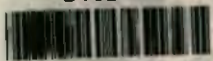


Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan 2012-13



338.9542
U93D
C16248



Planning Commission Library

UTTAR PRADESH

Volume I (Part-II)

DRAFT
TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(2012-17)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN, 2012-13

Volume I
(Part II)

GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Published by :
Principal Secretary to Government of Uttar Pradesh,
Planning Department,
U.P. Secretariat,
Lucknow.

This Annual Plan is presented in two volumes

Volume – I Consists of General Profile & Sectoral Reviews
Volume – II is of Statements I to XXIII (Except VII to X)

Printed by : United Block Printers, 78, Gautam Budh Marg, Lucknow. Ph. 2682244, 2684561
Through The Director, Information & Public Relations, U.P. Lucknow.

CONTENTS

			Page No.
CHAPTER	I	<u>Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh</u>	
		A- Agriculture	1
		B- Agriculture Education and Research	23
		C- Horticulture	27
		D- Food Processing	37
		E- Sugarcane	40
		F- Animal Husbandry	51
		G- Dairy Development	61
		H- Fisheries	65
		I- Forest	68
		J- Co-operation	72
		K- Irrigation	
		- Major & Medium Irrigation	76
		- Private Minor Irrigation	83
		- State Minor Irrigation	91
		- Flood Control	97
		- Command Area Development	98
CHAPTER	II	<u>Poverty Alleviation and Employment</u>	100
CHAPTER	III	<u>Infrastructure</u>	
		A- Roads and Bridges	137
		B- Power Sector	145
		C- Renewable Energy	175
		D- Urban Infrastructure	180
		E- Housing	201
		F- Water Supply and Sanitation	215
		G- Bio Energy	218
		H- Rural Development & Transformation of Rural Economy	221
CHAPTER	IV	<u>Human Development</u>	
		A- Human Development Index	227
		B- Education	230
		C- Health and Nutrition	277

			Page No.
CHAPTER	V	<u>Social Security</u>	
		A- Welfare of Scheduled Castes	304
		B- Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	323
		C- Welfare of Backward Classes	334
		D- Welfare of Minorities	336
		E- Welfare of Handicapped	339
		F- Women Component Plan	342
		G- Social Security and Welfare	349
		H- Welfare of Other Classes	350
CHAPTER	VI	<u>Regional Imbalances</u>	
		A- Regional Disparities and Backwardness	354
		B- Monitorable Targets	365
CHAPTER	VII	<u>Industrial Development</u>	
		A- Industry	377
		B- Information Technology and Electronics	405
		C- Externally Aided Projects	410
CHAPTER	VIII	<u>Governance</u>	
		A- Governance Reforms	418
		B- Public Private Partnership	450
		C- Disaster Management	460
		D- Local Self Governance	470
		E- Voluntary Sector	487
CHAPTER	IX	<u>Scientific Research and Environment</u>	
		A- Science and Technology	496
		B- Environment	505

Chapter -I

Farm Sector In Uttar Pradesh

Agriculture

Uttar Pradesh is not only the most populous but the fifth largest state in India. It is located between 23°52'-31°28'N Latitudes and 77°4'-84°38'E longitudes. Geographically it is situated in one of the most fertile tracts of the country i.e. Ganga and Yamuna basin. Its population of 19.96 crores (census 2011) is 16% of the country which is more than that of many other countries of the world but occupies only 7.36% of the total area of the country. It produces not only sufficient food grains for the sustenance of its population but also fulfills the food grains requirement of other states and generate a surplus for export as well.

Contribution of U.P. in Food Basket of Country

Name of Crops	Production in Lakh Mt during 2010-11		Contribution of U.P. %
	India	U.P.	
Total Food grain	2415.6	476.8	19.74
Rice	953.2	123.42	12.9
Wheat	859.3	300.01	34.9
Jowar	67.4	2.07	3.07
Bajra	100.8	15.62	15.49
Maize	212.8	11.76	5.33
Total Pulses	180.9	19.82	10.96
Gram	82.5	5.30	9.65
Arhar	28.9	3.01	10.42
Total Oilseeds	311.01	13.92	4.48
Groundnut	75.38	0.84	1.11
Rapeseed/Mustard	76.67	10.50	13.71
Sunflower	6.25	0.16	2.56
Sugarcane	3391.68	1168.78	34.46

Agro-climatic Zones

2. In order to drive maximum benefit from the available resource and prevailing growing conditions, an agro-climatic orientation is necessary in land use planning. Such an approach provides the desirable frame work of sustainable use of land, water and vegetation. Planning Commission of India has identified 15 Resource Development Regions in the country, 14 in the Main land and remaining 1 in the Islands of Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. The goal was to organize Agricultural Planning Systems for 15 Agro climatic regions so identified and to develop policies for further Agricultural Development on Regional

basis. The country was divided into 126 agro-climatic zones. Later on 3 more zones for Andaman and Nicobar Island and 2 zones for Pondicherry was delineated.

3. The concept of zoning was mainly based on ecological land classification recognizing various components like soils, climate, topography, vegetation and crops etc. as major influencing factors. The zones were selected as contiguous areas within the State boundary and to the possible extent zones have homogenous physical characteristics such as Topography, Rainfall, Soils, Cropping pattern and Irrigation availability. Uttar Pradesh, on the basis on rainfall, terrain and soils has been divided into 9 agro-climatic zones.

Agro Climatic Zone Wise Proportion of Districts

4. The state is divided in nine zones. The area of 13 districts fall in two agro-climatic zones and 62 districts are covered in single zones. The detailed coverage of districts is shown below:-

	Agro Climatic Zone	District
1	Tarai and Bhabar	Saharanpur (58%), Muzaffarnagar Nagar (10%), Bijnor (79%), Moradabad (21%), Rampur (40%), Bareilly (19%), Pilibhit (75%), Shahjahanpur (6%), Khiri (39%), Bahraich (47%), Shravasti (71%)
2	Western Plain	Saharanpur (42%), Muzaffarnagar Nagar (90%), Meerut, Bag pat, Gaziabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Buland Shahar, Prabudh nagar.
3	Mid Western Plain	Bareilly (81%), Badaun, Pilibhit(25%), Moradabad (79%), Jyotibaphule Nagar, Rampur (60%), Bijnor (21%), Bheem nagar, Panchsheel nagar.
4	South Western Dry Plain	Agra, Firozabad, Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura, Mainpuri, Etah.
5	Central Plain	Shahjahanpur (94%), Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Etawa, Auraiya, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Lucknow, Unnao, Raibareilly, Sitapur, Hardoi, Khiri(61%), Fetehpur, Allahabad(58%), Kaushmbi
6	Bundelkhund	Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Chitrkoot,
7	North Eastern Plain	Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Deoria, Kushi Nagar, Basti, St. Kabir Nagar, Siddhartha Nagar, Gonda, Baharaich(53%), Balrampur, Shravasti(29%).
8	Eastern Plain	Azamgarh, Mau, Balia, Pratapgarh, Faizabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Varanasi, Chandauli, Jaunpur, Gazipur, St.Ravidas Nagar(86%) .
9	Vindhyan	Allahabad(42%), St. Ravidas Nagar (14%), Mirzapur, Sonbadhra

Productivity Status of Agro-Climatic Zonewise (2011-12)

(Q/ha.)

	Zones	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds
1	Tarai & Bhabhar	27.96	8.39	8.28
2	Western Plain	35.25	7.02	11.79
3	Mid- Western Plain	27.65	10.54	10.14
4	South West.Semi-Dry	30.47	9.38	15.91
5	Mid-Plain/ Central	28.64	9.41	8.40
6	Bundelkhand	22.27	7.94	3.93
7	North Eastern Plain	26.47	8.27	8.68
8	Eastern Plain	26.59	10.11	9.71
9	Vindhyan	21.38	8.81	5.03
10	Uttar Pradesh	27.74	8.63	8.37

Seed Distribution

5. The trends of seed distribution target of 12th plan are shown below:-

	Name of Crop	2011-12 Base Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Paddy	727.59	821.42	930.47	949.52	1181.58	1280.63
2.	Maize	59.19	68.71	77.60	89.42	98.31	109.13
3.	Bajra	25.30	29.25	30.99	33.62	36.37	39.49
4.	Jowar	1.35	11.87	13.64	15.80	17.58	19.74
5.	Urd	26.59	36.90	37.84	39.73	41.15	42.57
6.	Moong	5.58	6.87	7.11	7.35	7.67	7.99
7.	Arhar	16.53	23.99	29.32	34.66	39.99	43.99
8.	Groundnut	15.57	28.41	34.50	40.59	45.66	50.73
9.	Til	1.55	1.94	2.19	2.40	2.61	2.78
10.	Soyabean	2.08	2.15	2.26	2.38	2.47	2.56
11.	Sunflower	0.73	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.81	0.83
12.	Cotton	0.44	0.95	1.07	1.24	1.36	1.48
	Kharif	882.50	1033.21	1167.76	1217.50	1475.56	1601.92
13.	Wheat	3901.41	3915.87	4011.38	4106.89	4202.40	4297.91
14.	Barley	30.48	36.34	39.45	44.64	47.76	51.91
15.	Gram	102.12	113.59	126.21	151.45	176.63	208.24
16.	Pea	104.83	108.76	113.93	119.11	124.29	131.20
17.	Lentil	36.40	78.13	86.10	94.07	100.45	105.23
18.	Rai/Sarson	21.13	21.36	22.02	22.35	23.66	24.65
19.	Toria	12.09	12.17	12.24	12.31	12.38	12.44
20.	Linseed	1.71	1.72	1.91	2.05	2.19	2.33
	Rabi	4210.17	4287.94	4413.24	4552.87	4689.76	4833.91
	Annual	5092.67	5321.15	5581.00	5770.33	6165.32	6435.83

Seed Replacement Rate (SRR)

6. It is proposed to enhance Seed Replacement Rate up to 42.07 % by the end of terminal year 2016-17. The year wise targets of 12th Five Year Plan of SRR for each crop are shown below:-

	Name of Crop	2011-12 Base Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Paddy	24.19	27.00	30.00	33.00	37.00	40.00
2.	Maize	2.70	5.00	7.00	10.00	12.00	15.00
3.	Bajra	2.93	10.00	12.00	15.00	17.00	20.00
4.	Jowar	6.24	10.00	12.00	15.00	17.00	20.00
5.	Urd	28.11	39.00	40.00	42.00	43.50	45.00
6.	Moong	34.94	43.00	44.50	46.00	48.00	50.00
7.	Arhar	24.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00
8.	Groundnut	7.64	14.00	17.00	20.00	22.50	25.00
9.	Til	18.36	23.00	26.00	28.50	31.00	33.00
10.	Soyabean	44.64	46.00	48.50	51.00	53.00	55.00
11.	Sunflower	15.05	77.00	79.00	81.00	83.00	85.00
12.	Cotton	7.42	16.00	18.00	21.00	23.00	25.00
Kharif		20.89	24.38	27.26	30.26	33.88	36.79
13.	Wheat	40.85	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00
14.	Barley	14.68	17.50	19.00	21.50	23.00	25.00
15.	Gram	23.89	25.00	27.00	29.00	30.00	33.00
16.	Pea	30.36	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	38.00
17.	Lentil	12.42	24.50	27.00	29.50	31.50	33.00
18.	Rai/Sarson	64.29	65.00	65.00	68.00	72.00	75.00
19.	Toria	87.24	88.00	88.50	89.00	89.50	90.00
20.	Linseed	18.35	18.50	20.50	22.00	23.50	25.00
Rabi		37.89	38.59	39.72	40.98	42.22	45.52
Annual		34.24	35.54	37.05	38.68	40.63	42.07

7. Another remarkable aspect of seed sector is an enhanced participation of private sector in the entrepreneurial development programme. The private sector is now contributing around 75% of the total certified seed distributed in the State. The State Seed Certification Agency is now devoting larger chunk of their time in the certification of seed grown by the private producers.

8. Despite all these efforts the State still faces problem for the seeds of various crops which may be grown in drought prone areas. The availability of good quality seeds of pulses, groundnut and sunflower has also been a chronic problem which needs greater attention.

Fertilizer

9. Use of chemical fertilizer, in comparison to agriculturally advanced neighbour states, like Hariyana and Panjab are very low and below the national average. As per the U.P. Statistical Diary there was 1613000 M.T.(N 1240000, P 288000, K 85000) consumption in the state in the year 1984-85. Consumption of chemical fertilizers is going ahead in a positive trend but there is a threat of imbalance use

which caused the deterioration of soil health. Level at the end of XIth plan and XIIth plan alongwith annual plan 2012-13 is given below:-

Fertilizer Distribution

		(in Lakh M.T.)			
Year		N	P	K	Total
1	level at the end of XI th plan	3126	1086	303	4515
2	for XII th plan 2012-17	17750	7636	2508	27900
3	2012-13	3411	1370	409	5192

Balancing Fertilizer Use

10. The recommended fertilizer use is focused on NPK ratio which should be in the ideal form that is 4:2:1 when the nutrients are supplied to the field in the ratio of 4:2:1, then maximum productivity is ascertained. The pattern of fertilizer consumption in the state shows that the NPK ratio is gradually narrowing. During 2001-02 the ratio was 25.2:7.6:1 which has tapered down to 14.5:4.6:1 at the end of XIth Five year Plan. Level at the end of XIth plan and XIIth plan alongwith annual plan 2012-13 is given below:-

	N	P	K
Level at end of XI th	14.5	4.6	1
2012-13	8.3	3.3	1
2013-14	7.4	3.1	1
2014-15	7.3	3.1	1
2015-16	6.2	3.0	1
2016-17	6.5	2.7	1

Bio- Fertilizer

11. Plant nutrients are also supplied through bio fertilizer. These fertilizers do not have any negative impact on the soil structure/properties. Therefore, use of bio fertilizer is now being appreciated. The year wise targets of 12th plan of bio fertilizer are shown below:-

		(In lakh ha.)
Year		(Area coverage)
1	2011-12 Base Year	4.0
2	2012-13	6.0
3	2013-14	6.0
4	2014-15	6.0
5	2015-16	6.0
6	2016-17	6.0

Crop Loan

12. State Farmers composition shows that 90% of the total farmers are small & marginal and their purchasing capacity is also marginal. So that, credit is an important tool to the farmers for performing their farm activities. Traditionally, rural society borrow for agriculture activities from their friends and Mahajans Non Institutional Credit is always painful for the farmers because of high rate of interest. To safe guard the interest of the farmers, state as well as central Govt. made a policy for doubling the

agriculture credit in the subsequent three years. Target, distribution, and gap since XIIth Plan level of crop loan are shown as under:-

	Year	Target (Rs in Crore)	Distribution per ha.(in Rs)
1	Level at end of XI th	24018.00	9885
2	Target for XII th plan 2012-17	50000.00	19608
3	2012-13	30000.00	11765

Crop Loan Distribution Per hectare

	Year	Crop Loan (Cr.Rs)	KCC (Lakh No.)
1	2011-12 Base Year	24018.00	15.88
2	2012-13	30000	38
3	2013-14	35000	44
4	2014-15	40000	50
5	2015-16	45000	57
6	2016-17	50000	64

Micro Irrigation System

13. Keeping in mind the importance of water and its judicious use, a very effective scheme has been launched through out the state. Efficient and economic use of surface and sub surface water by demonstration of various method of irrigation system is being made possible through “Kushal Jal Prabandhan Yojna”. Dripped and sprinkler irrigation system are being made popular through out the state by this scheme.

Rain Water Harvesting

14. U.P. has diverse agro climatic zones which almost different from another. For example eastern plain is being presumed as water logged area whereas Bundelkhand is well known for their drought prone climatic property. A concept of rain water harvesting is to conserve and collect the rain water of rainy season in a water body for their multipurpose use i.e. for live stock, human needs and farm sector. A scheme has been launched for Bundelkhand region to minimize the adversity of drought in this region. Through this scheme dripped and sprinkler irrigation system also provided to the farmers at this subsidized rate. Judicious use of rain water demonstration is being made as a component of this scheme for the purpose of its popularization amongst the farming community.

Net Irrigated Area versus Net Area Sown

15. The total irrigated area of state is 130.85 Lakh Hectares during the year 2010-11. The source wise Irrigation status, as indicated in the table below, shows that canal irrigation is 18.02%, State Tube well irrigation is 3.01% and Private tube wells have maximum share of irrigation that is 70.17%.

(in, Lakh ha.)

	Irrigation Source	Area	Percentage (NAS)	Percentage (Irrigated)
	Net Area Sown	164.17		
1	Canal		14.36	18.02
2	State Tube-wells		2.40	3.01
3	Private Tube-wells		55.93	70.17
4	Other Sources		7.01	8.80
	Net Irrigated Area	130.85		

Source-wise Irrigation Status

16. Agro-climatic Zone-wise and source-wise irrigation status of the year 2009-10 is as under:-

	Particulars	Tarai	WP	MWP	SWS DP	MP	BUND	NEP	EP	VIN	U.P.
1	Canal	1.02	1.89	0.51	2.74	6.62	1.78	1.66	5.94	1.47	23.52
	Tube-wells Govt.	0.13	0.17	0.10	0.28	0.80	0.50	0.68	1.04	0.22	3.94
	Private	7.46	9.90	7.68	11.86	24.32	3.10	12.19	15.24	0.58	91.82
	Total	7.59	9.57	7.78	12.40	25.12	3.60	12.07	16.28	0.80	95.76
2	Other wells	1.68	0.20	2.73	1.18	0.17	2.57	0.888	0.03	0.18	10.04
3	Tank etc	0.04	@	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.43	0.37	0.01	0.11	1.05
4	Other Means	0.0	0.002	0.14	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.41
5	Net Irrigated Area	10.34	11.62	11.62	16.14	31.99	8.45	15.82	22.28	5.59	130.85
6	Area irrigated More Than once	5.53	7.58	7.60	6.51	14.23	0.38	3.43	14.24	1.07	60.58
7	Kharif	8.50	11.04	8.02	5.63	17.57	0.71	5.22	16.03	1.62	74.41
8	Rabi	6.57	7.12	9.65	15.98	26.85	7.97	13.87	19.28	1.99	109.29
9	Zaid	0.79	1.03	1.55	1.04	1.80	0.14	0.17	1.15	0.04	7.72
10	Total	15.86	19.20	19.22	22.65	46.22	8.83	19.25	36.52	3.66	191.42
	Gross Irri. Area	15.86	19.20	19.22	22.65	46.22	8.83	19.25	36.52	3.66	191.42
1	Canal	1.32	2.69	0.86	4.38	10.51	1.91	1.82	10.20	2.13	36.40
	Tube-wells Govt.	0.16	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.04	0.51	0.93	1.46	0.26	5.19
	Private	11.55	15.96	12.78	16.09	34.35	3.21	14.80	24.79	0.86	134.39
	Total	11.71	16.24	12.91	16.56	35.39	2.72	15.66	26.26	1.12	139.57
2	Other wells	2.55	0.25	5.27	1.63	0.22	2.69	1.00	0.04	0.23	13.90
3	Tank etc	0.04	@	0.02	@	0.09	0.43	0.37	0.01	0.13	1.10
4	Other Means	0.03	@	0.15	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.44

*(WP=Western Plain, MWP= Mid Western Plain, SWS DP= South Western Semi Dry Plain, MP= Mid Plain, BUND= Bundelkhand, NEP= North-Eastern Plain, EP= Eastern Plain, VIN= Vindhyan, @=figures are below 500)

Cropping Pattern/Coverage

17. Paddy and Wheat are the most important crops of the State. Maximum area is being used for cultivation of food grains of which only 13.8% is covered under pulses. Approximately 79.8% of the gross cropped area is devoted for the production of food grains. Other important crops grown in the State are sugarcane, potato, mustard, groundnut, gram, pea and lentil. The sunflower and soybeans have also been

introduced successfully in the State during past. The cropping pattern in various agro-climatic zones and agro-economic regions in the State however differ significantly in terms of commodities and seasonal crops.

Strategy for Annual Plan 2012-13

Formulation of new Agriculture Policy and implementation of scheme's accordingly

18. Uttar Pradesh has approved a new Agriculture Policy for the state, envisaging 4% agriculture growth rate. To achieve this, Agriculture Policy revolves around implementation of activities based on seven thrust areas, called SAPTA KRANTI, viz. extension, irrigation and water management, soil health and fertility, seed management, agriculture marketing, mechanization, agriculture research and diversification. In 12th five year plan, implementation of a new Agriculture Policy is under consideration for achieving 5 percent agriculture growth rate.

Converting small and marginal farmers in profit making units

- ▶ Organizing small and marginal farmers in productive and profit making groups offers a practical solution to the problem of fragmentation of holdings. Smaller farming units can turn into economical units if they are brought together as a group.
- ▶ Implementation of all the programmes of agriculture and rural development will have to be undertaken through farmer and women Self Help Groups (SHGs). Execution of schemes through these groups will certainly help in improving their skill, and at the same time provide them an alternate source of earning. Marketing of agriculture produce can also be taken up through these groups.
- ▶ Inculcating a change and prioritizing the Research strategy of concerned institutions for developing area based appropriate technology, agriculture implements etc for small and marginal farmers.

Improving Soil Health:

19. Improving soil health will be the highest concern. Following activities are proposed in this direction:

- ▶ In order to improve balanced use of fertilizers, based on soil testing, strengthening of soil testing laboratories will be essential. In addition to the existing 48 Soil Testing Laboratories, additional 22 have been sanctioned in 2006-07 with an aim of raising existing soil testing capacity from 15 lacs to 22 lacs. At present, only 12 Labs are equipped to handle analysis of soil samples for micronutrients. It is proposed to develop facility of micronutrient testing in all the Soil Testing Labs of the state.
- ▶ Providing congenial atmosphere to fertilizer companies /suppliers, input providers and other agencies involved in marketing of agriculture produce to further enlarge their existing soil testing activities, extensively. Provision of additional soil testing with the help of private sector

will act as a booster dose towards improving soil-health in a big way. It will also strengthen public Private Partnership (PPP) in the field of agriculture. Presently, these agencies are engaged in testing, mainly Nitrogen Phosphorus and Potash. To give a thrust to soil testing for micro nutrients, these agencies can be permitted to send their soil sample to State Governments Labs on cost sharing basis.

- ▶ Balanced use of fertilizers based on soil testing has to be given highest priority. Extensive use of micronutrients, mainly Zinc, Iron and Sulphur has to be encouraged. For this Crop and varietal demonstrations coupled with the principles of Integrated Plan Nutrient Management (IPMN) have to be, extensively, organized in each agro-climatic zone with finances from Macro-mode and ISOPOM. Present NPK ratio of 13:5:1 has to balance towards 4:2:1.
- ▶ In addition to existing use of available farm yard manures and other traditional composts, large scale adoption of improved manuring technologies such as NADI:P, Vermi-composting have to be ensured at village level. Financial assistance can be availed from Rural Development Department for the construction of NADI:P and Vermi Pits in large numbers. This activity can be one of major activities of Gram Panchayat. It will not only help in restoring microbial population and improve soil health but will also provide an alternate source of income to educated rural youths at local level.
- ▶ Inclusion of bio-fertilizers has to be increased substantially. At present state government owned labs and other Private agencies such as IFFCO, Kribheo, Chambal, NAFED and NFL etc. are engaged in production and distribution of bio-fertilizers such Rhizobium, PSB culture, Azetobacter etc. Last years almost 50 lac packets of above mentioned bio-fertilizers were distributed. It is, extremely, essential to encourage these private agencies to enhance the production and distribution of bio-fertilizers by several folds. **Each farming family starts using bio-fertilizers in his or her field.** Awareness campaigns have to be organized at village, Nyaya Panchayat and Block level. Regular availability of this important component in sufficient quantity has to be ensured. This will not only increase micro flora and fauna in the soil but will also ensure better utilization of chemical fertilizers, especially phosphatic. It will be a welcome a step towards reducing cost of cultivation, considerably.
- ▶ Cultivation of Dhaincha, Sanai and Moong as green manure during Zaid must to be given very high priority. Green Manuring helps in improving soil health tremendously and also reduces cost of cultivation, substantially.

Accelerating Pace of Land Development Programmes:

20. As already reported that out of 120.44 lac hectares of problematic area, 84.40 lac hectare area has already been treated. Out of remaining 36.04 lac hectares untreated land. Programmes have been proposed for reclamation of degraded land. Keeping in mind, the working capacity of department of agriculture and U P Bhoomi Sudhar Nigam, following programmes are being proposed.

- ▶ A new scheme Bhoomi Sena Yojna the most ambitious, multifaceted, employment generating scheme has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan This scheme is being initiated to reclaim the degraded lands owned by small, marginal and land allottees. These land owners along with

other landless farmers of the village are groomed and technically trained and given the responsibility for improving their own lands. Looking at the success of the programme and the challenge of achieving target of 5.1 percent agriculture growth rate, it is essential to run the scheme with certain improvements.

Strengthen Technology Dissemination System:-

- ▶ To achieve agriculture growth rate of 5.1 percent it is imperative to experiment and avail every single opportunity and all kinds of means to take -the new technology to the door steps of farmers. In this context, Public Private Partnership will, obviously, draw special attention. Right from use of information technology (IT) to farmer-led extension, it will be crucial to upgrade the skill and knowledge of farmers.
- ▶ There is an urgent need to prepare a well thought comprehensive and Intensive Human Resource development calendar with the help of State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), training organization and research institutions and has to be sincerely, followed in 12th Five Year Plan.
- ▶ It is proposed to establish "Common Service Centers under National Information Technology Policy". These centers are to be linked with SAUs and other extension agencies. In addition to above, establishment of centers like E-Choupal of ITC etc have to be encouraged to streamline marketing of agriculture produce along with IT based availability of new technology.
- ▶ Priority has to be given to develop a network between SAUs, KVKs, KGKs, and other similar research agencies, farmers, Kisan Sahayak, and farmer's organization like Farmer's Field School so that new technology through "lab to land" programme reaches to the farmers at the earliest.
- ▶ To intensify Public Private Partnership in the field of technology dissemination a favorable atmosphere has to be created so that extension activities being carried out by input provider companies such as IFFCO, Kribhco, IPL, NFL, Tata fertilizers, Khushhali, Haryali etc. are intensively enlarged and reaches to the far flung areas.
- ▶ Uttar Pradesh has four Agriculture Universities, 30 Agriculture colleges which produce around 5200 agriculture graduates and 1400 post graduates each year. A sizable number of well trained energetic youths can be linked to Central Government sponsored Agri-clinic scheme. It will not only provide employment opportunities to rural youth but will also ensure dissemination of new knowledge and availability of quality inputs at village level from single window only.

Farmer School for strengthening farmer to farmer extension approach:

21. In order to strengthen farmer-led extension approach, department has decided to establish 820 farmer's field schools (FFS) consisting of best practicing farmers for the purpose of disseminating and sharing new knowledge with the fellow farmers of the block. The step would help in arranging quality

inputs as well as ensure marketing of agri. produce at appropriate price apart from dissemination of new technology.

- ▶ It is proposed to train unemployed agriculture graduate or post graduate at each Nyaya Panchayat level and engage them for dissemination of technology. This trained workforce can be linked with SAUs/KVKs/ Research Institutions/Agri-clinics/ Farmer's Field Schools etc. for continuous Updation of knowledge. This step would provide and aliernate source of income to the unemployed graduates.
- ▶ There are more than one lac registered fertilizer, seed and pesticide dealers who are providing important inputs to the farmers on regular basis. If these dealers are trained, periodically in important technologies, the message will travel must faster to the farmers than by any other means. Therefore, it is proposed to convert these 1 lac traders **from dealers to technical experts. This step may prove to be a milestone in the field of Agriculture Extension in the state.**
- ▶ Involving women farmers in the implementation of Agriculture schemes are very important. It is a well known fact that most of agriculture activities are performed by women farmers in the state. Therefore, more and more women have been encouraged to participate in Kisan Melas/Gosthis to be organized at Nyaya Panchayat, Block & District level. Development Departments have to involve SHGs already functional at village level. Some of the activities mentioned for this purpose are crop demonstration, IPM demonstration, Seed Processing

Seed Production

22. It is an open secret that achieving maximum production there is a necessary input of quality seed. Generally 20% agriculture produce could be enhanced by using of quality seed. Keeping in mind the importance of quality seed, department of agriculture made a projection of ten years named as "Seed Mission Mode". Under this mission year wise seed production programme is give below-

(Unit qtl)

Sl	Type	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
1	Breeder	14900	13628	14085	14645	14934	15176
2	Foundation	23200	241964	250463	258889	268108	272187
3	Certified/ quality	503400	4976160	5184816	5395212	562971	5854631

Integrated Pest Management-

23. In 11the Five Year Plan concept of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) has to be adopted, practiced and disseminated in all cereals, oilseeds and pulse crops. At the same time, use of bio-pesticides and bio-agents has to be promoted and use of banned or prohibited chemical pesticides needs to be discouraged. Fortunately, IPM modules for almost all the crops including vegetables and other horticulture crops are available either at U.P Council of Agriculture Research (UPKAR) or at GOI level. This knowledge has to be disseminated through awareness campaigns and large scale demonstrations of IPM modules in different crops through financial assistance under Centrally Sponsored Macro mode and

ISOPOM Schemes. Large scale demonstration is required in horticulture crops along with agriculture crops. Financial assistance can come from National Horticulture Mission.

Public Private Partnership in Agriculture-

24. Contribution of private agencies in agriculture has been increasing. Presently, inputs providing companies as well as those involved in marketing of agriculture produce are engaged in agriculture extension, soil testing and several other agriculture oriented activities according to their business requirement.

Research Initiatives-

25. Following priorities have to be given in the field of Research during the forthcoming Annual Plan.

- ▶ Priority has to be given to the development of high yielding varieties which are
- ▶ specifically suited to the Agro-Eco-Situation of the area.
- ▶ Favorable atmosphere has to be created for the development of hybrids in the state.
- ▶ Availability of parent-lines has to be ensured for the same.
- ▶ Farming system modules with *specific thrust on cropping system for Rainfed areas* have to be developed.
- ▶ Market oriented development of technology has to be encouraged. Looking at the
- ▶ competitive international market, research works have to be reoriented towards production of qualitative agri-produce. For this organic farming modules need to be developed so that agriculture export could be given a boost.
- ▶ Priority has to be given to reduction in post harvest losses.
- ▶ Different Agriculture implements for different AES have to be developed.
- ▶ Irrigation techniques have to be redesigned as per availability of water.
- ▶ While selecting research issues or further investigation priority has to be given to
- ▶ the researchable problems identified in the SREPs of each district.
- ▶ To avoid duplication in research works and make available the entire information
- ▶ regarding new technology at one place. U P Council of Agriculture Research (UPCAR) will document the research works being carried at different place/institution in the state and recommend lining agencies for further dissemination in the field.

National Food Security Mission

26. The National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May, 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a Food Security Mission comprising Rice, Wheat and Pulses to increase the production of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Accordingly, A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Food Security

Mission has been launched from 2007-08 to operationalize the above mentioned resolution. The National Food Security Mission will have three components;

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------|---|--------------|
| (i) | Rice component | - | 27 Districts |
| (ii) | Wheat component | - | 38 Districts |
| (iii) | Pulses component | - | 75 Districts |

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna

Objectives:-

27. The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:-
- ▶ To ensure that the local crops/priorities/needs are reflected in the Agricultural Plans.
 - ▶ To reduce the yield gaps in the important crops through focused interventions.
 - ▶ To maximize returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors.
 - ▶ To bring quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors.
 - ▶ To encourage public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.

Annual Plan 2012-13

Seed Replacement Rate

28. It is proposed to enhance Seed Replacement Rate up to 42.07 % by the end of terminal year 2016-17. The year wise targets of 12th Five Year Plan of SRR for each crop are shown below:-

		(%)					
	Name of Crop	2011-12 Base Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Paddy	24.19	27.00	30.00	33.00	37.00	40.00
2.	Maize	2.70	5.00	7.00	10.00	12.00	15.00
3.	Bajra	2.93	10.00	12.00	15.00	17.00	20.00
4.	Jowar	6.24	10.00	12.00	15.00	17.00	20.00
5.	Urd	28.11	39.00	40.00	42.00	43.50	45.00
6.	Moong	34.94	43.00	44.50	46.00	48.00	50.00
7.	Arhar	24.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00
8.	Groundnut	7.64	14.00	17.00	20.00	22.50	25.00
9.	Til	18.36	23.00	26.00	28.50	31.00	33.00
10.	Soyabean	44.64	46.00	48.50	51.00	53.00	55.00
11.	Sunflower	15.05	77.00	79.00	81.00	83.00	85.00
12.	Cotton	7.42	16.00	18.00	21.00	23.00	25.00
	Khariif	20.89	24.38	27.26	30.26	33.88	36.79
13.	Wheat	40.85	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00
14.	Barley	14.68	17.50	19.00	21.50	23.00	25.00
15.	Gram	23.89	25.00	27.00	29.00	30.00	33.00

	Name of Crop	2011-12 Base Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
16.	Pea	30.36	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	38.00
17.	Lentil	12.42	24.50	27.00	29.50	31.50	33.00
18.	Rai/Sarson	64.29	65.00	65.00	68.00	72.00	75.00
19.	Toria	87.24	88.00	88.50	89.00	89.50	90.00
20.	Linseed	18.35	18.50	20.50	22.00	23.50	25.00
	Rabi	37.89	38.59	39.72	40.98	42.22	45.52
	Annual	34.24	35.54	37.05	38.68	40.63	42.07

Fertilizer

29. Fertilizers are one of the most important components which provide plant nutrition for growth and production. To achieve the maximum growth and production the fertilizers should be used in recommended proportion. The ideal proportion for NPK is 4:2:1, and all out effort has been made to train the farmers regarding balance use of fertilizer. During the year 2008-09, the NPK ratio 11.28:3.59:1.00 have been achieved. Still we have to go a long way to achieve the standard ratio.

In the form of Element

30. The distribution of fertilizers in the form of nutrients is indicated in the table below:-
(Lakh M.T.)

	Year	N	P	K	Total
1	level at the end at XIth plan	3126	1086	303	4515
2	Target for XIIth plan	17750	7636	2508	27900
3	2012-13	3411	1370	409	5192

In the form of Fertilizer

31. The plan of nutrients are shown as N,P, and K, but its application to the soil is done as Urea, DAP, Potash and NPK complex. The distribution of these fertilizers will be ensured during the 12th five year plan as indicated in the table below:-

	Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK	SSP	Total
1	2011-12 Base Year	58.44	13.75	1.84	12.03	4.21	90.27
2	2012-13	62.00	20.50	4.25	12.50	4.60	103.85
3	2013-14	64.50	21.50	4.50	13.05	4.85	108.40
4	2014-15	67.50	22.50	4.75	13.60	5.00	113.35
5	2015-16	68.50	23.30	5.05	14.05	5.15	116.05
6	2016-17	70.00	23.50	6.00	14.50	5.30	119.30

Balancing Fertilizer Use

32. The Year wise targets of 12th plan for using fertilizers in balanced form are shown below:-

	Year	N	P	K
1	2011-12 Base Year	14.5	4.6	1
2	2012-13	8.3	3.3	1
3	2013-14	7.4	3.1	1
4	2014-15	7.3	3.1	1
5	2015-16	6.2	3.0	1
6	2016-17	6.5	2.7	1

Bio- Fertilizer

33. Plant nutrients are also supplied through bio fertilizer. These fertilizers do not have any negative impact on the soil structure/properties. Therefore, use of bio fertilizer is now being appreciated. The year wise targets of 12th plan of bio fertilizer is shown below:-

	Year	Lakh Packet
1	2011-12 Base Year	20
2	2012-13	20
3	2013-14	20
4	2014-15	20
5	2015-16	20
6	2016-17	20

Plant Protection

34. Plant protection chemical are considered as a major input for cultivation. Various types of chemical are used for various purposes in the crops. Weedicides are used for weed, fungicides are used for fungus and like other chemical are used for pest and insects for the protection of crops. Use of pesticides in a huge quantity making adverse impact on quality of crop produce and soil health along with water. Bio-pesticide and IPM technique is being popularized from several past years in option for chemical Plant Protection. Year-wise status are as follows:-

(M.T./K.I.)

Sl. No	Particulars	2011-12 base year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Insecticides/Dust/Granules	8172	8170	8170	8170	8170	8170
2.	Insecticides Liquid	838	830	830	830	830	830
3.	Fungicides	1389	1390	1390	1390	1390	1390
4.	Weedicides	2372	2370	2370	2370	2370	2370
5.	Rodenticides/ Fumigants	168	150	150	150	150	150

Bio-Pesticide

35. Since the bio pesticides don't have any chemicals in the compositions therefore they are not hazardous to human life. The use of bio pesticides has to be encouraged to save the biotic life within the soil. The year wise target of 12th plan of bio pesticides are as under:-

	Year	(Unit in M.T./Kl.)
1	2011-12 Base Year	3026
2	2012-13	3330
3	2013-14	3670
4	2014-15	4040
5	2015-16	4450
6	2016-17	4900

Integrated Pest Management

36. Pest and insects are one of the major causes of loss in production. Normally pesticides are use to control the attack of pest and insects, but the use of pesticides causes harmful impact to human life. Therefore, integrated pest management is only solution to safeguard the human life and environment. The targets and achievements for IPM are given below:-

		(Unit in 000)						
	Name	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Tricoderma	Kg.	203	206	208	211	214	217
2	Bueberia/ basiyana	Kg.	90	94	97	100	103	106
3	Pseudonymous	Kg.	46	50	53	55	57	59
4	Metarazium	Kg.	17	18	19	20	21	22
5	Verticilium	Kg.	16	17	18	19	20	21
6	Trichocard	Card No.	85500	86500	87500	88500	89500	90500
7	NPV	l.e.	750	770	790	805	820	835

Credit

37. Composition of the farmers of the State shows that there are 90% farmers are hailing from marginal and small category. Most of the farmers are just above the poverty line or below the poverty line. It means a large section of farmers are economically marginal and their purchasing power is so poor. Now days, cultivation are means based and it is not possible to manage every inputs of agriculture without loan. Non institutional credit (Mahajan Pratha etc.) credit always pain full and throw the loan taker into debt trap. In the XIth Five Year Plan it is proposed to double the credit facility to the farmers. Year-wise target and achievements are as given below.

