bridge over river Bose in mile 50 of B.B. road.	4.175 4.802	100%	..	Already completed.
8	Construction of App. to Beso Nadi bridge in mile 50 of B.B. road (2 miles).	1.47	100%	..	Already completed.
9	Construction of Jaunpur Bahria-bad road in Ghazipur district upto Manihami (7 miles 5 fgs.) (CRF Scheme).	7.50	Nil.	1966	Estimates not yet sanctioned. Scheme approved only recently.
10	Improvement of Tarighat ferry at G.T. in Ghazipur.	10.80	Nil.	1966	
11	Construction of Chandauli Sakaldina Saidpur road (3 fg.) (R. M.P. Scheme).	0.62	100%	1963	Already completed.
12	Construction of Saidpur Sadat road (10.5 miles).	6.30	25%	1966	

APPENDIX 55—*concl.**District—Jaunpur*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Name of Work	Estimated cost	Physical progress achieved upto 3/63	Target date of completion	Remarks
<i>I. Plan</i>					
1	Modernization of Jaunpur Shahaganj road mile 12 to 15 and 28 to 29 (3 miles).	2,90,000	70%	1963	
2	Reconstruction of Jaunpur Karaket Chandwak road (23 miles)	6,00,000	100%	..	
3	Construction of Chandwak Kurihar road (6 miles).	2,40,000	100%	..	
4	Modernization of Jaunpur Shahaganj road mile 16 to 21.	2,40,000	70%	1963	
5	Construction of Chandwak Bridge on Banaras Azamgarh road (1 No.)	13,00,000	50%	1964	
<i>II. C.R.F.</i>					
6	Construction of Sujanganj Maharajganj road (8 miles).	7,50,000	Nil.	..	Estimate not yet sanctioned C.R.F. Recently.
7	Construction of Marihaur Machhishaur road (13.5 miles).	..	..	..	Work being executed AZP.
<i>III. Rural Manpower Schemes</i>					
8	Sikarpur Baizapur road (5 miles)	2,50,000	Nil.	1965	
9	Ramgarh Tanagaddai road 5 miles.	2,50,000	Nil.	1965	

APPENDIX 56

*Accelerated development of road communications in the four districts of
Azamgarh, Deoria, Ghazipur and Jaunpur*

Phasing of Expenditure

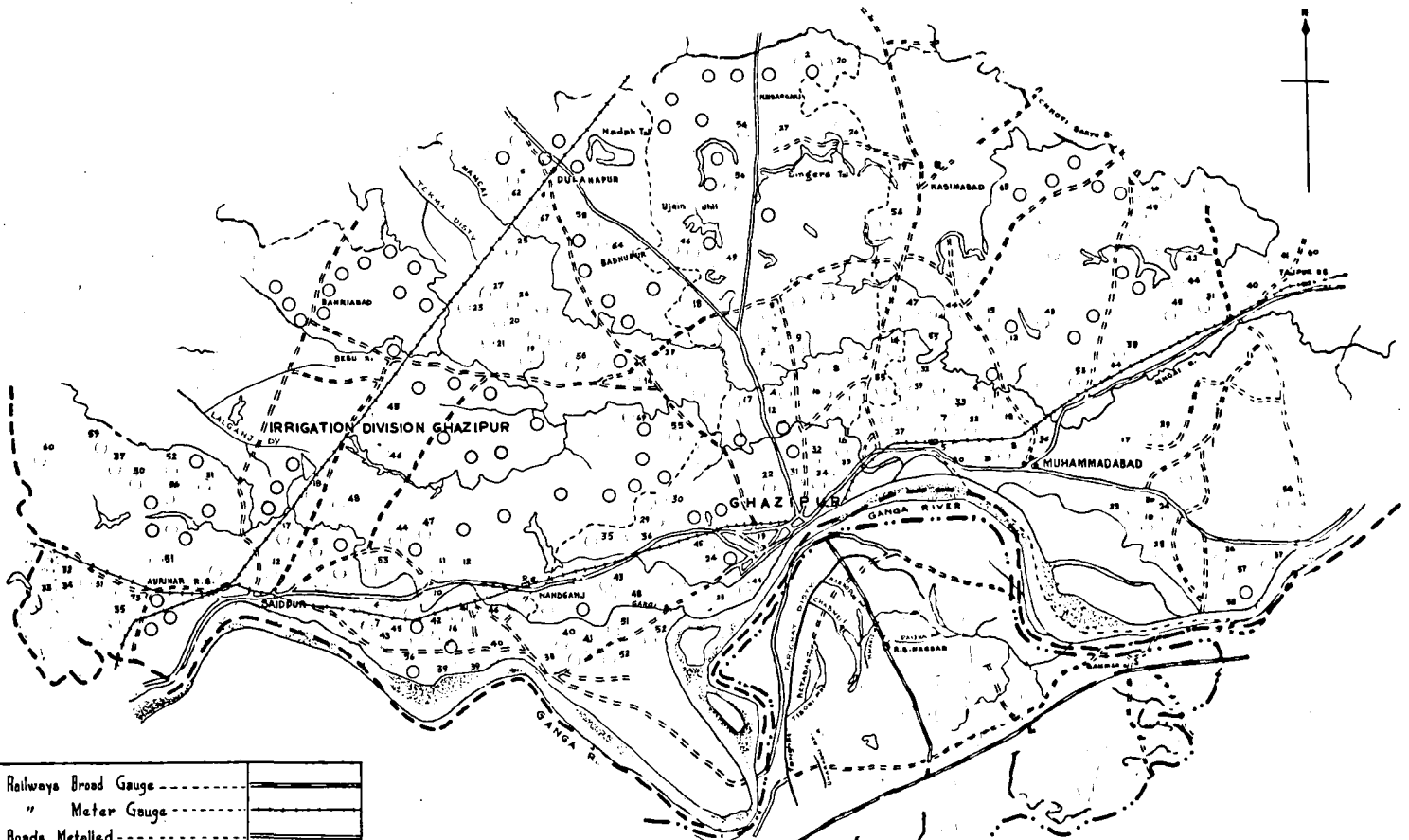
(Rs. Lakhs)

Plan Period	Financial year	III Plan Schemes	New proposals	Total probable expenditure for each year
1	2	3	4	5
III Plan . . .	1961—62, 1962—63 . . .	48·0	..	48·0
	1963—64	38·0	2·0	40·0
	1964—65	40·0	40·0	80·0
	1965—66	50·0	80·0	130·0
IV Plan . . .	1966—67	50·0	110·0	160·0
	1967—68	9·0	151·0	160·0
	1968—69 . . . . .	..	160·0	160·0
	1969—70 . . . . .	..	160·0	160·0
	1970—71 . . . . .	..	160·0	160·0
V Plan . . .	1971—72 . . . . .	..	160·0	160·0
	1972—73 . . . . .	..	160·0	160·0
	1973—74 . . . . .	..	120·0	120·0
	1974—75 . . . . .	..	69·0	69·0
TOTAL . . .		235·0	1,372·0	1,607·0

APPENDIX 57

Normal strength of A Division in the State P. W. D., Uttar Pradesh

1. Executive Engineer	1
2. Assistant Engineer \	4—5
3. Overseers	18
4. Superintendent, E/M	1
5. Computer	1
6. Draftsman	2
7. Store Keeper	1
8. Head Clerk	1
9. Upper Grade Clerks	8
10. Lower Grade Clerks	13(8+4 to 5 for A.Es)
11. Stenographer	1
12. Accountant	1
13. Peons	3
14. Chowkidar.	1
15. Sweeper	1
16. Waterman	1
17. 17. Daftry	1
18. Order lies for Executive Engineer and 4 Assistant Engineers	5—6



Railways Broad Gauge	
" Meter Gauge	
Roads Metalled	
" Un-Metalled	
Rivers	
District Boundary	
Tahsil	
Canals	
Inspection House	
Tube Wells Constructed	
Proposed Tubewells	
Division Boundary	