Crop loan distribution (Rs in Crore)

	Year	Crop Loan (Cr Rs)	KCC (lakh No)
1	2011-12 Base Year	24018.00	15.88
2	2012-13	30000	38
3	2013-14	35000	44
4	2014-15	40000	50
5	2015-16	45000	57
6	2016-17	50000	64

Soil Testing

38. Keeping in view of soil health soil testing is very important segment. U.P. is a vast State and small size of land holding is a challenging task to cover the every farm for soil testing. Soil testing also minimizes the cost of cultivation in the way of use of balanced fertilizers. Strengthening of infrastructure for soil testing is going on from Xth F.Y.P. and there is a Soil testing Lab on every district Head Quarter in the XIth . F.Y.P. During 12th five year plan, following programme is proposed.

	Year	Units	Soil testing Target	Financial requirement for awareness
1	2012-13	In lakh	40.20	84.22
2	2013-14	In lakh	40.20	85.52
3	2014-15	In lakh	40.20	86.88
4	2015-16	In lakh	40.20	88.27
5	2016-17	In lakh	40.20	89.81
	Total		201.00	434.70

Natural Resource Management

39. There is 36.04 lakh ha. problematic area at present in the State. It is planned to reclaim 19.11 lakh ha. through various schemes. There is an estimation that 35 to 45 thousand hectare agricultural land shifted to non agricultural purpose every year. Through the natural resource management we will be able to create 35 to 40 thousand hectares land for agricultural coverage. Implementation of the various scheme of N.R.M. is helpful in the enhancement of production and productivity and along with the maintenance of ecological balance. Scheme-wise physical targets of 12th plan are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Schemes	Area
A	Centrally Sector Schemes	
1	Integrated Water Management Programme	2.70
2	Rain-fed area development programme	1.00
3	Flood Prone River /River Valley Project	0.75
4	Land Reclamation in Katri Area	1.50
Sub Total (A)		5.95
B	State Sponsored Schemes	
1	Kisan Samridhi Yojna (New Scheme)	4.54
2	Tharu Tribal area sub-plan	0.06
Sub Total (B)		4.60
C	Resource based schemes (NABARD funded)	
1	RIDF 16 & 17	7.12
Sub Total (C)		7.12
D	Externally aided scheme	
1	U.P. Sodic Land Reclamation Project (Phase-III)	1.00
E	DRDA funded scheme	
1	MNREGA	1.00
Total (A+B+C+D+E)		19.67

Agriculture– Implements

40. The implements used for agricultural operation help in reducing the time and enhance the efficiency of operations. Several activities have to be performed in the process of crop production which requires more power, time and skill. The modern Agriculture Implements are the need of hour. Some new implements like Ratawater etc can perform multiple activities at the same time. To encourage the use of such implements massive targets of implements distribution is proposed in 12th plan. The detail of the targets is indicated in the table below.

	Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
A.	MANUALLY DRIVEN IMPLEMENTS							
1	Hand Winowing Fan	1512	2000	2100	2205	2315	2431	11051
2	Chaff Cutter	1884	2000	2100	2205	2315	2431	11051
3	Paddy Thresher	0	2000	2100	2205	2315	2431	11051
4	Drum Seeder	0	2000	2100	2205	2315	2431	11051
5	Paddy Transplanter	0	820	861	904	949	997	4531
	Total	3396	8820	9261	9724	10210	10721	48736
B.	ANIMAL DRIVEN IMPLEMENTS							
1	Disc Harrow BD	436	3000	3150	3308	3473	3647	16577
2	Cultivator BD	1202	3000	3150	3308	3473	3647	16577
	Total	1638	6000	6300	6615	6946	7293	33154
C.	POWER DRIVEN IMPLEMENTS							
1	Disc Harrow (T.D.)	1258	2000	2100	2205	2315	2431	11051
2	Zero-Till-Seed-drill	480	2000	2100	2205	2315	2431	11051
3	Seed cum fertidril	4052	5000	5250	5513	5788	6078	27628
4	Disc plough/ M.B. plough/ Harrow TD	1166	2000	2100	2205	2315	2431	11051
5	Cultivator (T.D)	1379	2000	2100	2205	2315	2431	11051
6	Potato Planter (T.D)	143	1000	1050	1103	1158	1216	5526
7	Potato Digger (T.D)	0	1000	1050	1103	1158	1216	5526
8	Rotavator (T.D)	6347	8000	8400	8820	9261	9724	44205
9	Pump Set (7-5B.11.P)	29792	30000	31500	33075	34729	36465	165769
10	Power Thresher	1449	2000	2100	2205	2315	2431	11051
11	Power Beeder	0	3000	3150	3308	3473	3647	16577
12	Multi Crop Planter	6	1000	1050	1103	1158	1216	5526
13	Ridge Maker	44	1000	1050	1103	1158	1216	5526
14	Happy Sheeder/Roto Seeder	0	1000	1050	1103	1158	1216	5526
15	Power Tiller	40	1640	1722	1808	1899	1993	9062
16	Power Weeder	0	500	525	551	579	608	2763
17	Lazer Levler	0	72	76	79	83	88	398
18	Ridger	0	500	525	551	579	608	2763

	Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
19	Pedistraw Ripper	0	500	525	551	579	608	2763
20	Nepsafe Sprayer	174565	175000	183750	192938	202584	212714	966985
21	Fertilizer Bradcaster	418	500	525	551	579	608	2763
22	Sugercan Cutter/Planter	0	500	525	551	579	608	2763
23	Reepar Combinede	0	820	861	904	949	997	4531
24	Ground Nut Digger	0	820	861	904	949	997	4531
25	Strip Til Drill	0	820	861	904	949	997	4531
26	Reepar Cleaner Cum-Grader Drier	0	820	861	904	949	997	4531
27	Stable Shver Mobile Fruit Harvester	0	820	861	904	949	997	4531
28	Raised Bed Planter	12	820	861	904	949	997	4531
29	Vegetable Trans Planter	0	820	861	904	949	997	4531
30	Plan Protection Equipment	27668	30000	31500	33075	34729	36465	165769
31	Sprinkalar Set	5826	6000	6300	6615	6946	7293	33154
	Total	254645	281952	296050	310852	326395	342714	1557963
D.	Tractor(40HP)	1491	1640	1722	1808	1899	1993	9062
	G. TOTAL	261170	298412	313333	328999	345449	362722	1648915

Agriculture Extension

41. The technical knowledge dissemination is a difficult task but most important also. Agriculture Universities and other agencies are involved in the development of new techniques for the benefit of farmers and improvement in crop production. The knowledge of such techniques has to be passed on to the farmers who are the ultimate user. Through agriculture extension, this information is being carried up to the grass root level. Some of the components of agricultural extension are discussed below.

Item	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Training Session	No.	3540	3589	3802	4116	4321	4635
Demonstration	000	104	307	447	493	544	598
Literature	000	900	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Training of Farmers

42. Under Kisan Mitra Yojna one farmers from each revenue village has to be trained about new techniques which have been evolved by SAU's with a view that he will in turn pass on the new technology/massages to the fellow farmers for its vide use.

ATMA

43. Agriculture Technology Management Agency has been set up in 70 districts of U.P. and proposed to cover the entire state in future. The activities of ATMA are related to agriculture extension.

Production and Productivity

44. The envisaged growth rate during 12th Plan Period is 5.1% which will be reflected in terms of increase food grain production and productivity. Year wise and crop wise targets of food grain production is estimated as under-

		Production in (Lakh M/T)					
Season	Crops	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Kharif	Rice	139.63	146.16	153.62	161.45	169.68	178.34
	Jwar	2.12	2.18	2.29	2.41	2.53	2.66
	Bajra	16.33	15.14	16.33	17.16	18.04	18.96
	Maize	12.26	13.92	14.62	14.38	16.16	16.98
	Small Millet	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
	Kharif Cereals	170.48	177.47	186.93	195.48	206.49	217.02
	Urd	3.40	4.09	4.44	4.81	5.22	5.66
	Moong	0.16	0.74	0.80	0.87	0.95	1.03
	Kharif Pulses	3.56	4.83	5.24	5.68	6.17	6.69
	Kharif Food Grains	174.04	182.30	192.17	210.16	212.66	223.71
	Til (Pure)	0.75	0.81	0.88	0.95	1.04	1.12
	Ground Nut	0.92	1.00	1.08	1.17	1.27	1.38
	Soyabean	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.34
	sunflower	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13
	Kharif Oilseed	1.89	2.14	2.33	2.52	2.74	2.97
	Rabi	Wheat	315.77	332.11	349.05	366.85	385.66
Barley		3.62	3.93	4.13	4.34	4.56	4.79
Maize		0.00	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19
Rabi Cereal		319.62	336.20	353.35	371.36	390.40	410.21
Gram		5.33	5.82	6.31	6.85	7.43	8.05
Pea		3.95	4.34	4.70	5.10	5.53	6.00
Lentil		4.58	5.22	5.66	6.14	6.65	7.22
Pigeon pea		2.87	3.11	3.37	3.66	3.97	4.30
Rabi Pulses		16.73	18.49	20.04	21.75	23.58	25.57
Rabi Food Grains		336.35	354.69	373.39	393.11	413.98	435.78
R/Mustard (Pure)		7.29	7.91	8.58	9.31	10.09	10.94
Linseed (Pure)		0.14	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.21
Rabi Oilseed		7.43	8.06	8.75	9.49	10.29	11.15
G. Total	Cereals	491.19	513.67	540.28	566.84	596.89	627.23
	Pulses	21.13	23.32	25.28	27.43	29.75	32.26
	Food Grains	512.32	536.49	565.66	594.27	626.64	659.49
	Oilseed (Pure)	9.47	10.20	11.08	12.09	13.03	14.12

Crop-wise Productivity

45. The productivity of various crops has to be raised in order to achieve the targets of food grain production. Considering the growth rate of 5.1% the target for the productivity of various crops should be enhanced to the level as shown in the table below:-

Season	Crops	(Qtls/ha)					
		2011-12 Baseyear	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Kharif	Rice	23.28	24.47	25.72	27.03	28.41	29.86
	Jowar	10.31	10.84	11.39	11.97	12.58	13.22
	Bajra	16.65	17.50	18.39	19.33	20.32	21.35
	Maize	16.51	17.36	18.24	19.17	20.15	21.18
	Small Millets	7.18	7.55	7.93	8.34	8.76	9.21
	Urd	6.64	7.20	7.81	8.47	9.19	9.96
Rabi	Moong	7.95	8.62	9.35	10.14	10.99	11.92
	Til (Pure)	2.17	2.35	2.55	2.77	3.00	3.26
	Ground Nut	10.01	10.86	11.77	12.77	13.85	15.02
	Soyabean	12.52	13.58	14.72	15.97	17.32	18.78
	sunflower	21.25	23.05	24.99	27.10	29.39	31.88
	Wheat	32.45	34.10	35.84	37.67	39.59	41.61
	Barley	22.92	24.09	25.32	26.61	27.97	29.39
	Gram	9.24	10.02	10.87	11.79	12.78	13.86
	Pea	12.23	13.26	14.38	15.60	16.92	18.35
	Lentil	7.99	8.67	9.40	10.19	11.05	11.99
	Pigeon pea	8.96	9.72	10.54	11.43	12.39	13.44
Rabi Pulses							
R/ Mustard (Pure)	11.40	12.36	13.41	14.54	15.77	17.10	
Linseed (Pure)	4.46	4.84	5.25	5.69	6.17	6.69	
G.Total	Cereals	27.50	28.91	30.38	31.93	33.56	35.27
	Pulses	8.66	9.39	10.18	11.04	11.97	12.99
	Food Grains	25.19	26.51	27.91	29.37	30.91	32.54
	Oilseed (Pure)	8.33	9.03	9.79	10.62	11.52	12.49

Soil and Water Conservation

46. Land is a basic natural resource on which development of human with other living beings along with water and plants are going on from the beginning of the living beings. Inadequate management of natural resource affected bio diversity, agriculture productivity and ecological balance. It is necessary to implement on priority basis. Soil and Water Conservation programmes in problematic areas, to ensure

planned development and needed food grains, fodder and bio fuel. Schemes implemented also provide local employment to the agriculture laborers, small and marginal farmers.

Status of Land Resource

47. The major river of the state is Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghra and Sone. Problematic area of watershed is situated among these rivers.

- ▶ Total Reported Area (Lakh ha.) 242.70
- ▶ Total Problematic Area (Lakh ha.) 120.44

Classification of Present Problematic Area (Lakh ha.)

Sl. No.	Type of Problem	Total Area	Treated Area (Up to March, 12)	Balance Area as on April 2012
Degraded and Problematic land				
A	Agriculture Land	60.66	53.22	7.44
B	Non Agriculture Land	12.87	8.84	4.03
	Total	73.53	62.06	11.47
Special Problematic Land				
A	Ravine Land	12.30	11.74	1.60
B	Usar and Alkaline Land	11.51	6.4	5.11
C	Diara and Khadar Land	15.00	1.96	13.04
D	Water Logged Land	8.10	3.28	4.82
	Total	46.91	23.38	24.57
	Grand Total	120.44	84.4	36.04

Aims of the Soil and Water Conservation Programme

- ▶ Treatment through engineering and botanic method in Rainfed watershed areas to conserve moisture and water harvesting. Cropping intensity and productivity enhancement is the major issue of these areas.
- ▶ To check the flood through appropriate measures of soil and water conservation techniques to cope up the problem of land degradation, silting and minimization of moisture.
- ▶ Plan development and treatment of USAR, ravine and water logged area.
- ▶ Implementation of schemes for social up-liftment of small, marginal and SC/ST in watershed areas.
- ▶ Implementation of schemes for employment generation for landless agriculture laborers and small and marginal farmers for their socio economic up-liftment.
- ▶ Ground water up-liftment through ground water recharging.
- ▶ To maintain the ecological balance through the soil and water conservation programme.

- Renovation of rural ponds through different schemes for aquaculture and fisheries. It is also helpful ground water level up-liftment.

Agriculture Education and Research

48. The work of agriculture education and research is being carried out by four state agricultural universities. Besides SAUs, two central universities and 37 agricultural colleges affiliated to general universities are also imparting agricultural education and pursuing research and extension in some form. The agricultural research, extension and technology generation system is further augmented by 14 ICAR and 5 CSIR institutions.

Agricultural Research

49. The following new varieties of important crops developed during Eleventh plan period:

University	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
CSAUAT, Kanpur	Wheat- K-9851, K-0402, Shatabdi-K-307, Barley-K-791, Maize-Chandramani(R-9903), Bajra- CSBV-5, CSBV-6, Tomato-KS-17, Okra-Azad Bhindi-3(Red), Bean-KDV-403, KDV-405.	Tobacco-IIT-1, Groundnut-ICGB-93468, Alsi-LMS-4-27, LMS-9-2K, Tomato-KTH-1, Sem-KDB-405, Brinjal-KS-235, Chilli-KCH-3	Mustard-Pitambara	Okra-Azad Bhindi-4, Tomato-Azad Type-8, Coriander-Azad Coriander-2, Methi-Azad Methi-2	-
NDUAT, Faizabad	Rice - Narendra Dhan-K5050, Narendra Shushka Samrat (NDR-1045-2), Pigeonpea- Narendra Arhar-3, Colocasia-PKS-1, Banda-Narendra Banda-3, Bottle Gourd-NDBG-132, Ber-Narendra Ber Selection1 and 2	Paddy-Narendra Narayani, Narendra Mayank and Narendra Jalpushpa, Long Gourd (Lauki)-Narendra Madhuri	Rice-Swarna sub-1, Narendra Usar Dhan 2008, NID3-2064, Narendra Dhan 3112-1, Prakhar, Narendra Lalmati	Paddy-NDR-2065, NDR-6093, NDR-50002	Narendra Wheat-2012 (registered) Registration of Narendra Wheat-1014, 1067, 1076, 2036 and Narendra Lentil-1, Narendra Barley-1, 2, 3, 5 and 1173
SVBPUAT, Meerut	Rice-Ballabh Basmati-21, Urd-Ballabh Urd, Turmeric-Ballabh Priya, Arbi-Ballabh Nikki	Kabuli Chana-2000-16	Mustard-Vallabh Taramira-1, Vallabh Taramira-2	Rice-Ballabh Basmati-23, Ballabh Basmati-24	

Extension

50. At present 67 KVKs are established in the state out of which 49 KVKs are established under SAUs, 05 under ICAR Institutes and 13 under NGOs and other organizations. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra/Krishi Gyan Kendras established in the various districts under agriculture university of the state, carried out extension activities by organizing training, demonstrations, farm advisory services, kisan mela and kisan gosthis. The queries of the farmers were answered by Krishak Help Line and Kisan Call Centres

established in agriculture universities. In addition to above, the KVKs also carried out seed production programme, fisheries, production of bio-fertiliser and bio agents for control of crop pests and distributed among the farmers. The literatures of various agriculture technologies were published and also experts from agriculture universities provided latest know-how to the farmers through radio and TV.

Vision for the Twelfth Five Year Plan

51. To equip agriculture education and research to meet the challenges of dependence on monsoons, fragmented land-holding, imbalanced and low level of input usage, inefficient natural resource management, poor pre- and post-harvest practices and inadequate marketing infrastructure are some of the well-known weaknesses that lead to low yields and high cost of the farm produce resulting poor economic condition of farming community.

Goals

- ▶ Evolving new varieties by using frontier areas of science.
- ▶ Development of management techniques according to local problems.
- ▶ Promoting market oriented research.
- ▶ Encouraging agriculture research in private sector.
- ▶ Linkage with industries for commercialization of agricultural research.
- ▶ Strengthening of laboratories and educational programmes of agriculture universities.
- ▶ Quality improvement in education system in SAUs.
- ▶ Strengthening of UPCAR for effective and efficient coordination of research and education.
- ▶ Motivation of women's in the area of agriculture science and education.
- ▶ Encouraging employment oriented education and training programmes.

Priorities

Education

- ▶ To make Manyavar Sri Kanshiram Ji University of Agriculture & Technology, Banda fully functional
- ▶ To orient degree curriculum with more practical orientation to cater to the needs of public, private and corporate sectors in Agriculture
- ▶ To initiate new curriculum in frontier areas of Agriculture such as organic farming, farming systems, IPR, communication skill development, Horti Agri- business management, biotechnology, etc..
- ▶ To initiate short-term vocational diploma programmes in SAUs.

Research

- ▶ Strengthening of regional research stations established under SAUs (CSAUAT-14, NDUAT-07, SVBPUAT-04) for location specific research and UPCAR for effective and efficient coordination between research and line departments.

- ▶ To develop area specific crop varieties and technologies and solutions for problems encountered by the farmers particularly small and marginal.
- ▶ Genetic manipulation in Field crops, vegetables crops & fruits plants/trees.
- ▶ Development of thermo tolerant insensitive sensitive varieties of wheat.
- ▶ Develop genotypes for biotic (diseases, insects etc.) and abiotic (drought, flood, heat, cold, salinity) stress management either by traditional plant breeding, or genetic modification.
- ▶ Critical appraisal of agronomic strategies and evolving new agronomy for climate change scenarios.
- ▶ Exploring opportunities for maintenance/restoration/enhancement of soil properties.
- ▶ Development of farm implements suitable for small and marginal holdings.
- ▶ Develop technologies to minimize the water and energy use for crops and cropping systems specially for declining ground water table areas.
- ▶ Development of farming modules for different land holdings located in different regions of Uttar Pradesh.
- ▶ Development of technologies for facilitating diversification through intensive production of fruits, vegetables, flower, other high value crops, fisheries, dairy and other enterprises.
- ▶ Development of IPM and IPNM packages for different farm holdings to improve soil health.
- ▶ Development of mosaic resistant varieties of tomato, chilli, urd and moong.
- ▶ Isolation of efficient bioagents for disease and pest management.
- ▶ Post harvest processing and value addition.
- ▶ Packaging technologies for fruits, flowers and vegetables for domestic as well as international market.
- ▶ Validation and refinement of ITKs.
- ▶ Development of packages for peri-urban agriculture.
- ▶ Developing spatially differentiated operational contingent plans for temperature and rainfall related risks, including supply management through market and non-market interventions in the event of adverse supply changes.
- ▶ Enhancing research on applications of short, medium and long range weather forecasts for reducing production risks.
- ▶ Developing knowledge based decision support system for translating weather information into operational management practices.
- ▶ Developing pests and disease forecasting system for contingent planning and effective disease management.
- ▶ Pest and disease dynamics in relation to weather forecasting.
- ▶ Research on market intelligence.
- ▶ Management of water-logged area.
- ▶ Management of water in ground water depleted area
- ▶ Strengthening of fodder research

Extension

52. Establishment of new KVKs in leftout districts to strengthen knowledge dissemination network.

Annual Plan 2012-2013

Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in State Agriculture Universities

- ▶ Establishment of a new university of agriculture and technology at Banda district was sanctioned in 2008-09. During 2011-12, 12442.78 lacs was provided for construction of College of Veterinary Sc. and AH, Administrative Building, Hostels and Residential Buildings. An outlay of Rs. 9621.68 lacs has been proposed for construction of remaining work of construction and essential infrastructure facilities like electricity, Sever, Drinking water, roads, etc. in the Annual Plan 2012-13.
- ▶ Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur
- ▶ The C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology is one of the oldest agriculture university in the country. The university was upgraded to status of agriculture university in 1975 from its status of Government College.

53. In order to strengthen the College of Dairy Technology and College of Fisheries at Etawah and Research, an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lacs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2012-13.

Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in N.D. University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad

54. The Fisheries Industrial Centre in Gonda, College of Agri-business Management, Construction of Stadium, International Hostel cum VIP Guest house, Internal roads, high mask electric tower and boundary wall, Residential buildings under Faizabad agriculture university is under process of construction and establishment. In order to complete the remaining work of construction and furnishing of these colleges and strengthening research and extension work, an outlay of **Rs. 1972.92 lacs** is proposed in the Annual Plan 2012-13.

Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut

55. The construction and establishment work of residential buildings, College of Technology, College of Post Harvest Technology, Poultry Research and Training Centre is under process. To develop infrastructure facilities and to complete the construction work of these buildings and strengthen research and extension work in SVBPUAT, Meerut, an outlay of **Rs. 1573.72 lacs** has been proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13 and are essentially required for the smooth running of university.

ICAR funded projects

56. In the field of research, the All India Coordinated Research Projects are being operated in the state agriculture universities on 75:25 basis. Out of total grant the 75% share is met by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and 25 % share has to be met by State Govt as per MoU. Therefore an outlay Rs. 800.00 lacs has been proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13 for this purpose.

Horticulture

57. Uttar Pradesh has the natural advantage of diverse agro climatic conditions, which enables production of wide range of horticulture crops. Uttar Pradesh is bestowed with rich bio-diversity and varied agro-climatic conditions, ideal for growing a large variety of horticultural crops. The sector, which includes fruits, vegetables, floriculture, spices and medicinal & aromatic plants, has gained importance in *terms of enhanced income per unit area, providing nutritional security, source of raw material for many food processing industries, earning considerable amount of foreign exchange, leading to socio-economic improvement of the people of the state.* Keeping the above importance of horticulture in the national economy and the economy of the state, in particular, a systematic and scientific effort of developing horticulture in the state has been made. The objective, therefore, is to formulate programmes aimed at developing the potential that exists for growing a variety of horticultural crops, to raise income and to generate employment and to achieve a growth rate of 10% in horticulture sector. By increasing horticultural production activities right from sowing to its maintenance, irrigation, harvesting, cutting, marketing, processing and value addition etc. help in creating 860 man days per hectare per years.

58. Keeping the above importance of horticulture in the national economy and the economy of the state, in particular, a systematic and scientific effort of developing horticulture in the state has been made. The objective, therefore, is to formulate programmes aimed at developing the potential that exists for growing a variety of horticultural crops, to raise income and to generate employment and to achieve a growth rate of 10.40 % in horticulture sector.

Twelfth Five Year Plan, 2012-17

Vision

- ▶ Increase in Area, Production and Productivity .
- ▶ Enhancement of Income of small and marginal Farmers.
- ▶ Strengthening of Marketing infrastructure.
- ▶ Promotion of Food Processing.

Goals

- ▶ To achieve 10.40% horticulture growth rate,
- ▶ Bringing 17.94 lakh hectare additional area under horticultural crops,
(a) New plantation of fruit crops covering 5.24 lakh ha., and

(b) Increase in area expansion of vegetables by 11.50 lakh ha. and potato by 1.20 lakh ha. in plan period.

- ▶ Increasing Productivity by 2.43 M.T. per ha. and production by 456.72 M.T.

Priority Areas

- ▶ Focus on increasing both production and productivity through cluster approach.
- ▶ Forward linkages of these clusters for marketing.
- ▶ Ensure supply of quality planting material.
- ▶ Use of Hi-Tech Horticulture.
- ▶ Export Quality Production through Organic Farming.
- ▶ Development of post harvest infrastructure.
- ▶ Awareness to the farmers related to IPM & INM practices and crop pattern.

New Initiatives

- ▶ Creation of Horticulture Data Base (Area, Production, Pdty, Marketing, Processing, etc data's at village levels).
- ▶ Strengthening of active Primary Horticulture Cooperative Societies for marketing of horticulture produce.
- ▶ Facilitate marketing & export of horticulture & processed produce through institutional support.
- ▶ Activization of RFRAC and creation of Organic certification system.
- ▶ Execution of National Mission on Food Processing for Technology Up-gradation/Setting up/Modernization/Expansion of Food Processing Industries.
- ▶ Facilitation for supporting Cold Chain transportation & storage facilities for Horticultural & Non-Horticultural produce.
- ▶ Specialized training of entrepreneur at premier institutions in the country.

Major Areas

- ▶ Production of Quality planting material and Promotion of certified & hybrid vegetable seeds.
- ▶ Promotion of protected cultivation/ latest cultivation Technologies, high-density plantation, adoption of intercropping.
- ▶ Rejuvenation of old and unproductive Orchards.
- ▶ Promotion of innovative programmes like-Organic farming, sprinkler/ drip systems, etc. in cluster approach.
- ▶ Promotion of short term cultivation crops as banana, papaya, zimikand, flowers, vegetable, spices, medicinal and aromatic plants etc.
- ▶ Generate awareness among farmers to use optimum dose of fertilizers/green manuring/INM as per soil testing report.
- ▶ Minimize pre and post harvest losses.

- ▶ Promotion of bee keeping and mushroom production.
- ▶ Activate existing co-operative Societies.
- ▶ Development of post harvest Infrastructure as-grading/packing centers, pack houses, cold storage, onion storage, rural markets etc.
- ▶ Strengthening food processing sector through food processing mission.

Present Status

59. Uttar Pradesh has diverse agro-climatic conditions and with its vast agricultural & natural resources, it is facilitating production of various food crops like fruits, vegetable, spices, medicinal and aromatic plants etc. In terms of geographical area the state is first in the country with a cultivated area of 23.50 Lac hectares in vegetable. The state inhibits 16% of India's total human population and produces 17% the country's vegetables production. UP ranks First in vegetables production among all states. Major vegetables are potato and peas (leading state), sweet potato (second among states), cabbage (sixth among states). The productivity of vegetables in the state is 22.0 MT/ha against national average of 16.70 MT per ha. U.P. contributes 44-45% of the potato production of the country.

60. Similarly, UP ranks Sixth in fruits production among all states. Major fruits grown in the state are Mango (leading state in India in terms of production), Guava (ranked fourth in India), Banana and Litchi. The overall productivity of fruits in the state is 15.01 MT/ha against national average of 11.30 MT per hectares. The important spices produced in Uttar Pradesh are onion (sixth among states), turmeric, chilli, Garlic, fennel, fenugreek and coriander.

Potential

- ▶ U.P. is a major producer of fruits & vegetables. U.P has considerable potential to increase the productivity and production of fruits, vegetables, spices and flowers on account of the varied agro climatic conditions, abundance of natural resources and introduction of technological changes.
- ▶ Horticulture sector may prove largest sector of the state economy, with its highest shares both in terms of state income as well as in employment. Its share in total work force is higher than its share in state income. Cultivation of vegetable & fruits creates two to three times more employment than in cereal crops. Employment in this sector may be increased more by improving cropping intensity. It is known that horticultural crops create 860 man days per hectare.
- ▶ This is prime need to bring more area under highly productive horticultural crops both for table as well as processing purpose as per national and international demand so as to establish these varieties in the market on competitive basis.
- ▶ Production of seed of new varieties and planting material in private sector.
- ▶ Crop diversification of Horticultural crops.
- ▶ Marketing and Export promotion of different Horticultural produces so as to exploit competitive advantage for the export of horticultural crops.

- ▶ Promotion of horticultural processing industries.
- ▶ Horticulture provide opportunity for nutritional security and also food security through better accessibility.
- ▶ Vast opportunity to attract youth towards Horticulture which creates two to three times more employment than in agriculture cereal crops.
- ▶ There exists great scope of utilizing waste and ravine lands for horticultural crops.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF XITH FIVE YEAR PLAN

61. The year-wise achievements in **area, production and Productivity** of different crops as- Fruits, Vegetables and Potato are given as under:-

Year	Fruits			Vegetables			Potato			Total		
	area	prod.	pvty.	area	prod.	pvty.	area	prod.	pvty.	area	prod.	pvty.
Ach. at the end of X th plan 2006-07	8.24	88.87	10.79	15.91	266.06	16.72	5.07	122.30	24.12	29.22	477.23	16.33
G.R.	1.29	4.43		3.39	5.49		4.65	6.39		2.97	5.51	
2007-08	8.40	91.06	10.84	17.76	296.20	16.68	5.17	125.65	24.30	31.33	512.91	16.37
2008-09	9.53	109.60	11.50	19.21	332.00	17.28	5.27	108.00	20.49	34.01	549.60	16.16
2009-10	10.15	122.52	12.07	21.10	359.56	17.04	5.29	137.00	25.90	36.54	619.08	16.94
2010-11	11.00	136.74	12.43	23.18	401.72	17.33	5.50	145.00	26.36	39.68	683.46	17.22
Ant.achie. at the end of X th plan (2011-12)	11.76	145.28	12.35	23.50	433.00	18.43	5.55	135.00	24.32	40.81	713.28	17.48
Ant. G.R.	7.37	10.33		8.11	10.23		1.83	2		6.91	8.37	

62. The total production of 88.87 Lac tons of fruits had been achieved at the end of Xth plan 2006-07 which increased upto 136.74 Lac tons in the year 2010-11. Thus, a total increment of 53.87 % is achieved, during Xth Five Year Plan period. The production of vegetables in 2006-07 was 266.06 Lac tons which reached 401.72 Lac tons during 2010-11, thus, there was 51% increment during above period in vegetables production.

63. Similarly, The fruits productivity of 10.79 Ton per ha. was during 2006-07 which had increased to 12.43 Ton per ha. during 2010-11. Thus, there was 15.26% increment in fruit productivity during the period. Likewise the productivity of vegetables during the year 2006-07 was 16.72 Ton per ha. which increased to 17.33 Ton per ha. in the year 2010-11.

64. In the year 2006-07, the productivity of potato was 24.12 Ton per ha., which was increased to 26.36 Ton per ha. in the year 2010-11. Thus the productivity of potato increased to 9.29 % during aforesaid period.

XIIth PLAN

65. As mentioned above, the horticultural crops are well suited to the agro-ecological conditions of Uttar Pradesh and have considerable scope for further expansion. Being densely populated state, most of the farmers are of small and marginal holding and they practice farming of vegetables, spices, floriculture and early fruiting crops like banana & papaya, where on one hand labor is optimally used and on the other continued annual income are also earned. The present Growth Rate of Horticulture sector in the state is 8.37 % and it is proposed **to increase it up to the level of 10.40%**, in the XIIth Plan Period. The year wise potential aspects are as follows -

(Area in Lac. Hact.)
(Production in Lac. Ton)
(Productivity in Ton/Ha.)

Year	Fruits			Vegetables			Potato			Total		
	area	prod.	pvty.	area	prod.	pvty.	area	prod.	pvty.	area	prod.	pvty.
Achi. of XIth plan 2011-12	11.76	145.28	12.35	23.50	433.00	18.43	5.55	135.00	24.32	40.81	713.28	17.48
Ant. G.R.	7.37	10.33		8.11	10.23		1.83	2		6.91	8.37	
2012-13	12.81	166.22	12.98	25.80	494.40	19.16	5.79	144.00	24.87	44.40	804.62	18.12
2013-14	13.86	187.17	13.50	28.10	555.80	19.78	6.03	153.00	25.37	47.99	895.97	18.67
2014-15	14.90	208.11	13.97	30.40	617.20	20.30	6.27	162.00	25.84	51.57	987.31	19.15
2015-16	15.95	229.06	14.36	32.70	678.60	20.75	6.51	171.00	26.27	55.16	1078.66	19.56
Targ. of XIIth plan (2016-17)	17.00	250.00	14.71	35.00	740.00	21.14	6.75	180.00	26.67	58.75	1170.00	19.91
Prop. G.R.	7.65	11.47		8.29	11.31		3.99	5.92		7.56	10.40	

Strategy

- ▶ To disseminate improved horticultural technology with area expansion in respect of fruits, vegetable, potato, flowers, spices and aromatic plants.
- ▶ To increase the availability of improved seeds and elite planting material with high productivity and suitability to Indian and Export Market.
- ▶ To improve productivity with export quality production.
- ▶ To provide Post harvest infrastructure and give priority to food processing industry.
- ▶ To encourage and motivate the growers to organize themselves and arrange their input supply as well as marketing of the produce through formation of Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) and Horticultural Co-operative societies.
- ▶ To enhance and strengthen the technology base particularly up gradation of the technical knowledge of the staff and farmers in respect of production, post harvest techniques and marketing of the produce.

66. Adoption of Hi-Tech horticulture is imperative for competing in International market. The technologies include genetically modified varieties, micro-propagation, integrated nutrient, water and pest management, fertigation, protected cultivation, organic farming, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers and hi-tech post harvest technologies as- ionizing radiation, microwave and infra-red processing, membrane filtration, cold chain and controlled atmospheric storage, is to be introduced.

67. The programmes under the plan have been so designed as to increase area, production and productivity of horticultural crops as well as increase income of the rural people/ farmers and to generate employment, especially for women. Briefly stated, the plan components would include:

- ▶ New plantings of fruit trees covering 5.24 lakh ha, in addition to replanting of old and uneconomic mango and guava orchards. Rejuvenation of the degraded fruit trees covering 15,000 ha is also being considered under the programme.
- ▶ The addition area expansion in vegetables covering 11.50 lakh ha and potato 1.20 lakh ha;
- ▶ Provision of irrigation facilities through modernization of minor irrigation schemes by means of sprinkler and drip systems;
- ▶ Infrastructure development covering establishment of fruit and vegetable markets with facilities for grading, packing and storage, strengthening of existing assembly markets, promotion of growers' cooperative societies and establishment of a few pack houses at predominant producing centers to serve as marketing outlets for fruits, vegetables and potato including facilities for processing of fruits and vegetables to take care of post-harvest handling;
- ▶ Institutional strengthening through appointment of horticulture assistance on contractual basis and capability of DOH and strengthening of training facilities. Establishment of new nurseries and colonel orchards at district level and strengthening of the existing nurseries to meet the requirements of planting material/seeds of recommended varieties of plant species would be supported.

New Plantation

68. A total area of 17.94 lakh ha would be brought under various horticultural crops. Area expansion under this component has been assumed at an annual growth rate of 7.65-8.29 per cent for fruits, vegetables and potato. Under this, 25,000-30,000 ha. area of plantation will be covered under different scheme/programmes annually, for which 75 per cent subsidy has been proposed. Under demonstration effect, Approx. three time area of 75,000-80,000 ha. will have to covered annually through the establishment of commercial orchards of 0.4 ha to 4.0 ha. size by fruit growers. Under these two programmes an additional area of an average 1.05 Lac.ha is proposed to be brought under fruits annually

and 5.24 lakh ha over a period of 5 years from 2012 up to 2017. The proposed area coverage in XII th Plan Period of different crops would be as under:-

Crops	Area inHa.
Mango	80,000
Guava	95,000
Citrus	30,000
Litchi	40,000
Papaya	30,000
Banana	1,25,000
Bel	10,000
Aonla	65,000
Other Fruits	49,000
Total	5,24,000

Rejuvenation

- ▶ It is also proposed to undertake rejuvenate programme for mango orchards between the age of 20 and 50 years. The area proposed to be covered under this programme would be 5,000 ha under the age group of 30 to 40 years, and 10,000 ha under 40 - 50 years.

Vegetables

- ▶ New area brought under vegetables covers 11.50 lakh ha.. Taking the area under vegetables from the present level of 23.50 lakh ha to 35.00 lakh ha.. Besides cultivation of seasonal vegetables, production of vegetable seeds and potato seeds as well are covered under the programme. The area under vegetable cultivation will grow at an annual rate of around 8.29 per cent beginning in year 2012 and ending in year 2017.

Potato

- ▶ Potato production will cover a total area of 6.75 lakh ha. by the year 2017 showing an increase of 1.20 Lac ha over the present level. Production of potato would cover both table and for seed purpose.

Irrigation and Water Management

- ▶ Optimum and judicious utilisation of irrigation water would aid adoption of improved techniques of production being proposed under the project. In regions which experience acute shortage of water for irrigation, use of improved systems like sprinkler and drip irrigation have been proposed to accelerate growth of horticultural crops. The use of such systems in the cooperative sector may also be considered. Modernisation of minor irrigation schemes by way of sprinkler and drip systems has been proposed.

Infrastructure Support

- ▶ The magnitude of horticulture development programme envisaged necessitates infrastructural support in the form of establishment of new nurseries to ensure supply of improved planting material and facilities for post harvest handling of fruits and vegetables.

Establishment of Nurseries

- ▶ Establishment of 50 new nurseries at district level to provide disease free elite plant material has been supported. Likewise, investment on modernisation of the existing farms/nurseries of government and Universities has been proposed to ensure supply of improved plant material of high pedigree.

Establishment of New Markets

- ▶ Establishment of exclusive markets for fruits and vegetables with facilities for grading, packing and storage has been proposed, with the help of Mandi Parishad, in Mission components. These would be set up in cluster areas. These markets will be provided with fencing, internal roads, auction halls, grading platforms, administrative services, water supply and other utilities. Each market yard would be developed with approved layouts depending on the expected arrivals, number of buyers and sellers etc. The structural work would be as per that applicable to the market yards in the State. A detailed feasibility study may have to be conducted by the State Mandi Parishad to establish viability of these markets.
- ▶ Establishment of Rural market yards to provide better facilities to farmers has been proposed. The market yards in these major assembly markets are not in a position to provide facilities. Better facilities and amenities need to be created which is sought to be provided through strengthening them. Where the space requirements cannot be met by the existing market yards, the fruit market to combine the benefits of infrastructure availability. The proposed market yards would be provided with the necessary amenities, administrative services and other utilities.

Establishment of Pack Houses

- ▶ Small Pack Houses will be set up in important production areas. Each house will have a command area of between 150 and 200 ha and an average annual production of about 2000 tonnes of assorted produce. Each centre would handle on an average 1000 MT of fruits and vegetables per year which is considered adequate to influence the price.

Proposed Scheme's/Programmes in XIIth Plan

69. The plan will specially focus on increasing the production and productivity through adoption of improved technologies for ensuring quality of all horticultural crops. Creation of markets at the block, district and state level will be an integral activity of the plan. Special emphasis will be on adopting cluster approach for developing regionally differentiated crops, which are most suitable for the state/region.

Availability of good quality planting material being a key area for the development of horticulture, efforts will be made to create necessary infrastructure in the form of nurseries. This will be supplemented with plantation development programmes by adding new areas under improved varieties to meet the demand of the market in fresh as well as processed form.

70. The low productivity of the perennial fruits like mango, citrus is mainly due to small size of holdings, the preponderance of old and senile trees and the poor management available to them. Under the SHM it is proposed to take up rejuvenation/productivity improvement programmes in such old and thickly shaded mango and guava orchards.

71. For enabling vertical growth through increased productivity, it is proposed to take up activities like protected cultivation, promotion of integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Besides, precision farming techniques will be tried out on pilot scale for selected crops like banana, litchi, aonla, chilli and flowers like gladiolus, tuberose etc.

72. Post harvest management would help in creating suitable infrastructure for efficient post harvest management and marketing of horticulture produce, including Marketing promotional activities such as dissemination of market information to the farmers, processors, traders and consumers. Special thrust would be provided to promote the export of horticultural produce through Agri-Export Zones (AEZ), for which there is potential global market. The farmers will also be encouraged to work with corporate houses for ensuring supply of quality inputs and buy back arrangement.

73. The congenial agro-climatic conditions prevalent in the state viz; which are suitable for production of many horticultural crops, availability of plenty of sun shine, cheap skilled labour, improved variety of seeds, etc offer good opportunities of horticultural development. It is proposed to optimally utilize the existing strengths and opportunities by overcoming weakness and threats. The department is all set to meet the above challenges with all its capabilities through following programmes which are proposed under State & Centre sector schemes:-

Proposed Programme/Assistance-

	Programmes	Assistance Per Unit (Rs.)
A	Fruits Development	
	(a) Fruits Cultivation	
	Papaya	90% of cost subject to a max. of Rs.34762 /- ha. limited to 2 ha. / benef.
	Mango, Guava, Aonla, Litchi	90% of cost subject to a max. of Rs. 27,000 /- ha. limited to 2 ha. / benef.(Rs. 13500/- in First year, Rs. 8100/- in Second year & Rs. 5400/- in Third year)
	Banana (Tissue culture)	75% of cost subject to a max. of Rs. 97,500 /- ha. limited to 2 ha. / benef.(in First year)
	(b)Plantation on Orchard's Boundary	
	Karonda (2 meter spacing/ 200 plants per ha.)	90% of cost subject to a max. of Rs.1800 /- ha. in 1st year
	Ber, Bel, Sharifa, Shahazen(8 meter spacing / 50 plants per ha.)	90% of cost subject to a max. of Rs.540 / ha. in 1st year

	Programmes	Assistance Per Unit (Rs.)
B.	Vegetable & Spices Cultivation	
	(a) Vegetable Cultivation	
	(i) Promotion of Machan Cultivation (ha.)	
	Cucurbits	75% of cost max. of Rs.75000/-per ha.
	(ii) Promotion of Hybrid Vegetable Cultivation (ha.)	
	Hybrid Capsicum	75% of cost subject to a max. of Rs.70500/-per ha.
	European Vegetable	75% of cost subject to a max. of Rs.61500/-per ha.
	(b) Spices Cultivation (ha.)	
	Chili	90% of cost subject to a max. of Rs.33434/-per ha.
	Coriander	90% of cost subject to a max. of Rs.23400/-per ha.
	Garlic	90% of cost subject to a max. of Rs.41421/-per ha.
	I.P.M. (Vegetable)	Rs.2000/-per ha.
	Est. of Plastic Tunnels (250 sq.m.) (no.)	Rs.2520/-per Unit per 250 sq.m.
	Est. of Zero Energy Cool Chambers (no.)	Rs.2880/-per Unit of 100 kg.
C.	Floriculture & Medi. Plant Culti.	
	(i) Floriculture (ha.)	
	Rose (cutting)	90% of cost subject to a max. of Rs.27000/-per 0.2ha.
	Merigold	90% of cost subject to a max. of Rs.7200/-per 0.2ha.
D.	Beekeeping	
	Distribution of Bee Colonies (No.)	90% of cost subject to a max. of Rs.1440/- per colony with beehive
E.	Project Management / Monitoring	
	(a) Hire of Vehicles, , Publicity Through Seminars, Gosthi, Electronic Media, Consultancy etc.	Appro.2% of the project amount
F.	Appointment of horticulture assistant	

Establishment of Lohia Gardens/Parks

74. It is proposed to established new gardens/parks in 8 districts like- Basti, Kannauj, Etawah, Hardoi, Ghazipur, Rampur and Ballia, to control the environmental pollution and to provide an ornamental and beautiful ambiences to people in urban areas. It will also help to maintain level of oxygen in cities to keep people healthy and tension free. Recreation facilities will also be provided for children in the park. Besides ornamental and flowering plants, lawn, water-body, bird baths and good landscape areas will also be developed in the proposed park. In the year 2012-13, 03 gardens/parks are being proposed to be established.

Promotion of betelvine cultivation

75. Betelvine cultivation is one of commercial horticulture crops in the state. It is cultivated partially in several districts like- Unnao, Raebareli, Hardoi, Lucknow, Sitapur, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Banda, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Kanpur-Nagar, Allahabad, Chhatrapati Shahuji Nagar, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra etc. Betelvine cultivation is very costly because its requires

to erect Barejas (a structure made of bamboos and dry grasses) to protect betel leaf from direct sunlight and hot winds. Betelvine cultivators are mainly from poor categories and they have no economical competence to invest money for cultivation. Betelvine cultivation can be enhanced by providing assistance to these poor farmers.

76. To promote betelvine cultivation in the state, it is proposed to provide 50% subsidy upto the Rs. 47300/= per 1000 sq.mtr. area to the farmers. In the year 2012-13, 200 Barejas of 1000 sq.mtr. will be proposed to be erected.

Food Processing

77. Food processing enhances shelf life and adds value even if the agri - produce is merely cleaned, sorted and packaged. Further processing into high value - added product is even more advantageous. Value addition enables remunerative prices to farmers. Enhanced shelf life leads to reduction in wastages .It provides convenience and safe food to consumers and promotes diversification and commercialization of agriculture by providing effective linkage between consumers and farmers . Moreover it makes farm produce more exportable . Promotion of food processing thus is necessary for the nation economy, the farmers and the consumers. Growth of food processing is also inevitable with rising incomes, favorable demographic transition and changing consumption pattern.

Status

78. Out of production of 120 lacs MT of fruits , mango contributes 75 % but the varieties grown are suitable for table purpose only .Value of organized mango business , even if 5 % of the present production is targeted , will work out to about Rs 300 crore . A brief description of the activities being undertaken by the department is given below :-

ANNUAL PLAN:2012-13

79. Food processing mission has an important role to play in linking Indian agriculture to consumers in the domestic and international markets. The agriculture sector in India contributes a fourth of the country's GDP and provides employment to approximately two thirds of the population. However, its potential has not been tapped due to under development of the food-processing sector in India. The single most important challenge facing the country is providing remunerative prices to farmers for their produce without incurring the additional burden of subsidy through minimum support prices or other such measures. This challenge could be addressed if cereals, fruits, vegetables, milk, fish, meat and poultry etc. are processed for consumption in the domestic and international markets. The impact of increased economic growth in agribusiness through food processing mission can play a significant role in reducing rural poverty and increasing rural income.

80. Further, food processing mission leads to significant employment generation- not only directly but across the supply chain in production of raw materials, storage of produce and finished products and distribution of food products to consumers. Processing of food enhances shelf life of agricultural products and thus reduces wastages. The role of food processing mission becomes critical since food production is targeted to double in the next years. With low farmer price realizations and wastage in the food supply chain being significant even with the current level of production, only processing food can secure farmer incomes against a slump in prices as well as reduce wastages. Further, a vibrant food processing mission industry can be a catalyst for crop diversification.

81. Uttar Pradesh is one of the largest producers of farm commodities in the country and the largest producer of vegetables, wheat, maize, sugarcane, potato and milk. Some of the most delicious varieties of fruits are grown in the state. Thus there is an immense inherent potential in this sector. The state also has diverse agro climate conditions, which are conducive for a variety of crops round the year.

82. Despite the inherent potential, it has so far been untapped. Large quantities of vegetables and fruits are wasted as only around 2% of the production is commercially processed. Most of the efforts in the agricultural production systems have been focussed on increase in production of different agricultural and horticultural commodities with little attention being paid to processing of the commodities thus produced. To harness the better returns from the agriculture and horticultural produce, the NMFP proposes to adopt a strategy which would centre around identification of potential areas for value addition, keeping in view both the international and domestic market demand and addressing issues relating to the entire value chain, right from farm to the palate, for achieving the objectives outlined in the project. This would include an extensive farmers/entrepreneurs training mechanism to help producers improve incomes through minimization of the post harvest losses of farm production, while going beyond this by assisting them in improvement of hygienic, sanitary and packaging standards.

83. The Project also proposes to educate traditional traders for clean and hygienic marketing apart from skill up gradation, motivation and awareness amongst farmers towards adoption of improved technologies.

84. To popularise organic or bio farming by planning for creation of an umbrella agency for organic and other certification in the state. Recognition of R-FRAC, established during DASP Phase I through the Project with a major support from Government of India, for organic certification from GOI would be an important milestone in promoting quality standards in agri-processing sector of U.P. Also, NMFP would promote actual Organic certification of the Horticulture/Agricultural Produce .

85. Another important element of value addition for agricultural and horticultural produce is Packaging. Packaging plays an important role in the marketing of fresh and processed produce by enhancing its shelf life. It also prevents the contamination of food by deterioration in its quality. Packaging has wide ramification feature- resource utilization, loss minimization, market penetration, market expansion, brand projection, consumer protection and environment preservation.

Implementation Plan

86. The Strategic Plan would be implemented through over a five year period of the 12th Plan i.e. 2012-17 through the implementation of the schemes of the Ministry as well as the state sponsored schemes. The strategy would be implemented through the implementation of the Plan schemes of the Food processing mission –

- ▶ Scheme for Technology up gradation/ setting up/Modernization/expansion of Food Processing Industries
- ▶ Scheme for supporting Cold Chain facilities for non horticultural products and refer vehicles
- ▶ .Scheme for Human Resource Development (HRD)
- ▶ Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for running Degree/Diploma/certificate courses in Food Processing Technology
- ▶ Entrepreneurship Development Programme(EDP)
- ▶ Food Processing Training Center(FPTC)
- ▶ Scheme for promotional Activities
- ▶ Organising Seminars/workshops
- ▶ Conducting studies/surveys
- ▶ Support to Exhibitions/Fairs
- ▶ Advertisement & Publicity

Other Direct Schemes for Infrastructure Development by MOFPI, GoI:

- ▶ Establishment of Mega Food Parks
- ▶ Modernization of Abattoirs
- ▶ Scheme for Research & Development

Major Sub-sectors

87. The food processing sector comprises of two segments- Primary processed food and Value added food. Primary segment comprises of packaged fruit and vegetables, milk, flour, rice, spices etc and constitutes around 62% in value terms of the processed foods. Value added segment includes processed fruits and vegetables, juices, jam & jelly etc and holds around 38 % share in the total processed food. Major sub sectors of the food processing industry are:

- ▶ Fruits and vegetable
- ▶ Dairy
- ▶ Fish & Marine Products
- ▶ Snacks
- ▶ Beverage

Growth drivers for industry

88. Food and grocery dominates total retail spend: While rural consumers spend around 53% of their total consumption expenditure on food, urban India spends 40% of their retail spend on food items thus offering huge opportunity for processed food products.

- ▶ Higher disposable income:
- ▶ Shift in demographic profile:
- ▶ Increasing number of working women
- ▶ Emergence of organized food retail

Opportunities

- ▶ Large and diversified production base
- ▶ Huge and growing consumer market
- ▶ Enabling policy framework
- ▶ Strategic location

Constraints Affecting the Growth of Food Processing Industry

89. While the food-processing sector offers several opportunities, it faces constraints as well, such as:

- ▶ Lack of robust policy mechanism
- ▶ Low Level of Government Outlay for Development of Food Processing Industries
- ▶ APMC Act:
- ▶ Essential Commodities Act, Stock Order etc.
- ▶ Food Quality Regulation
- ▶ Taxes on processed food items
- ▶ Central Taxes
- ▶ Direct Tax
- ▶ Indirect taxes

Sugarcane

90. Uttar Pradesh is the prominent sugar cane producing state in the country. Besides U.P. other prominent states are Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujrat in tropical region and Punjab, Haryana and Bihar in subtropical region. The state of U.P. with regards to cane area, Av yield per

hectare and total sugar cane production in country as whole and also in comparison to different states is presented as under.

Table-1 Prominent sugar producing-states of the country
(Year 2010-11)

S.N	State	Cane Area (Thousand ha.)	AV. Yield (Ton. per ha.)	Cane Crushed (lac Ton.)	Sugar Production (Thousand Ton.)	Sugar recovery %
A	Tropical region					
1	Maharastra	964	81.80	802.23	9054	11.26
2	Tamilnadu	336	102.00	203.10	1846	9.09
3	Karnataka	421	89.30	337.65	3683	10.91
4	Andhra Pradesh	192	77.00	103.17	385	9.30
5	Gujrat	188	75.70	123.59	1235	9.99
B	Subtropical Region					
1	U.P.	2101	56.34	643.81	5887	9.14
2	Haryana	85	70.40	43.46	392	9.01
3	Punjab	70	59.60	34.33	302	8.80
4	Bihar	300	50.00	14.60	385	9.30
C	All India	4944	68.06	2398.07	24394	10.17

Source Indian Sugar-December 2011 vol. No. (LXI)

91. From the perusal of the table following inferences are drawn:

- ▶ Area under sugar cane in U.P. is **highest** amongst all the states, which is 42.50% of the total cane area of the country.
- ▶ In total cane crush of the country, U.P. contributes **26.82%**.
- ▶ Except Punjab, Haryana average yield per hectare is highest in Uttar Pradesh amongst other states grouped in sub tropical region but much below than all India average being 68.06 ton.
- ▶ Average sugar recovery is lower than Bihar but above in all subtropical states. But it lower than the all India average being 10.17%.
- ▶ From the viewpoint of total sugar production U.P. is on the **second** among all states of the country.

92. Before going into details of plan wise achievement with regards to cane area, average yield, sugar cane production etc. It appears imperative to examine, as to how long the top sugar producing status was maintained by U.P. during, the last 10 year span.

Table-: State wise Sugar Production Directly from cane in India For ten years
(lakh ton.)

STATES	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1 Andhra Pradesh	10.48	12.10	8.86	9.82	12.36	16.80	13.35	5.93	5.15	10.06
2 Karnataka	15.50	18.68	11.16	10.40	19.43	26.60	29.00	16.54	25.58	36.83
3 Tamilnadu	18.39	16.44	9.21	11.08	21.42	25.40	21.41	15.98	12.80	18.46
4 Maharastra	56.13	62.13	31.75	22.17	51.97	91.00	90.75	45.78	70.67	90.54
5 Uttar Pradesh	52.60	56.51	45.51	50.37	57.84	84.75	73.19	40.64	51.79	58.87
6 Bihar	3.42	4.08	2.74	2.54	4.22	4.51	3.36	2.14	2.58	3.85
7 Haryana	6.24	6.36	5.82	4.00	4.09	6.52	5.99	2.29	2.48	3.92
All India	185.27	201.40	135.46	126.91	192.67	283.61	263.56	145.38	189.12	243.94

Source : Indian Sugar- December 2011 vol. No. (LXI) No. nine

93. From the perusal of the table-2 it is evident that Maharashtra was top leading state in sugar production during 2001-02 to 2010-11 except year **2003-04 to 2005-06, when U.P. was the leader**. The fluctuation in sugar production of the country was a prominent factor during the period under review, varying from 283.61 lakh ton. in 2006-07 to 126.91 in the year 2004-05, However, fluctuation in sugar production in U.P. is lesser.

94. Looking to the fluctuation in sugar production in the country a critical examination with special reference to U.P. with regards to cane area, average yield, total cane production, total sugar production, number of factories with installed capacity and sugar recovery obtained during the last eleven five year plans is necessary.

Table-3 Plan wise Achievement with regards to cane area, average yield, cane production sugar production etc.

S. N.	The final year of the plan	Cane area (lac.h.)	Average yield (M.t./Ha.)	Cane prodct. (L.t.)	Suger prodct. (L.t.)	No. of Mills	Crushing capecity (Tcd)	Sugar recovery %
1	1 st five year plan	7.97	40.10	319.34	10.98	68	72,327	9.69
2	2 nd five year plan	9.84	37.72	371.10	12.04	71	84,859	9.32
3	3 rd five year plan	8.26	36.43	300.88	7.11	71	1,02,059	9.58
4	4 th five year plan	12.09	44.12	533.28	12.97	74	1,13,218	8.99
5	5 th five year plan	14.69	39.40	578.78	14.63	88	1,31,535	9.28
6	6 th five year plan	14.70	46.13	678.05	14.77	99	1,61,439	9.56
7	7 th five year plan	18.55	57.51	1066.77	36.51	106	2,14,991	9.18
8	8 th five year plan	21.96	60.76	1334.21	39.22	122	3,51,318	9.59
9	9 th five year plan	20.54	54.40	1117.38	43.87	110/100	3,58,804	9.73
10	10 th five year plan	26.62	59.59	1546.22	84.75	133	709000	9.47
11	11 th five year plan (Year 2007-08)	28.50	56.44	1608.59	73.19	132	761328	9.78
	Year 2008-09	21.40	51.77	1107.00	40.64	132	771701	8.94
	Year 2009-10	17.88	58.80	1051.33	51.79	128	772365	9.13
	Year 2010-11	21.01	56.35	1183.91	58.87	125	767240	9.14
	Year 2011-12 (Anticipated)	22.51	58.00	1300.00	70.25	124	763740	9.00

95. Above table reveals that there is more than threefold increase in cane area of the state during the span of the last 11th five year plans. Average yield per hectare varied from 36.43 M.T. in 3rd plan to 60.76 tones in 8th plan period.

96. Numbers of working mills was 68 in 1st five-year plan which was raised to 132 in 11th plan period. Similarly cane crushing capacity of mills was reported 72327 T.C.D. in first plan period which was raised to 7.78 lakh T.C.D. at the end of 11th plan.

- ▶ The overall impact of increase in area, productivity, number of mills and subsequent increase in crushing capacity resulted in more than fivefold increase in sugar production during the span of 1st to 11th plan period.

Productivity of sugar cane in different part of the state in 11th plan

97. The existing sugarcane productivity level of U.P. is much below the national level. The average yield of sugar cane in U.P. was reported. 60.76 Ton. per ha. in 8th five year plan while India's average yield

is about 64.06 ton. per ha. In the year 2010-11 productivity of the state can be increased up to the national average by adopting the high yielding varietal replacement program, using improved agricultural inputs and suitable/ improved agricultural practices, use of suitable crop rotation, providing recommended dose of fertilizers and irrigation and applying plant protection measures.

98. The following table will give a picture of zone wise average yield of plant, ratoon and sugarcane crop as a whole. Table 5a, 5b, 5c, and 5d depict the segregated position of cane area, cane production. Average yield and sugar recovery in west, central & east U.P. during the 11th plan period.

Table-5A Cane area (lakh ha.)

S.N.	Year	West	Central	East	State
1	2007-08	7.38	12.28	8.84	28.50
2	2008-09	6.15	9.07	6.18	21.40
3	2009-10	5.28	7.78	4.82	17.88
4	2010-11	5.68	9.70	5.63	21.01
5	2011-12				22.51

Table-5B Cane production (lakh Ton.)

S.N.	Year	West	Central	East	State
1	2007-08	482.80	674.60	451.19	1608.59
2	2008-09	362.30	470.71	274.81	1107.82
3	2009-10	348.56	458.63	244.07	1051.26
4	2010-11	351.58	542.80	289.60	1183.98
5	2011-12				1300.00

Table-5C Average Yield (M.T./ha.)

S.N.	Year	West	Central	East	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2007-08	65.39	54.94	51.05	56.44
2	2008-09	58.96	51.87	44.48	51.77
3	2009-10	65.97	58.96	50.67	58.80
4	2010-11	61.85	55.97	51.43	56.34
5	2011-12				58.00

Table-5D Sugar recovery (percentage.)

S.N.	Year	West	Central	East	State
1	2007-08	9.67	9.86	9.84	9.79
2	2008-09	8.83	9.05	8.89	8.94
3	2009-10	9.13	9.09	9.21	9.13
4	2010-11	8.92	9.24	9.25	9.14
5	2011-12				9.00

99. From the table 5a, 5b, 5c and 5d bring following facts to notice:

- ▶ Table 5a indicates that central U.P. commands highest cane area. Therefore a sincere effort is needed in the central U.P. to raise productivity of cane crop to achieve better average at state level.
- ▶ Table 5b indicates that total cane production as expected is higher in central U.P. There exists possibility of more new sugar factory to come up in near future.

- ▶ Table 5c reveals that eastern U.P. fetches poor yield per hectare than central and western U.P. Sincere effort is needed to increase productivity level in eastern U.P.
- ▶ Table 5d reveals that contrary to general opinion, eastern U.P. is getting relatively higher recovery than central and western U.P. except with marginal fluctuation.

Productivity of plant and ratoon crop in different parts of U.P.

100. A deeper analysis of area occupied by plant and ratoon crops and average yield obtained in different part of the state in 11th five year plan will help us in evolving suitable strategies for raising productivity of cane crop in state during 12th five year plan period.

Table-6A Cane area in plant and ratoon crop in different parts of U.P.
(lakh ha.)

S.N.	Year	Plant cane area			Ratoon cane area		
		West	Central	East	West	Central	East
1	2007-08	3.13	5.51	3.68	4.25	6.77	5.16
2	2008-09	2.36	3.54	2.00	3.79	5.53	4.18
3	2009-10	2.46	4.06	2.23	2.82	3.72	2.59
4	2010-11	2.76	5.27	3.01	2.92	4.43	2.62
5	2011-12						

Table-6B Average yield (Plant & Ratoon) (per ton. ha.) during 11th plan period

S.N.	Year	Plant cane area			Ratoon cane area		
		West	Central	East	West	Central	East
1	2007-08	58.56	55.56	52.86	70.44	54.43	49.76
2	2008-09	52.56	51.52	45.08	58.96	51.87	44.48
3	2009-10	61.64	60.36	53.43	69.74	57.44	48.28
4	2010-11	57.08	57.07	53.64	66.35	54.66	48.89
5	2011-12						

- 1- Table 6a reveals that some parts of state grow more than one ratoon crop Therefore better ratoon management is very vital for getting higher productivity.
- 2- Table 6b indicates that eastern U.P. and central U.P. get poor ratoon yield than plant cane while the phenomenon is reverse in case of western U.P. where productivity of ratoon is much higher than plant cane. As a matter of fact the practices of sowing sugar cane after harvesting wheat crop reduces the growth period of the plant cane as far as west U.P. is concerned.

Level of production Technology In 11th plan period

101. Theoretically speaking, where recommended doses of fertilizers is applied, adequate and productive irrigation is provided, quality seed cane is used and plants protection measures are applied when required, the productivity level is bound to increase. However, time of sowing is another important inhibiting factor which increases or otherwise decreases the per hectare yield of the cane crop.

102. Achievement of 11th plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) with regards to distribution of fertilizer, quality seed and use of plants protection measures is given in table-7.

Table-7 Production of quality seed use of fertilizer and chemical in the 11th plan

S.N.	Programmes	Unit	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12 up to Nov.11
1	Laying out of cane seed nurseries						
	Foundation	Ha.	4816	4546	4354	4342	663
	Primary	"	26347	28596	23005	25416	769
2	Seed cane Distribution	Lac.qtl.	117.30	123.30	180.20	141.91	2.29
3	Fertilizer distribution						
	Nitrozon (N)	(1000)MT	136.40	145.81	125.41	112.00	72.43
	Phosphorus (P)	"	28.89	32.04	31.16	28.15	11.79
	Potash (K)	"	6.85	8.92	8.52	11.10	5.04
4	Nitrozon distribution per hectars	KG/Ha.	47.86	68.14	70.14	53.31	-
5	Area to be treated						
	Seed treatment	Lac.Ha.	0.59	0.48	0.17	0.46	0.04
	Soil treatment	"	1.71	1.81	1.36	1.50	0.81
	Urea spray on ratoon crop	"	1.72	1.92	1.87	1.94	1.52

103. Table-7 reveals that except in few years, distribution of quality seed, use of fertilizer and use of plant protection chemical were increasing year to year in 11th plan period. Ratoon management with regards to Urea spray was also on rise. However looking to the magnitude of area occupied by ratoon crop in whole state, urea spray on ratoon crop is very meager.

104. Genetic variability in sugar cane crop varies to a great extent. Sugar cane research stations located in different part of the state grow nucleus seed which is provided to different sugar mills area to raise foundation and primary nursery at farmer's field to enable them to distribute more quantity of different varieties of cane seeds to the farmers.

105. Table-8 gives detail account of different varieties grown in the state for the two year of the 11th plan.

Cane area and varietal position in 11th five year plan

	Year	Cane area (Lac ha.)			Percentage			Varietal Percentage		
		Plant	Ratoon	Total	Plant	Ratoon	Total	Early	Mid late	Unsuitable
1	2007-08	12.31	16.19	28.50	43.19	56.81	100	16.60	67.20	16.20
2	2008-09	7.90	13.50	21.40	36.90	63.10	100	14.90	69.20	15.90
3	2009-10	8.75	9.13	17.88	48.94	51.06	100	13.30	76.80	9.90
4	2010-11	11.04	9.97	21.01	52.53	47.47	100	10.60	77.50	11.90
5	2011-12	10.80	11.71	22.51	48.00	52.00	100	8.90	78.50	12.60

106. From the perusal of the table-8 following inferences are drawn.

- ▶ Area under total early maturing varieties was 16.60% in year 2007-08 of the total cane area.
- ▶ Total area under midlate varieties was 78.5% in year 2011-12.
- ▶ Total area under unsuitable varieties was highest 16.20% in year 2007-08 which has been decreased up to 12.60% in the last year of 11th five year plan.

- ▶ Vigorous efforts are needed to launch varieties replacement program to minimize the area under unsuitable varieties. Similarly area under early maturing varieties has to be increased sufficiently.

Twelfth Five Year Plan, 2012-17

Scenario

107. In future following issues are likely to occur in sugar cane production technology.

- ▶ Limited availability of per unit area of water for irrigation.
- ▶ Depletion of soil fertility.
- ▶ Increase of prices of fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide chemical.
- ▶ Price escalation of petroleum products.
- ▶ Limited availability of farm labor.
- ▶ Reduction in cane area due to price increase of other competitive crops.
- ▶ Besides manufacturing of sugar, diversion of cane crop is likely towards other by products like ethanol etc.
- ▶ Improvement in existing production technology of sugar cane.

108. In the changed scenario efforts are to be made to obtain maximum output per unit of area irrigation water and other inputs. It is expected that there will be increase in cane productivity and sugar cane towards gur and khandsarce will be minimized.

Strategies

- ▶ To raise the crushing capacity of sugar mills from 7.67 lakh T.C.D. to 8.50 lakh T.C.D.
- ▶ To make efforts in increasing the productivity of sugar cane instead of allowing the sugar cane area to expand is the target. For that the programs relating to the development of high yielding varieties of sugar cane and modern scientific techniques of sugar cane cultivation would have to be carried out. Arrangement for agricultural inputs for giving effect to increase the sugar cane production will be envisaged. The productivity level is proposed to be raised from almost 60 tons in 2011-12 to 70.00 tons in 2016-17.
- ▶ Effective implementation of publicity and propaganda work for providing knowledge of modern and scientific methods of sugar cane cultivation has also been envisaged. The brief of publicity strategies is narrated below.
 - ▶ Making Video film.
 - ▶ Sponsoring spot program through radio station.
 - ▶ Distributing awards to 100 growers in each year getting highest yield in cane crop competition.
 - ▶ Cultural program.

- ▶ Giving priority to sugar cane research programs to cater the need of total seed required for seed replacement program. It is proposed that 20% plant cane area by improved seeds will be replaced every year. Total plant cane area will be replaced in the five years. To meet the end a rolling plan of nucleus seed required for three year onwards will be prepared.
- ▶ Development of area of such sugar cane varieties which are high yielding and rich in sugar for those sugar factory areas where sugar cane area as per requirement is not available as also to develop the varieties of sugar cane for the different regions according to suitability of soil and climate. Development of maturity wise sugar cane varieties and conducting of surveys with the help of sugar mills.
- ▶ For ensuring the participation of sugar mills in the developmental programs and to engage the field staff available with the sugar factories for the development, an action plan for each factory will be prepared and executed. While preparing action plan old and unsuitable varieties will be replaced by early maturing varieties so that area under unsuitable varieties is minimized.
- ▶ In western U.P. sugar cane is commonly sown after harvesting wheat crop. In other part of the state productivity level is hampered because of non availability of productive irrigation. Strategies have been evolved to introduce technique of optimum use of limited water resources.
- ▶ Reallocation of sugar mill zone areas and providing stability to such reallocated zones will be made. Intensive cane developmental programs will be carried out with the help of sugar mills in these reallocated zones.
- ▶ Arrangement for drainage for such factory areas where due to excessive rains water logging takes place. Introduction of water logging varieties will be made to obtain maximum yield in adverse circumstances.
- ▶ A sizable chunk of sugar cane is diverted towards gur and khandsari. To minimize its diversion, drawl percentage is proposed to be raised from 55% to 65%, this will enable the growers to get maximum price of the maximum quantity produce.
- ▶ By strengthening cane union and making them more useful to the grower and also streamlining the activities of cane development council, a sound institutional base will be prepared to impart knowledge along with purchasing physical inputs.
- ▶ By organizing demonstration plots in the mill area as described below will be laid out.
 - ▶ Mixed farming (Potato, peas, corrigendum, wheat etc.)
 - ▶ Ratoon management.
 - ▶ IPM and IDM.
 - ▶ By distribution of improved agricultural implements suitable strategies will be evolved to save labour.
 - ▶ By introducing integrated pest management including biological method and by introducing integrated nutrient management effort will be made to obtain state average of 70 ton. as envisaged at the terminal year of the plan.

- ▶ Ratoon management is very much neglected in central eastern U.P. Management of second and third ratoon will get special attention in 12th plan period.
- ▶ Heat therapy will be popularized amongst the growers to eradicate the menace of grassy shoot and other diseases.

Proposed targets

109. The proposal is to keep the target for cane area at lowest possible level i.e. the addition in area be minimum and the cane requirement of the sugar factories be met by increasing the yield per hectare and stepping up the per hectare supplies to the sugar factories. The targets for the terminal year of the plan are proposed as follows.

S. N.	Particulars	Unit	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12 (Anticip.)	Year 2012-13	Terminal year of 12 th plan (2016-17)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cane area	Lac. Ha.	21.01	22.51	23.00	24.00
2	Average yield	Ton/Ha.	56.34	60.00	62.00	70.00
3	Total sugar cane production	Lac. Ton.	1183.98	1350.60	1426.00	1680.00
4	Drawl%	%	54	55	57	65
5	Total cane crushed	Lac. Ton.	643.81	742.83	812.82	1092.00
6	No. of sugar factory	No.	125	124	126	128
7	Crushing capacity	Lac. Ton. T.C.D.	7.67	7.70	7.80	8.50
8	Sugar recovery	%	9.14	9.80	9.90	10.30
9	Total sugar production	Lac. Ton.	58.87	72.80	80.47	112.48

110. Keeping in view the propagation of different kinds of new varieties of sugar cane having higher productivity, the productivity level in western, U.P. is up to the level of 75 M.T./ha. It can be achieved as in this region vast resources are available. As such with the view of developing the modern scientific techniques of cane cultivation, the target of productivity of sugarcane of the state has been proposed to the level of 70.00 M.T./ha. For achieving this target following intervention is proposed to be Introduced during the 12th plan by the means district of sector and state sector.

Foundation nursery

111. The breeder seed is provided from sugar cane research station for foundation seed nursery. The foundation nursery holders/Cane growers aintaining foundation nursery will be provided max. 25 qtl. breeder seed from sugar cane research station. After raising the foundation nursery, about 250 qtl. seed

will be available for distribution for raising primary nursery. After seed distributed from foundation nursery, maximum Rs. 12500 will be provided as subsidy to the farmers @ Rs 50/qlt.

112. The detail of the physical and financial requirement of the program is as follows –

Year	Breeder seed availability (qtl)	Foundation seed produced (qtl)	Rs. of subsidy (Rs/qlt)	Financial requirement (lac Rs)
2012-13	20000	200000	50.00	100.00
2013-14	24000	240000	50.00	120.00
2014-15	30000	300000	50.00	150.00
2015-16	32000	320000	50.00	160.00
2016-17	40000	400000	50.00	200.00
Total	146000	1460000		730.00

Primary seed nursery

113. Seed produces in foundation nursery will be used for raising primary nursery. A Farmer will be provided max. 50 qtl. foundation seed. Thus in primary nursery about 20.00 Lac qtl. seed will be produced for general distribution and Rs. 25/qlt. max. upto Rs. 12500 subsidy per nursery holder will be provided.

The detail of the physical and financial requirement of the program is as follows –

Year	Primary seed availability (qtl)	Rs. of subsidy (Rs/qlt)	Financial requirement (lac Rs)
2012-13	2000000	25.00	500.00
2013-14	2400000	25.00	600.00
2014-15	3000000	25.00	750.00
2015-16	3200000	25.00	800.00
2016-17	4000000	25.00	1000.00
Total	14600000		3650.00

Soil and seed treatment-

114. Under this programme insecticides, fungicides and germicide are used for controlling soil and seed borne disease, insect and pests. For encouraging germination of cane seed before sowing cane seed are treated with mercurial chemical/compound. At present Rs.1000 per ha. is required for seed and soil treatment subsidy of 50% maximum up to Rs. 500 will be provided. The detail of the physical and financial requirement of the program is as follows –

Year	Area to be treated (lac. Ha.)	Rate of subsidy Rs/ha.	Financial requirement in lac Rs
2012-13	1.00	500.00	500.00
2013-14	2.48	500.00	1240.00
2014-15	3.00	500.00	1500.00
2015-16	3.48	500.00	1740.00
2016-17	4.00	500.00	2000.00
Total	13.96		6980.00

Ratoon management -

115. About 50% area of the sugar cane is covered by ratoon crops. To improve the productivity of cane, proper management of the ratoon crop is very necessary. Improved management of ratoon is also required to augment the sugar recovery. In ratoon management urea plus insecticide is sprayed on ratoon crop. This is very popular agricultural practice in western and central U.P. Farmers generally used pesticide with urea solution. In this scheme 50% cost of pesticide used in urea spray is to be subsidized, max. upto Rs. 150 per ha. The detail of the physical and financial requirement of the program is as follows—

Year	Area to be managed (lac. Ha.)	Rate of subsidy Rs/ha.	Financial requirement in lac Rs
2012-13	0.25	150.00	37.50
2013-14	2.48	150.00	372.00
2014-15	3.00	150.00	450.00
2015-16	3.48	150.00	522.00
2016-17	4.00	150.00	600.00
Total	13.21		1921.50

Transportation and handling of cane seed

116. Nursery seed is to be transported from research stations for raising foundation seed nurseries and from foundation nurseries to primary nurseries. Apart from transportation careful handling, like proper seed set cutting, is also very necessary. Thus Rs. 15 per qtl. for foundation seed and Rs 7.00 per qtl. for primary seed will be subsidized in this scheme. 1st year (2012-13) about 20000 qtl. breeder seed will be available and be transported from research station to farmers field. About 2.00 lac qtl. seed are available in primary nursery all ready produced in on going scheme will be available for distribution. The detail of the physical and financial requirement of the program is as follows –

For breeder seed

Year	Seed availability (qtl.)	Rate of subsidy per qtl. Rs	Financial requirement in lac Rs
2012-13	20000	15.00	3.00
2013-14	24000	15.00	3.60
2014-15	30000	15.00	4.50
2015-16	32000	15.00	4.80
2016-17	40000	15.00	6.00
Total	146000		21.90

117. The detail of the physical and financial requirement of the program is following –

For foundation seed

Year	Seed availability (qtl.)	Rate of subsidy per qtl. Rs	Financial requirement in lac Rs
2012-13	150000	7.00	10.50
2013-14	240000	7.00	18.00
2014-15	300000	7.00	22.50
2015-16	320000	7.00	24.00
2016-17	400000	7.00	30.00
Total	1410000		105.00

Use of bio fertilizers/vermi compost

118. Bio fertilizers/vermin compost is a eco friendly and balance fertilizers which give all nutritional clement to the crop. Importance of bio fertilizers and vermi composting need no emphasis. About Rs 1250 is the cost of bio fertilizers/vermin compost per ha. Thus 50% subsidy upto Rs 600 per ha.. is proposed. The detail of the physical and financial requirement is as follows –

Year	Area to be managed (lac. la.)	Rate of subsidy Rs/ha.	Financial requirement in lac Rs
2012-13	0.50	600.00	300.00
2013-14	0.62	600.00	372.00
2014-15	0.75	600.00	450.00
2015-16	0.87	600.00	522.00
2016-17	1.00	600.00	600.00
Total	3.74		2244.00

Animal Husbandry

119. Uttar Pradesh is a vast State with huge livestock population. As per 18th Livestock Census- 2007, there are 190.97 lac cattle, 264.40 lac buffaloes, 14.00 lac sheep, 148.29 lac goats, 19.86 lac pigs and 178.79 lac of poultry in the State. With this huge livestock wealth, Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of milk in the country with the production of 221.59 lac MT annually in year 2011-12 with the growth rate of 5.53%. Uttar Pradesh is one of the largest meat producing State and share more than 60% of country's meat export. State produces 1139.222 million eggs and 15.63 lac kg. of wool annually.