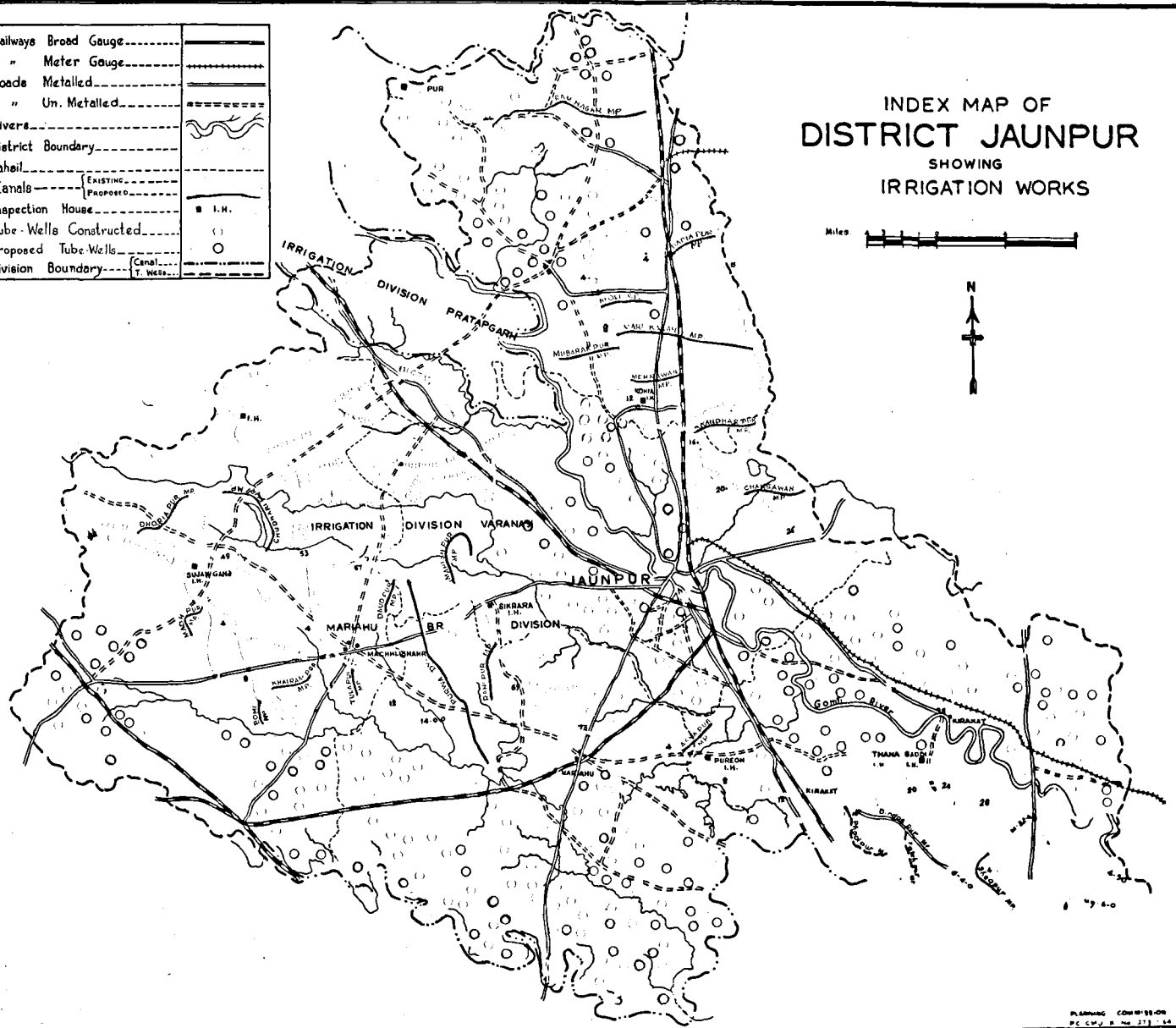
INDEX MAP OF
DISTRICT GHAZIPUR
 SHOWING
 IRRIGATION WORKS



Railways Broad Gauge	—————
" Meter Gauge	- - - - -
Roads Metalled	—————
" Un. Metalled	- - - - -
Rivers	~~~~~
District Boundary	- - - - -
Tahsil	- - - - -
Canals	—————
Inspection House	■ I.H.
Tube Wells Constructed	()
Proposed Tube Wells	○
Division Boundary	- - - - -
	Canal T. Wells.