120. This huge livestock population is distributed in 9 agro-climatic zones varied from semi arid Bundelkhand region to eastern tarai areas. State harbors famous indigenous cattle breeds like Hariyana, Sahiwal, Gangatiri; buffalo breeds like Murrah, Bhadawari and famous goat breeds like Jamunapari and Berbari. In comparison to 2003; in 2007 there is an increment of 3% in cattle, 15.38% in buffaloes and approximately 12% in goats population. There is decline in sheep population due to shrinkage of pasturage and shifting in occupation.

121. Livestock rearing in the State is mainly subsidiary to Agriculture Sector and commonly practiced by resource poor farmers on traditional subsistence pattern. As per the distribution of livestock in the State, approximately 80% of the livestock is reared by small, marginal farmers and landless labourers.

Production and Productivity

122. Uttar Pradesh stands 1st in milk production with the total production 221.59 lac MT annually in 2011-12. As per milk use pattern in the State, 52% of milk is sold as fluid milk, 21.19% as milk products

and 26.76% milk is used in household. It is clear that approximately 105 lac MT of milk is sold as fluid milk in which by and large only 5% milk is processed and marketed by organized sector like co-operatives while rest is marketed by local vendors.

123. State has enormous potential of milk production. The productivity of livestock in the State is low with the average production of 3.00 kg per cow per day and 4.43 kg per buffalo per day. The low productivity is mainly because of poor resources like less coverage of improved breeding, scarcity of feed and fodder; and lack of high production management techniques. The huge livestock population of the State is a boon while its un-organized structure, 1-2 animals average family holding distributed in 10 million villages is a challenge. Therefore, efforts are needed to enhance productivity by massive infrastructural, technical and financial inputs and development of entrepreneurship in dairy, poultry and small animal sector like goat and pig rearing.

124. A part from milk; Uttar Pradesh is one of the largest meat producing State with the contribution of more than 60% in meat export of the country. There are 15 modern integrated abattoirs in the State and 35 meat processing units. There are 317 local bodies registered slaughter houses which produce meat for local consumption. Buffalos, sheep, goats and pigs are the major meat producing animals. However, local bodies' slaughter houses are in poor condition, without proper infrastructure, with lack of hygienic pattern and zoo-sanitary measures. Though, the State is the largest producer and exporter of meat, yet uncontrolled slaughter is posing a serious threat to the livestock population. Therefore, strategic approach is needed in this sector with the emphasis on modernization of slaughter houses on one hand and intensive approach on production of quality meat type livestock on the other.

125. State is endowed with good small animals' population including sheep, goats and pigs. Sheep are reared for wool purposes-mainly carpet wool. There is continuous decline in sheep population due to shrinkage of pasturage, competition with food grain production, shifting of occupation and lack of marketing facilities. Earlier, coarse wool was mainly used in carpet industries of Bhadohi, Varanasi and Mirzapur. Presently, the carpet industry is shrinking due to lack of labour, market and low credit availability. Revival of carpet industry with modern technological inputs can be a boon for development of this sector.

126. There is vast potential in goat sector both as livelihood based small goat units and larger goat units as goat entrepreneurship. Consumption of goat meat is increasing day by day with good returns to goat farmers. Fast kidding in goats, high food conversion, low input and high prolificacy of goats are the major advantage of goat husbandry.

127. In the State, piggery is un-organized and basically practiced on traditional pattern. Lack of marketing facilities including pork processing is the major reason of low growth in this sector.

128. There is a vast potential of poultry development in the State. Approximately, 1 crore eggs daily and 9 crores of broiler chicks annually are imported from other States. Though, back yard poultry is expanding in the State, commercial poultry development is yet to take pacc due to un-availability of large scale production units.

129. In the fodder sector, there is deficiency of 31.91% of green fodder, 7.20% of dry fodder and 48.68% of concentrates. Though, the area under fodder coverage is 8 lac hectares per annum, yet it is difficult to enhance fodder coverage due to competition with food grain production. Therefore, non-conventional feed and fodder sector needs to be strengthened.

130. Department of Animal Husbandry provides services to the farmers in the areas of improved breeding through Artificial Insemination, wide spread vaccination and treatment as well as availability of quality fodder seeds. These services are provided through veterinary hospitals, A.I. centers, livestock extension centers and dispensaries. The institutional and manpower infrastructures are distributed at district level, regional level and state level.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 11TH PLAN (2007-12)

131. During the XI plan, the State Animal Husbandry Department has made consistent efforts to improve the different livestock species and their productivity and production. The total production levels of milk, eggs and wool at the end of the XI Plan has reached to 221.95 Lac M. Tons, 1139.223 million and 15.63 lac kg. respectively.

		Achievement During 11 th Plan : Production						
item	unit	Achievement in 11 th Plan						
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11		2011-12	
		Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Milk	Lac MT	188.593	195.370	202.03	267.75	210.33	225.06	221.59
Eggs	Million Nos.	981.48	1014.14	1059.60	1190.51	1102.12	1291.94	1139.223
Wool	Lac kg.	14.81	15.033	15.23	23.29	15.39	23.76	15.63

		Achievement During 11 th Plan : Services							
Programme		Achievement, 11 th Plan							
		Achie. 2007-08	Achie. 2008-09	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
				Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.
Vaccination (in lac)		382.79	386.41	686.88	472.94	762.72	608.09	866.26	552.535
Artificial Insem (in lac)		25.82	30.13	43.14	37.10	49.62	43.42	60.00	54.332
Castration(in lac)		7.82	8.28	10.36	9.22	11.40	10.80	12.11	11.989
Treatment (in lac)		203.41	219.86	233.71	234.46	243.31	250.33	299.25	281.61
Formation S.J.R.Y. Groups (in nos.)		5478	6300	6300	6300	6000	7309	6000	7854

Production of main livestock product

132. Uttar Pradesh is the largest milk producing State in the country for last many years with the contribution of approximately 1/5th of the total production of the country. Buffalo contributes significantly in total milk production of the State with the approximate contribution of 70%.

Category/Animal	Total Milk Production in lac M.T. 2011-12 (Tentative)	Average Milk Prod per day per animal (in Kg.)
Buffalo	153.68	4.427
Cow	56.08	3.155
Goat	11.83	0.748
Total	221.59	

133. Per capita per day availability of milk in U.P. is 303 grams while the National average is 245 grams per day against the minimum requirement of 280grams per day per capita as recommended by ICMR.

134. State plays a vital role in meat production sector in the country. Uttar Pradesh is the largest exporter of processed frozen meat with the export of approximately more than Rs.700 crores annually. Buffalo meat is the main source of meat production and export and upto some extent sheep meat and goat meat also contribute in export average 121.280 kg. meat is produced from one buffalo. Meat production status of U.P. is as under-

Category/Animal	Average Meat production (in kg)	Total Meat production (in lac kg) year 2009-10
Buffalo	121.280	1332.114
Goat	16.124	343.796
Sheep	16.649	56.387
Pig	43.184	147.886
Total		1880.183

Breeding Services:

135. There are 5043 A.I. Centers in the State which cater quality Breeding Services to the farmers. Breeding of Non-descript low productive Desi Cows is undertaken through high producing exotic breeds like Holstein Friesian and Jersey Bulls. An elaborate breeding policy is in vogue since year 2002 in the State with the main emphasis on breeding with H.F. Bulls. However, in under developed areas and on small Cow breeds breeding is preferred with Jersey Bulls. Exotic inheritance shall be limited up to the 50% of cross bred level. Simultaneously the emphasis is also given to the breeding of draft purpose breeds and also for the conservation and propagation of indigenous breeds. Breeding in buffaloes is undertaken by the improved native breeds like Murrah and Bhadawari.

136. For catering quality breeding services at the farmers door steps self employed paravets are working in the State. Simultaneously for streamlining breeding inputs supply the State Livestock Development Board is functional. Under improved breeding coverage, Artificial Insemination is conducted through A.I. Centers, LEO Centres, paravets and NGOs along with infertility management through infertility camps.

137. State has three deep frozen semen stations situated at Chakganjaria, Lucknow and Babugarh, Ghaziabad and Majra kheri which produce quality semen straws and maintain quality bulls. For ensuring natural breeding, quality bulls are distributed in the field. Improved breeding services are ensured by Uttar Pradesh Livestock Development Board (UPLDB) established under NPCBB, Govt. of India.

Disease Control

138. Disease Control and Animal Health Management services are catered by 2200 Veterinary Hospitals, 2575 Stockman Centers and 268 D Class Dispensaries. Apart from this other supporting diagnostic infrastructure and one biological product institute is also functional in the State.

139. Treatment, Vaccination and other disease control activities are undertaken by Veterinary Hospitals and centers at the village level in districts. Vaccination against deadly livestock diseases viz H.S., B.Q., Foot and mouth disease, PPR, RD,FP etc. is undertaken by the department. Under GOI assisted FMD-CP programme approx. 1.5 crore animals of 17 districts of western Uttar Pradesh are vaccinated within a specified period of time. Under ASCAD vaccination campaign has taken up in 35 districts of U.P. with the extensive coverage of Foot and Mouth disease control programme and PPR eradication programme in 18 districts of the state.

140. For tackling the emerging extensive problem of infertility in livestock, infertility control programme has already been under taken in the state with the organization of 12000 infertility control camps in all the 72 districts of the state. There is one Biological Product Institute in department situated at Lucknow which produces 12 types of vaccines. There are 11 Disease Diagnostic labs, 10 Rabies control units and 9 sterility units for disease diagnosis and surveillance. CADRAD, IVRI Barcilly act as referral labs for the state.

Feed & Fodder development

141. State has a shortage of green fodder, dry fodder and compounded feed to the extent of 31.91%, 7.20% and 48.68% respectively. The livestock mainly depend on green & dry fodder. The area under fodder cultivation is limited to about 8.78 lac hect. and it is not easy to increase the area under fodder since an indirect competition exist between fodder production and cereal production for human consumption. The agricultural crop residues mostly are being utilized for animal feeding.

142. Presently the fodder development programme in the state is limited up to the supply of quality fodder seeds mini-kits, improvement of celluloses waste as fodder and development of silvi-pasture in the state.

143. Fodder seed mini kits are provided by Govt. of India seasonally and distributed to the farmers. Apart from above, Govt. Livestock Farms also produce fodder seeds for distribution to the farmers.

144. Programmes for establishment of fodder banks and fodder block making units have been taken in Bundelkhand Region for ensuring fodder availability in the region during scarcity. Programme of nutritional supplementation is proposed to be taken through out the State.

Poultry Production

145. In poultry sector, large & medium sizes of layer and broiler farm are owned mostly in private sector in the State. Near about 1139.22 million eggs are produced annually in the state. In the State, poultry sector is unorganized. No facility/plant is available for processing the poultry produce in the state. Although state have so many big and small broiler hatcheries and layer hatcheries but all are unorganized. State produce are not able to fulfill the demand of egg & chicken meat in the state. So the eggs are imported from other states, like Andhra Pradesh, Hariyana & Punjab. Govt. is running 5 poultry hatchery cum production farm, out of which 2 are having both broiler & layer hatcheries but with a little capacity.

146. Poultry includes fowl, ducks and other domestic birds. Total numbers of poultry in state of UP is 178.79 lac. In spite of large potential, state procures 1 crore eggs daily and 900 lac broiler chicks annually from the other States.

147. For intensifying Poultry Production in the state support in infrastructure buildup, establishment of price support for eggs, promotion of maize cultivation, increase in both area under cultivation and productivity per heqt. and effective disease surveillance system and vaccination support is being developed.

148. In rural area poultry production need birds with a low input and high producing poultry strain. Low input high producing gene strain have been developed at central poultry breeding farm which is to be popularized multiplied & introduced at large scale in rural poultry back yard unit. Marketing structure shall be developed in cooperative sector. Establishment of backyard poultry units through Govt. of India support and under RKVY is being taken on large scale. Apart from backyard poultry, programmes are being taken for development of entrepreneurship in this sector through the schemes of capital assistance to the poultry farmers upto the extent of 30% under RKVY.

Employment Generation

149. To provide self employment and services of Artificial Insemination, vaccination and castration 836 Paravets have been trained through Uttar Pradesh Livestock Development Board and 2358 Paravets have been trained through Uttar Pradesh Diversified Agriculture Support Program. They have been deployed in their own villages and rendering the services of AI timely to the livestock owners at their doorstep. On one hand this has increased the interest of the farmers in animal husbandry and made provision of self-employment to the rural unemployed youths. In the year 2007-08 213 Paravets in 2008-09 1734 Paravets, in 2009-10 963 Paravets, in 2010-11 806 and in 2011-12 446 Paravets, were trained and deployed. These paravets are rendering service of vaccination, castration and fodder development under the supervision of qualified veterinarians of the area.

Twelfth Five Year Plan, 2012-17

150. Better and improved animal health care and veterinary services helps in control of livestock diseases, epidemic control as well as improvement in public health through quality assurance of animal origin food and control of zoonotic diseases. Animal health care facilities can only be improved with establishment of more veterinary hospitals, diagnostic centers in every district, proper surveillance and monitoring of livestock diseases and control and containment of diseases of public health importance. The important programmes are as follows-

Assistance To States For Control Of Animal Diseases (Ascad)

151. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being run with 75% assistance of GOI. The major component of scheme is the immunization campaign against Foot & Mouth Disease, H.S. and PPR. PPR immunization campaign is being targeted with the objectives of eradication of dreaded disease of sheep and goat. The PPR vaccination campaign shall continue in the State in year 2012-13. Also 100% vaccination of livestock against Foot & Mouth Diseases shall be taken the State. Under the Scheme all the districts of states shall be covered under H.S. Vaccination campaign. The other components of scheme are organization of awareness campaigns, training programmes for veterinarians and para-veterinarians as well as bird flue control programme.

Rinderpest Eradication Programme

152. The country is free from rinderpest. In spite of freedom from disease, the routine surveillance programme continues which includes village searches and stock route searches and maintenance of vaccine bank. This is an old scheme with 100% central assistance. In the year 2012-13, for ensuring the disease freedom status, continuous vigil has to be maintained as per the mandate and guidelines of Govt. of India.

Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme

153. This is a continued scheme with 100% central assistance and being run in 17 districts of western Uttar Pradesh viz. Saharanpur, Mujaffarnagar, Bagpat, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautambudh Nagar, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura, Agra, Firozabad, Etah, Kashiram Nagar, Badaun, Moradabad and J.P. Nagar with following objectives-

- ▶ To maintain livestock health through intensive vaccination (up to 100%) in order to prevent the occurrence of F.M.D., this will reduce the economic losses of milk production and reproductive failures.
- ▶ To ensure production of quality and safe livestock products.
- ▶ To promote entrepreneurship in Export of meat and meat products.
- ▶ To create general awareness of the disease ensuring participation in disease reporting system.
- ▶ To study the impact of vaccination, assessment of field immunity and endemic pattern of such diseases.

154. There has been a good result because no FMD incidence has been reported in the area. The health status has improved resulting in the marked increase in livestock productivity in the said districts. In the year 2011-12, 11th round campaign has been completed.

Cattle & Buffalo Development

155. The State has only 30% breeding coverage of the cattle and buffalo population through all sources. Although The State has 5043 A.I. centers, 3 Deep Frozen Semen Production Centers for catering to improved breeding services, yet this infrastructure is not enough for the larger breedable population (189.77 lac) of the State. It is proposed to increase the present breeding coverage upto 40% to achieve the goal-

- ▶ Disease prophylaxis and better health management with wide parasitic control programme.
- ▶ In remote areas, quality bulls shall be made available for natural service.
- ▶ Mobile facilities shall be created at every A.I. Center for delivery of A.I services at Farmer working place.
- ▶ Integrated efforts for infertility control and management to bring infertile animal (30% of 189 lac breedable cow and buffalo) into milk production.
- ▶ Formation of breeder association shall be encouraged.
- ▶ Livestock Insurance shall be taken up in the whole of the State.

Sheep, Goat and Pig Development

- ▶ Expansion of scheme of Goat rearing on the line of NMPS with Goat
- ▶ Cluster and assistance of establishment of large Goat units also.
- ▶ Launching of deworming campaign twice annually covering all Sheep & Goat.
- ▶ Zone Wise approach for Sheep Development with specific programme for Mirzapur, Allahabad, Jhansi and Varanasi region.
- ▶ Modernization of Pig Husbandry by ensuring financial assistance to small farmers for healthy Pig Production & propagation of concept of co-operative Pig Farming - discouraging sporadic stray Pig rearing .

Integrated Pig Development through Public/Co-operative/Breeder's Society/ N.G.O.

156. The traditional pig raisers rear them in conventional ways, but introduction of Middle White/Large White Yorkshire breeds make them aware of their qualities and now are more innovative to cross their native stock to grade them up. Their prolific nature has attracted other classes of people to raise them on scientific lines even in urban/semi-urban areas. To assist the pig breeders a scheme has been started to organize them in the form of societies for their proper observance, training and planned aid. It has been targeted to establish around 500 such societies, each with 10 members during 2011-12. The society

members are being given adequate training and are being assisted for their financial requirements. In turn, all societies will join and work as autonomous units.

Fodder Development

- ▶ Increasing availability of quality fodder seeds through Govt. Farms with Farmers participation in foundation fodder seed production.
- ▶ Developments of Silvi- pasture on barren land/waste land. Crop border fodder tree plantation will be popularized.
- ▶ Assistance to Farmer for more fodder production with financial and input assistance Zone Wise.
- ▶ Establishment of fodder Bank in the fodder scarcity area. For quality control of feed and concentrate feed, Feed and Fodder Regulation Act shall be enacted and enforced.

157. It is essential that proper fodder and feed be available to the lactating animal to improve milk production. At present our state is deficit in the following: green fodder 31.91% dry fodder 7.20% and grains 48.68% and provision to improve the situation will have an impact to increase milk production.

158. To increase the production of green fodder there have been schemes to increase the cultivated area, induction of better quality seeds etc. if we can reduce the gap between demand and supply of green fodder by 31.91% we will be able to increase the milk production by 6.165 lac metric tonne annually. Under RKVY fodder seed production program has been taken up to reduce the present gap.

159. The state livestock farms are being strengthened to increase production of fodder seed. Under this it is proposed to implement production of 17000 Quintal of foundation seed which in turn by the assistance of the farmers will produce and distribute the certificate seeds. It is expected that the state be provided with 2.00 lac improved seeds mini kits from the center.

160. It is again essential that fodder treatment with urea to provide more nutritious fodder programme be re initiated. To make availability of fodder in each area of the state it is proposed that Compressed fodder blocks be prepared with the assistance of the Government of India

Backyard Poultry Development Programme

161. This scheme is for poor men and women of SC/ST category only and is funded by Samaj Kalyan Vibhag. For the year 2012-13 the target set is the establishment of 625 units per district (total 44375). In this scheme one beneficiary will get 50 chicks of low input technology, 50 kg. poultry feed, Rs. 500/- for housing (Darba), Rs. 200/- for medicine. Provision for transportation and training of the beneficiary has also been made. The cost of one unit is Rs. 3000/-. With this scheme the state will get nearly 9,98,43,750 eggs and 1497656 kg. of poultry meat with employment to 44375 individual per year.

Rural Backyard Poultry Development Programme

162. This is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme for poor men and women of BPL category. In this scheme mother units are established with the objective of rearing day old low input technology chicks upto 28 days and distributing them among beneficiaries through Chief Veterinary Officers of the district in 3 installments of 4 months interval (45 chicks per beneficiary are given in installment of 20:15:10). One beneficiary get Rs.750/- for housing (Darba) and equipment of feeding and watering of chicks. The mother unit owner gets 20% subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lac for construction of poultry house required for rearing chicks upto 28 days and rearing cost of the chicks @ Rs. 30/- per chick. There is also a provision of interest free loan of Rs. 36000/- per mother unit by NABARD provided the mother unit owner has taken loan from the bank. For the year 2012-13 the demand for the establishment of 34 mother units (remainder of year 2011-12) for 10200 beneficiaries has been submitted with the objective of distributing 459000 chicks of 28 days age. For 12th five year plan the demand for the establishment of 150 mother units to benefit 45000 beneficiaries has been submitted.

NEW INITIATIVES

- ▶ Comprehensive programme for intensive livestock development in selected input supply, fodder production and better livestock management and marketing linkage as a holistic approach.
- ▶ Increasing approach to farmers by enhancing mobility of services.
- ▶ Intensive Poultry development by enhancing entrepreneurship through input assistance.
- ▶ To enhance fodder production through farmer participation and inter departmental cooperation between agriculture, irrigation, forest, panchaytiraj and dairy development department.
- ▶ Extensive Training and Awareness Programmes & strength of present training center as center of excellence of professional and para-veterinary services.
- ▶ Strengthening an modernization of livestock farms. Est. of bull mother centers.
- ▶ Promotion of Breeders Farmers for producing quality livestock.
- ▶ Establishment of Jan Suvidha Nivaran Kendra

Breeder Farmer Yojna

163. In our state for the establishment of Dairy unit. The farmers are dependant to purchase quality livestock availability from Panjab & Hariyana. In the state govt. farmers Shahiwal, Haryana, Tharparkar cattles and Murrah and Bhadawari buffalo are available in limited numbers.

164. That's why the department has proposed 20 breedable cow/buffalo dairy unit for the same. In the first phase 35 district has been selected and each district establishment of 5 breeder farms. The state will assist the 50% cost of the 20 breedable animals. First year in the establishment 175 breeder farmer unit by which 3500 high quality male/female calf will be available.

Entrepreneurship in Goat Development

165. Goats are reared mostly for meat purpose. There are 148.29 lakh goats in the State. Goats are also reared for milk. Goat milk contributes nearly 6.34% of total milk production and is confined to specific region of the state. This milk is often for home consumption and do not enter the trade in large quantity. Considerable bias against sheep & goat exist as they are perceived as detrimental to eco-system. But studies on impact of sheep and goat on ecology indicate that sheep & goat do not pose any serious treat to eco-system. Sheep and goat rearing is having a great social and economic relevance in poverty alleviation of socio-economically weaker sections of the society.

166. Making goat industry as a business, goat units of 100 goats each shall be established in each of the districts with the financial assistance as in National Mission for Protein Security (NMPS) under RKVY.

Entrepreneurship in Poultry Development

167. In poultry sector, large & medium sizes of layer and broiler farm are owned mostly in private sector in the State. Near about 11000 lakh eggs are produced per year in the state. In the State, poultry sector is unorganized. No facility/plant is available for processing the poultry produces in the state. One crore eggs are procured from other states daily and 972 lakh poultry chicks are procured annually from other states.

168. Poultry includes fowl, ducks and other domestic birds. Total numbers of poultry in state of UP is 178.00 lakh. The State has enormous potential for poultry production and development of poultry as business venture. Multidimensional approach is needed for the development of poultry sector as Backyard Poultry for nutritional and livelihood security and Commercial Poultry as business venture. Programmes for establishing broiler units under RKVY shall be taken up on larger scale as assistance based scheme. For development of commercial poultry, extensive programme for providing capital assistance upto 30% for establishment of commercial poultry venture above 5000 birds shall be taken up in large scale.

Dairy Development

169. India with an estimated Milk production of 108.5 million MT during the year 2008-09 with about 283.1(2003) million bovine population, India seems to have the largest cattle population in the world. The Dairy sector in our country contributes major share in the agricultural GDP. Country per capita availability of milk has been 273 grams / person /day in feb2012.

Macro Impact

- ▶ The annual value of country's milk production is estimated to about Rs. 1,430 billion in 2008-09.
- ▶ Dairy cooperatives generate employment opportunities for around 13.9 million farm families.
- ▶ Livestock contributes about 25.6 % to the GDP from agriculture.

- ▶ About 22.45 million people work in livestock sector .which is around 5.8% of the total work force in the country.

Status of Uttar Pradesh V/S Other States(Co-operative sector) Year dec 2010

State	No. of organized Societies	Avg. Milk Proc (lac Kgs/day)	Avg. Milk Sale/ Day (In lac ltr./Day)
Gujrat	13890	90.54	32.04
Karnataka	11902	35.65	24.67
Maharashtra	22217	31.51	18.81
Rajasthan	15956	16.54	13.65
Uttar Pradesh	21343	5.18	4.02
Punjab	6904	9.52	7.23
Haryana	6881	5.22	3.84

Courtesy: NIDDB.

Progress and Achievement of 11th Plan

(*figures in 000)

	Year	Functional Societies		Membership		Milk Procurement (Av. Kg./day)		Milk Sale (Av. Ltr./day)	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2007-08	19.12	13.84	973.00	763.00	1283.00	930.00	1083.00	791.00
2	2008-09	23.10	14.36	1181.00	646.00	1560.00	816.00	1360.00	716.00
3	2009-10	27.07	13.47	1399.00	638.00	1552.00	596.00	695.00	412.00
4	2010-11	32.04	12.58	1614.00	628.00	2141.00	642.00	765.00	408.00
5	2011-12	35.01	13.37	1821.00	614.37	2423.00	649.52	841.00	374.01

12th Five Year Plan

Objectives

- ▶ To strengthen & revitalize the existing Dairy Coop. & organize New Societies to ensure timely supply of required inputs to the producers & procurement of milk at remunerative prices.
- ▶ To build up adequate milk processing and storage capacity for its subsequent marketing in the urban areas at reasonable price.
- ▶ To instill a sense of confidence among milk producers by making the system transparent & objective.
- ▶ To develop cool chain to maintain quality & minimize losses.

Physical

Employment Generation (in lacs)

PARTICULARS	END OF X Plan	END OF XI Plan	Growth % (Over the last Plan Period)	Proposed For XII th Plan	% Growth over XI th Plan
1.FUNCTIONAL SOCIETIES(000)	15.063	13.344	(-)11.41	25.80	93.35
2.MEMBERSHIP (Lacs)	7.557	6.133	(-)18.84	9.86	60.77
3.AVG. MILK PROCUREMENT (Lacs Kg/ day)	10.40	6.495	(-)37.50	14.14	117.71
4.AVG. LIQUID MILK SALE (Lacs Ltr./ day.)	5.04	3.74	(-)25.79	9.69	159.09

Strategies & Thrust Areas:

- ▶ Additional coverage of rural areas by organizing VDCs.
- ▶ Strengthening and up gradation of VDCs by Automation & mechanization.
- ▶ New/ Innovative product development/ Processing & marketing.
- ▶ Maintaining Cool Chain.
- ▶ Market development through intensive & extensive coverage under the Consumers Awareness Programme and Brand Promotion.
- ▶ Modernization of Quality Control Laboratories.
- ▶ Encouragement & facilitation to private investment in the field of cool chain,
- ▶ logistics and processing infrastructure.
- ▶ Community Milk Parlors to be introduced to facilitate milk producers with large number of milch cattle.
- ▶ Encouraging entrepreneurship under PPP model.

New initiatives

- ▶ Automation of milk Procurement to ensure transparency objectivity in milk pricing & payment, 35,000 VDCs' to be provided (Automatic Milk Collection Unit) in XIth plan period.
- ▶ Establishment of Cool Chain & Logistics to preserve quality of milk by way of Bulk Milk Coolers in cluster of societies.
- ▶ Aggressive marketing and brand promotion of "**Parag**" Milk & Milk Products.
- ▶ Computer Net Working of all dairies for better monitoring and functional convenience.
- ▶ Emphasis on Technical Input Services & Capacity Building of the Farmers & the Employees to enhance productivity. Intensive Animal Induction of High Breed Quality under **Technical Input Programme**.
- ▶ Increase product base to increase economic viability of existing plants

Constraints

- ▶ Cumbersome procurement process.
- ▶ Poor financial health of most of the milk unions causing avoidable delay in infrastructure creation and up-gradation schemes.
- ▶ Unhealthy competition of Private Sector regarding Milk Procurement.
- ▶ Delay in regular milk price payment to producers due to poor financial condition of milk unions.

Annual Plan 2012-13

Automatic Milk Collection Units:

170. Over a period of time, the milk producers' faith & trust in cooperative society structure has started eroding from lack of transparency and objectivity in milk pricing and payment. To overcome this and regularize the faith into the system, automation and mechanization of procurement system has been taken up at a vast scale during the 11th Plan. In the 11th five Year plan (2007-12), 4915 AMCUs has been provided and 4667 AMCUs established.

Revitalization/ Consolidation & Expansion of Existing Milk Unions/ Societies

171. Co-operative institutions at all level needs consolidation and revitalization so that the ever-expanding umbrella of Cooperatives is able to serve the very purpose of their existence. To have a deeper penetration in rural areas, additional new societies will be organized. This major head is to cover a whole gamut of expenditures in the area of Modernization of Existing Functional DCS/ Organization of New DCS/ Community Milking Parlors /Managerial subsidy/ Transport Subsidy/ Cans for Procurement & Marketing for the Milk Unions/ and Working Capital for Milk Union.

Encouragement to milk producers and societies for enhancement productivity & production with technical input programme

172. Despite being the largest contribution of milk production and cattle in the country, U.P. is far behind in productivity. Standards as compared to Karnatka, Gujrat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan there are various reasons attribution to this phenomenon mainly – large no. of non descript animals, low rate of genetic breed improvement, poor quality of feed and fodder, micro mineral deficiency, lack of sanitary practices and poor health management. Unless we address their issues in a holistic and comprehensive way, productivity- enhancement will remain distant dream. The State has to reciprocate the national goal of productivity and production of enhancement for national food security. The technical input programmes in the form of extensive and intensive genetic breed improvement through AI and high quality bull natural service, balance feed & fodder and supplementing micro nutrients. Feed to make good for mineral deficiency, better health management and scientific production practices.

Training of farmers & field staff for capacity enhancement

173. Training of Management Committee Members, Secretaries, AI & FA workers is as essential as other activities to ensure the objective and targets of the whole exercise. Milk Producers will be provided training to keep animals in better sanitary conditions, clean milk production and hygienic conditions. They will be called progressive producers and form an example for others for better & clean milk production. Training will also be provided to Field staff, agents and marketing supervisors in marketing activities to promote business and to understand and provide milk & milk products under hygienic conditions.

Fisheries

174. Fish, the most important global foodstuff enriched with high protein contents, minerals and vitamins, worldwide accepted due to high medicinal & nutritious value. It has got well recognition in our society as symbol of prosperity and good luck. Besides, it has been an important source of employment since time immemorial. Today also most of traditional fishers population extracts their livelihood from it. As a profession, it has tremendous scope as many more people change their feeding habit and opt fish delicacy.

175. U.P. is one of the major landlocked states having the most densely population mostly suffering from malnutrition. U.P. bestowed with plenty of water bodies in the form of ponds, lakes, beels, oxbow lakes, reservoirs, canals, water logged areas and the rich Gangetic riverine system, offers immense potential for fresh water aqua-culture. The details of available water resources & their coverage in 11th Five year Plan are given below.

STATUS OF U.P. FISHERIES AMONG OTHER INLAND STATES & COUNTRY:

176. The total estimated inland fish production of U.P. at the end of 11th Five year plan is approximately 4.30 lac mt. ton against total national inland production of about 50 lac metric tons. Uttar Pradesh stands third largest inland fish producer after West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

National Production 50 Lac M.T.

SL. No.	States/UTs	Inland Fish Production (in lac tons based on 2010-11)
1	West Bengal	14.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	10.00
3	Utter Pradesh	4.17
4	Bihar	4.00
5	Orissa	2.50
6.	Assam	2.50
7	Other states	12.33

Physical progress of 11th five year plan (2007-12)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Achiev	Achiev	Achiev	Achiev	Achiev
Lease of ponds (ha)	10967	6453	6211	5244	4114.29
Add: Water area under fish culture (ha)	6482	6552	5763	4583	5509
Water logged area brought under fish culture (ha)	-	40.00	40.00	72.00	359.00
Water area brought under cat fish/prawn culture(ha)	-	-	-	13	13
Establishment of mobile fish parlour (no)	-	-	-	05	05
Insurance of fishermen beneficiaries (No)	100000	102000	108620	110000	120000
Fishermen Houses	1268	1100	857	1107	9
Training of fishermen (No)	11237	9542	806	5162	3242
Fish seed production (Millions)	1183	1304	1147	1302	1433.70
Fish production (Lac M.T.)	3.34	3.49	3.93	4.17	4.30
Fish productivity (kg/ha/yr)	2889	2900	3250	3270	3335

Twelfth Five Year Plan, 2012-17

Priorities

- ▶ Maximum utilization of available water resources for extensive and intensive fish culture to ensure horizontal expansion of responsible fisheries development.
- ▶ Enhancement in fish production and productivity by dissemination, technology transfer and awareness.
- ▶ Enhancement in quality fish seed production from public and private sector.
- ▶ Assimilation of Cat fish culture and prawn culture for fisheries diversification.
- ▶ Conservation of natural indigenous fish stock through river ranching.
- ▶ Promotion of Integrated fish farming for additional income generation to fish farmers.
- ▶ Additional employment generation through aqua practices.
- ▶ Special package to fish farmers for sustainable water supply to facilitate fish farming
- ▶ To encourage use of formulated fish feed to ensure sustainable increase in fish production and productivity.
- ▶ Skill development of fish farmers through training and exposure visit.
- ▶ Social securities to fishermen community by facilitating fishermen houses and accidental insurance to active fishermen.

Strategies:

- ▶ Execution of lease of ponds vested in gram panchayat through special drives.
- ▶ Emphasis to Renovate existing ponds/Construction of new ponds and tanks in pvt. Sector.
- ▶ Arrangement of first year inputs viz fish seed, feed and fertilizers etc will be insured

- ▶ Adequate financial support to the fish farmers through bank loans and proportionate government subsidy.
- ▶ Active participation of pvt sector in fish seed production will be preferred.
- ▶ Strengthening of existing departmental fish farms for additional fish seed production.
- ▶ Special emphasis will be given to impart training and extension & transfer of technology as human resource development.
- ▶ To avail maximum GOI. Support to Construct fishermen houses for social securities to the down trodden fishermen community.
- ▶ Social security to the active fishermen through wide coverage in accidental insurance will be facilitated.
- ▶ Special package to the fish farmers will be provided for sustainable water supply for successful execution.
- ▶ Assimilation of Cat fish culture and prawn fish culture for fisheries diversification will be facilitated.
- ▶ Value addition through establishment of mobile fish parlours will be encouraged

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGET OF 12th FIVE YEAR PLAN:

Sl.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Pond area lease (ha)	6000	8000	8000	8000	10000
2	Improvement of ponds (ha)	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000
3	Construction of new ponds(ha)	1000	1250	1300	1300	1300
4	Development of water logged (ha)	358.99	449.43	477.69	477.69	477.69
5	Fish seed production (crore)	170	200	230	260	290
6	Fish seed supply (lac)	160	190	220	250	280
7	Establishment of hatcheries	16	16	16	16	16
8	Training of fishermen (NO)	1000	1250	1300	1300	1300
9	Fishermen houses	1500	1880	2000	2000	2000
10	Insured beneficiaries (No)	125000	156000	166000	166000	166000
11	Fish Productivity (kg/ha/yr)	3850	4200	4550	4900	5250
12	Fish production (lac tone)	5.40	6.30	7.20	8.10	9.00
13	River Ranching (lac NO)	2	2	2	2	2
14	Prawn Culture (ha)	8.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
15	Mobile Parlour (unit)	05	06	07	07	07
16	Catfish culture (ha)	5.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00

Monitorable targets of 12th plan:

- ▶ Enhancement in Fish Production from 4.30 lac m.t to 9.00 lac m.t. at the end of 12th five year plan.
- ▶ Increase in Fish Productivity level from 3335 kg/ha/yr to the tune of 5250 kg/ha/yr. at the end of 12th Five year plan.
- ▶ Leasing of additional 40,000 ha water area of community ponds mostly vested in Gram Panchayat.