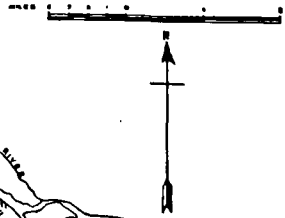
INDEX MAP OF DISTRICT JAUNPUR

SHOWING
IRRIGATION WORKS



INDEX MAP OF DISTRICT DEORIA

SHOWING
IRRIGATION WORKS



NARAINI CANALS DIVISION

T. DIVISION GORAKH PUR

DEORIA

GARHI BAZAR

BUDAR PUR

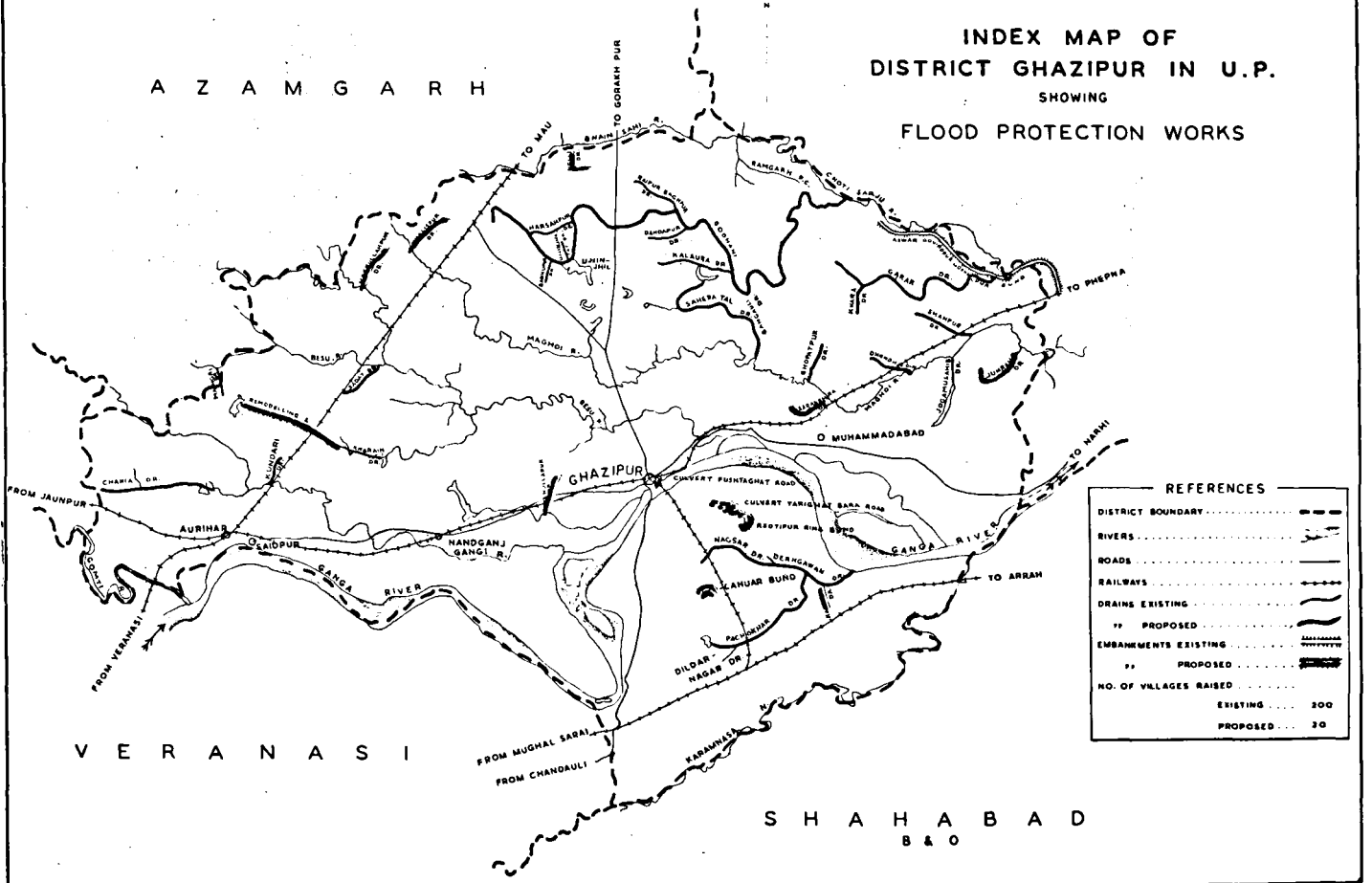
SALES PUR

TUMRIAR

Railways	— — — — —
Roads Metalled	=====
" Un-Metalled	- - - - -
Rivers	~~~~~
District Boundary	.....
Constructed Canals	— — — — —
Jansai	— — — — —
Proposed Canals	— — — — —
Inspection House	○
Tube Wells (proposed)	○
Tube Wells Division Boundary	— — — — —
Division Boundary Canal	— — — — —

A Z A M G A R H

INDEX MAP OF DISTRICT GHAZIPUR IN U.P. SHOWING FLOOD PROTECTION WORKS



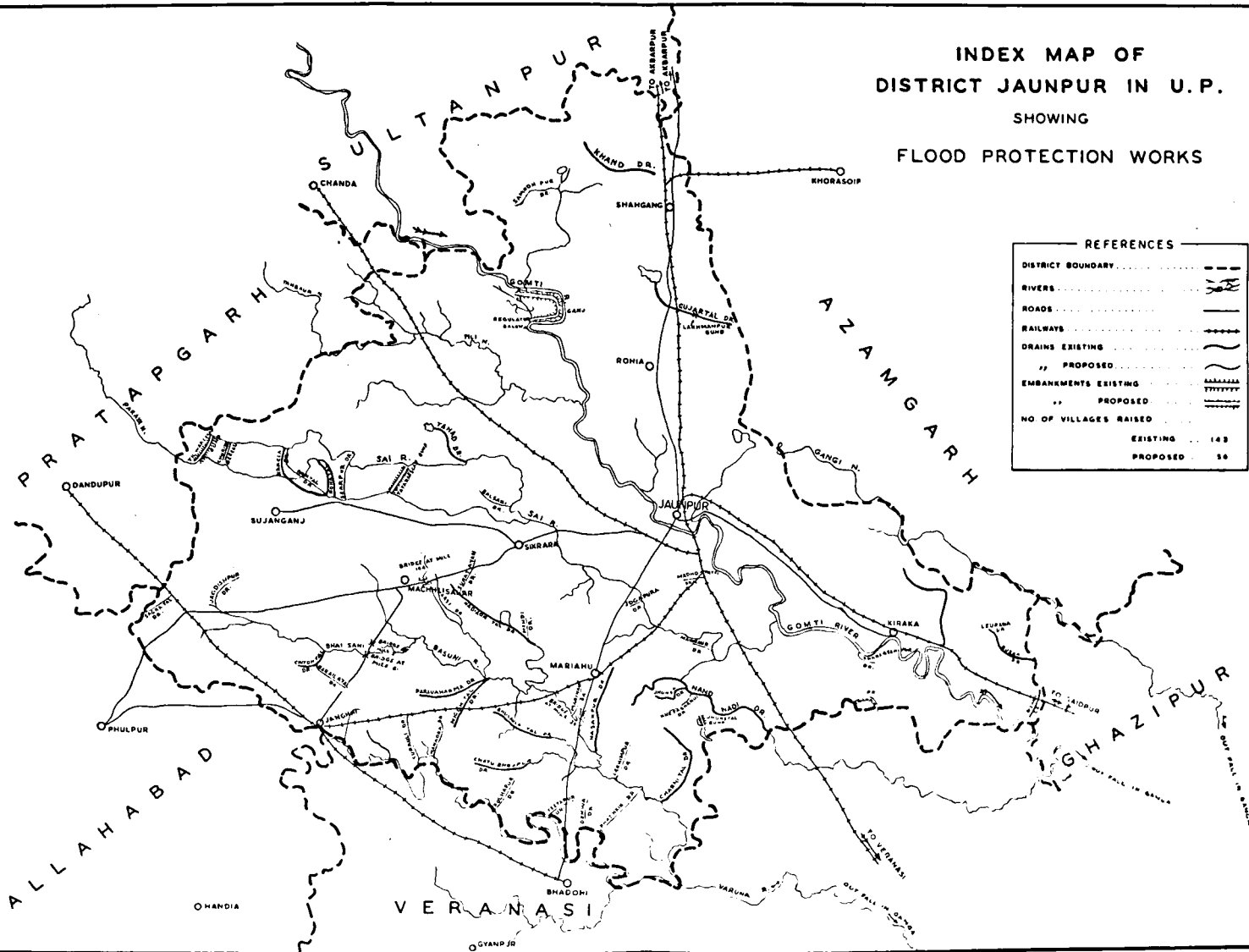
V E R A N A S I

S H A H A B A D
B & O

REFERENCES

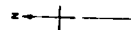
DISTRICT BOUNDARY	.....
RIVERS	~~~~~
ROADS	————
RAILWAYS	————
DRAINS EXISTING	~~~~~
" PROPOSED	~~~~~
EMBANKMENTS EXISTING	————
" PROPOSED	————
NO. OF VILLAGES RAISED	
EXISTING	300
PROPOSED	30

**INDEX MAP OF
DISTRICT JAUNPUR IN U.P.
SHOWING
FLOOD PROTECTION WORKS**



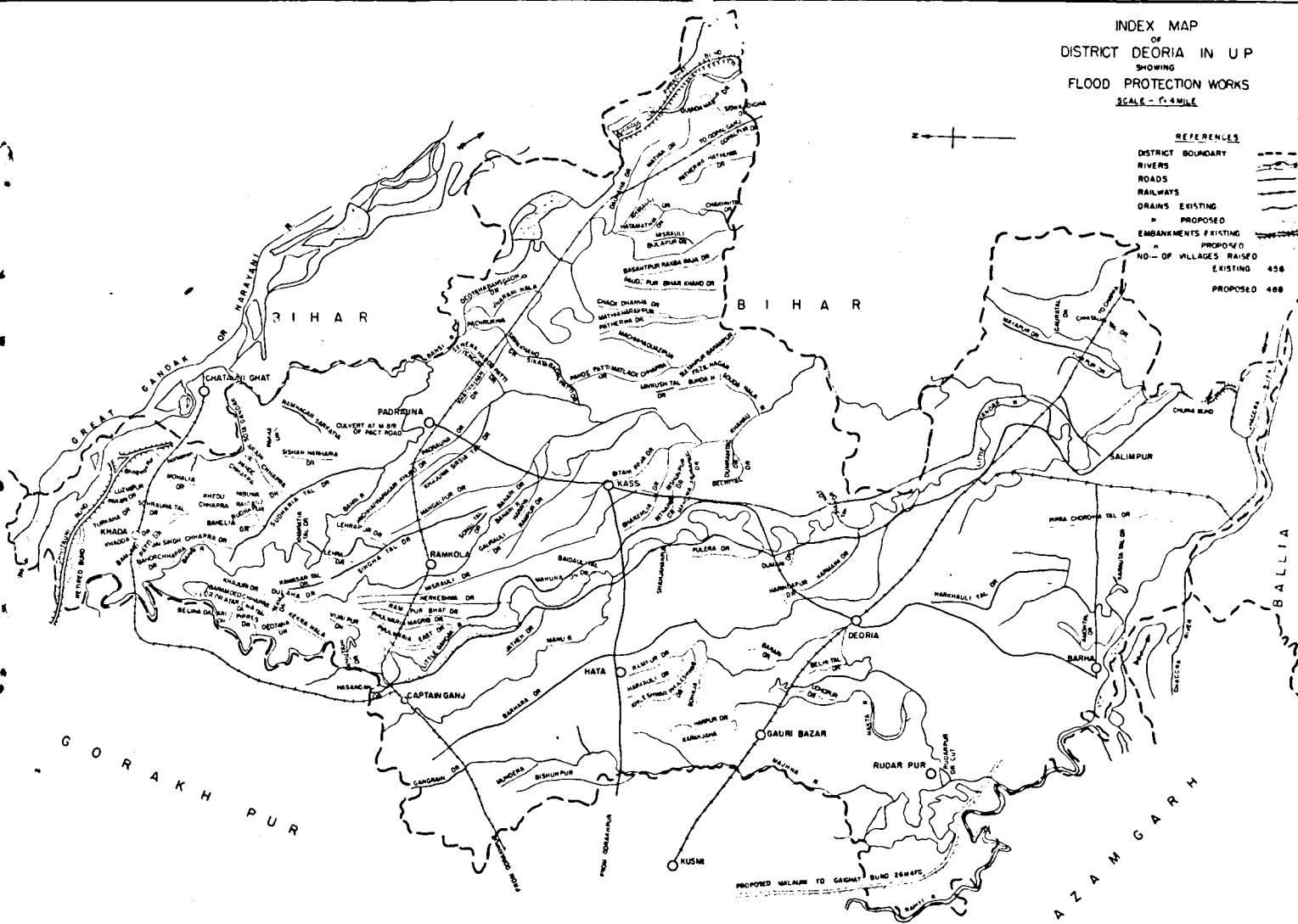
REFERENCES	
DISTRICT BOUNDARY	-----
RIVERS	~~~~~
ROADS	————
RAILWAYS	————+————
DRAINS EXISTING	~~~~~
" PROPOSED	~~~~~
EMBANKMENTS EXISTING	~~~~~
" PROPOSED	~~~~~
NO OF VILLAGES EXISTING	EXISTING
	143
	PROPOSED
	56

INDEX MAP
OF
DISTRICT DEORIA IN U.P.
SHOWING
FLOOD PROTECTION WORKS
SCALE - 1/4 MILE



REFERENCES

DISTRICT BOUNDARY	---
RIVERS	—
ROADS	—
RAILWAYS	—
DRAINS EXISTING	—
EM BANKMENTS EXISTING	—
PROPOSED	—
NO. OF VILLAGES RAISED	
EXISTING	456
PROPOSED	488

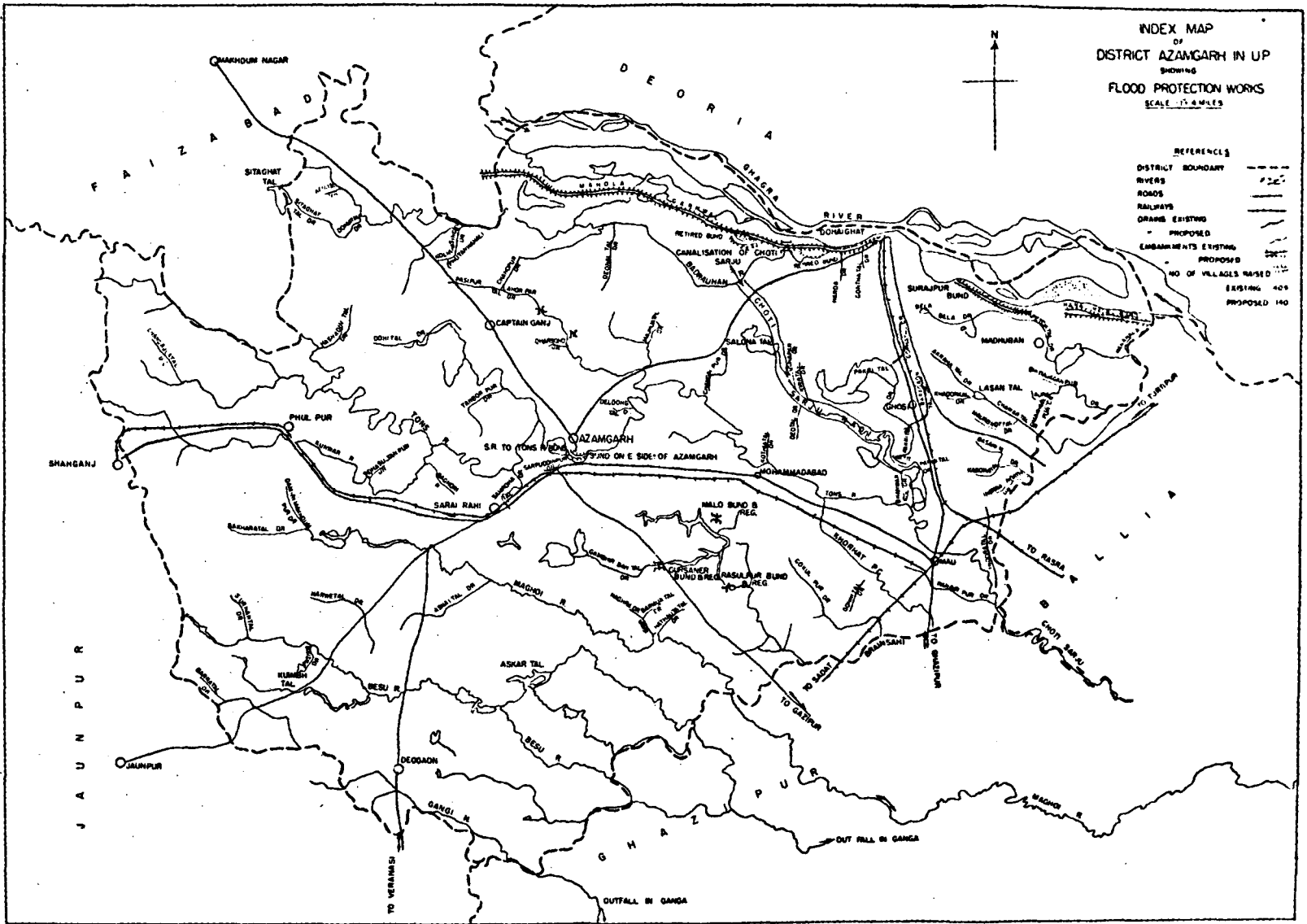


INDEX MAP
OF
DISTRICT AZAMGARH IN UP
SHOWING
FLOOD PROTECTION WORKS
SCALE 17.5 MILES



REFERENCES

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY - - - - -
- RIVERS - - - - -
- ROADS - - - - -
- RAILWAYS - - - - -
- DAMS EXISTING - - - - -
- PROPOSED - - - - -
- EMBANKMENTS EXISTING - - - - -
- PROPOSED - - - - -
- NO. OF VILLAGES RAISED
- EXISTING 405
- PROPOSED 140