- ▶ Renovation of 30,000 ha water area of community/pvt sector pond.
- ▶ Construction of 6150 ha of new ponds in rural areas in private sector.
- ▶ Financial assistance for 1st year inputs(fish seed, feed & fertilizer etc) through Bank loan & Govt subsidy for 36,150 ha of water area.
- ▶ Increase in quality fish seed production from 143.37 crores to 290.00 crores at the end of 12th plan.
- ▶ 1764 ha of water logged area to be brought under fish culture.
- ▶ Establishment of 80 mini hatcheries in private sector.
- ▶ Training & exposure visits of 6,150 fish farmers.
- ▶ Conservation of natural fish fauna in major rivers of the state through River Ranching i.e. stocking of 2.00 lac fish seed every year.
- ▶ Assimilation of cat fish culture & Prawn culture in 83 ha of water area for fisheries diversification.
- ▶ Establishment of 32 mobile fish parlour for value addition to fish.
- ▶ Construction of about 9380 fishermen houses for social security to the fishermen community.
- ▶ Coverage of 1.66 lac active fishers under accident insurance scheme.

Physical targets for 2012-13

	Items	Unit	Proposed target
1	Pond area lease	Ha	6000
2	Improvement of ponds	Ha	6000
3	Construction of new ponds	Ha	1000
4	Development of water logged	Ha	358.99
5	Fish seed production	Crore	170
6	Fish seed supply	Lac	160
7	Establishment of hatcheries	No	16
8	Training of fishermen	No	1000
9	Fishermen houses	No	1500
10	Insured beneficiaries	No	12500
11	Fish Productivity	Kg/ha/yr	3850
12	Fish Production	Lac tons	5.40
13	River Ranching	Lac no	2
14	Prawn Culture	Ha	8.00
15	Mobile Parlour	Unit	05
16	Cat fish culture	Ha	5.00

Forest

177. The forests are natural asset of immense value. Unlike its mineral resources including fossil fuels, which in course of time will either get exhausted or their utilization will become uneconomic due to

increased cost for obtaining and processing them, the forest, if of adequate extent, ideally dispersed, scientifically managed and judiciously utilized can be kept perpetually productive, confirming many benefits, direct and indirect, on the people.

178. Directly forest meets the need of fuel & fodder, bamboo and variety of other product. They also yield variety of products of commercial and industrial value. They also provide employment to a large population engaged in their protection, tending, harvesting and regeneration. Villages and tribal groups in the vicinity of any forest area depend on forests for almost all aspects of life. The produce of forests is often used for consumption by these local people.

179. Indirectly forests preserve the physical features, check soil run-off, and mitigate floods, makes the climate equitable and have a considerable hygienic and strategic value, conserve wild life and provide pollution free environment.

180. The premium on forest can be understood by recognizing them as the primary producers and protectors of several natural resources. As long as the economic benefits in terms of climate control, pollution abatement, and wild life maintenance are not satisfactorily calculated, timber and pulp are regarded the chief economic products of forests.

181. Human, especially those living in and around forests were earlier using natural resource just for sustenance and not for commercial purposes. With modern civilization being consumption-oriented, our natural resources and particularly forests had to bear the brunt of indiscriminate use. With increasing human and development activities forests have been severely fragmented and at many places degraded, causing threat of local extinction to many wild species of plant and animals. Therefore, the functions with respect to conservation of soil, water and biodiversity are vital for the welfare of present and future generations.

Statistical profile

1. Population	166.10 Million (16.15% of country's Population)
2. Geographical Area	240928 Sq. km (7.3% of country's Geographical area)
3. Recorded Forest Area	16583 Sq. km (6.88% of state Geographical area)
a. Reserved Forest	11660 Sq. km
b. Protected Forest	1420 km ²
c. Unclassed Forest	3503 Sq. km
4. Forest Cover	14338 Sq. km (5.95% of state's Geographical area)
a. Very Dense Forests	1626 Sq. km
b. Moderately Dense Forests	4559 Sq. km
c. Open Forests	8153 Sq. km
6. Tree Cover	7382 Sq. km (3.06% of state's Geographical area)
7. Forest & Tree Cover	21720 Sq. km (9.01% of state's Geographical area)
8. Wildlife Sanctuaries	24

FOREST COVER OVER THE YEARS

Year	% of state's geographical area
1	2
1997	4.462
1999	4.464
2001	5.705
2003	5.860
2005	5.860
2009	5.952
2011	5.950

Source: State of Forest Reports as per Forest Survey of India

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Plantation

Year	Department	Target		Achievement	
		Ha.	No. of plants planted (Plants in lakh)	Ha.	No. of plants planted (Plants in lakh)
2007-08	Forest	50000	0.00	47186	0.00
	Other	0.00	21.00	0.00	10.00
	Total-	50000	21.00	47186	10.00
2008-09	Forest	55000	357.50	94427	1008.23
	Other	0	21.00	0	17.82
	Total-	55000	378.50	94427	1026.05
2009-10	Forest	40300	261.95	80597	812.81
	Other	14700	95.55	15765	122.50
	Total-	55000	357.50	96362	935.31
2010-11	Forest	40300	261.95	67427	646.86
	Other	14700	95.55	15465	132.69
	Total-	55000	357.50	82892	779.55
2011-12	Forest	41000	266.50	74181.85	564.72
	Other	14600	94.90	15765.19	140.20
	Total-	55600	361.40	89947.04	704.92

UP NRMPAP (JICA) Progress

- ▶ Plantations in Departmental Mode : 20200 ha
- ▶ Plantations in JFM mode : 10168 ha
- ▶ Constitution of JFMCs: 558
- ▶ Constitution of EDCs: 131
- ▶ Declaration of Village forests for JFMCs : 77373 ha
- ▶ Departmental Nurseries Renovation: 118 nurseries

- ▶ Construction of Field level buildings: 384
- ▶ Children forest Program : 6 districts (200 schools)

GOALS

- ▶ To protect, manage and improve the natural forests on sustainable basis
- ▶ Management of afforested areas on sustainable basis
- ▶ Soil and water conservation measures to reduce the soil erosion as well as impact of flood and drought, especially in catchment areas
- ▶ To reduce poverty through natural resource conservation, reforestation and sustained community participation
- ▶ Increase in Forest Cover/Tree Cover
- ▶ Enhancement in Forest Productivity through intensive R&D Programmes
- ▶ Protection and conservation of bio-diversity and wild life in protected areas
- ▶ Management of wild life outside protected areas
- ▶ Capacity Building of Forest Personnel
- ▶ Forest settlement, survey, demarcation, boundary fixation and mapping of forest areas through remote sensing
- ▶ Development of Forest Management Information System and upgradation of technology
- ▶ Infrastructure development
- ▶ Sustainable use of Non Wood Forest Produce (NWFP)
- ▶ Modernization of forest extension centers

PRIORITIES

- ▶ Nursery Management
- ▶ To reduce poverty through natural resource conservation
- ▶ Increase in forest and tree cover
- ▶ Community participation in forestry activities.
- ▶ Conservation of wildlife and bio-diversity in and outside protected areas
- ▶ Forest Settlement
- ▶ Capacity building of forest personnel.

NEW INITIATIVES

- ▶ Wildlife Management and Conservation in and outside protected areas
- ▶ Forest Settlement
- ▶ Forest Management Information System

- ▶ Ornithological Research on Wetlands
- ▶ Community participation in forestry activities
- ▶ Joint Forest Management mode to be extended

Cooperation

182. Cooperatives play a vital role to develop socio-economic condition of the people through democratic way with limited resources. Presently activities of cooperatives are limited in the following fields:-

- ▶ Short term & Long term credit to the farmers.
- ▶ Providing inputs (Fertilizers, seeds, pesticides etc.) to the farmers through
- ▶ PACS and other cooperatives.
- ▶ Purchase of wheat & paddy under price support scheme.
- ▶ Integrated cooperative development programme (I.C.D.P.)
- ▶ Cooperative Education & Training programme.
- ▶ Cooperative consumer programme.

Present Status: Eleventh Plan-financial/physical progress.

- ▶ Cooperatives cater essentially the requirement of short term credits through its three tier credit structure consisting of 7479 primary agricultural cooperative societies (PACS) at Nyaya panchayat level, 50 District/Central cooperative Banks with 1323 branches and apex cooperative Bank (U.P.C.B.)
- ▶ Long term credit through U.P. Sahkari Gram Vikas Bank Ltd. With its 323 branches.
- ▶ Cooperatives play a vital role in augmenting the rural economy with 30% Contribution in fertilizer distribution, 30% share in short term loan and 60% in long term loan distribution.
- ▶ Small and marginal farmers constitute about 80% of the cooperative membership.
- ▶ At present contribution of cooperatives in purchasing wheat and paddy farm produce under Govt. price support is nearly 40%.
- ▶ N.C.D.C. have also provided Rs. 5207.98 lac. in form of loan/subsidy under I.C.D.P. scheme through State Govt. in XIth five year plan
- ▶ Under recommendation of Vaidyanathan Committee Rs. 623.41 cr. from G.O.I. through NABARD and Rs. 299.94 cr. from State Govt. have been provided in XIth five year plan for cleansing the balance sheets of PACS and District cooperative banks. Rs. 922.28 cr. is still to be provided by the G.O.I

Progress (Physical)

183. In XIth five year plan disbursement of Short term and Long term credit are as follows

(Rs. In crore)

S.No.	Year	Short term		Long term	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2007-08	2500	2241.71	425.00	388.89
2	2008-09	2600	2041.53	500.00	488.46
3	2009-10	2600	2571.20	645.28	702.89
4	2010-11	2800	3262.34	570.00	728.22
5	2011-12	3900	3339.91*	901.55	480.00 *

*(Achievement up to 31.12.2011)

Distribution of Fertilizer and seeds in XIth plan are given below

(Unit in lac M.T.)

S.No.	Year	Kharif		Rabi	
		Target	Distribution	Target	Distribution
1	2007-08	13.33	12.53	21.53	20.93
2	2008-09	13.83	14.43	23.05	21.43
3	2009-10	14.09	14.17	22.68	21.70
4	2010-11	14.22	12.93	23.58	22.54
5	2011-12	14.22	13.52	23.89	17.51

Seed Targets and distribution

(Unit in thousand Qtl.)

S.No.	Year	Kharif		Rabi	
		Target	Distribution	Target	Distribution
1	2007-08	42.77	31.14	562.36	522.54
2	2008-09	32.92	28.17	690.12	658.69
3	2009-10	30.62	20.52	666.73	596.02
4	2010-11	63.25	34.04	703.73	732.17
5	2011-12	29.70	15.55	703.73	804.44

Goals

- ▶ Increase ST loans from 3900 cr. to 7200 cr.
- ▶ Increase L/Floan from 900 cr. to 1800 cr.
- ▶ Increase Fertilizer distribution from 35.47 lac MT to 40.73 lac MT.
- ▶ Increase seed distribution from 7.33 lac qtl to 9.20 lac qtl.
- ▶ Enhance warehousing capacity from 22.15 lac MT to 29.24 lac MT.

Major targets and monitorable targets.

184. For the XIIth five year plan targets of different schemes are being proposed as follows:-

Short term & Long term credit disbursement (Rs. In cr.)

S.No.	Year	Targets	
		Short term	Long term
1	2012-13	4265.00	1200.00
2	2013-14	4915.00	1350.00
3	2014-15	5500.00	1500.00
4	2015-16	6330.00	1650.00
5	2016-17	7200.00	1800.00

Fertilizer Distribution

(Unit In lac. M.T.)

Year	Kharif	Rabi
	Target	Target
2012-13	13.93	21.53
2013-14	14.48	22.22
2014-15	15.05	22.92
2015-16	15.65	23.67
2016-17	16.28	24.45

Seed Distribution

(Unit In thousand Qtl.)

Year	Kharif	Rabi
	Target	Target
2012-13	30.00	730.00
2013-14	31.50	765.00
2014-15	33.00	800.00
2015-16	35.00	840.00
2016-17	37.50	882.00

Twelfth Five Year Plan, 2012-17

185. At present scheme of subsidy /Interest free loan in ratio of 50:50 is in existence for several years in which Rs. 100, (Rs. 50 as subsidy and Rs. 50 as interest free loan) is being given to SC/ST to purchase the share of PACS. By this share money of Rs. 100.00 only Rs. 2000.00 (Twenty times of share money) as a loan can be given to such SC/ST member of the PACS. At present this amount is very small and inadequate to fulfill their need of agriculture inputs and other agricultural activities.

186. In present context for SC/St class revised amount Rs.500.00 per member (Rs. 250.00 as subsidy and Rs. 250.00 as interest free loan) is proposed as a share money for sc/st members . By this amount of Rs. 500.00 (5 shares @ 100.00) short term crop loan amounting Rs. 10,000 (maximum twenty times of share money) can be given to such member of SC/ST class.

187. Interest subvention for providing crop loan to farmers through PACS at the maximum rate of 7% (1% additional rebate by the State Govt. plus rebate given by G.O.I. from time to time on timely payment of S.T. loan.)

188. Under the modified interest subvention scheme loan up to 3.00 lac will be provided to farmers @ 7%. Losses incurred by the cooperative credit institutions due to implementation the scheme will be reimbursed by the state government in the form of interest subvention. In addition to this if repayment of entire loan is made on or before the due date then such farmers will get additional benefit of 1% on the rate of interest- this rebate will be in addition to the rate announced by G.O.I. from time to time. Therefore under interest subvention scheme for XIIth five year plan & for Annual plan 2012-13 financial assistance were required as given below

Rs. In Cr.

Year	Crop Loan	No. of members (In Lac.)	Requirement of interest subvention on proposed crop loan						
			Normal		Prompt Payee		Total		Grand Total (9+10)
			State Govt.	GoI	State Govt. (@ 1%)	GoI (@ 3%)	State Govt.	GoI	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2012-13	4365.00	40	69.62	19.21	15.60	46.81	85.22	66.02	151.24
2013-14	4915.00	42	78.39	21.63	17.57	52.71	95.96	74.34	170.30
2014-15	5555.00	44	88.60	24.44	19.86	59.58	108.46	84.02	192.48
2015-16	6330.00	46	100.96	27.85	22.63	67.89	123.59	95.74	219.33
2016-17	7200.00	48	114.84	31.68	25.74	77.22	140.58	108.90	249.48
Total:	28365.00		452.41	124.81	101.40	304.21	553.81	429.02	982.83

Interest subvention on conversion of Short Term crop loan into Medium Term loan

189. Due to natural calamities, recovery of crop loan from farmers is suspended and loan is converted into medium term. As a result of this, instead of payment of interest for one year the farmers have to pay interest for three years to PACS. In the above backdrop, farmers have to pay 12 months interest on first installment, 24 months interest on second installment and 36 months interest on third installment.

190. Total loan disbursed, the loan which will be converted into medium term loan, and proposed additional interest on one third portion as assistance to be provided to the farmers under the above scheme are placed below:-

(Rs. In Cr.)

	Year	Target of crop loan disbursement	5% failure of crops due to natural calamities	Financial assistance to farmers to meet extra interest burden due to conversion of short term loan to medium term conversion loan		
				State Govt. (@ 4.7%)	GoI (@ 3%)	Total (5+6)
1.	2012-13	4365.00	218.25	3.42	2.18	5.60
2.	2013-14	4915.00	245.75	3.85	2.45	6.30
3.	2014-15	5555.00	277.75	4.35	2.78	7.13
4.	2015-16	6330.00	316.50	4.96	3.17	8.13
5.	2016-17	7200.00	360.00	5.64	3.60	9.24
	Total:	28365.00	1418.25	22.22	14.18	36.40

Managerial subsidy to weak PACS.

191. Out of 7479 PACS number of PACS below 50 lac business per annum is 5500. These PACS are not working properly and therefore, they are neither able to pay full salaries of their employees nor they serve properly to farmers. As per the recommendation of high power committee of the Government in 2007 Rs. 6000 per PACS per month was proposed as salary to the employees of the concerned PACS. Since then due to rise in the cost of living and inflation it is proposed that these PACS should be provided financial assistance for managerial subsidy Rs. 10,000=00 per PACS per month till it achieve Rs. 50 lac business per annum under condition as follows:-

- ▶ ACS to whom finance will be provided will have to increase its business minimum 15% per annum.

- ▶ After achieving the business of 50 lac, PACS will cease to get subsidy.

192. Along with creation of new district namely Prabhudh Nagar, Panchsheel Nagar and Bheem Nagar was also created. For the smooth running of departmental activities, and supervision of schemes, different type of posts as well as establishing an office in the District head quarter is required for which an outlay to tune of Rs. 64.92 lac as recurring and non-recurring expenditure will be needed in year 2012-13

Irrigation and Flood Control

193. Uttar Pradesh is primarily an agricultural based economy with approximately 80% of total geographical area under agriculture. Due to increasing population there is tremendous pressure on land and water resources. Therefore major, medium & minor irrigation projects are being constructed using natural water resources. At present, there are approximately 74000 Km of canals, 28 Major & Medium lift canals, 245 Minor Lift Canals, 65 Reservoirs/ Bundhis and 29016 running state tube wells.

194. Uttar Pradesh is divided into 4 economic zones 1- Bundel khand 2. Eastern 3- Central 4- Western. Each economic zone has its characteristic economic, environmental and population criteria.

195. The irrigation potential created upto Xth Plan is 120.73 Lakh ha. During XIth Plan 5.42 Lakh ha. potential is likely to be created. Hence the total potential created upto XIth Plan will be 126.15 Lakh ha.

REGIONWISE IMPORTANT INDICATORS

	Details	Bundel khand (7 Distt.)	Eastern (28 Distt.)	Central (10 Distt.)	Western (30 Distt.)	Total (U.P.)
1	Total Population, (In Lakh) Year 2001	82.33	666.12	301.58	611.95	1661.98
2	% of State Population (2001)	4.95	40.08	18.15	36.82	100.00
3	Geographical Area (In Lakh Ha.)	29.42	85.85	45.83	79.80	240.93
4	Culturable Area (In Lakh Ha.)	23.15	63.82	35.62	65.29	187.88
5	Net Sown Area (In Lakh Ha. 2009.10).	20.13	55.22	30.02	60.52	165.89
6	Area Sown more than once (In Lakh Ha. 2009.10).	7.64	29.05	15.24	36.57	88.50
7	Gross Cropped Area (In Lakh Ha. 2009.10).	27.77	84.27	45.26	97.09	254.39
8	Cropping intensity (9/7 x 100)	137.98	152.61	150.77	160.43	153.35
9	Net Irrigated Area (In Lakh Ha. 2009.10).	10.43	42.14	25.40	55.87	133.84
10	Area Irrigated more than once (In Lakh Ha. 2009.10).	0.55	17.88	11.01	30.26	59.70
11	Total Irrigated Area (In Lakh Ha. 2009.10).	10.98	60.02	36.41	86.13	193.54
12	% of Total Irrigated Area to Total Sown Area (11/7x100)	39.54	71.22	80.45	88.71	76.08

-Agricultural Data (2009-10) of U.P. (Agriculture Department)

REGION WISE IRRIGATED AREA (2009-10) (Th. Ha.)

Sl.No.	Name of Zone	Total Sown Area	Net Irrigated Area to Sown Area (%)	Irrigated Area (% of Sown Area)			
				Canal	Govt. Tube well	Private Tube well	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bundelkhand	2013	1043 (51.81)	413 (20.52)	43 (2.14)	230 (11.42)	357 (17.73)
2	Eastern	5522	4214 (76.31)	906 (16.41)	228 (4.13)	2956 (53.53)	124 (2.24)
3	Central	3002	2540 (84.61)	516 (17.19)	37 (1.23)	1978 (65.89)	9 (0.30)
4	Western	6052	5587 (92.32)	722 (11.93)	86 (1.42)	4056 (67.02)	723 (11.95)

196. Water Resources Organization, Government of India has made an assessment of water resources of the state based on 75% dependability, the flow of major rivers of the state as measured at terminal sites is as below.

	Name of River	Discharge observation site	Annual inflow(MAF)
1.	Ganga	Varanasi	54.49
2.	Gandak	Valmiki Nagar	26.75
3.	Ghaghra	Turtipar	50.59
4.	Sone	Chopan	9.27
5.	Gomti	Naighat	4.00
		Total	145.10

197. The quantum of surface water available for irrigation in the state assessed from above observations will be say around 99.06 MAF only which is much lower than the above figure of 145.10 MAF. This is due to the fact that provisions are to be made for sharing of water by other states by way of u/s and d/s demands and obligations. In addition about 32 MAF water are being harnessed by u/s project in operations. Thus the total surface water resource which can be developed by state including Uttarakhand is about 131 MAF. The Uttarakhand share of surface water is about 4.80 MAF. Thus the net water available for irrigation is about 126.20 MAF for state share. The detail of water resources of state is as below:-

WATER RESOURCES OF UTTAR PRADESH

1. Total available surface water	126.20 MAF
2. Reserve for drinking, industrial and other uses	20.00 MAF
3. Flood waste (which can not be arrested during monsoon)	35.00 MAF
4. Quantum of surface water available for irrigation	71.20 MAF
5. surface water available for irrigation	
(a) For Major & Medium irrigation	67.40 MAF
(b) For Minor Surface irrigation	3.80 MAF
6. Quantum of water available for major & medium irrigation	67.40 MAF
7. Anticipated utilization through completed and ongoing projects up to XI plan .	61.15 MAF
8. Balance for New Projects during XII Plan & onward	6.25 MAF
9. New Projects included in XII Plan (2012-2017)	1.75 MAF

(MAF- Million acre feet)

GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF UTTAR PRADESH

1. Total available ground water	68.12 MAF
2. Un utilized water	6.81 MAF
3. Utilizable water resource	61.31 MAF
4. Share of Uttar Pradesh	56.93 MAF
5. Reserved water for drinking	8.52 MAF
6. Water available for irrigation	48.42 MAF
7. Water utilized in irrigation	36.82 MAF
8. Balance for future irrigation	11.60 MAF

(MAF- Million acre feet)

198. The total surface water which can be exploited by state is about 126.20 MAF. It is estimated that out of the total surface water available only 71.20 MAF can be utilised for irrigation purpose as 20 MAF shall have to earmark for drinking, ecology and industrial uses. Out of this 67.40 MAF of water has to be utilised through major and medium irrigation projects including the reservoirs and multipurpose projects located in Uttarakhand state and 3.80 MAF through minor surface scheme.

Progress during Eleventh Five Year Plan:-

199. 61.15 MAF of surface water has been utilised through ongoing and completed major and medium irrigation projects up to XIth Five Year Plan. Out of remaining 6.25 MAF of surface water 1.75 MAF water is proposed to be utilised through major and medium irrigation projects during XII Five Year Plan. Total 121.54 Lakh Ha. potential can be created through major and medium irrigation projects and 6.28 Lakh Ha. Through minor irrigation projects i.e. total 128.36 Lakh Ha. irrigation potential can be created through available 71.20 MAF of surface water.

Irrigation potential through major & medium irrigation projects

Potential in Lakh Hectare

	Item	Total Pot. Created
1	potential created by the end of X plan	83.19
2	Likely creation during XI plan (2007-2012)	2.18
	Total (1+2)	85.37
3(a)	potential to be created through ongoing major and medium projects in XII plan.	8.01
(b)	Balance potential of ongoing projects after XII plan	-
	Total- 3	8.01
	potential Total (1+2+3)	93.38
4 (a)	potential to be created through new identified schemes in XII Plan	0.48
(b)	potential to be created through new identified schemes in U.P. in XIII and Subsequent Plan	14.48
	Total- 4	14.96
	Total (1+2+3+4)	108.34
5	To be created through schemes located in Uttarakhand.	13.20
	Total (1+2+3+4+5)	121.54

200. 86.61 lakh Ha. irrigation potential through Major and medium irrigation projects and 39.54 lakh Ha. irrigation potential through minor irrigation Projects i.e. total of 126.15 lakh Ha. irrigation potential is likely to be created by the end of XIth Plan.

201. To provide irrigation facilities to non irrigated areas of the state a target of irrigation potential creation was fixed as 1170.13 Th. Ha. through major and medium irrigation projects with an outlay of Rs.13506.92 crore during XI Five Year Plan, but only 218.58 Th. Ha. irrigation potential could be created. The projects that could not be completed during XI Plan will be completed in XII Plan.

XII Five year Plan

202. In XII Five Year Plan in addition to ongoing projects e.g. Bansagar Projects, Saryu Canal Project, Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II, Kachnauda Dam, Arjun Sahyak, Lahchura Dam, Kanhar irrigation Scheme, Lower Rohani Dam, Utari Dam, Jamrar Dam, Pahari Dam, Bhaurat Dam etc. and new proposed projects e.g. Virat Sagar Dam, Panchnad Dam, Sukhanai Barrage, Bhagen Dam, Dhurwara Dam, Bhawani Dam, Hanthanikund Link channel stage-II, Sharda Shayak stage-II are also proposed to be completed.

203. Some projects eg Kanhar irrigation project, Badaun irrigation scheme, and restoration of Gandak canal system have been sent to Central Government for funding under A.I.B.P. are also proposed to be completed during XII th Plan

204. Similarly Nabard funded ongoing projects in which main projects like, Lower Roiani Dam, Utari Dam, Jamrar Dam, Pahari Dam, Raj Ghat canal stage-II, I/C of Bhupaoli Pump canal, restoration Ch.Ch. Singh Yamuna pump canal, remodelling of Gyan pur pump canal, restoration of Sone pump canal, restoration of Dalmau-B pump canal, restoration of Chillimal pump canal are proposed to be completed within time and new projects like Bandhai dam, Bhawani dam are proposed to be completed during XII Five Year Plan.

205. Thus, during XIIth Plan potential creation of 9.49 Lakh Ha. is envisaged by completing nearly 25 irrigation projects. By completion of these projects irrigation facilities will be developed in new Khaki areas.

206. Ongoing capacity restoration projects, e.g. restoration of Hardoi Branch, restoration of Sharda Shayak, I/C of Bhupaoli Pump canal, Yamuna Pump Canal, Gyan pur Pump Canal, Son Pump Canal, Dalmau-B Pump Canal, Chillimal Pump Canal, Tanda Pump Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, restoration of Azamgarh and Shahganj Branch, Dohri ghat Pump Canal, Dcokali Pump Canal, Zamania Pump Canal, Saryu Pump Canal, Kwano Pump Canal etc. are proposed to be completed during XII Plan. By completing all these projects potential restoration of 1958.88 Th.Ha. will be achieved. This will minimize the gap between potential creation and its utilization.

U.P. Water Sector Restructuring Project

207. Some of irrigation systems are very old. Their performance efficiency has continuously deteriorated due to reduction in their conveyance, deferred maintenance and non-existence of modern management tools. Besides, modernization of canals system, modern discharge measurement equipments, modernization of regulation gates etc. have not been taken up. The main objective of U.P. water sector restructuring project is modernization of canal system and also to promote automation works as in other parts of the world.

208. Project Report & Implementation Plan of U.P. water sector Restructuring Project Stage –II has been prepared for above works. Approx. cost of the project is Rs.4643.00 crore . The benefitted districts in this project are as under:-

- ▶ Ghaghra-Gomti Basin-Barabanki, Raibareli, C.SJM.Nagar, Sultanpur, Azamgarh, Faizbad, Mau, Jaunpur and Ghazipur.
- ▶ The development work has been proposed in 9.04 Lakh ha. area of Haidergrah Branch (km.22.98 to tail), Dariyabad branch & Sultanpur branch system.
- ▶ Bundelkhand Region-Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Chitrakoot Dham and Lalitpur
- ▶ The development work proposed in 7.35 Lakh ha. Area of Ken canal system, birma sub basin, Barua dam canal system, Jamini dam canal system.

DETAILS OF GRANT RELEASED BY GOI UNDER AIBP TO UTTAR PRADESH
(Rs in Crores)

	Year	Budget Provision	Required Grant	Grant received	Total balance Grant
1	2005-06	674.2033	168.5508	133.1280	35.4228
2	2006-07	850.9400	212.7330	162.8152	49.9178
3	2007-08	871.1900	217.7975	131.6200	86.1775
4	2008-09	1001.1242	278.9537	253.5972	25.3565
5	2009-10	932.4600	275.9810	238.5240	37.4570
6	2010-11	1876.2915	599.0554	432.7382	166.3172
7	2011-12	1424.1600	537.6313	208.9685	346.6628
	Total	7630.3690	2290.7000	1561.3911	747.3116

Irrigation potential creation and its utilization

209. Till March 2011 irrigation potential created through major & medium and minor irrigation projects is 124.31 lakh ha., whereas actual irrigation recorded in the year 2010-11 is 58.15 Lakh ha.

210. Thus there is gap of 66.16 Lakh ha. in irrigation potential created and utilized. Some of the important reasons for underutilization and actual irrigation are given below-

- ▶ Some of the major canal system of the state like Upper Ganga Canal, Eastern Yamuna Canal, Agra Canal, Lower Ganga Canal, Gandak Canal System, Sarda Canal and Belan Canal System are approximately 60 to 100 year old. Because of inadequate maintenance, these systems have deteriorated considerably. The actual irrigation on these systems is therefore going down.

- ▶ The cropping pattern as envisaged in the original project is not being adopted in the field. This is resulting in inequitable water consumption in tail portion of canals. The actual cropping pattern is different from that adopted in the project report so utilization of the irrigation potential is not realistic. More water consuming crops are adopted especially in head reaches, the command area in tail reaches are deprived of their due share of irrigation.
- ▶ Out of 60 main dams in the state, 10 dams are 50 years old and have been distressed due to different reasons. The storage capacity of the reservoirs are being reduced resulting in less availability of water in canals which adversely affect the irrigation.
- ▶ The efficiency of electric motors is reduced due to its long usage in major pump canals. The electric motors cannot run continuously since the electric supply is not stable with required voltage.
- ▶ In some cases the system were originally designed for protective irrigation, where as now a day's adoption of high yielding variety of seeds require more water depths resulting in reduction in irrigated area. Changes in land use pattern have also resulted in command areas and consequently the irrigated area has also got reduced.
- ▶ The distributaries and minors are cut by the farmers, unauthorized outlets and bunds are fixed in smaller channel resulting in drawl of more water and also wastage of water in upper reaches rendering the tail reaches completely dry.
- ▶ It is being observed that additional irrigation potential is created through ongoing major and medium irrigation projects. But guls are not constructed by CADA (Command Area Development Authority) in time simultaneous with creation of potential. Thus there is a gap in new potential created and its utilization.
- ▶ The irrigation projects are planned on 75% dependability of designed irrigation supplies. Thus it is in built that for 25% of the period(in one hundred sequence) the water requirement for full irrigation potential will not be met and even if designed cropping pattern are followed there will be a lag in unutilized potential irrespective of the extent of field channels.
- ▶ Due to unavoidable circumstances water supply for industrial requirement have to be made on priority basis from irrigation schemes and therefore cause curtailment in irrigation supplies and results in reduced irrigated area.

Water conservation through lining of canals

211. Surface water in the canals of the state is limited. Most of the storage dam sites on rivers are in Nepal. Construction of such reservoirs is not possible without consent of Nepal. So due to limited availability of water in canals of the state it is important to save water for further use. For this in the first stage Rs.300.00 crore has been proposed for lining of 60 km. Canals, Schemes of water conservation through lining of canals will also continue in the subsequent years.

Regional Imbalance

212. To reduce regional imbalance 20 projects in Eastern region, 20 projects in Bundelkhand Region, 2 projects in Central region and 9 projects in Western Region have been proposed of which main projects are as follows:-

Eastern Region

213. In this region Bansagar project, Saryu canal, I/c of Bhopauli pump canal restoration of Sarda sahayak project, Sone pump canal, Azamgarh & Shahganj branch, Tanda pump canal, Dohri ghat pump canal, Deokali pump canal, Zamania pump canal, Tons pump canal, Saryu pump canal and Kwano pump canals are in progress. Kanhar irrigation scheme and restoration of Gandak canal system are proposed for funding under AIBP .

Bundelkhand Region

214. In this region Kachnauda dam, , Arjun Sahyak project, Lahchura Dam, Lower Rohani Dam, Utari Dam, Jamrar Dam, Pahari Dam, Bhaurat Dam, are in progress. Virat sagar dam,Panchand dam, Ken Betwa link project, Sukhnai Barrage,Baghen dam,Dhurawara dam,Bandai dam, Bhawani dam are proposed. Restoration of Chillimal pump canal and Augasi pump canal which are in progress are proposed to be completed during XII Plan.

Central Region

215. In this region 2 projects namely restoration of Dalmau-B pump canal and restoration of Hardoi branch are proposed to be completed during XII Plan .

Western Region

216. In this region Madhya Ganga canal stage-II, Badaun irrigation scheme, Panchand dam, new Jasrana canal project, modernization of Agra canal stage-II, Hathni Kund Link channel stage-II, restoration of Lower Ganga canal, raising and restoration of right bank of upper Ganga canal from km.30.00 to 165.00 parallel Hindan cut projects have been proposed to be completed during XII Plan .

Participation of Private Sector

217. For participation of private sector in irrigation projects “Participatory water management set, 20 Feb. 2009” has been prepared. In the second stage operation and maintenance works will be transferred to water user associations who will also be responsible for water tariff and revenue collection.

Private Minor Irrigation

218. Water is the principal resource determining, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy, drinking, and industrial production. Development of irrigation facilities is the only alternative to optimally utilize the land after rainy season. During, the last three decades there has been enhanced pace of development of irrigation facilities through minor irrigation schemes by mainly exploiting ground water resource. These schemes provide assured irrigation which is essential to grow high yielding varieties, have very low gestation period, require less, capital investment, easy maintenance without any govt. expenditure on repair and maintenance.

219. As per statistical data 2010 the status of irrigation through various sources in the state as on 31.3.09 is as follows;

Sl.No.	Sources	Lakh Hect.	Percentage
(a)	Canals	26.67	19.85
(b)	State Tube Wells (Govt. Tubewell)	3.70	2.76
(c)	Private Tube Wells/ Boring	92.33	68.72
(d)	Other Sources	11.65	8.67
	Total (Net Irrigated Area)	134.35	100.00

220. Other sources include Tank, Ponds, Dug wells which are the sources of private Minor irrigation itself. Hence total net irrigation by private minor irrigation is 103.98 lakh hect. which is 77.39 percent of the total net irrigated area of the State. Therefore private minor irrigation works are contributing more than three-fourth of the net irrigated area of the State. Minor irrigation sources provide assured and timely irrigation to the agricultural land of farmers because of being fully under their control. The installation project cost is less and also their operational and maintenance cost is comparatively lower which does not cause any burden on state exchequer. These sources do not cause problem of displacement of inhabitants during the course of their construction and are not normally affected by natural calamities such as water logging and flood etc. Minor irrigation projects take less time in their construction, installation, make better use of local resources, cause lesser water loss because of being closer to non irrigated area and above all they are an excellent example of public private partnership.

221. As far as inception of minor irrigation programme is concerned, it begins with the general body meeting of village panchayat and the work is undertaken on the basis of proposals passed by this panchayat. The programme is implemented for all needy farmers, who are eligible and there is no discrimination as regards caste, creed, religion, faith, sex etc. Thus minor irrigation programme starts from the root level, draws its strength from grassroots and servers all sections of agrarian society.

222. The irrigation potential through M.I schemes proposed to be achieved during XIth five year plan was 24.33 lac. ha.. However the likely achievements during XIth plan is 22.22 lac ha. out of which 0.27 lac.ha.is from surface water schemes and 21.96 lac.ha. from ground water schemes. Surface water schemes include mainly small tanks, check dam. Ground water schemes include privately owned dug wells, dug cum bore wells, shallow and deep/medium tube wells.

223. At present the ground water recharge is one of the important activity of Minor irrigation Programme. Minor irrigation Department also conducts Census of Minor irrigation works at five-seven years interval. This scheme is centrally sponsored. First Census was done in 1987, the second in 1994, the third in 2001, the fourth Census of MI works (base year 2006-07) has been completed, the result is awaited. The statistics of shallow tubewells constructed under private minor irrigation programme as per last census report and thereafter are following-

Year	{Nos.in lac}	
	No.of Shallow Tubewells	cumulative NOs.
2000-01	-	35.25
2001-02	0.67	35.92
2002-03	0.72	36.64
2003-04	0.54	37.18
2004-05	0.58	37.76
2005-06	0.61	38.37
2006-07	0.58	38.95
2007-08	0.67	39.62
2008-09	0.50	40.12
2009-10	0.25	40.37
2010-11	0.42	40.79
2011-12	0.55	41.34

Status of Private Minor Irrigation

224. At the onset of the first five year plan 14.44 lakh hectare irrigation potential was available through different private minor irrigation sources. At the end of Xth five year plan 170.59 lakh hect. irrigation potential was created and during XIth plan 22.23 lakh.hectare is likely to be achieved. In the state, plan wise achievement of irrigation potential is tabulated below:-

Sl. No.	Plan Period	irrigation potential Created (In Lakh hectares)		
		During Plan Period	Depreciation @ 1%	Net
(i)	2000-01	-	-	158.97
(ii)	2001-02	3.61	1.58	161.00
(iii)	2002-03	3.83	1.61	163.22
(iv)	2003-04	2.92	1.63	164.51
(v)	2004-05	3.41	1.64	166.28
(vi)	2005-06	3.65	1.66	168.62
(vii)	2006-07	4.00	1.68	170.59
(viii)	2007-08	4.94	1.71	173.82
(ix)	2008-09	3.73	1.74	175.81
(x)	2009-10	2.40	1.76	176.45
(xi)	2010-11	4.56	1.78	179.25
(xii)	2011-12	6.51	1.79	183.97

225. Statistics of different existing Private Minor irrigation works in the state as on March, 2011 is tabulated below:-

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Total
1.	Dug Wells Cum Bore well	Nos.	128075
2.	Pump set on Surface Water	"	27908
3.	Shallow Tube well	"	4079074
A.	Electric Shallow Tube Well	"	490289
B.	Diesel Shallow Tube well	"	3487294
C.	Others	"	101491
4.	Deep Tube Wells	"	25198
5.	Medium Deep Tube well	"	25730
6.	Artisan Well	"	846
7.	Checkdam		2149
8.	Community Blast Well	"	442
9.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Tubewell	"	1370
10.	Dr. Ambedkar Community	"	542

Facilities extended to the farmers during XITH Plan

226. To promote the minor irrigation development, there has always been some kind of assistance from Government in the form of subsidy, financial and technical assistance from the concerned departments. Apart from providing technical expertise following financial assistance were also provided to the farmers.

- ▶ In free boring scheme subsidy on boring construction for small, marginal and SC/ST farmer is being provided @ of Rs. 5000, Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.
- ▶ Subsidy is provided for installation of pumpset based on unit cost of Pump set (Rs. 18,000 as per NABARD norms) in following manner.
- ▶ Small farmers- 25% or upto a limit of Rs. 4,500/-,
- ▶ Marginal farmers. 33 1/3% or up to a limit of Rs. 6,000/-
- ▶ SC/ST farmers- 50% or upto limit of Rs. 9,000/-

Achievement

- ▶ Subsidy is being provided for the construction of Deep Tube well by heavy rigs in hard and deep strata of U.P. @ 50 % of project cost or a maximum limit of Rs. 1,00,000 per tube well. In the case of failure of boring only 10 % or a maximum of Rs. 1000 whichever is less is charged from the cultivators and rest is borne by the Govt.
- ▶ Subsidy is being provided for the construction of Medium Deep Tube well by small rigs/mechanized units in U.P.@ 50% of project cost or a maximum limit of Rs. 85000/- per tube well. In the case of failure of boring only 10 % or a maximum of Rs. 1000 whichever is less is charged from the cultivators and rest is borne by the Govt.

- ▶ In Jalaun, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah districts, subsidy at the rate of 50% up to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 15,000 is admissible on Artesian wells constructed by hand boring sets and rig machines respectively.
- ▶ In hard & rocky areas of Jhansi, Banda, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Agra, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Chandauli districts subsidy at the rate of 50% up to a maximum of Rs. 7,500 is admissible for the constructions of Tubewells by inwell Rigs. In case of failure of boring only 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 400/- is charged from the cultivators and rest is borne by the Govt.
- ▶ In hard rock areas of Bundelkhand division & Allahabad, Varanasi, Sonbhadra, Agra and Mirzapur districts subsidy @ 50 % subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 is admissible on construction of blast wells and 50 % subject to maximum of Rs. 20 per hole is provided on deepening of wells.
- ▶ All category of farmers of hard rock areas of Allahabad and Bundelkhand area are given 25% subsidy for installation of Pump set/Tube wells subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 3,000.
- ▶ Subsidy on Community Tube well scheme to a maximum limit of Rs. 4.28 lakh under Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedker and 50% i.e. to a limit of Rs. 2.14 lakh under Dr. Ambedker Community Tubewell schemes.
- ▶ Community Blast Well (under RIDF-XV) are being constructed in rocky blocks of & districts upto a limit of Rs. 5.585 lakh.
- ▶ Checkdams are being constructed as community work in which 100% assistance is being provided.

Status of Ground Water Development

227. Region wise details of ground water balance are given below:-

	Region	Net GW availability for all uses (ha-m)	Annual draft for all uses (ha0mm)	Net GW availability for future irrigation (ha-mm)	Stage of Development (%)	
					Present	After 5 years
1	Western	2578525.47	2048924.55	520600.92	79.46	89.46
2	Central	1456433.52	957849.35	498584.17	65.77	75.77
3	Eastern	2541031.07	1679114.28	861916.79	66.08	76.08
4	Bundelkhand	442299.91	192548.08	249751.83	43.53	53.53
5	Total	7018289.97	4878436.26	2139853.71 *	69.51	79.51

* Out of this 1.95 million ha-m is available for irrigation purpose.

228. It is projected that the future development will be at the rate of 2 percent and after five year the stage of development will be 79.51 percent. The above table also indicates that level of ground water development in Bundelkhand region is comparatively low. Thus there is sufficient scope of ground water development barring over exploited /critical and semi critical blocks. Out of 821 blocks in the state, 37

blocks are in over exploited, 13 in critical category and 88 blocks are in semi critical category. The noteworthy feature is that out of 37 over-exploited blocks, 35 fall in western U.P. Most of the critical and semi critical blocks are located in western and central U.P.

Shallow Tubewells (Free Boring)

229. State's statistics goes on to show that there are 216.68 lakh operational holdings in the state out of which there are 166.59 lakh marginal (76.8%) and 30.87 lakh (14.2%) small holdings. These small & marginal holdings constitute about 61.3% of total area. To cater to the need of these farms, It is proposed to execute 8,31,863 borings during 12th Five Year Plan including 2,06,875 borings for SC/ST farmers.

Deep Tube Well

230. This scheme is for all category of farmers in regions where strata is deep & hard/tough. The depth of water strata is more than 60m. It is proposed to construct 6,250 Deep Tube Wells in areas having deep and tough/difficult strata for all categories of farmers during 12th Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to increase subsidy under this scheme to 1.78 lakh as the same has not been revised since 1998.

Medium Deep Tube Well

231. This scheme is for all category of farmers in regions where water bearing strata is from 31-60m. It is proposed to construct 31,250 Farmer will be benefitted during the plan. Medium deep tube wells in alluvial areas where ground water aquifer is between 31-60 m is for all categories of farmers during 12th Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to raise subsidy to Rs. 1.53 lakh under this scheme as the same has not been revised since 2004-05.

Surface Pump Set

232. This scheme is for the benefit of all category of farmers in Bundelkhand Region and trans Yamuna blocks of Allahabad District. It is proposed to benefit 2100 cultivators all over the state to exploit surface water sources. It is proposed to provide subsidy @ Rs. 9000/- to 200 SC/ST farmers and @ Rs. 6000/- to 1900 general category farmers.

Boring Godown

233. The following 19 District Head Quarter have no Godown for boring tools equipment and pipe etc. In these 19 districts boring godowns are required to be constructed Bagpat, Gautam-Budha Nagar, Mahamaya Nagar (Hathrash), J.P. Nagar, Auraiya, Kannuj, Kaushmbi, Chandauli, Sonbhadra, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Ambedker Nagar, Balrampur, Shravasti, Kushinagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Sidhrth Nagar, Prabhudh Nagar, Panchsheel Nagar and Bhim Nagar.

Ground Water Recharging / Checkdams

234. This scheme is in vogue in rocky & problematic areas, which serves dual purpose of irrigation as well as recharging of groundwater. In such areas for harnessing surface water besides ground water recharging. It is proposed that 920 check dams will be constructed during 12th Five Year Plan, which will irrigate about 18400 hect. of cultivated land and recharge the deficient aquifers to nearly 4500 ha-m.

Monitorable Target:

235. It is proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 17.90 lakh hectare during 12th Five Year plan while the tentative cumulative achievement at the end of 11th Five Year Plan is 183.97 lakh hect.

- ▶ The proposed investment of Rs. 9347.25 crore in this 12th Five Year plan will add Rs. 4393.55 Crore additional income to farmers by way of additional agricultural production during 12th Five Year Plan.
- ▶ The additional food grain production will be 40.00 lakh M.T. during 12th Five Year plan and that of fodder will be 40.00 lakh M.T.
- ▶ The employment generation from private Minor irrigation schemes is about 666.57 lakh mandays during 12th Five Year Plan.

Private Investment

236. Private Minor irrigation Works are maintained and owned by cultivators themselves, Subsidy is provided to them as a catalyst agent. The main programme of Private Minor irrigation is, installation of Shallow Tube Wells for which about 1/3rd is provided as subsidy hence 2/3rd investment is done by cultivators themselves in cash or through Institutional Finance. The detail of private investment in each programme is given below:-

	Item	Per Unit Rate			12th Five Year Plan	
		Total Cost	Subsidy (in Rs)	Private Investment (in Rs)	Total Target	Private Investment (Lakh Rs)
1-	Small & Marginal farmers Programme (Free Boring Scheme) General category (boring)	10000	7000	3000	800000	24000
I	Gen. H.D.P.E Pipe Distribution	6000	3000	3000	200000	6000
ii	General category(pump set)	22000	6000	16000	200000	32000
iii	S.C.P/T.S.P(boring)	10000	10000	0	200000	0
iv	S.C./S.T. H.D.P.E Pipe Distribution	6000	3000	3000	40000	1200
V	S.C.P/T.S.P(pump set)	22000	9000	13000	40000	5200
	Total Small & Marginal farmers Programme					68400
2-	Deep Tube Well	488000	178000	310000	30000	93000
3-	Medium Tube Well	396000	153000	243000	80000	194400
4-	Inwell Boring	50,000	25000	25000	1000	250
5-	Surface Pump set	22,000	9000	13000	20000	2600
6-	Dr. Ambedakar Community Tube well Schemes	500000	500000	0	5000	0
7-	Dr. Bhimarao Ambedakar Tube well Schemes	500000	250000	250000	5000	12500
	Total					371150

Strategy of XIIth Plan

237. India is one of the countries that will be adversely affected because of climate change. The approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan suggests co-ordinated and synergized actions of all relevant sectors.

238. An effort has been made to initiate programmes under National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) consisting of eight missions. The department's endeavor under two of its Missions may be summarized as below-

National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

239. The Mission covers many aspects on Enhanced Energy Efficiency. The improvement in the field of pumping efficiency is one sector in which the department can contribute favorably in the National Mission. There were 40.79 lakh Tubewells in the State till March'2011, 87% of them diesel operated, which have low efficiency. All out efforts will be made to increase overall efficiency in this sector by way of suitable selection of agricultural pumpsets, suction & delivery pipes, foot valves, reflux-valves, bends elbows and so on. Training programmes will be organized at department's training centre of Minor irrigation and Water Use. The Training programme will also be organized at district level. The electrically driven tubewells/pumpsets are more efficient as compared to those run by diesel. With this in view, separate provision @0.68 lakh per tubewell on deep and medium deep Tubewell is being made in the plan so that earmarked amount could be utilized for energisation and the project is completed in time and delivers its committed benefits.

National Water Mission

240. The National Water Mission aims to promote the integrated management of water resources and increase water use efficiency by 20%. Water losses are too many in *kachcha* channels used by farmers, for irrigation from tubewells and on the field. It has been decided to take appropriate steps to overcome the problem of water losses and to enhance end-use efficiency by at least 20%. With this in view, separate provision for conveyance system (HDPE pipe) has been made on tubewell constructed on shallow/deep boring. This will certainly help in bridging the gap between irrigation potential created viz a viz utilized.

The main features are-

- ▶ Creation of additional irrigation facility /infrastructure through Pvt. MI programmes based on PPP model.
- ▶ Attracting substantial private investment by providing financial assistance as an catalyst for the construction of these schemes.
- ▶ To overcome ground water depletion, construction of checkdam and Artificial recharge project are proposed to be taken up by which aquifer will be recharged with about 5100 Ha-m water annually.

- ▶ Reducing gap between irrigation potential creation and utilization by providing pipe water distribution system.
- ▶ To execute special programme of Minor irrigation works in the areas which are deprived of irrigation facilities on account of difficult geological conditions and topography of the area such as Rocky and Ravinous areas of the State. In the areas suitable Minor irrigation Works will be constructed.
- ▶ Minor irrigation schemes are assisted by Government in the form of subsidy. The subsidy provided by the Government is about 50% of the cost of project. The subsidy rates are not revised at present cost for the last many years. Therefore it is essential to revise subsidy rates. The details of subsidy in different Minor irrigation schemes are given below. The present subsidy rate is also mentioned in col.-3, which is under consideration of the Government. The revised rates have been taken in to consideration for 12th Five Year Plan.
- ▶ Subsidy on energization of Deep & Medium Deep Tubewells
- ▶ Energization of tubewells not only results in saving in their operational cost, increased overall efficiency of pumping system, enhancement in agriculture production and eco-friendly environment.

241. The benefit may be summarized as below-

- ▶ The cost of running a diesel tubewell even in a conservative note is about 6 times that of a electrical Tubewell.
- ▶ A diesel tubewell emits about 375KG Carbon-di-oxide and about 1500 KG Sulphur-di-oxide causing pollution level to rise
- ▶ Reduction in the import bill of costly crude oil and saving in the form of precious foreign exchange.

Existing and Proposed Subsidy Rate of Different Minor irrigation Schemes

	Schemes	Present Cost (in Rs.)	Present Subsidy Rate (in Rs.)	Proposed Subsidy Rates (in Rs.)
1	Shallow Tube Well			
	General Farmer			
(i)	Shallow Tube Well(Free Boring)	10000.00	7000.00	7000.00
(ii)	H.D.P.E. Pipe Water Distribution System	6000.00	0.00	3000.00
(iii)	Pump Set Installation	22000.00	6000.00	6000.00
	SC/ST Farmer			
(i)	Shallow Tube Well(Free Boring)	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00
(ii)	H.D.P.E. Pipe Water Distribution System	6000.00	0.00	3000.00
(iii)	Pump Set Installation	22000.00	9000.00	9000.00
2	Deep Tubewell			
(i)	Deep Tube well	400000.00	100000.00	100000.00

	Schemes	Present Cost (in Rs.)	Present Subsidy Rate (in Rs.)	Proposed Subsidy Rates (in Rs.)
(ii)	H.D.P.E. Pipe Water Distribution System	20000.00	0.00	10000.00
(iii)	Energisation	68000.00	0.00	68000.00
3	Medium Deep Tubewell			
(i)	Medium Deep Tube well	308000.00	75000.00	75000.00
(ii)	H.D.P.E. Pipe Water Distribution System	20000.00	10000.00	10000.00
(iii)	Energisation	68000.00	0.00	68000.00
4	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Tubewell (SCP)	500000.00	428000.00	500000.00
5	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Tubewell(General)	500000.00	214000.00	392000.00
6	Surface Pump set	25000.00	3000.00	9000.00(SC)
				6000.00(Gen)

- ▶ Deep Tube well- At Present subsidy rate is Rs. 1,00,000/- per T/W (since 1982) and Proposed subsidy rate for 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 1,78,000/- in which Rs. 10,000/- for distribution pipe & Rs. 68,000/- electrification.
- ▶ Medium Deep Tube well- At Present subsidy rate is Rs. 85,000/- per T/W (since 2004) and Proposed subsidy rate for 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 1,53,000/- in which Rs. 68,000/- for electrification.
- ▶ Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Tubewell (SCP)- At present subsidy rate is Rs. 4,28,000/- per tubewell (since 2008) and Proposed subsidy rate for 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 5,00,000/- per tube well.
- ▶ Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Tubewell (GEN)- At present subsidy rate. Rs. 2,14,000/- per tubewell (since 2008) and Proposed subsidy rate for 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 3,92,000/- per tube well.
- ▶ Surface Pumpset- At Present subsidy @ Rs.6000/- per set for General and @ Rs. 9000/- per set for(SC) farmer.
- ▶ Tubewell By Inwell Boring At Present subsidy rate is Rs.7500/- per well and Proposed subsidy for 12th Five Year Plan for construction of Tubewell by Inwell boring is Rs. 25,000/-

State Minor Irrigation

242. Under the state minor irrigation, State tubewells are the area's assured means of irrigation where construction of gravity canals is not feasible and in areas left out of command of such canals. Tubewells may also be used for conjunctive use of surface and ground water to increase intensity of cropping and productivity of different crops. Construction of tubewells takes short gestation period, provide quick irrigation facilities to area under their command. As per policy of the State Government, tubewells are constructed in the areas belonging to SC/ST, minority community and marginal farmers, who are not

capable of constructing their own source of irrigation. State Minor Irrigation works can broadly be classified as follows:-

- ▶ State Tubewells, Minor Lift Canals and Other Minor irrigation works such as Bundhies, Check Dams, Small bandhs.

Present Status

243. The total irrigation potential created in the state through State Minor irrigation works, in the pre-plan period was 4.82 lac hectares. The state continued to lay stress on developing the irrigation potential through State Minor irrigation works during different plan periods. As a result, the irrigation potential through State Minor irrigation works increased from 4.82 lac hectares to 39.55 lac hectares at the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan. Thus during the plan periods i.e. upto Eleventh Five Year Plan, irrigation potential by State Minor irrigation works has increased by 820 percent.

Creation Of Irrigation Potential In Twelfth Plan

244. An outlay of Rs 2933.36 Crores for Twelfth Five Year Plan is proposed. Against the above outlay, the corresponding creation of irrigation potential is 2.29lac(PPA) hectares.

Restoration Of Irrigation Potential In Twelfth Plan

245. In proposed outlay, the thrust is now being given on the restoration of existing infrastructure of State Minor irrigation works. In view of the above, priority is being given to improve/ modernise the distribution system on State Tubewells, reconstruction of failed tubewells, renovation of derelict guls of state tubewells and replacement of wornout equipments on the tubewells and use of latest technology for supervision and data acquisition of state tubewells. Accordingly, projects are being got to-be sanctioned from NABARD for the restoration of existing irrigation system. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan 3.04 lac(P.P.A.) hectares of restoration of irrigation potential shall be achieved.

Status Of Ground Water Development

246. The present exploration of Ground Water in the state is about 70%. There is still a lot of scope of Ground Water exploration in the state. However the level of Ground Water Development is not same through out in the state. It is therefore necessary that the ground water development should be carefully planned and ground water recharge should be strengthened. Artificial recharge projects are also required to be given priority such as check dams, small bandhs, bandhis, roof top rain water harvesting schemes and storing redundand water of gravity flow canal, which is passed in drains,.

Conjunctive Use Of Water Resources

247. It is high time now that serious thinking is to be given for the conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources for optimum benefits on the basin wise or sub basin wise schemes. There are

conflicting demands of water resources by its various users. The highest priority is required to be given to drinking water followed by irrigation and industry. Therefore, it has become necessary that the allocation of water resources to various users are done on the basis of their future assessments. The coordination between various users of water regarding exchange of basic data, pilot studies research & development, training, sustainable management of Ground Water etc., is all the more necessary. The state has recently constituted a “ State Water Resources Regulatory Authority “ which will play a key role in this matter.

Strategy For Twelfth Five Year Plan, 2012-2017

- ▶ During Twelfth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 2933.36 Crores has been proposed for completion of irrigation schemes.
- ▶ Creation of **2.29** lac hectares (PPA) of irrigation potential has been proposed.
- ▶ Emphasis has been given to restoration of already created irrigation potential during Twelfth Plan. restoration of **3.04** lac hectares (PPA) of irrigation potential has been proposed.
- ▶ To increase the area under irrigation, restoration and upgradation of the already created assets have been proposed to be completed during Twelfth Plan.
- ▶ Schemes have been proposed almost in all regions of the State especially in backward area to reduce regional imbalance.
- ▶ Use of latest IT Technology like SCADA(Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System) to optimize the use of existing infra structure.
- ▶ During Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) balance seven ongoing projects are likely to be completed. Besides this thirteen new projects have been proposed to be included in Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and are likely to be completed during the Plan period.

Construction of 5000 nos New State Tubewells

248. An Out Lay of Rs **1174.19** Crores is funded by Nabard for **construction of 5000 New tubewells** Projects each of 1 cusec capacity in during the Twelfth Plan creating **200.00** th. hectares of irrigation potential. These tubewells are of low cost, more beneficial to farmers and having 40 hectares of C.C.A. and it will be completed in year 2016-17.

Modernisation of 2400 failed State Tubewells

249. An outlay of Rs. **590.12** crores is financed by Nabard for reconstruction/ modernisation of 2400 State Tubewells under Dr Ram Manohar Lohia State Tubewell Reconstruction Projects during Eleventh plan. About 144.00 thousand hectares of irrigation potential is likely to be restored.

Modernisation of 14000 State Tubewells

250. An outlay of Rs. 1304.53 crores is financed by Nabard for modernisation of 8000 State Tubewells Projects during Twelfth plan. About 59.90 thousand hectares of irrigation potential is likely to be restored.

Construction of Saugai Pump Canal(10cusecs)

251. Total cost of Rs. **4.19**Crores has been proposed for the construction of SAUGAI Pump Canal, capacity **10** cusecs, in District Chandauli. An irrigation potential of **0.272** thousand hectares t is likely to be created after completion of the project.

Construction of Dhan Kuwari Pump Canal 50 Cusec (funded by NABARD)

252. Total cost of Rs. **20.14** Crores has been proposed for construction of Dhan Kuwari Pump Canal 50 cusec is situated in district **Chandauli**. During Twelfth Five Year Plan and creation of **1.936** thousand hectares of irrigation potential is proposed.

GROUND WATER

253. Ground water is a vital resource, providing 80 to 90 % of drinking water supplies and almost all the industrial needs of the State. Growing dependence and unregulated use of ground water has eventually put an adverse impact on the resource domain in the form of unsustainable over-extraction and subsequent lowering of ground water levels in both rural and urban areas. Besides widespread depletion of aquifers, two more issues have emerged over the last two decades. In canal commands, reverse situation of rising water levels/subsurface water logging has emerged largely affecting the agricultural productivity. The other serious issue is ground water quality/ contamination which is posing new threat for potable water supplies and irrigation water.

National scenario

254. In India, net annual ground water resource availability (as on 31st March,2009) has been estimated as 396.06 bcm, while the annual ground water draft (withdrawl) has been estimated as 243.32 bcm with ground water development reaching to a stage of 61% in comparison to 58% as estimated on 31st March,2004. Based on the above estimation,802 Blocks/Talukas have been categorized as Over-exploited,169 as Critical and 523 as Semi-critical.

State Ground water Scenario:

- ▶ The ground water development has increased from 69% in 2004 to 72% in 2009, crossing the threshold limit of 70%. As such, ground water stressed areas are continuously increasing. In 2004, stressed blocks were 138, which increased to 215 in 2009, with 76 blocks categorized as Over-exploited, 32 as Critical and 107 as Semi-critical.
- ▶ The severity of ground water situation can be assessed from the fact that 629 out of 820 blocks are witnessing decline in ground water level. Situation in urban areas is still more grim, where water level is declining at much faster rate.

12th FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-17)

Priorities and Goals:

- ▶ Development of Ground water Regulatory Mechanism in the State.
- ▶ Advanced approaches for resource study / investigation.
- ▶ Mapping of Aquifers and Aquifer management.
- ▶ Developing Area-specific technological inputs and formulation of comprehensive ground water recharge schemes for implementation in stressed blocks/cities.
- ▶ Data management and development of Ground Water Information System.
- ▶ Setting up of Ground water Recharge Scheme feasibility assessment Cell.
- ▶ Development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) skills / Capacity building for ground water conservation and management in stressed areas with assistance of NGO, RWA, academic Institutions.
- ▶ Strengthening of ground water research and development sector in the State in project mode.

Major thrust areas :

- ▶ Finalization and Implementation of Ground Water (Management and Regulation) Bill in U.P.
- ▶ Effective Monitoring of Rain Water Harvesting and Ground Water Recharging

Other thrust areas

- ▶ Validation of GW norms and formulation of Urban norms.
- ▶ Formulation and Implementation of Comprehensive Recharge Projects.
- ▶ District Ground water reports.

Development of Ground water estimation and strengthening of Ground water survey

- ▶ Resource Monitoring and Assessment
 - ▶ Monitoring of ground water level on Hydrograph Stations.
 - ▶ Block wise estimation of Ground water resource (as per GEC -97 norms) with periodicity of 02 years.
 - ▶ Refinement/improvement of ground water draft norms.
 - ▶ Remote Sensing application to provide/refine the inputs. Isotope application for recharge studies.

- ▶ Studies for evolving Urban ground water estimation norms.
- ▶ Strengthening of Hydrograph Stations (both rural and urban)
- ▶ Integration and preparation of Ground water Quality database/ mapping (both rural and urban)
- ▶ Preparation of District Ground Water Reports for sustainable resource management
- ▶ Ground water resource awareness and Development of IEC skills & Capacity building
- ▶ Institutional and infrastructural strengthening of Ground Water Department
- ▶ Ground Water legislation.
- ▶ Procurement of Softwares/digital data & Technical upgradation.

Rain water Harvesting and Recharging

255. The priority areas for ground water recharge shall be 76 over-exploited blocks and 32 critical blocks categorised as stressed blocks, based on the 2009 ground water assessment data.

- ▶ Review and updation of ground water recharge guidelines.
- ▶ Formulation of Comprehensive Recharge projects for the stressed areas.
- ▶ State level Monitoring of Rain Water Harvesting and Ground Water recharge Schemes.
- ▶ Comprehensive strengthening of the department as Nodal Agency and formation of one Rain Centre, along with setting up of ground water recharge schemes feasibility assessment cell.
- ▶ Impact Assessment of Rain water harvesting/recharging Schemes.

Preparation of G.I.S. based maps

- ▶ Analysis and GIS based Ground water Mapping.
- ▶ Establishing GWIS.

Aquifer mapping and Aquifer parameter tests

- ▶ Aquifer mapping & preparation of Aquifer Management plans for stressed areas.
- ▶ Aquifer Parameter tests: Aquifer Parameters tests on unconfined aquifers are proposed to be carried out to validate/refine various norms like specific yield/storativity, transmissivity etc. prevailing in different hydrogeological settings in collaboration with academic/ research institutes-

Flood Control

256. Uttar Pradesh has a geographical area of 240.93 lacs hectare, out of which flood prone area is 73.06 lacs. hectare. The protectable area is about 58.72 lacs. ha only which can be protected from flood and drainage congestion by construction of various flood management works. Financial input and physical out come during different plan periods may be seen in the following table :-

	Marginal Embankments	Drains (Km.)	City protection works (no.)	No. of villages Raised	Land Protected (lac ha.)
Upto end of 4 th five year plan	989		41	4500	6.16
5 th five year plan	1389	12433	58	4500	11.56
6 th five year plan	1666	12748	64	4500	13.67
7 th five year plan	1811	23929			14.87
8 th five year plan	1878	13015			15.40
9 th five year plan	1918	13183	64	4511	15.79
10 th five year plan	2065	13496	65	4511	18.29
11 th five year plan	2973	14105	66	4511	21.14
12 th five year plan (Anticipated)	3708	14910			25.07

Note- All the figures are cummulative.

257. During the Eleventh Plan an Outlay of Rs. 1844.26 Crore was sanctioned against which an expenditure of Rs. 1572.18 Crore was incurred. During the Eleventh Plan. 263 km/ 645 km of Embankments were Constructed/ Restored, 609 km was Constructed/ Restored and 1274 Anti-Erosion works were completed. For the 12th Plan an Outlay of Rs. 6031.25 Crores has been proposed against which a target of 185 km/ 550 km Construction/ restoration of Embankments, 185 km/ 620 km of Construction /restoration of Drains and 924/790 construction/restoration of Anti Erosion works and 3.93 lac Hectare land is to be protected against flood and water logging. An outlay of Rs. 875 Crores has been sanctioned for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

258. Area affected due to flood in different states of the country

Flood affected area lacs of hect.	protected area lacs of hect.	Balance area	Percentage
India	346.16	186.39	54%
Uttar Pradesh	73.36/ 58.72 (Protected area)	21.14	36%
Bihar & Jharkhand	64.61/ 42.60 (Protect able area)		58%
Punjab	37.00		76%
Rajasthan	32.60		-
Haryana	32.50		77.6%
West Bengal	37.66		76.50%
Assam	31.50		

259. From the above table, it is observed that the ratio of the protected area in U.P. is less in comparison to other States. In view of the growing population, it is essential to reclaim additional land for agriculture purposes by adopting protective measures against water logging and flood. On an average approximately 26.89 laes hectare land is affected by flood every year and there is a total loss of Rs. 600 Crores (approx.) in U.P state due to loss of human life, cattle life and crops every year.

260. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 15000.00 crore is required for flood management up to 2023. This estimate has been prepared on the comprehensive plan of Ganga basin prepared by Ganga Flood Control Commission and records available.

Name of Works	Total Cost
Construction of 5000 km. marginal embankment.	5500
Anti-erosion works	4000
Strengthening & Raising of old M.E.	2000
Protection of old M.E.	1500
Remodeling of trunk drains	500
Remodeling of other drains	1500
Total	15000

Command Area Development

261. In the early seventies, it was felt that there was a big gap between irrigation potential created and utilized and even in utilized areas the productivity, obtained under the irrigated areas were lower comparison to other countries. The main reason for low productivity was realized to be the lack of coordinated approach in irrigation water utilization at farm level. So as to attain optimum production from irrigated land. Keeping in view the problem, a centrally sponsored CADWM was initiated during 1974-75 in Uttar Pradesh. The programme is being take up as a scheme on a sharing basis 50:50 between the Central & State Govt.

262. The main objective of Command Area Development Programme are as follows:-

- ▶ To develop channels/field channels
- ▶ Field intermediate & Link Drains
- ▶ Reclamation of water logged area /drains/biomass
- ▶ Renovation of canals of the capacity of 150 cusec and below
- ▶ Formation of Water Users Association
- ▶ Carry out adaptive trails and demonstration
- ▶ IEC activities
- ▶ Monitoring & Evaluatioin

263. Besides the above proportionate distribution of available water is being ensured by State Govt. through Osarabandi in Kulaba areas, which needs Central Assistance.

264. This programme is presently being operated by Central and State Govt. on the basis of 50:50 ratio. But there is a need to request Govt of India to change the funding rate per hect. Rs. 20000 from the present 15000 per hect. so that the percentage of pucca work is increased to at least 40% of the total area covered. There is no central assistance in Osrabandi but it is fully borne by the State Govt.

265. During the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-17) the following works are proposed to be completed. Beneficiaries farmers participation will be ensured in planning so as to reflect their factual needs. Farmers have been made responsible for long use of created assets. Created assets are also being entered in revenue records. Osarabandi programmes are also being operated for Optimum and proper management of the water channels and field drains under the CADWM programme each and every field under the Kulaba Command area has been covered with the irrigation water and because of this increase in productivity has been possible and the irrigated area has also been increased by providing additional irrigation facility. As a result of proper utilization of chemical fertilizer and high yielding of seeds being used by the cultivators and multi cropping habits, cropping pattern has also changed. Evaluation studies of CADWM has shown the benefits in agricultural production and productivity are being ensured continuously under the CADWM Programme.

Chapter - II

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

Poverty and unemployment are two main characteristics of backwardness. More backward areas have higher incidence of poverty and unemployment. Improvement in the productivity of work force assumes particular significance in our economy where low productivity and low incomes of a large mass of employed persons constitute a problem of much higher dimensions than unemployment, measured conventionally in terms of involuntary idleness. Incidence of poverty is much higher than that of unemployment because overwhelming majority of poor are not apparently unemployed, but are engaged for major part of their time in some activity at very low levels of productivity and earnings. The plan strategy would, therefore, focus not only on the creation of new "Jobs" but also on the augmentation of the existing employment in terms of productivity and incomes through suitable technological, market and institutional interventions. Therefore, in this background effort has been made to describe here the situation of poverty and unemployment in the State.

Poverty

2. Poverty is one of the main problems which have attracted attention of administrators, planners, sociologists and economists. It indicates a condition in which a person fails to maintain a minimum adequate living standard for his physical and mental efficiency. It gives rise to a feeling of a discrepancy between what one has and what one should have. The term poverty is a relative concept. It is very difficult to draw a demarcation line between affluent and poor. According to Adam Smith - Man is rich or poor according to the degree in which he can afford to enjoy the necessities, the conveniences and the amusements of human life. Since 1972 poverty has been defined on basis of the money required to buy food worth 2100 calories in urban areas and 2400 calories in rural areas but with passage of time this caloric norm has been changed as recommended by FAO. Poverty has many dimensions changing from place to place and across time. There are two inter-related aspects of poverty - Urban and Rural poverty.

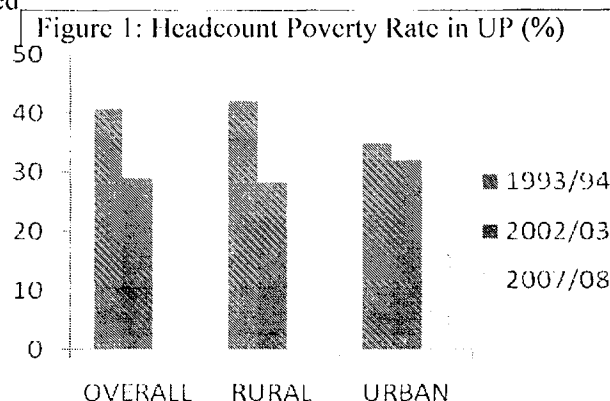
Poverty Line and Poverty Ratio for Uttar Pradesh & different States of India

3. Planning commission Government of India used to estimate poverty line & poverty ratio procedure prescribed by Lakdawala committee till 2008. Following Lakdawala procedure, Planning commission released estimate of poverty ratio up to 61st round of NSS (July 2004-June 2005). Following above procedure, DES computed poverty line and poverty ratio for NSS state sample data of 64th round (July 2007-June 2008). According to that 19.3 % of UP's population (19.8 % rural & 16.8% urban) was estimated as below poverty line which showed that state may achieve targeted poverty reduction to about 15% by the end of Eleventh Plan. Considering the views of various experts, Planning Commission Govt. of India set up an expert group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh Tendulkar to examine the issue and

suggest a poverty line and estimates. The expert group considered this issue in detail and suggested new methodology in November 2009 to arrive at state wise and all India rural and urban poverty lines. Following the methodology, an expert group derived new poverty line for the year 2004-05 which was the latest available major NSS round on household consumer expenditure which provides the database for the calculation of poverty estimates by planning commission. For collecting data on household consumer expenditure, NSSO generally uses two type of schedules based

on recall period. One such type of recall is Mixed Reference Period (MRP) and other is Uniform Recall Period (URP). In MRP, for low frequency items of purchase such as -clothing, footwear, durables, education and institutional health expenditure is collected on a year -long recall basis while information on consumption expenditure on all other items is collected on the basis of a month-long recall period. In URP, all information on consumption expenditure is collected

on a month -long recall period basis. Following the methodology suggested by the expert group, the new poverty line for different states of India released by Planning Commission Govt of India is given in Table -1 for the year 2004-05 to 2009-10 (Rural & Urban). The expert group felt that urban living standard is generally regarded as better and it is preferred to its rural counterpart and the expert group recommended that the purchasing power represented by the MRP - equivalent Per Capita Total Expenditure(PCTE)



underlying the all India urban head count ratio of 25.7 % may be taken as the new reference Poverty Line Basket(PLB) for measuring poverty for both rural and urban population in all states after making correction for urban- rural price differences as well as rural state -relative-to all India price differences. The all -India rural head count ratio using the suggested PLB is estimated to be 41.8 % for year 2004-05. The new poverty line and head count ratio following new methodology for all India and for different states of India for the year 2004-05 and 2009-10 are given in Table-1 and 2 respectively. The poverty line following new methodology estimated by Planning Commission shows higher value of poverty line compared to previous methodology but results are still under discussion.

Table 1: Poverty Line for States and India

States	Poverty Line (Rs.)			
	2004-05		2009-10	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	433.43	563.16	693.80	926.40
Arunachal Pradesh	547.14	618.45	773.70	925.20
Assam	478.00	600.03	691.70	871.00
Bihar	433.43	526.18	655.60	775.30
Chhatisgarh	398.92	513.70	617.30	806.70

Poverty Line (Rs.)

States	2004-05		2009-10	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Delhi	541.39	642.47	747.80	1040.30
Goa	608.76	671.15	931.00	1025.40
Gujrat	501.58	659.18	725.90	951.40
Haryana	529.42	626.41	791.60	975.40
Himanchal Pradesh	520.40	605.74	708.00	888.30
Jammu & Kashmir	522.30	602.89	722.90	845.40
Jharkhand	404.79	531.35	616.30	831.20
Karnataka	417.84	588.06	629.40	908.00
Kerala	537.31	584.70	775.30	830.70
Madhya Pradesh	408.41	532.26	631.90	771.70
Maharashtra	484.89	631.85	743.70	961.10
Manipur	578.11	641.13	871.00	955.00
Meghalaya	503.32	745.73	686.90	989.80
Mizoram	639.27	699.75	850.00	939.30
Nagaland	687.30	782.93	1016.80	1147.60
Orissa	407.78	497.31	567.10	736.00
Pondicherry	385.45	506.17	641.00	777.70
Punjab	543.51	642.51	830.00	960.80
Rajasthan	478.00	568.15	755.00	846.00
Sikkim	531.50	741.68	728.90	1035.20
Tamil Nadu	441.69	559.77	639.00	800.80
Tripura	450.49	555.79	663.40	782.70
Uttar Pradesh	435.14	532.12	663.70	799.90
Uttarakhand	486.24	602.39	719.50	898.60
West Bengal	445.38	572.51	643.20	830.60
All India	446.68	578.80	672.80	859.60

4. Tendulkar committee developed a methodology using implicit prices for estimating state wise poverty lines for the year 2004-05. Using these poverty lines and distribution of monthly per capita

consumption expenditure based on mixed reference period (MRP), the Tendulkar committee estimated poverty ratios for the year 2004-05. In its report, the committee recommended a methodology for updating 2004-05 poverty lines derived by it. Accordingly, implicit price indices (Fisher Price Index) have been computed from the 66th round NSS (2009-10) data on household consumer expenditure.