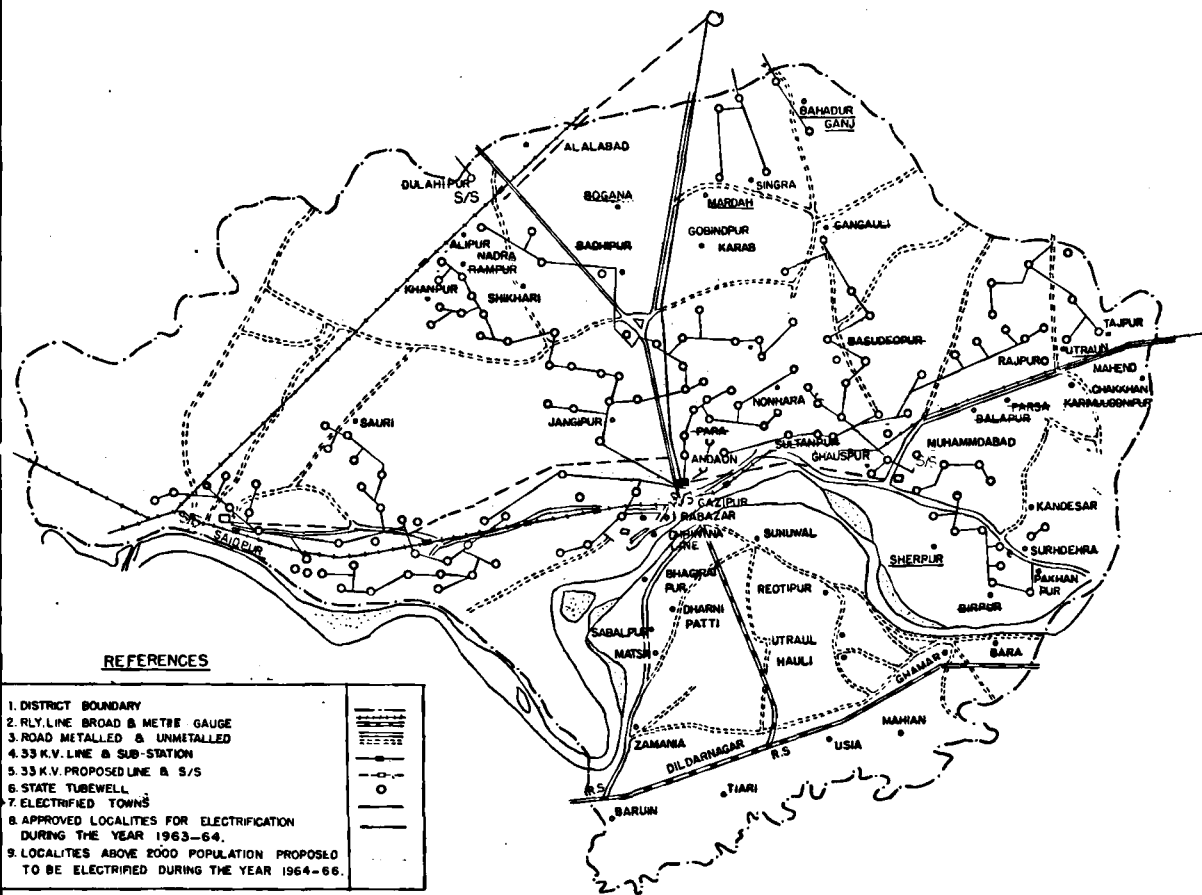


SHAHJAHANPUR
JAUNPUR

OUTFALL IN GANGA

INDEX MAP OF GHAZIPUR DISTRICT

MAU. P. H.

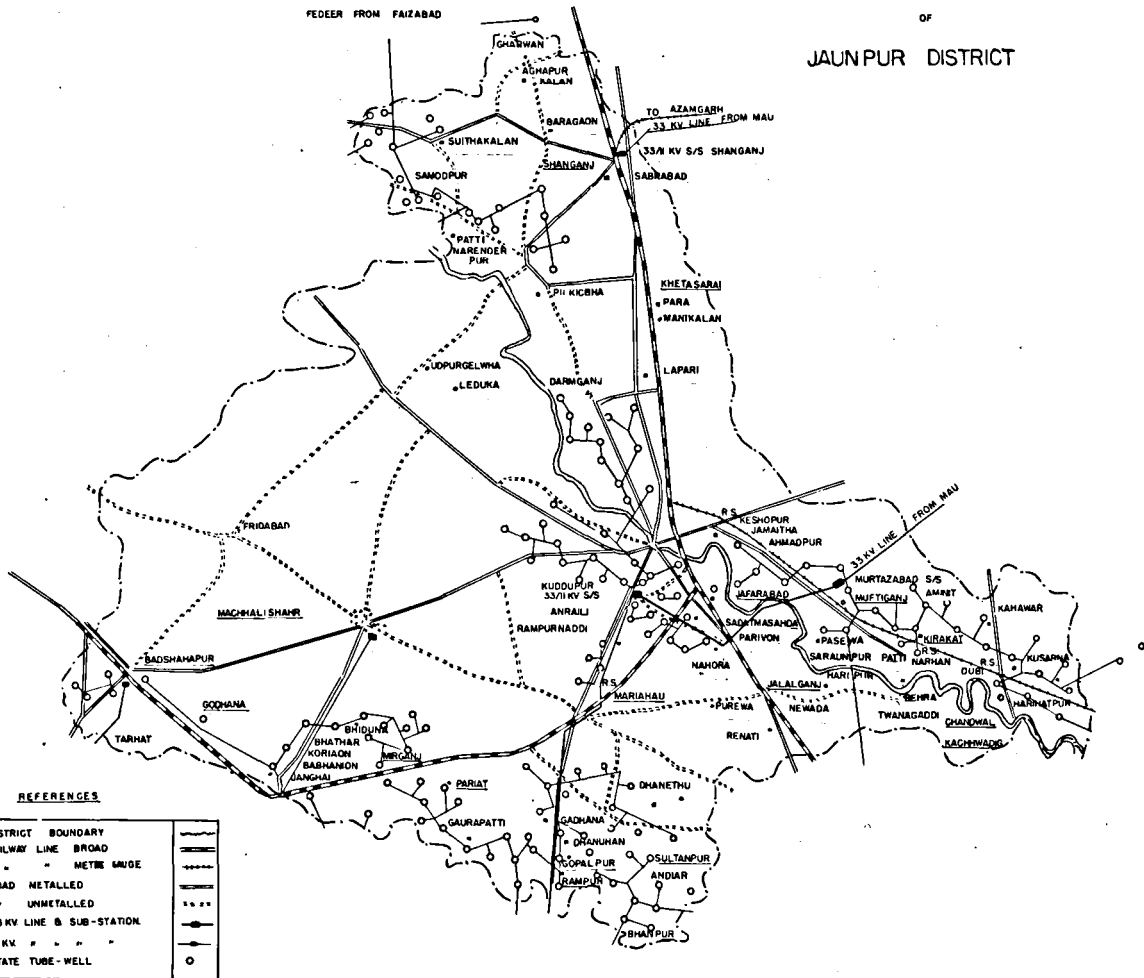


REFERENCES

1. DISTRICT BOUNDARY
2. RLY. LINE BROAD & METRE GAUGE
3. ROAD METALLED & UNMETALLED
4. 33 K.V. LINE & SUB-STATION
5. 33 K.V. PROPOSED LINE & S/S
6. STATE TUBEWELL
7. ELECTRIFIED TOWNS
8. APPROVED LOCALITIES FOR ELECTRIFICATION DURING THE YEAR 1963-64.
9. LOCALITIES ABOVE 2000 POPULATION PROPOSED TO BE ELECTRIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1964-66.



INDEX MAP OF JAUNPUR DISTRICT



REFERENCES

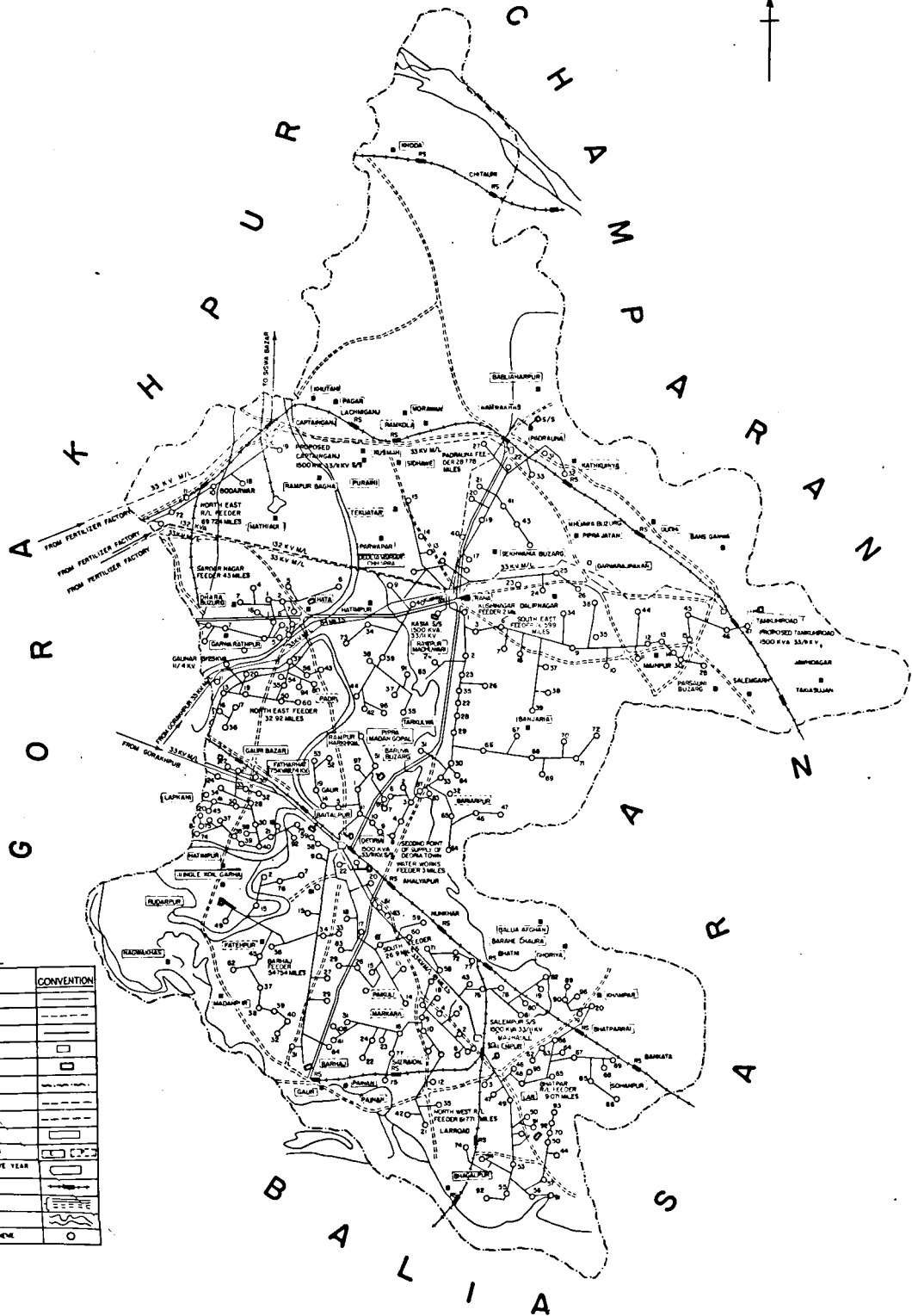
1. DISTRICT BOUNDARY	
2. RAILWAY LINE BROAD	
3. " " METRE GAUGE	
4. ROAD METALLED	
5. " UNMETALLED	
6. 33 KV LINE & SUB-STATION	
7. 11 KV " " "	
8. STATE TUBE-WELL	

ELECTRIFIED TOWN

APPROVED LOCALITIES FOR ELECTRIFICATION
DURING THE YEAR 1963-64

LOCALITIES ABOVE 2000 POPULATION PROPOSED
TO BE ELECTRIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1964-66.

INDEX MAP OF DEORIA DISTRICT

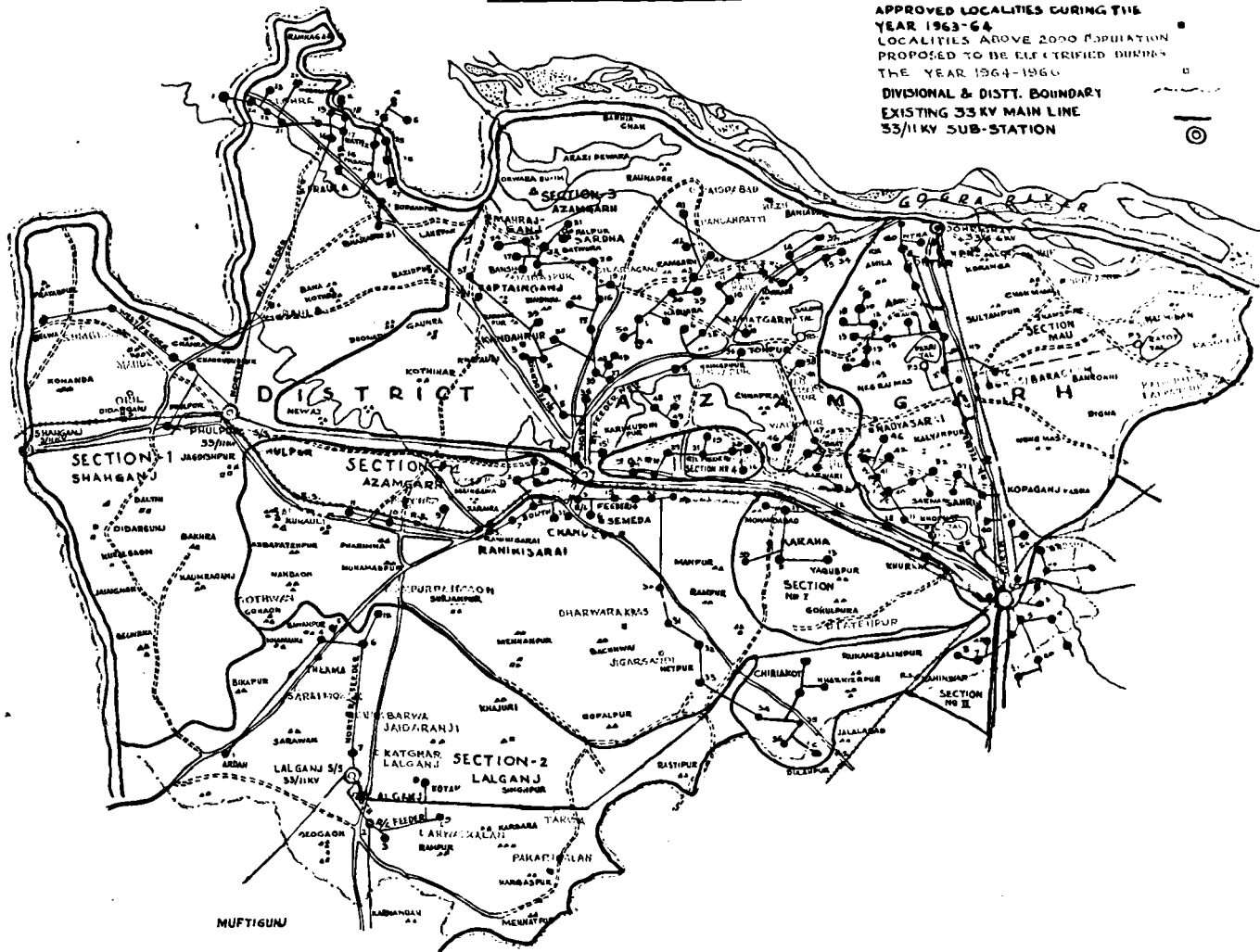


SN	PARTICULARS	CONVENTION
1	33 kV LINE	—————
2	PROPOSED 33 kV LINE	- - - - -
3	11 kV LINE	—————
4	33/11 kV S/S	□
5	11/4 kV S/S	○
6	DISTRICT BOUNDARY	—————
7	PROPOSED 132 kV LINE	- - - - -
8	PROPOSED 11 kV LINE	—————
9	TOWNS ALREADY ELECTRIFIED	—————
10	TOWNS TO BE ELECTRIFIED IN 1963-64	—————
11	TOWNS TO BE ELECTRIFIED IN 3RD FIVE YEAR PLAN OVER 25000 POPULATION	—————
12	RAILWAY STATION	—————
13	ROAD MCCA & KACHHA	—————
14	RIVER	—————
15	ENERGISED TWS UNDER DIFFERENT SCHEME	○

INDEX MAP
OF
AZAMGARH DISTRICT

REFERENCES

ELECTRIFIED TOWNS
APPROVED LOCALITIES DURING THE
YEAR 1963-64
LOCALITIES ABOVE 2000 POPULATION
PROPOSED TO BE ELECTRIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1964-1966
DIVISIONAL & DISTT. BOUNDARY
EXISTING 33 KV MAIN LINE
33/11KV SUB-STATION



MUFTIGUNJ

PROPOSED INDUSTRIES IN FOUR EASTERN DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH

INDUSTRIES SUGGESTED
FOR DEV. IN PRIVATE
SECTOR
LARGE & MEDIUM SCALE.