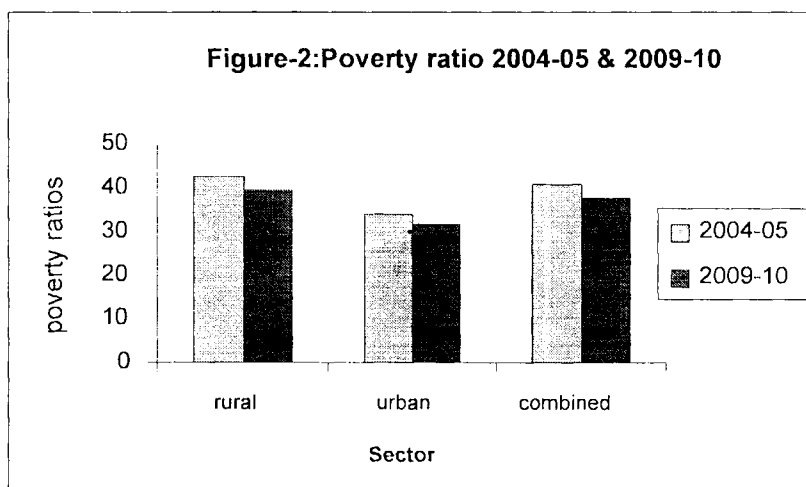
Table 2: Persons below poverty line (2004-05) & (2009-10) on the basis of Tendulkar Committee

States	2004-05								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	no. of persons (lakhs)	%age of persons	rank	no. of persons (lakhs)	%age of persons	rank	no. of persons (lakhs)	%age of persons	rank
Andhra Pradesh	180	32.3	18	55	23.4	16	235.1	29.6	18
Arunachal Pradesh	3.2	33.6	17	0.6	23.5	15	3.8	31.4	16
Assam	89.4	36.4	14	8.3	21.8	20	97.7	34.4	10
Bihar	451	55.7	2	42.8	43.7	1	493.8	54.4	2
Chhatisgarh	97.8	55.1	3	13.7	28.4	7	111.5	49.4	3
Delhi	1.1	15.6	27	18.3	12.9	25	19.3	13	29
Goa	1.8	28.1	20	1.7	22.2	19	3.4	24.9	20
Gujrat	128.5	39.1	10	42.9	20.1	21	171.4	31.6	15
Haryana	38.8	24.8	22	15.9	22.4	18	54.6	24.1	21
Himanchal Pradesh	14.3	25	21	0.3	4.6	29	14.6	22.9	22
Jammu & Kashmir	11.6	14.1	28	2.9	10.4	26	14.5	13.1	28
Jharkhand	116.2	51.6	5	16	23.8	14	132.1	45.3	5
Karnataka	134.7	37.5	12	51.8	25.9	9	186.5	33.3	13
Kerala	42.2	20.2	26	19.8	18.4	24	62	19.6	24
Madhya Pradesh	254.4	53.6	4	61.3	35.1	3	315.7	48.6	4
Maharashtra	277.8	47.9	6	114.6	25.6	11	392.4	38.2	8
Manipur	6.7	39.3	9	2.3	34.5	4	9	37.9	9
Meghalaya	2.9	14	29	1.2	24.7	12	4.1	16.1	25
Mizoram	1.1	23	23	0.4	7.9	28	1.5	15.4	26
Nagaland	1.5	10	30	0.2	4.3	30	1.7	8.8	30
Orissa	198.8	60.8	1	22.8	37.6	2	221.6	57.2	1
Pondicherry	0.8	22.9	24	0.7	9.9	27	1.5	14.2	27
Punjab	36.7	22.1	25	16.9	18.7	23	53.6	20.9	23
Rajasthan	166.4	35.8	15	43.5	29.7	6	209.8	34.4	10
Sikkim	1.5	31.8	19	0.2	25.9	9	1.7	30.9	17
Tamil Nadu	134.4	37.5	12	59.7	19.7	22	194.1	29.4	19
Tripura	11.9	44.5	7	1.5	22.5	17	13.4	40	7
Uttar Pradesh	600.5	42.7	8	130.1	34.1	5	730.7	40.9	6
Uttarakhand	23.1	35.1	16	6.6	26.2	8	29.7	32.7	14
West Bengal	227.5	38.2	11	60.8	24.4	13	288.3	34.2	12
All India	3258.1	42		814.1	25.5		4072.2	37.2	

States	2009-10								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	no. of persons (lakhs)	%age of persons	rank	no. of persons (lakhs)	%age of persons	rank	no. of persons (lakhs)	%age of persons	rank
Andhra Pradesh	127.9	22.8	16	48.7	17.7	20	176.6	21.1	15
Arunachal Pradesh	2.7	26.2	14	0.8	24.9	9	3.5	25.9	10
Assam	105.3	39.9	6	11.2	26.1	5	116.4	37.9	5
Bihar	498.7	55.3	2	44.8	39.4	2	543.5	53.5	1
Chhatisgarh	108.3	56.1	1	13.6	23.8	11	121.9	48.7	2
Delhi	0.3	7.7	29	22.9	14.4	21	23.3	14.2	24
Goa	0.6	11.5	26	0.6	6.9	28	1.3	8.7	29
Gujrat	91.6	26.7	12	44.6	17.9	19	136.2	23	14
Haryana	30.4	18.6	20	19.6	23	12	50	20.1	18
Himanchal Pradesh	5.6	9.1	27	0.9	12.6	24	6.4	9.5	27
Jammu & Kashmir	7.3	8.1	28	4.2	12.8	22	11.5	9.4	28
Jharkhand	102.2	41.6	5	24	31.1	4	126.2	39.1	4
Karnataka	97.4	26.1	15	44.9	19.6	16	142.3	23.6	13
Kerala	21.6	12	25	18	12.1	25	39.6	12	26
Madhya Pradesh	216.9	42	4	44.9	22.9	13	261.8	36.7	8
Maharashtra	179.8	29.5	10	90.9	18.3	17	270.8	24.5	12
Manipur	8.8	47.4	3	3.7	46.4	1	12.5	47.1	3
Meghalaya	3.5	15.3	22	1.4	24.1	10	4.9	17.1	21
Mizoram	1.6	31.1	9	0.6	11.5	26	2.3	21.1	15
Nagaland	2.8	19.3	19	1.4	25	8	4.1	20.9	17
Orissa	135.5	39.2	8	17.7	25.9	6	153.2	37	7
Pondicherry	0	0.2	30	0.1	1.6	30	0.1	1.2	30
Punjab	25.1	14.6	24	18.4	18.1	18	43.5	15.9	23
Rajasthan	133.8	26.4	13	33.2	19.9	15	167	24.8	11
Sikkim	0.7	15.5	21	0.1	5	29	0.8	13.1	25
Tamil Nadu	78.3	21.2	17	43.5	12.8	22	121.8	17.1	21
Tripura	5.4	19.8	18	0.9	10	27	6.3	17.4	20
Uttar Pradesh	600.6	39.4	7	137.3	31.7	3	737.9	37.7	6
Uttarakhand	10.3	14.9	23	7.5	25.2	7	17.9	18	19
West Bengal	177.8	28.8	11	62.5	22	14	240.3	26.7	9
All India	2782.1	33.8		764.7	20.9		3546.8	29.8	

5. As per Tendulkar Committee estimates, the poverty ratio in UP has declined by 3.2% from 40.9% in 2004-05 to 37.7% in 2009-10, with rural poverty declining by 3.3 percentage points from 42.7% to

39.4% and urban poverty declined by 2.4 percentage points from 34.1% to 31.7%. The above table-2 revealed during the period 2004-10, the poverty level in U.P. declined by 3.2 % against 7.4 % at the national level.



Projection of poverty ratio for the period 2010-17

6. The table-3 shows the projection of poverty ratio & number of persons below poverty line from the year 2010-11 to 2016-17 on the basis of Tendulkar committee poverty estimates of 2004-05 and 2009-10. The poverty ratio in UP decreased by 3.2% from 2004-05 to 2009-10. During 11th plan period, the economic growth of UP was about 7%. In 12th Five-Year Plan, if the economy of the State may be assumed to grow at the rate of about 10 % then fall in poverty may be about 2.0 % per annum over next five years. The following table-3 gives annual dip in poverty at 0.64% and 2% for projecting population below poverty line during different years of 12th Five Year Plan.

Table 3: Projected percentage & persons below poverty line (2010-17)

Years	Poverty(%) & no. of person below poverty line(in Lakhs)					
	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
	0.64%	2%	0.64%	2%	0.64%	2%
2004- 05(actual) %	42.7	-	34.1	-	40.9	-
Persons	600.5	-	130.1	-	730.6	-
2009-10(actual %)	39.4	-	31.7	-	37.7	-
Persons	600.6	-	137.3	-	737.9	-
2010-11 (%)	39.14	38.61	31.55	31.09	37.46	36.95
Persons	609.39	601.17	137.71	135.73	746.73	736.51
2011-12 (%)	38.88	37.84	31.40	30.50	37.22	36.21
Persons	615.01	598.53	140.20	136.19	754.91	734.39
2012-13 (%)	38.63	37.08	31.25	29.92	36.98	35.48
Persons	620.49	595.72	142.69	136.62	762.96	732.06

Years	Poverty(%) & no. of person below poverty line(in Lakhs)					
	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
	0.64%	2%	0.64%	2%	0.64%	2%
2013-14	38.38	36.34	31.10	29.34	36.74	34.77
Persons	625.94	592.77	145.21	137.01	770.88	729.55
2014-15 (%)	38.13	35.61	30.95	28.78	36.50	34.08
Persons	631.21	589.62	147.69	137.35	778.55	726.79
2015-16 (%)	37.88	34.90	30.80	28.23	36.27	33.40
Persons	636.22	586.23	150.15	137.63	785.94	723.74
2016-17 (%)	37.63	34.20	30.65	27.69	36.04	32.73
Persons	640.94	582.59	152.59	137.86	793.22	720.37

7. On the basis of above projection under inclusive growth strategy, poverty may be reduced to 32.73% at the end of 12th five year plan if annual dip in poverty is assumed to be 2%.

The Poverty and Social Monitoring in Uttar Pradesh

8. The establishment of the PSMS by the GoUP was an important reform in itself, as it provided an important source of information to policy makers at all levels of government for making better informed decisions regarding poverty reduction and social development initiatives. It aimed to measure and monitor progress in key areas related to poverty and living standards of the population which resides in Uttar Pradesh. From the data which were collected under PSMS-I(1999-2000) to PSMS III(2007-08), shows that Uttar Pradesh improved in all aspects which resulted improvement in the living standard of poor population.

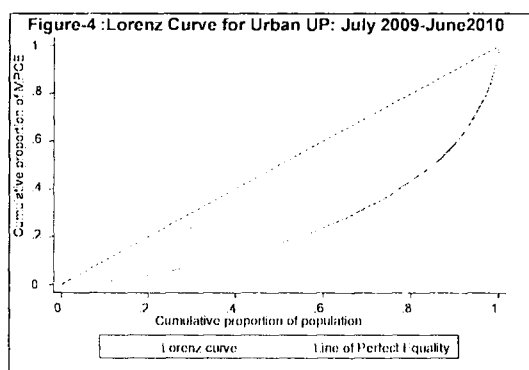
- ▶ Uttar Pradesh increased literacy from 56 percent in 2000 to 65 percent in 2007-08. Literacy among females of rural sector has increased from 36.6 percent in 2000 to 50.2 percent in 2007-08.
- ▶ The percentage of population over 18 that have never attended school, decreased from 53.6 percent in 2000 to 38.5 percent in 2007-08. The Enrollment rate at primary level stood at 86 percent in 2007-08. Enrollment rates was found higher in higher income group and lower in relatively lower income group.
- ▶ Rural - Urban differences were seen in all income group & different level of education in context of enrollment. Drop- Out rate also dropped in state.
- ▶ It is interesting to learn that more than 40 % children not attending school have given reason that they can not afford schooling.
- ▶ Likewise in health and other poverty related indicators, state has improved significantly. Infant and Child Mortality in state substantially diminished. Similar pattern in reduction of MMR was also observed in state. The Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) in UP fell from 80 to 63 deaths per 1000 live births between 2002 and 2009. It still remain higher than national average(50 per 1000 live birth).

- ▶ As per survey of 2007-08, poor were less likely than the non-poor to seek consultation in the government health facilities. Deliveries with government health facilities increased from 6.2 percent in 2002-03 to 15.5 percent in 2007-08.
- ▶ The safe deliveries in the state varied by sector, income and social group significantly.
- ▶ The PSMS survey also provides estimates regarding housing, drinking water facilities, and conditions of sanitation at the state levels. In 2007-08, 59 percent of all dwelling were of pucca construction material, up from 42 percent in 1999-2000.
- ▶ 68 percent households of the state reported main source of drinking water within their premises in 2007-08. It varied by sector & income level of households.
- ▶ About 78 percent households of state reported some system of sanitation (74% in rural and 97% in urban).
- ▶ In 2007-08, about 40 percent of the state's households had access to electricity, reflecting a much higher coverage rate of 85 percent in urban areas, but only 29 percent in rural areas.

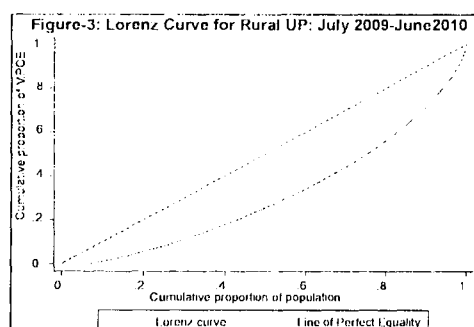
9. The main objective of the social welfare programmes is to promote the households and people in moving out from deprivation and sustainable to above subsistence livelihoods. Under PSMS surveys, information were collected on access and coverage of certain government programmes. According to PSMS survey about only 4 percent households of state benefited from atleast one government programme such as : Old age, Disability, Widow or other pensions or pregnancy benefit or subsidized credit or JRY/employment programme. The beneficiaries of any above said programme were about 3.9 percent of rural household and 3.5 percent of urban households respectively.

Per Capita Consumption & Inequalities in Living Standard

10. National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure is generally used to assess changes over time in living standard. PSMS III survey was conducted with NSS-64th round. When the data of PSMS-III is compared with NSS 50th



round central sample and 2002/03 PSMS Round II, it shows that the overall



MPCE increases about 44 percent in the state from 2002/03 to 2007-08. Distribution of total monthly expenditure in UP by decile groups (Decile made with MPCE) revealed that improvement has been significant in rural and urban middle expenditure groups in comparison to upper and lower expenditure groups. The share of total consumption in relatively lower decile group have increased during 1993-94 to 2007-08 which is a sign of improvement in living standard of relatively poor people. Decile dispersion ratio presents the ratio of the average consumption of the richest 10 percent of the population divided by the average consumption of the bottom

10 percent. This ratio is 0.19 for the year 2007-08 in the state. Rural-Urban differences in this ratio is significantly high and it is 0.22 for rural and only 0.13 for urban sector.

11. Analysis based on NSS-66th round (July2009-June2010) state sample data (provisional) of house hold consumer expenditure reflect that inequalities in living standard between rural and urban resident of UP state is more in urban compared to rural people. This can be seen from the Lorenz curve drawn for rural & urban residents seperately between cumulative proportion of population & cumulative proportion of consumption (see figure 3&4). These figures also suggest that inequalities in expenditure (or income) needs to be narrowed between lower and upper strata of the society by implementing pro-poor policies & programmes in state. If area between Lorenz curve & Line of perfect equality reduces, then it shows that expenditure or income are distributed equally among all population which means every one is well .

12. The other most widely used inequality measure of living standard is the Gini coefficient. It ranges from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality). The Gini can be derived from the Lorenz curve, in which cumulative proportion of expenditure is taken on vertical axis and cumulative proportion of population on horizontal axis. The Table-4 shows the estimated Gini coefficient for different NSS regions of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2009-10 based on NSS state sample data of MRP MPCE. Since the report is still in the finalization stage, so presented estimates of Ginni may be treated as provisional. As stated earlier there are inequalities in living standard between rural & urban sector's of UP state , it is also reflected in respective Gini coefficients as in Table-4. Regional analysis of Gini shows that inequalities in living standard are highest in central region (Gini : 0.529) followed by southern region (Gini : 0.316) and lowest in northern upper Ganga plains (Gini : 0.246) followed by eastern region (Gini : 0.259). Rural-Urban differences in living inequalities are seen across all NSS regions of UP state.

Table 4: Gini coefficients* for different regions of Uttar Pradesh-2009-10

NSS Regions	Sector		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Northern Upper Ganga Plains(091)	0.206	0.286	0.246
Central(092)	0.450	0.543	0.529
Eastern(093)	0.234	0.327	0.259
Southern(094)	0.297	0.313	0.316
Southern Upper Ganga Plains(095)	0.232	0.346	0.269
State	0.273	0.387	0.318

Note- * Based on provisional NSS-66 th round UP state sample MRP MPCE data

Strategy for Poverty reduction

13. **Reducing** poverty is a key element in our inclusive growth strategy. For growth to be inclusive, it must create adequate livelihood opportunities and add to quality employment commensurate with the expectations of growing labour force. In view of the fact that the problem of poverty is mainly concentrated in the rural areas, where main source of livelihood is agriculture, it is imperatively necessary to adequately strengthen this sector particularly through enhancement of productivity and cropping intensity and easy, adequate and timely availability of irrigation and other inputs. Together with this priority will have to be accorded to such economic activities, viz. agriculture and allied activities, rural

industries, small and tiny industries, agrobased industries, which have relatively lower capital intensity and higher labour-output ratio.

14. Programme for skill development and skill upgradation for rural poor and artisans in collaboration with Khadi and Village industries, Nabard and other reputed Voulantry Organisation will go a long way in alleviating poverty of rural areas. The delivery system with respect to basic facilities viz. education, health, drinking water, housing, nutrition and approach roads in the rural areas will have to be made more prompt and effective according highest priority to the minimum needs so as to ensure that poor population is benefitted and their quality of life is improved upon .

15. Regular salary/wage earners mostly belong to the formal sector and are protected by labour laws and laws that safeguard minimum wages and union activities. Casual labours on the other hand are mostly found in the informal sector and usually have no skills as they are mostly migrants from the agriculture sector. Informal work thus leaves people without adequate social protection and traps them in un-productive and unstable jobs, thereby leading to serious consequences for both individual and society. Besides, a majority of them who work in informal sector are inadequately protected against the various risks to which they are exposed like illness or health hazards, unsafe working conditions, and possible loss of earnings. This assumes great significance for the poor, whose labour is by far the most significant asset. The state Govt. is taking various measures to protect the interest of the poor and in the light of this, the Govt. has launched various programmes for poverty alleviations.

Part-II : Employment

16. Employment is the main source of livelihood and self-fulfilment for most women and men. It is critical to the way women and men live and view their lives. A well-nurtured and productive labour force contributes towards a dynamic economy and equitable society. Lack of access to employment, that is decent and remunerative, lowers self-esteem and leads to denial of basic needs of the individual and the family, and can lead to social instability. It is, therefore important to work towards the goal of decent and remunerative work for all women and men seeking such work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity.

17. Quantification of employment and unemployment is a difficult task in an agricultural economy like that of Uttar Pradesh which is affected by seasonal fluctuations. Due to this phenomenon under utilization of the working force exists to a large extent in the economy especially in the agriculture sector.

18. Besides, seasonality and personal attitudes towards employment also influence the size of employment or also influence the size of employment or unemployment. Many persons do not report themselves as unemployed even though their incomes are insufficient to sustain their families. As against this, there may be persons who may be adequately employed but who may like to earn more and, therefore, report themselves as unemployed. Sometimes students also report themselves as unemployed. Thus, conceptual and definitional problems are also there due to which the data do not remain comparable, even though it may be from the same source. In the light of the above observations the present exercise

discusses trends in employment and unemployment in the State and also likely job requirements during the Twelfth five Year Plan Period 2012-17.

19. The main objective of developmental planning is to increase the employment opportunities in the State as well as in the country. There has been a significant growth in employment over the years. However a relatively higher growth of population and labour force has led an increase in the volume of unemployment from one plan period to another.

Status Of Census -Wise Population In U.P. Population (in lakh)

Area/Sex		Population (in lakh)		Annual growth rate
		2001	2011	
Rural	Male	692	810	1.58
	Female	625	741	1.72
	Total	1317	1551	1.65
Urban	Male	184	236	2.52
	Female	161	209	2.65
	Total	345	445	2.58
Total	Male	876	1046	1.79
	Female	786	950	1.91
	Total	1662	1996	1.85

20. Above table reveals that the annual growth rate of population during 2001-2011 is 1.85 percent. It is very clear from the table that urban population is showing increasing trends than rural population.

21. The growth rate of the labour force is determined partly by the age structure of the population as well as by sex specific labour force participation in the economy. The age profile of the population for the Annual Plan period(2012-13) and Twelfth Five Year Plan(2012-17) is presented below. As can be seen, the Plan period is likely to witness a sharp decline in the share of the population in the age group of 0- 14 years, and a corresponding increase in the age group of 15 - 59 years, with the 60+ age group more or less retaining its share.

Status Of Age-Wise Population In U.P.

Age group	Population (in lakh)				Percentage by age group			
	2001	2011	2012	2017	2001	2011	2012	2017
0-14	682	740	742	753	41.03	37.05	36.49	33.79
15-59	879	1112	1144	1316	52.89	55.72	56.26	59.08
60+	101	144	147	159	6.08	7.23	7.25	7.13
Total	1662	1996	2033	2228	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census projection

Labour Force

22. Labour Force ,or in others words, the ‘ economically active’ population, refers to the population which supplies or seek to supply labour for production and, therefore, includes both ‘ employed’ and ‘

unemployed' persons. Both population and labour force have been worked out on the basis of growth rate of population provided by census for the Annual Plan (2012-13) and Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

Population In The Age Group 15+ Years (In Lakh)

March, 2012	1291
March, 2013	1315
Addition during Annual Plan	24
March, 2017	1475
Addition during 12th Plan	184

23. Concern is often expressed that the process of growth in the recent years has not generated employment at the pace required for absorbing the additional entrants to the labour force. For working out the additional labour force during the Annual Plan (2012-13) and Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) LFPR (45.70) of 66th round of NSS for the age group 15+ year has been applied. Thus, the additional labour force during the Annual Plan (2012-13) is likely to be about **10.97 lakh** and in Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) it is about **84.09 lakh**.

Employment Pattern

24. The size of workers in 1991 Census, stood at 419.84 lakh which increased to 539.84 lakh in 2001. The annual growth of total workers between 1991-2001 was recorded as 2.55 per cent. The growth of workers is given below:-

Table-6 : Category Wise No. Of Workers (In Lakh)

Category	Total workers		Annual Growth of the workers 1991-01
	1991	2001	
Main workers	388.81	393.38	0.12
Marginal workers	31.03	146.46	16.79
Total workers	419.84	539.84	2.55

25. The share of marginal workers in 1991 and 2001 was accounted for 7 percent and 27 percent respectively in the total workers. Due to paucity of full time work, a large number of workers have shifted to marginal categories in 2001.

26. Above table-6 reveals that only 4.57 lakh main workers increased during 1991-2001 with an annual growth rate of 0.12 per cent. The reason for low growth of main workers in 2001 may be attributed to the fact that a large number of main workers have been shifted to marginal categories. As a result, the marginal workers, which was 31.03 lakh in 1991 more sharply increased to 146.46 lakh in 2001. The annual growth rate being 16.79% during 1991-01. The work force participation rate (WFPR) was 32.48 in 2001.

27. The distribution of workers for the year 2001 is available only in four categories i.e. cultivators, agriculture labourers, workers in household industries and other workers as shown in the table-7 instead of nine categories which was given in previous census:-

Table-7 : Distribution of Main Workers & Marginal Workers (In Lakh)

	Categories	Main workers	Marginal workers	Total Worker
1-	Cultivators	184.80 (46.98)	36.88 (25.18)	221.68 (41.06)
2-	Agricultural Labourer	59.57 (15.14)	74.44 (50.83)	134.01 (24.82)
3-	Workers in Household industries	20.92 (5.32)	9.39 (6.41)	30.31 (5.62)
4-	Other workers	128.09 (32.56)	25.75 (17.58)	153.84 (28.50)
	TOTAL	393.38 (100.00)	146.46 (100.00)	539.84 (100.00)

Source: Census 2001

28. Agriculture sector still plays main role in the State's economy. It was expected that with the industrialization and economic development, there would be a shift from the primary to the secondary and tertiary sectors. But the goal could not be achieved and still a high magnitude of workers are engaged in agriculture sector.

29. The Census data reveals that percentage of cultivators is continuously decreasing. Cultivators constituted about 53.20% of the total workers in 1991 which reduced to 41.06 % in 2001. It shows that a major proportion of cultivators are shifting to agricultural labourers due to fragmentation of holdings. Consequently, Agricultural labourers rose from 19.57% in 1991 to 24.82% in 2001.

30. A shift of labour force out of agriculture into the non- agricultural sector can only happen if our growth strategy is a success and the economy as a whole grows at a more rapid rate than in the past and generate high growth in labour intensive manufacturing and in productive services sectors. The govt. is focusing on employment generating schemes during the 12th Plan which can yield result in the short term and orient to support the employment prospects of weaker sections. Category and year wise further distribution of workers is given below:-

Table-8 : Distribution Of Workers (in lakh)

	Year	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers
1.	2001	393.38	146.46 (111.59)	539.84
2.	2002	403.42	150.19 (114.43)	553.61
3.	2003	417.70	154.03 (117.36)	567.73
4.	2004	424.25	157.95 (120.34)	582.30
5.	2005	435.07	161.98 (123.41)	597.05
6.	2006	446.17	166.11 (126.56)	612.28
7.	2007	452.29	170.35 (129.79)	622.64
8.	2008	469.20	174.69 (133.10)	643.89
9.	2009	481.17	179.15(136.49)	660.32
10.	2010	493.45	183.71(139.97)	677.16
11.	2011	506.03	188.39(143.53)	694.42

Note: Bracket shows agricultural laboures.

31. The workforce size is about 68 million in the year 2010 which has slightly increased in 2011 i.e. 69 million.

Distribution Of Workers By Usual Status

32. The workers are categorized into nine categories according to their status of employment. The **Annexure-1** provides the results on this corresponding distribution obtained from the quinquennial survey of NSS. The over all increase in the work force was about 35 lakh during 1993-94 to 1999-2000 but it increased to 112 lakh during 1999-2001 to 2004-05. It is observed that there is a decrease of four lakh workers in the agriculture sector during 1993-94 to 1999-2000.

33. The workers engaged in the agricultural activities gradually fell from 69.07 per cent in 1993-94 to 63.93 per cent in 1999-2000 and further declined to 60.97 percent in 2004-05 which shows continuous shift of workers from agriculture sector to other sectors since 1993-94. In 2009-10 share of agriculture sector is about 55.32 percent which shows major shift of workers from agriculture to other sector. Still majority of workers in the state's economy depends upon agriculture. On the other hand, there is increase in the proportion of workers in manufacturing (6.61%), construction (11.99%), trade, hotels and restaurant (4.10%), transport, storage and communication (5.29%) from 1999-2000 to 2004-05. However, a little percentage of workers decreased in service sector (-1.09%) from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 but again it increased to 0.9% during 1999-2000 to 2004-05, this shows service sector has potential to absorb more workers provided it has been given ample opportunities. Sectorwise growth rate of worker is estimated during 1999-2000 to 2009-2010 as agriculture (0.52%), manufacturing(1.67%), construction(14.18%), trade, hotels and restaurant (2.92%), transport, storage and communication (3.07%) and in other services(1.68%). Overall growth rate during this period seems to be 1.97 percent as shown in the table below:-

Table-9
Distribution of persons on the basis of usual status (Ps+ss) by industry in Uttar Pradesh

	Industry	Number of persons (in lakh)			Annual growth rate	
		55 th round (1999- 2000)	61 st round (2004-05)	66 th round (2009-10)	1999- 2000 to 2004-05	1999- 2000 to 2009-10
0	Agriculture	351	403	369	2.80	0.52
1	Mining & Quarrying	-	1	-	-	-
2&3	Manufacturing	61	84	72	6.61	1.67
4	Electricity, water etc.	1	2	-	14.87	-
5	Construction	21	37	79	11.99	14.18
6	Whole sale and retail trades restaurant and Hotels	54	66	72	4.10	2.92
7	Transport storage and communication	17	22	23	5.29	3.07
8 & 9.	other Services	44	46	52	0.90	1.68
Total		549	661	667	3.78	1.97

Source: Document of respective rounds of NSS.

Category-Wise Distribution Of Workers

34. The different rounds of NSS data also shows a increasing trend in self employment and a sharp increase is found in the proportion of casual workers in the last decade but share of casual workers declined in 2004-05. However, the share of workers in regular jobs increased with an annual growth rate of 2.39 per cent between 1987-88 and 1999-2000 and also upward trend is visible between 1999-2000 and 2009-10 with the increase growth rate 1.13 percent as shown in the table below:-

Table-10
Percentage Distribution Of Workers By Category Of Employment
(Fig. in Lakh)

Category of Employment	1987-88 43 rd round	1993-94 50 th round	1999-2000 55 th round	2004-05 61 st round	2009-10 66 th round
1. Self	259.30 (71.95)	337.66 (71.69)	381.06 (69.41)	489.87 (74.11)	442.08 (66.28)
2. Regular	33.28 (9.27)	40.88 (8.68)	57.98 (10.56)	59.62 (9.02)	64.84 (9.72)
3. Casual	67.42 (18.78)	92.46 (19.63)	109.96 (20.03)	111.51 (16.87)	160.07 (24.00)
Total	359.00 (100.00)	471.00 (100.00)	549.00 (100.00)	661.00 (100.00)	666.99 (100.00)

Note: percentage is shown in bracket

35. From the above table, it is clear that due to various govt. efforts and self employment programmes, self employment percentage is continuously increasing except for the period 1999-2000 and 2009-10 in which this percentage slightly declined.

Employment By Organised Sector

36. The following table reveals that the employment opportunities continuously declined in organised sector upto 2005. There is a marginal increase in private sector employment from 2006 onwards. But from 2006 employment in organised sector is showing slightly increasing trends.

Table-11 : Employment In Organized Sector (In Lakh)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1991	21.41	5.36	26.77
2001	17.58	4.66	22.24
2002	17.18	4.56	21.74
2003	16.92	4.51	21.43
2004	16.80	4.45	21.35
2005	16.50	4.38	20.88
2006	16.36	4.54	20.90
2007	16.30	4.83	21.13
2008	16.19	4.95	21.14
2009	16.15	5.06	21.21
2010	16.32	5.21	21.53
2011	16.27	5.42	21.69

Source: Directorate of Training & Employment (EMI data)

Employment In Unorganized Sector

37. Employment in unorganized sector is shown below:-

Table-12 : Employment In Unorganised Sector(In Lakh)

Year	Total Workers by census	Workers as organized sector EMI data	Workers in unorganized sector
1991	419.84	26.77	393.07
2001	539.84	22.24	517.60
2002	553.61	21.74	531.87
2003	567.72	21.43	546.29
2004	582.20	21.35	560.85
2005	597.05	20.88	576.17
2006	612.15	20.90	591.25
2007	622.64	21.13	601.51
2008	643.89	21.14	622.75
2009	660.32	21.21	639.11
2010	677.16	21.53	655.63
2011	694.42	21.69	672.73

38. According to census 2001, 540 lakh total workers were engaged in organized and unorganized sector. It is also clear from the above table that 96% workers are engaged in unorganized sector only and only 4% workers in organized sector. Unorganized sector is completely a private sector which provides employment to 517.60 lakh workers, i.e. 96% of the total workers.

39. For estimation of workers up to 2011 the growth rate (2.55) between 1991-2001 is taken into consideration. It is clear from the above table that number of workers in unorganized sector is showing increasing trend and it is also clear from the above table that the share of employment in private sector is increasing.

Unemployment Size, Pattern And Trends

Live Register Statistics

40. One of the important source for ascertaining unemployment situation is the live register of Employment Exchanges. The live register statistics of employment exchanges revealed that about 19.02 lakh persons were registered for employment in 2004 while it slightly decreased to 18.62 lakh by December, 2005 which rose to 27.97 lakh in April 2007, due to government unemployment allowance policy. But government decision to withdraw unemployment allowance reflected in Dec. 2008 where number of registration in employment exchanges reduced to 31.89 lakh compared to 33.47 lakh in

Dec.2007 and again decreased in 2009, 2010 and 2011 i.e.21.26 lakh , 20.13 lakh and 19.32 lakh respectively. Details are given in table -13

Table-13 : Persons Registered in Live Register Of Employment Exchanges
(In June,2011)

Particular	Number (in thousand)
I. General Education	
Educated unemployed	
(i) High School	355.92
(ii) Intermediate	616.90
(iii) Graduate	459.28
(iv) Post Graduate	133.03
Total	1565.13
(B) Uneducated unemployed	
Below High School	366.39
Total unemployed	1931.52

Source: Directorate of Training & Employment

41. The above table reveals that among unemployed persons, Intermediate accounted maximum 31.94 percent followed by Graduates 23.78 percent, High School 18.43 percent, Post Graduate 6.89percent and below High School accounted for only 18.96 percent . However, separate figures for unemployed diploma, degree and post-graduate engineer in live register statistics is shown in the table below:-

Table-14 : Technical Persons Registered In Live Register Of Employment Exchanges
(June,2011)

Technical Education	Technical Persons Registered (In thousands)
(i) I.T.I.	70.93
Diploma Engineers	19.52
Graduate & above Engineer	2.14
Total	92.59

42. The low level of registration may be due to the lack of job opportunities through Employment Exchanges in the organized sector which might have de-motivated the unemployed youth to get themselves registered in the Employment Exchanges.

Unemployment Rate

43. Unemployment is the biggest problem in the State which have economic implications. Any discussion on the labour force would, therefore, remain incomplete without some reference to the problem of unemployment. The different rounds of NSS give the unemployment situation. Unemployment rate as percentage of labour force by Current daily status of different rounds is given below :-

Table-15 : Unemployment Rate For Current Daily Status

Rounds	Rural	Urban
43 rd (1987-88)	3.2	5.0
50 th (1993-94)	3.1	4.8
55 th (1999-2000)	3.6	6.2
61 st (2004-05)	3.7	6.3
66 th (2009-10)	5.6	4.5

44. The unemployment rate from 43rd to 66th round of NSS showed an increasing trend except figures for 50th round. The unemployment rates in 43rd, 50th, 55th, 61st and 66th round were 3.73, 3.70, 4.47, 4.61 and 5.35 percent respectively. The NSS approach is directly related to intensity in terms of work, but not to wages for employment.

Unemployment by Current Daily Status

45. According to 66th round of NSS, the unemployment rate on the basis of current daily status approach yielded 5.35 per cent of the labour force in the age group of 15+ years. **This rate has been applied for estimating the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Twelfth Five Year Plan(2012-17). On the basis of this rate, backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Twelfth Five Year Plan(2012-17) is estimated at about 31.56 lakh person.** The rate of unemployment of different States are given in **Annexure-2**. It shows that Kerala has the highest unemployment rate followed by Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra etc. It also reveals that 28 States are higher in literacy than U.P. (**Annexure-3**).

Unemployment By Usual Status

46. In addition, the data for usual status approach has also been applied to compare the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Twelfth Five Year Plan(2012-17). According to 66th round of NSS, the usual status approach yielded unemployment rate of 1.96 per cent. **This rate 1.96 per cent has been applied for estimating the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan(2012-13) as well as for Twelfth Five Year Plan(2012-17). On the basis of this rate, the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of Annual Plan (2012-13) and Twelfth Five Year Plan(2012-17). is estimated to be about 11.56 lakh persons.** It is also to be pointed out that U.P. is a populous State where about two-third of the total workers are engaged either in agriculture or in allied agricultural activities who suffer from the problem of under employment.

Under Employment

47. The problem of under employment is primarily in the agriculture sector. Therefore, the major thrust of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is to reduce the under employment. The growing pressure of population on land or the inability to expand the land area under cultivation may be attributed to the rising underemployment in agriculture.

48. The economic backwardness, illiteracy and limited mobilization are the main reasons to force the rural people to live below the poverty line, though they are treated as employed according to the definitions of Census and National Sample Surveys. According to 2001 census there were 147 lakh marginal workers out of which 112 lakh were engaged in agriculture sectors who were defined as under employed but on the basis of estimated data for 2011 the number of marginal worker goes 188 lakh out of which 144 lakhs workers are engaged in agriculture sector who are under employed. It is also clear from the agricultural holdings in U.P. that the total number of the holdings are 216.68 lakh in which 166.59 lakh holdings

(76.9%) are having less than one hectare land which may be considered under employed. Therefore most of the agricultural holdings less than one hectare are contributing under employment (**Annexure-4**).

EMPLOYMENT DURING ELEVENTH PLAN

49. For working out the employment generation during Eleventh Five Year plan (2007-12), the employment elasticity had been taken into account.

50. Here it is to be noted that during 2007-08 our economy grew @7.5%, it grew @6.1% in 2008-09 and it grew @7.2% in 2009-10 and if we assume that our economy is growing @7.2% in 2010-11 and 2011-12 then we can say that during Eleventh Five Year plan (2007-12) overall our economy will grow @7.0%. With this assumption of growth rate and 0.42 constant elasticity we can say that during Eleventh Five Year plan (2007-12) 70.51 lakh employment is likely to be generated.

S.I.NO.	Particular	Estimated for the Eleventh five year plan
(a)	Likely number of workers at the beginning of 2007-12	452.29 lakh
(b)	Targeted annual growth income during 2007-12	7.0 percent
(c)	Employment elasticity to income	0.42
(d)	Likely employment growth per annum in 2007-12	2.94
(e)	Employment level at the end of 2007-12	522.80 lakh
(f)	Employment generation during 2007-12	70.51 lakh

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION DURING TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-17)

51. For working out the employment generation during Annual Plan (2012-13) as well as for Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), employment elasticity (0.35) has been taken into account. On this assumption and with 10.0% targeted annual growth the likely scenario of employment generation during the Annual Plan (2012-13) in the State would be as:

S.L. No.	Particular	Estimated for the Annual Plan (2012-13)
(a)	Likely number of workers at the beginning of Annual Plan (2012-13)	522.80 lakh
(b)	Targeted annual growth in income during Annual Plan (2012-13)	10.0 percent
(c)	Employment elasticity to income	0.35
(d)	Likely employment growth per annum in (2012-13)	3.5
(e)	Employment level at the end of Annual plan (2012-13)	541.10 lakh
(f)	Employment generation during the Annual Plan (2012-13)	18.30 lakh

52. On the above basis of employment elasticity (0.35), it is estimated that a targeted growth of 10.0 percent per annum in State's economy would generate employment opportunities for about 18.30 lakh during Annual Plan (2012-13).