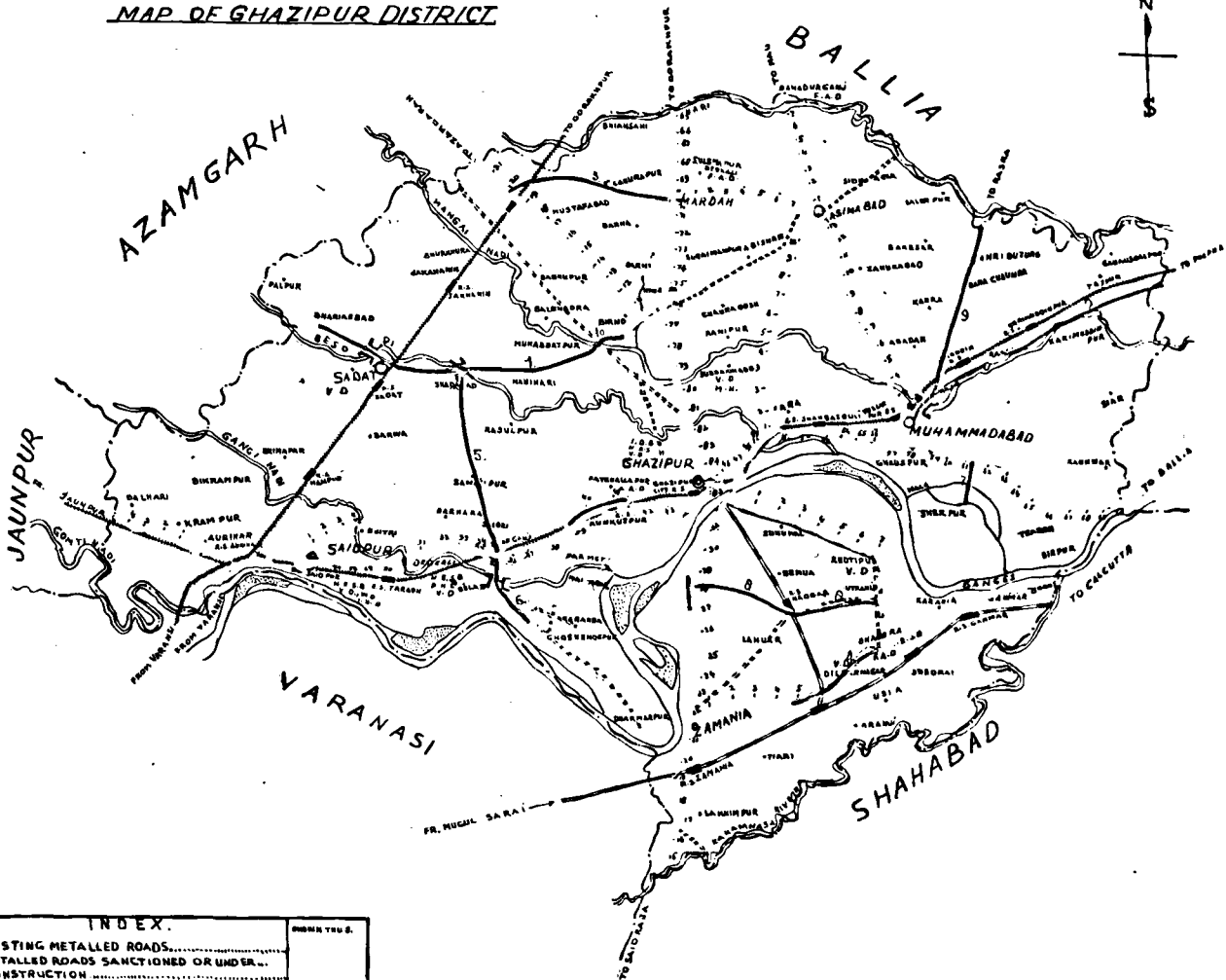
- SUGAR
- DISTILLERY
- PAPER MILL
- CAUSTIC SODA & CHLORINE
- COTTON TEXTILES
- HEAVY ENGG. (Public Sector)
(Location To be decided)
- OTHERS (Chemical units like -
Acetic Acid, ethyl -
acetate)
(Location to be decided)
- CHIP BOARD
- ORDNANCE FACTORY
(Location to be decided)
- ENGINEERING UNITS



SMALL SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | |
| KHANDSARI | SODA ASH | PUMPING SETS | BEE KEEPING |
| | | | |
| BONE CRUSHING & GLUE
MAKING | ELECTRIC & DIESEL MOTOR
PUMPS | LEATHER TANNING | ACTIVATED CARBON |
| | | | |
| COLD STORAGE | SHOES | CHAPPALS | AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS |
| | | | |
| CANNING PEAS | POTTERY | PLASTIC TOYS | CRYSTAL SUGAR |
| | | | |
| TAT PATTI & SUTALI | SOAP | ENGG. UNITS FOR MANNING | ALUMINIUM WARES |
| | | | |
| HORN COMBS | FRUIT PRESERVATION | SPARE PARTS OF AUTOMOBILES | CYCLE PARTS |
| | | | |
| AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS | ALUMINIUM UTENSILS | OIL ENGINE TUBE WELL | CARPET & BLANKETS |
| | | | |
| IRON FOUNDRIES | BUILDERS HARDWARE | OTHERS | POULTRY |
| | | | |
| ICE MAKING | PAINT BRUSHES | BONE MEAL | TAT PATTI & SUTALI |
| | | | |
| SILK DYEING & PRINTING | ANCILLARIES OR FEEDER-
INDUSTRY TO THE LARGE-
SCALE SUGAR FACTORIES. | SOAP | POLYTHENE PACKING
MATERIAL. |
| | | | |
| DURRIES & NIWAR | HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES | SHOES | ELECTRIC GOODS AND
APPLIANCES |
| | | | |
| CHALK CRAYONS | CANE GOODS MANUFACTURING | FOUNDRY | |
| | | | |
| CYCLE PARTS | JUTE TWINES | FRUIT PRESERVATION | |
| | | | |
| MOTOR PARTS | BRUSHES | COLD STORAGE | |
| | | | |
| TUBE WELL REPLACEMENT | | | |

MAP OF GHAZIPUR DISTRICT



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1. EXISTING METALLED ROADS.....
2. METALLED ROADS SANCTIONED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION.....
3. NEW PROPOSAL OF ROADS.....
4. " " " BRIDGES.....
5. " " " FOR RECONSTRUCTION OR MODERNIZATION.....

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.....
.....

MAP OF JAUNPUR DISTRICT

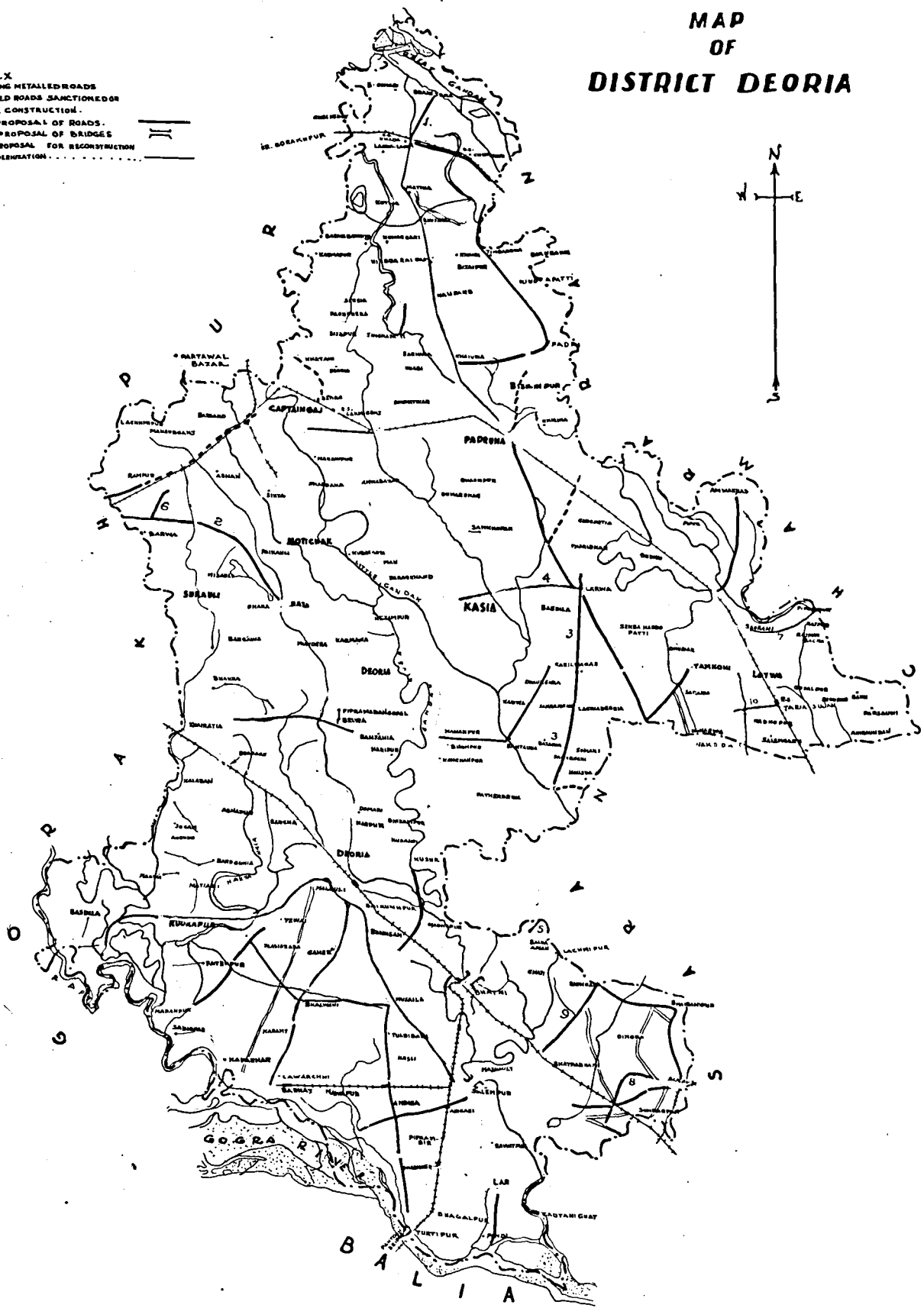
INDEX

1. EXISTING METALLED ROADS.
2. METALLED ROADS SANCTIONED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
3. NEW PROPOSAL OF ROADS.
4. NEW PROPOSAL OF BRIDGES.
5. NEW PROPOSAL FOR BRIDGE TRACTION OR MODERNIZATION.

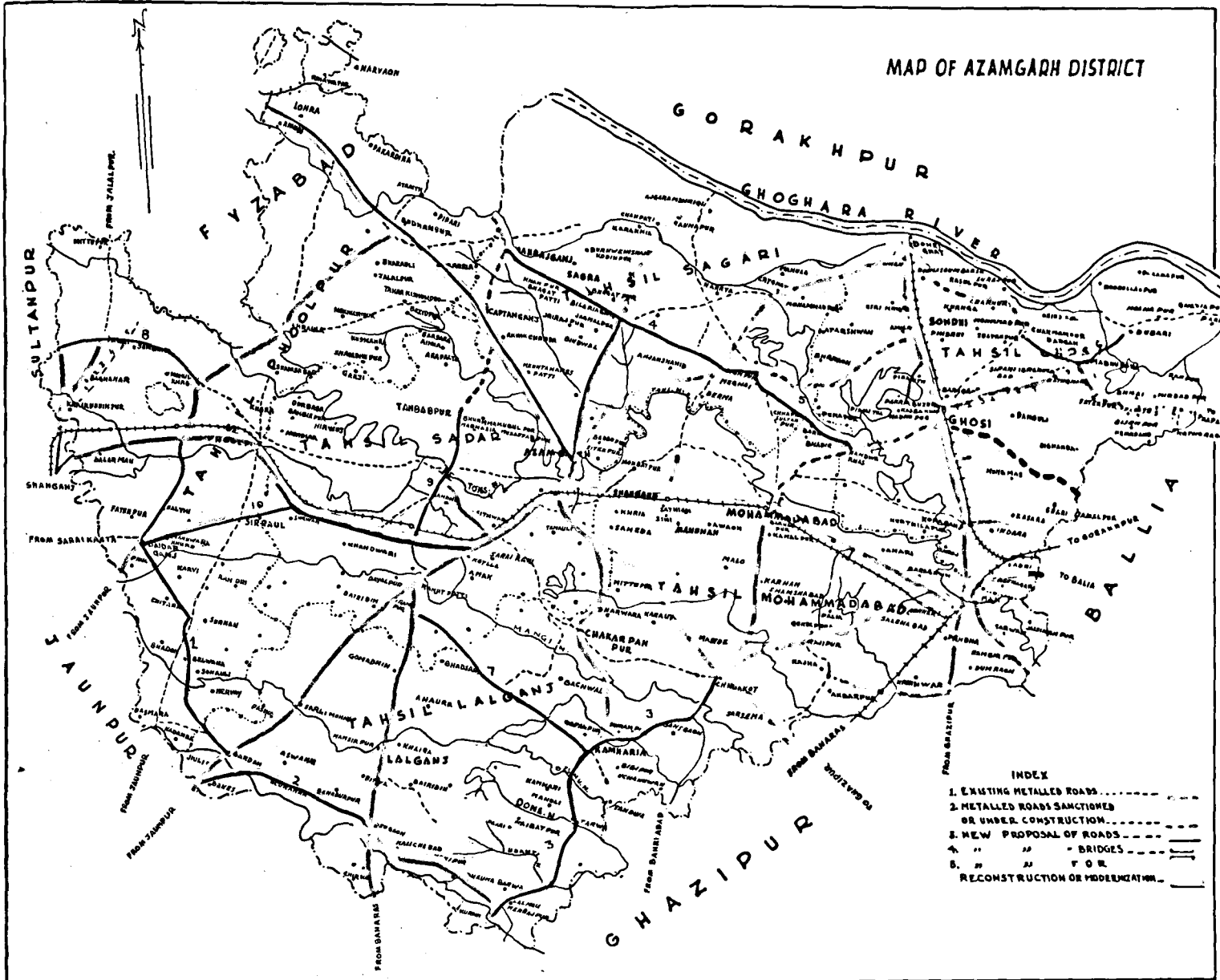


MAP OF DISTRICT DEORIA

- INDEX**
- 1. EXISTING METALLED ROADS
 - 2. METALLED ROADS SANCTIONED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION
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 - 4. NEW PROPOSAL OF BRIDGES
 - 5. NEW PROPOSAL FOR RECONSTRUCTION OR MODERNIZATION



MAP OF AZAMGARH DISTRICT



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5. " " " FOR RECONSTRUCTION OR MODERNIZATION