53. On the above assumption, the likely scenario of employment generation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) in the State would be as:

S.L. No.	Particular	Estimated for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)
(a)	Likely number of workers at the beginning of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)	522.80 lakh
(b)	Targeted annual growth in income during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)	10.0 percent
(c)	Employment elasticity to income	0.35
(d)	Likely employment growth per annum in Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)	3.5
(e)	Employment level at the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)	620.92 lakh
(f)	Employment generation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)	98.12 lakh

54. On the basis of employment elasticity (0.35), it is estimated that a targeted growth of 10.0 percent per annum in State's economy would generate employment opportunities for about 98.12 lakh during Twelfth Five Year plan (2012-17). Thus, while it may solve the problem of backlog and new entrants in the labour force upto some extent during the plan period, the problem of underemployed providing gainful employment to them, will remain unsolved.

Employment requirement during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

55. As mentioned earlier, the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan (2012-13) is 31.56 lakh persons, besides persons who are engaged in agricultural activities but are not getting full time employment during the period, would be about 140 lakh. At the same time, there would be an addition of about 10.97 lakh new entrants to the labour force during the Annual Plan (2012-13). Thus, the size of unemployment would be about 42.53 (31.56 +10.97) lakhs to whom employment has to be provided

56. Similarly if the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Twelfth Five Year plan (2012-17), is 31.56 lakh persons, and the persons are engaged in agricultural activities but are not getting full employment during the period, it means they are seeking additional job either in agriculture or in other sectors. Such persons would be about 144 lakh. In addition, there would be an addition of about 84.09 lakh new entrants to the labour force during the Twelfth Five Year plan (2012-17). Thus, to provide employment to the unemployment persons would be about 115.65 (31.56+84.09) lakh.

Employment Opportunities in Government Sector Schemes

57. There are 37 departments which are implementing self employment programmes under the **Rojgar Chhatari Yojna** of the Rural Development Department. These Departments are Rural development, KVIC, Sericulture, SSI, Handloom, Agriculture, Minorities Welfare, Social Welfare, Dairy Development, Handicapped Welfare, SUDA, Backward class Welfare, Women Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Tourism, Cooperative, Horticulture, Fisheries, Medical Education, Labour, Transport, Secondary Education, Youth

Welfare, Science & Technology, Elementary Education, Technical Education, Medical Education, Forest, Geology and Mining, IT & Electronics, Housing, Family Welfare, Urban Development, Health and Culture. The above government department will generate 32.76 lakhs employment opportunities for the Annual Plan 2011-12. Sector wise details are given in **Annexure-5**. Beside these, it may also be noted that wage employment figures have not been added in the aforesaid employment estimate since these are basically jobs which need to be calculated on year to year basis only i.e. every year approximately 25-30 lakh jobs (wage employment) would be created. Proposed target for the year 2011-12 have been fixed 37 lakh under wage employment. As well as in the year 2009-10 about 29 lakh wage employment had been created.

58. Besides these **MNREGA** has been enforced to the system which assures employment for at least 100 days to every rural household and therefore provides much needed income security to agricultural workers in lean agricultural seasons. This Act will provide enhancement of livelihood security to the rural poor household in the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to each household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. On the basis of census 2001 there are approximately 2.04 crore households in rural areas. According to Rural Development Department there are 99.56 lakh BPL families in U.P. It is estimated that there are approximately 43 lakh persons who don't have any work in year 2012-13 as well as approximately 116 lakh persons who don't have any work in year 2012-17. Simultaneously, there are 188 lakh marginal workers out of which about 144 lakh are engaged in agriculture sectors who are defined as under employed. So we have to make plan/scheme for those unemployed and 144 lakh under employed.

59. All the districts of the State have been covered under MNREGP from April, 2008. Rural Development department has issued 1.22 crore job cards till August 2010, so far 92.88 crore mandays have been generated and in spite of various govt. efforts average no. of days of employment provided to a family is 45 days since inception.

Status Of SHG In U.P. In Different Schemes

60. In all 5.21 lakh SHGs have been formed by all the departments till March 2011. Out of which 4.94 lakh SHGs by Rural Development and rest by DASP 6083, Land development & water resources 3651, Dairy development department 2510, Agriculture department 1371, U.P. Sodic Land reclamation 1630 and SUDA 11900. It is expected that if these departments sustain these SHGs during 12th Five Year Plan, a large number of person will be benefitted by various schemes. Department wise information is given in **Annexure-6**.

Skill Development Mission in U.P.

61. Under the Skill Development Mission 50.0 cr. persons are to be vocationally skilled in India by the end of 2022. It is expected by the Prime Minister of India from all the states to achieve the above goal by utilizing the available resources and infrastructure. According to the population ratio, U.P. will have to

train 8.0 crore persons by the end of 2022. For this purpose a Skill Development Mission has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of U.P..

62. According to Vocational and Technical Education department now around 1161 courses in 61 sectors have been approved by NCVT and selected 1615 VTPs which include 685 govt. and 930 private institutions. In these courses 2.57 lakh trainees are registered in which 1.71 lakh are trained, 1.34 lakh are assessed and 1.04 lakh passed, out of which 0.73 lakh certificate issued and 0.23 lakh trainees got employment.

Migration & Remittances

63. A person is considered as migrant by place of last residence, if the place in which he is enumerated during the census other than his place of immediate last residence. By capturing the latest of the migrations in cases where persons have migrated more than once, this concept would give a better picture of current migration scenario.

External Migration

64. Since, independence, two distinct streams of migration have left India, people with professional expertise of technical qualifications emigrating to industrialized countries, and semi skilled and skilled workers emigrating to the middle east. Most of out migrant are from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. There were 44,42,245 emigrants living outside the country during July, 2007 to June, 2008 (64th round of NSS). With 1.58 million out migrants Kerala had contributed the one third of emigrants from India followed by Tamil Nadu (4,98,327), Andhra Pradesh (4,37,404), Punjab (3,86,423) and Uttar Pradesh (3,83,625) for employment and better income. (Annexure-7)

65. More than two third of the emigrants belongs to age group of 20-40. It shows that out migration of working age population is high but women's proportion is almost negligible in international migration. **It is important that prevalence of out migration from households of Muslims is higher as compared to other religions. Households with higher economic status, for which Monthly per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) quintiles is taken as proxy have higher number of international out migrants. According to 64th round of NSS proportion of out migrants of total international out migrant to the total population of concerned area during the reference period of survey i.e. 2007-08 of Uttar Pradesh is 2.2 as compared to India 4.4 per thousand of population.**

Internal Migration

66. Dr. Y.S.P. Thorat and Dr. Howard Jones have mentioned in their paper "**Remittance Needs and Opportunities in India**" June, 2011 that in Census 2001, the migrants of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar together accounted for nearly 70% of total migrants in India with Uttar Pradesh having the largest number of out migrants 2.7 million people. Maharashtra emerged as the most favoured destination for migrants and accounting for half of all inter-state migrants, with a further 30% of migrants moving to Gujarat and Haryana. These three states together accounted for 80% of all inter-state migrants over the period 1991-

2001. The same census reports notes that within state, Mumbai (migrants from U.P., Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan and M.P.) and Delhi (migrants from U.P. and Bihar and other States) are major destinations with Gujarat (migrants from U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa) being the next most important destination. But the NSS data of 64th round shows that migrants, U.P. to Mumbai were 3.4 million. Mainly from Eastern U.P., a poverty stricken area where migration has emerged as an important livelihood strategy. After Delhi, Mumbai attract the largest number of migrants from U.P. These migrants mainly work in trade, hotels, transport and communication (39%) and in manufacturing (34%).

67. The micro-studies confirm that Uttar Pradesh, especially the eastern part of the state, is a high out-migration area. It shows that the majority of migrants are illiterate, 57% are below the poverty line (BPL), The majority migrated for nine months or more period, most belonged to landless households, and migrated to metropolises and large cities. Remittances accounted for 33% of total income in households with short-term migrants, and 45% for households with long-term migrants, these proportions being higher for households in rain fed villages, 56% and 50% respectively.

68. Peak season operations in agriculture continue to be performed by migrant labour, mainly from Uttar Pradesh to rural Punjab. Although most find work for only 50 days in a year in agriculture they migrate in the hope of finding casual work in urban areas after the peak seasons of wheat harvesting, paddy sowing and paddy harvesting are over. Many are absorbed by small industries. Beside this, most rickshaw pullers in Delhi originate in Uttar Pradesh and belong predominantly to the scheduled castes, tribes and other backward castes with little or no education. Rickshaw pullers in Delhi indicates that rickshaw pulling may help migrants and their families break out of poverty.

69. Temporary or short-term immigrants are defined as the household member who has stayed away from the village/town for a period of one month or more, but more than six months during the last 365 days, for employment or search of employment. According to 64th round of NSS estimated number of temporary labour out migrants are 9035 from Uttar Pradesh as compared to 1,10,150 from India.

Impacts of Migrants remittance

70. Remittances are the main benefit of international out migration, providing scarce foreign exchange and scope for higher levels of savings and investment. The World Bank estimates for 2011 has put India at the lead at \$ 58 billion with China and Mexico close behind at \$57 billion and \$24 billion respectively (World Bank-2011).

71. According to 64th round of NSS remittance per out migrants is Rs. 32,900/- in Uttar Pradesh as compared to India Rs. 57100/-. Workers remittance undoubtedly help to ease poverty and improve living standard in their home by enabling better health care nutrition housing and education in many communities, however, the money is often put to unproductive uses such as buying land and building houses.

72. The NSS data shows about the remittances household budget of migrants that households reporting migration have higher per capita incomes than households with no migrants. This holds true for Uttar

Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar and Orissa. Uttar Pradesh is ranked number one and has a yearly per capita income of “migrant households” of Rs. 20,000/= higher than the average per capita income of all households in the State. (**Remittance Needs and Opportunities in India**” June, 2011).

73. Micro-enterprises have recently been recognized as an important tool for elevating poverty. In most impoverished societies, however, credit for tiny self-owned rural and urban ventures is hard to come by.

Employment and Livelihood

74. For growth to be inclusive it must create adequate livelihood opportunities and add to quality employment commensurate with the expectations of growing labour force. It is to be noted that young age structure offers a potential demographic dividend for growth, but this potential will be realized only if the extent and quality of education and skill development in new entrants to the work force is greatly enhanced. **One of the most remarkable things brought out by the 66th round of NSSO is that the number of young people in education, and therefore out of the work force, has increased dramatically causing a drop in the labour participation rate. The lower growth in the labour force is not expected to continue in future and we can assume that much larger numbers of educated youth will be joining the labour force in increasing numbers during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.** The clear implication of this is that the pace of job/livelihood creation must be greatly accelerated. The 66th round of NSSO shows that the vast majority of new jobs created between 2004-05 and 2009-10 was in casual employment, mainly in construction. While such jobs are often more attractive for rural labour than casual work in agriculture, there is potential for an accelerated pace for creation of more durable rural non-farm jobs/livelihood opportunities. Such job opportunities could come from faster expansion in agro- processing supply chains and the increased demand for technical personnel for inputs into various aspects of farming that is undergoing study modernisation.

Priorities of the State Government

75. The new Government of the state has declared priorities for State development. Some of them related to opportunities regarding employment generation. The important features of above context are given below:-

- ▶ The Govt. will provide unemployment allowance to unemployed of age group 30 to 40 years who are registered in any Employment Exchange at the rate of Rs. 1000.00 per month on quarterly basis.
- ▶ The Govt. will prepare a special programme for animal husbandry and dairy development to create small industry.
- ▶ Usar, Banjar and Beharh land will be developed for agriculture purpose. For this purpose Bhumi Sena will be established.

- ▶ The production of electricity would be one of the main priority of the Govt. in private and public sector.
- ▶ Govt. will facilitate craftsman like handloom, Kaleen, lock, zari, zardozi, Bidi and seizure industries.
- ▶ Manufacturing of cycle and riksha will be started in the state. For this purpose factories will be established in the State.
- ▶ Constructions of roads, bridges and rural link roads are also the priorities of the Govt. These creates wage employment opportunities.

Strategy

- ▶ The growth of agriculture and rural employment is closely linked with the development of the infrastructural facilities. In this context, the creation of infrastructural facilities relating to irrigation and power assumes special significance, which requires substantial investment. In view of constraints on resources the State can not afford to provide adequate funds. Therefore an appropriate strategy for active involvement of the Central Government along with the institutional finance and private sector has to be designed.
- ▶ Available rural labour force suffers from a severe shortage of employable skills at all levels and that intensive development of vocational skills will act as a powerful stimulus for employment and self employment generation. Now, it is need for conversion of youth population into trained technical manpower. Farm schools may be engaged in proving advance skills in production technologies besides vocational institutes may be set up for providing training and certification of vocational skills not covered by ITIs. Those who are traditionally trained may be examined and evaluated by Government recognized technical training institutes for providing Government recognised certificate in concerned trades. Active and necessary participation of Gram Panchayat in selecting the beneficiaries in a systematic manner is quite necessary, In this regard, availability of skill up-gradation and training for the beneficiaries also needs to be enhanced and ensured.
- ▶ Unemployment is the difference between the labour force (the supply of labour) and employment (the demand for labour). The supply is the product of population and the participation rate and the demand is the product of the capital stock and labour intensity. Therefore, our policies must simultaneously influence all the major variable which determine employment growth viz., the population growth rate and participation rate on the supply side and the rate of investment and technologies on the demand side. In this respect, effective check on population growth emerges as the foremost requirement for which, besides other factors, literacy programme has to be considerably boosted up.
- ▶ The self employment and short term wage employment programmes, have been able to generate to a great extent, income and employment in rural as well as urban area and as a result of the same, there has been improvement in the consumption level of beneficiaries, however, the main lacuna in the self employment programme has been the lack of linkages with the infrastructure and marketing. It is observed that the poor have no entrepreneurial skill

and endowment to generate and sustained self-employment venture. Therefore capacity building programme under skill development mission in a big way is required for unemployed. In the wage employment programmes, inadequacies in planning of suitable projects for building productive assets are some times observed as main shortcomings. In view of pivotal role of these programmes a shelf of projects are required to be prepared on the basis of local needs.

- ▶ Service sector is a major sector to provide different type of employment. It needs to be supported by Govt. to strengthen this sector. For creation of employment opportunities, it will be useful to improve facilities for industrial base to establish new industries in the state.
- ▶ The delivery system with respect to basic facilities viz. education, health, drinking water, housing, nutrition, electricity and approach roads in the rural areas will have to be made more prompt and effective and accorded highest priority to the minimum needs so as to ensure that poor population is benefited and their quality of life is improved upon.
- ▶ In the context of economic liberalization and progressively increased role of private and voluntary sector, the demand for skilled manpower particularly in the field of information technology has tremendously gone up. Hence, in view of the emerging scenario, there appears considerable need and scope of launching short term training courses for human resource development. Such courses should be subsidized so that these are within the reach of weaker sections of the society.

Annexure-1

Distribution of persons on the basis of usual status (Ps+ss) by industry in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No	Industry	Number of persons (in lakh)						Annual growth rate			
		32nd round (1977-78)	43 rd round (1987-88)	50th round (1993-94)	55 th round (1999-2000)	61 st round (2004-05)	66 th round (2009-10)	1977-78 to 1987-88	1993-94 to 1999-2000	1999-2000 to 2004-05	1999-2000 to 2009-10
0	Agriculture	262	336	355	351	403	369	2.52	-0.19	2.80	0.52
1	Mining & Quarrying	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 & 3	Manufacturing	35	42	48	61	84	72	1.84	4.07	6.61	1.67
4	Electricity, water etc.	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	14.87	-
5	Construction	6	11	12	21	37	79	6.25	9.77	11.99	14.18
6	Whole sale and retail trades restaurant and Hotels	22	30	37	54	66	72	3.15	6.50	4.10	2.92
7	Transport storage and communication	8	10	13	17	22	23	2.26	4.56	5.29	3.07
8 & 9.	other Services	26	41	47	44	46	52	4.66	-1.09	0.90	1.68
	Total	359	471	514	549	661	667	2.75	1.10	3.78	1.97

Source: Document of respective rounds of NSS.

Annexure-2

State-wise current daily status of unemployment rates

(50th, 55th, 61st and 66th round of NSS)

	State	50th round		55th round		61st round		66th round	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.3	8.0	8.1	7.6	10.9	7.9	7.5	5.5
2	Assam	7.8	9.4	7.4	11.9	6.5	9.0	6.6	5.4
3	Bihar	6.0	8.7	7.0	9.3	6.8	10.0	5.4	8.8
4	Gujrat	5.6	6.0	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.7	6.0	3.1
5	Haryana	6.6	6.6	4.7	4.5	6.2	6.9	6.1	4.3
6	Karnataka	4.4	6.3	4.3	5.4	6.7	6.0	4.0	4.7
7	Kerala	14.7	17.7	21.7	19.1	25.6	25.2	17.3	14.8
8	Madhya Pradesh	2.6	6.8	3.8	7.0	5.6	6.4	6.7	5.5
9	Maharastra	4.3	6.3	6.5	8.1	9.3	8.8	6.7	5.6
10	Orissa	6.9	9.8	7.1	9.5	10.2	15.0	8.1	6.3
11	Punjab	2.7	4.1	3.7	4.9	9.7	7.5	6.2	7.1
12	Rajasthan	1.1	2.4	2.8	4.5	4.4	6.1	3.1	3.9
13	Tamil Nadu	12.2	9.7	13.5	8.9	15.1	8.6	14.1	8.0
14	Uttar Pradesh	3.1	4.8	3.6	6.2	3.7	6.3	5.6	4.5
15	West Bengal	9.1	12.1	17	10.6	11.2	10.5	7.2	6.5
All India		5.6	7.4	7.1	7.7	8.2	8.3	6.8	5.8

Source: Document of respective rounds of NSS.

Annexure-3

Literacy Rate in different States/U.T.

Year 2011

Rank	Person		Male		Female	
	India/States/ U.T.	Literacy Rate	India/States/ U.T.	Literacy Rate	India/States/ U.T.	Literacy Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-	Kerala	93.9	Lakshdweep	96.1	Kerala	92.0
2-	Lakshdweep	92.3	Kerala	96.0	Mizoram	89.4
3-	Mizoram	91.6	Mizoram	93.7	Lakshdweep	88.2
4-	Tripura	87.8	Goa	92.8	Tripura	83.1
5-	Goa	87.4	Tripura	92.2	Andmaan Nikobar Ilands	81.8
6-	Daman & Diu	87.1	Pondicheri	92.1	Goa	81.8
7-	Pondicheri	86.5	Daman & Diu	91.5	Chandigarh	81.4
8-	Chandigarh	86.4	Delhi	91.0	Pondicheri	81.2
9-	Delhi	86.3	Himachal Pradesh	90.8	Delhi	80.9
10-	Andmaan & Nikobar Ilands	86.3	Chandigarh	90.5	Daman & Diu	79.6
11-	Himachal Pradesh	83.8	Andmaan Nikobar Ilands	90.1	Nagaland	76.7
12-	Maharashtra	82.9	Maharashtra	89.8	Himachal Pradesh	76.6
13-	Sikkim	82.2	Uttarakhand	88.3	Sikkim	76.4
14-	Tamil Nadu	80.3	Sikkim	87.3	Maharashtra	75.5
15-	Nagaland	80.1	Gujarat	87.2	Tamil Nadu	73.9
16-	Manipur	79.8	Tamil Nadu	86.8	Meghalaya	73.8
17-	Uttarakhand	79.6	Manipur	86.5	Manipur	73.2
18-	Gujarat	79.3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	86.5	Punjab	71.3
19-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	77.7	Haryana	85.4	West Bengal	71.2
20-	West Bengal	77.1	Nagaland	83.3	Gujarat	70.7
21-	Punjab	76.7	Karnataka	82.8	Uttarakhand	70.7
22-	Haryana	76.6	West Bengal	82.7	Karnataka	68.1
23-	Karnataka	75.6	Orissa	82.4	Assam	67.3
24-	Meghalaya	75.5	Punjab	81.5	Haryana	66.8
25-	Orissa	73.5	Chattisgarh	81.5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	65.9
26-	Assam	73.2	Rajasthan	80.5	Orissa	64.4
27-	Chattisgarh	71.0	Madhya Pradesh	80.5	Chattisgarh	60.6
28-	Madhya Pradesh	70.6	Uttar Pradesh	79.2	Madhya Pradesh	60.0

Rank	Person		Male		Female	
	India/States/ U.T.	Literacy Rate	India/States/ U.T.	Literacy Rate	India/States/ U.T.	Literacy Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29-	Uttar Pradesh	69.7	Assam	78.8	Andhra Pradesh	59.7
30-	Jammu Kashmir	68.7	Jharkhand	78.5	Arunanchal Pradesh	59.6
31-	Andhra Pradesh	67.7	Jammu Kashmir	78.3	Uttar Pradesh	59.3
32-	Jharkhand	67.6	Meghalaya	77.2	Jammu Kashmir	58.0
33-	Rajasthan	67.1	Andhra Pradesh	75.6	Jharkhand	56.2
34-	Arunanchal Pradesh	67.0	Arunanchal Pradesh	73.7	Bihar	53.3
35-	Bihar	63.8	Bihar	73.5	Rajasthan	52.7
	India	74.04	India	82.14	India	65.46

Source: Census 2011.

Annexure-4Number of operational land holdings by size in U.P.
(2000-01)

	Size class (in hect.)	Total Land Holdings (in lakh)	Percentage
1.	Less than 1.0	166.59	76.9
2.	1.0 - 2.0	30.87	14.2
3.	2.0 - 4.0	14.27	6.6
4.	4.0 - 10.0	4.63	2.1
5.	10.0 & above	0.32	0.2
Total		216.68	100.0

Source- Statistical Diary, uttar pradesh.

Annexure-5

Employment generation of the year 2010-11 under Rojagar Chhatari Yojana
Self Employment Schemes (No. in units)

(December,2011)

S. No.	Name of Department	Name of Schemes	Proposed Target (in lakh)	Achievement (in lakh)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rural Development	(a) Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (b) Ambedkar Vishesh Rojgar Yojana	4.00 0.80	2.89	72.1
2	Industry Department	(a) Establishment of PMRY Small scale Industries (b) Powerloom/Tericota/Black pottery/Manufacture of miniature bulb/Readymade garments/Sports material/Stone sculpturing and leather industry etc. under AVRY.	2.50 0.005	-	0.0 0.0
3	Cooperative	Self employment- Vehicle loan, tractor, dairy etc.	1.50	0.76	51.3
4	Social Welfare	Self employment, Swachhkar Vimukti and Rehabilitation Schemes etc.	1.25	0.60	48.6
5	Dairy Development	(a) Milk production and marketing, special component plan etc. (b) Saghan minidairy/women dairy under AVRY	1.28 0.20	-	-
6	Khadi and Village Industry	(a) Interest subsidy and margin money schemes (b) Production and marketing units for processing works under AVRY.	1.50 0.03	0.59 -	39.7 -
7	Urban Employment (SUDA)	Swaran Jayanti Shahari Swarojgar Yojna, Rashtriya Malin Basti Sudhar Yojana etc	0.62	0.23	37.8

S. No.	Name of Department	Name of Schemes	Proposed Target (in lakh)	Achievement (in lakh)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Youth Welfare	(a) Participation of yuvak mangal/mahila mangal dal in economic Projects and different programmes	0.001		
		(b) Economic Projects for yuvak mangal/mahila mangal dal on the ground of utilization.	0.005	-	-
9	Basic Education	Recognition of unaided 3000 primary and 800 senior primary schools.			
10	Agriculture	(a) Agrilclinic/Agribuisness, seed village scheme, special programmes for land reforms in low productive blocks, soil testing and U.P. DASP,	4.50	2.55	56.7
11	Handloom & Textile Industry	(b) Under AVRY Deendayal Handloom /Weaver incentive scheme, project package, export of handloom textile etc.	0.005 0.25		
12	Transport	Permit for private transportation.	1.50	1.34	90.0
13	Horticulture & Food Processing	(a) Modernization of Govt. nurseries/ production units, establishment of new nurseries.	0.10	-	-
		(b) Under AVRY	0.05		
14	Fishries	(a) Fishries Development Authority, Fishries Coopratve/Marketing, SJRY	0.53	0.05	10.4
		(b) Under AVRY	0.02		
15	Animal Husbandry	(a) Paravets & Private Veterenary Clinic etc.	0.02	0.065	32.3
		(b) Goat/Pig/Sheep Rearing, poultry, village animal fertilization. and calf rearing projects etc under AVRY.	0.20	0.14	70.1
16	I.T. & Electronics	PCO and Cyber Cafe	0.10	0.025	24.7
17	Tourism	Establishment of new hotels, lodges for paying guests/restaurants, picnic spots, tourist guides and village tourism.	0.25	0.16	65.6

S. No.	Name of Department	Name of Schemes	Proposed Target (in lakh)	Achievement (in lakh)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Sericulture	(a) Model silk, rearing woths and tusher silk development schemes.	0.23	0.18	82.0
		(b) Employment generating projects regarding cocoon productions etc.	0.03	-	-
19	Labour	Establishment of service and training centres, training programmes for women in special vocational courses and low cost business, starting of closed factories/units, marketing and rehabilitation of bonded labours.	0.20	-	-
20	Women & Child Development	Swashakti/ Swamsiddha U.P. Projects and child development project.	0.36	-	-
21	Science & Technology	Rice huller, extraction of oil from Mentha, Biofertilizer and self help groups	0.02	--	-
22	Welfare of OBC	Term loan and margin money scheme.	0.01	0.0008	8.3
23	Welfare of Minority	Term loan and margin money scheme, mini loan for self help groups.	0.01		
24	Higher Secondary Education	Employment generation for teachers/staffs by giving unaided authority to 300 higher secondary schools	0.15		
25	Technical Education	Degree and Diploma Sector	0.15	-	-
26	Vocational Education	Govt. & Private III and Vocational training	0.52		
27	Medical Education	Establishment of private medical dental colleges and training paramedical education.	0.20	0.12	59.0
28	Handicapped Welfare	Construction of shops for rehabilitation of handicapped people.	0.012	0.005	38.9
29	Culture	Shilp gram /suhag haat	0.02	-	-
30	Medical & Health	X-ray lab, diaognostic test, pathological lab and drug licensing work etc.	1.78	-	-

S. No.	Name of Department	Name of Schemes	Proposed Target (in lakh)	Achievement (in lakh)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Food and Drug control/ Administration	Drug control, licensing work etc.	1.70	-	-
32	Family Welfare	Part time midwife, A.N.M., Asha scheme and contract basis lady doctor from different units under printel.	1.75	1.40	80.4
33	Housing	Construction of shops/contract basis stall, gardener and sweepers, maintenance of parks, contract award etc.	0.25	-	--
34	Urban Development	Slotter house, shops of meet, distribution of shops and cleaners programme.	0.10	-	-
35	Forest	Nurseries etc.	0.05	-	-
36	Civil Aviation	Training provided under civil aviation.	0.003	-	-
37	Geology & Mining	Licensing for mining works etc.	4.00	-	-
	Total		32.76	11.10	33.89

Annexure-6

Departmentwise formation of SHGs in different schemes in U.P.

(March 2011)

Name of Department	Name of Schemes	No. of S.H.G. Formation	No. of Women S.H.G. Formation	No. of Male S.H.G. Formation	No. of other S.H.G. Formation
1.Rural Development	Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna	494265	129909	364356	
2.Women Welfare Corporation Ltd. U.P.	Swayam Sidhha Project	-	-	-	-
3.D.A.S.P. (Diversified Agri. Support Project)	DASP (Diversificate&Clustering)	6083	2551	3532	-
4.Land Development & Water Resources	1.D.P.A.P.	1322	463	857	02
	2.I.W.D.P.	2329	473	1816	40
5.Dairy Development	SGSY	862	-	-	-
	DASP	1648	-	-	-
6.Bhumi Sudhar Nigam	1. U.P. Sodic Land reclamation	1630	682	-	-
7.Agriculture	National Watershed Management Development Programme	1371	427	944	
8. SUDA	2. Thrift & Credit	11900	11900	-	-
Grand Total		521410	146405	372453	42

Annexure-7

Proportion, Estimated Number of Emigrants and Temporary Emigrants (short duration) and Remittance per out-migrant during last 365 days in India and States

State	Proportion of emigrants (emigrants per thousand population)	Estimated no. of emigrants	Estimated no. of Temporary labour out-migrants	Remittance per out-migrants (Rs. 00)
Andhra Pradesh	5.8	4,37,404	7873	544
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	109	0	537
Assam	0.1	2725	0	203
Bihar	1.4	1,04,562	19,690	510
Chhattisgarh	0.3	6716	392	122
Delhi	0.5	7033	28164	2404
Goa	12.2	17,597	3291	1774
Gujarat	3.8	1,85,780	240	572
Haryana	2.3	50,227	220	1061
Himachal Pradesh	2.4	15,115	130	399
Jammu & Kashmir	0.7	5674	36	374
Jharkhand	0.7	17,402	0	328
Karnataka	2.5	1,22,767	221	516
Kerala	53.0	15,83,232	18,003	576
Madhya Pradesh	0.4	23,499	14	473
Maharashtra	2.4	2,28,577	860	735
Manipur	0.2	327	0	430
Meghalaya	0.4	847	0	1128
Mizoram	0.1	102	0	354
Nagaland	0.1	93	0	200
Orissa	0.7	24,765	0	459
Punjab	16.2	3,86,423	3718	992
Rajasthan	3.7	2,14,481	1429	480
Sikkim	4.2	2190	10	186
Tamil Nadu	8.1	4,98,327	7343	487
Tripura	1.0	3317	2313	405
Uttarakhand	1.2	9958	125	336
Uttar Pradesh	2.2	3,83,625	9035	329
West Bengal	1.0	81,997	6784	447
India	4.4	44,42,245	1,10,150	571

Source: Unit level data 64th round of NSS report "migration in India 2007-2008".

Chapter-III

Infrastructure

Roads and Bridges

The economic development, growth and development of cities, energy consumption and access to markets and quality of life are some of the notable areas of influence of this sector. The heavy investments made in this sector contribute substantially to the country's GDP and generates employment.

2. The transport system in India comprises railways, roads, civil aviation, shipping, ports, inland water transport and pipelines. As per the findings of the Vision 2021, in the latter half of the twentieth century, the growth of this network and the demand for transport services has been enormous. During this period the volume of railway freight has increased five fold and passenger kilometers nearly seven fold, the length of surfaced roads has multiplied nine fold, the number of goods vehicles has increased 40 fold, buses 20 fold and four-wheel passenger vehicles 30 fold. The tonnage of freight handled by the nation's expanding system of major and minor ports has grown more than 16 fold, airfreight has increased about 30 fold.

3. In spite of this increase the entire transport system is facing capacity constraints during the 21st century and there is heavy congestion especially in the high-density corridors. In urban areas there has been an explosive growth of personalized vehicles, due to non-availability of adequate public transport which coupled with inadequate road infrastructure which lead to congestion, delays, accidents, environmental pollution and avoidable energy losses.

4. In stark contrast to the 1950's where railway dominated the scene, at present road transport has overtaken the railways as a dominant mode of transport both in passenger movement and freight haulage due to advantages in terms of easy availability, flexibility of operation, door to door service and reliability.

National road transport scenario

5. The total vehicle population in India has grown from 0.31 million in 1951 to almost 81 million in 2005 - more than two hundred-fold increase. Correspondingly the traffic on Indian roads has also increased exponentially with the freight traffic increasing from 6 BTK (billion ton kilometre) to more than 658 BTK in the same period, and passenger traffic from 23 BPK (billion person kilometre) to 4251 BPK.

6. At the same time, growth in the Road Network in India has not been able to maintain a similar pace. In the last four and a half decade the total length of roads in the country has increased by about 8 times, while length of National and State Highways combined together (which carry the majority of traffic) across the country has hardly doubled during this period.

Status of roads in Uttar Pradesh

7. At the beginning of the Eleventh Plan only 60084 villages were connected by pucca roads and today 88698 villages have been saturated but still about 11% villages and 27% habitations remain unsaturated. Thus there is a substantial backlog of land transport infrastructure.

The Existing Road Network in Uttar Pradesh as follows:

	Category of Roads	Present Status (Km)
1	National Highways	6680*
2	State Highways	7941
3	Major District Roads	7548
4	Other District Roads and Village Roads	339078**
	Total:-	361247***

* 3577 Km. under P.W.D. and 3103 Km. under N.H.A.I.

** Including 176909 K.m. Roads of R.E.S., Ganna Ayukt, Mandi Parishad and Zila Parishad

*** Out of this total length panted length is only 221790 K.m.

8. The present status of existing Road Network of P.W.D. are as follows :

	Category of Roads	Present Status (Km)
1	National Highways (Including 3103 kms. under NHAI)	6680
2	State Highways	7941
3	Major District Roads	7548
4	Other District Roads	33915
5	Village Roads	128254
	Total (excluding N.H. under NHAI)	181235

9. The Status of connectivity of habitations are as follows :

Item Name	Habitation having Population				TOTAL
	1000+	500-999	250-500	<250	
1- Total number of habitations	39139	41452	42808	46605	170004
2- Number of connected habitations (as on 25-12-2000)	28241	23508	19688	17809	89246
3- Number of unconnected habitations (as on 25-12-2000)	10898	17944	23120	28796	80758
4- Number of habitations connected under PMGSY	7425	4472	647	506	13050
5- Number of habitations connected through other scheme	3465	11600	4283	3087	22435
6. Balance number of unconnected habitations	8*	1872**	18190	25203	45273

* Except these 8 unserviceable habitations, all eligible habitations of 1000+ population category have been covered.

The States of village connectivity at the end of the Eleventh Plan are given below as per 2001 census

	Population category	Total villages	Conncted villages (3/12)	Unconncted villages
1	Above 1500	27374	27118	256
2	1000-1499	16718	15859	859
3	500-999	25700	23767	1933
4	Upto 499	29734	21954	7780
	Total	99526	88698	10828

The Inter-state comparison of Road Density as per 2004 statistics of GoI:

	State of India	Road length in km.	
		Per lac of population	Per 100 sq. km.
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1430.97	18.76
2	Nagaland	1037.54	124.54
3	Goa	759.64	276.61
4	Tripura	745.73	227.5
5	Assam	723.96	246.03
6	Uttarakhand	683.87	108.55
7	Orissa	580.95	137.32
8	Mizoram	550.96	23.23
9	Manipur	549.22	56.43
10	Himachal Pradesh	536.06	58.52
11	Kerala	449.97	368.67
12	Meghalaya	418.33	43.25
13	Sikkim	381.33	29.07
14	Karnataka	378.63	104.34
15	Chattisgarh	355.16	54.73
16	Gujarat	283.52	73.29
17	Maharashtra	281.47	88.62
18	Madhya Pradesh	273.98	53.64
19	Tamil Nadu	273.73	131.34
20	Andhra Pradesh	270.47	74.94
21	Rajasthan	256.42	42.34
22	Jammu and Kashmir	207.96	9.49
23	Panjab	187.89	90.88
24	Uttar Pradesh	147.08	101.46
25	Haryana	135.6	64.85
26	West Bangal	111.88	101.07
27	Bihar	88.96	78.41
28	Jharkhand	43.73	14.78

1. Road density per lac population of UP is 147.08 km against a national average of 259.54 km.
2. Road density per 100 sq km area of UP is 101.46 km against a national average of 81.22 km
3. Out of 28 States, UP stands at 24th position in road density per lac population and at 10th position in road density per 100 sq km area.

Physical Progress

Item	Unit	XI Plan Target	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total Ant. Ach
			Targ	Ach	Targ	Ach	Targ	Ach	Targ	Ach	Targ	Ant. Ach	
New const. of village roads	Kms	12336	4951	7862	6239	9725	6244	5705	4071	5179	5860	4669	33140
Reconst/ Imp. of VR etc	Kms	15000	2812	8822	1151	2915	1500		700		350	200	11937
Imp of city Rds (M. Kanshiram ji Yojna)	Kms				292	615	60	81	25	3	25	45	744
Strengthening/Widening of SH/MDR/ ODR (incl. CRF)	Kms	18289	2032	1443	1548	1456	2110	1717	1201	1898	1900	1552	8066
Bridges	Nos	207	40	78	55	91	62	93	69	60	60	70	392
ROB	Nos	34	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	6	20	19	31
EAP													0
-Up gradation	Kms	174	110	162	74	24							186
-Strengthening (Rehabilitation)	Kms	1501	540	587	426	444	175	131	58	46			1208
-Major Bridges	Nos.	4					3		3				0
													0
Village Connectivity	Nos.	10960	1374	3576	2500	3191	3125	3460	2500	548	2500	1166	11941

4070 habitations were connected in 2010-11 and 2445 habitations have been connected in 2011-12.

The progress of conversion of Single lane Roads to Double lane are as follows :

Category	Single Lane Length (kms.)		Double Lane Length (kms.)		Multi Lane Length (kms.)		Increase in double/ multi lane Length (kms.)
	1.04.07	1.04.12	1.04.07	1.04.12	1.04.07	1.04.12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SH	3624	2189	4743	5627	82	108	910
MDR	3446	5198	859	2255	39	92	1449
ODR	28488	31132	1422	2465	223	318	1138
Total							3497

Thus 2 lane improved quality roads increased by 3497 kms. during the current plan.

10. The Progress of Public Private Partnership during Eleventh Plan are as below:

- ▶ Work started in this direction during the XI Plan through UPSHA (Uttar Pradesh State Highway Authority). Based, on the findings of feasibility study concession agreement has already been signed for 4 laning of 463 km length amounting to Rs. 3868 crores for the following roads :-

- ▶ Delhi-Saharanpur-Yamunotry road (SH-57)

- ▶ **Barcilly-Almorah-Bageshwar road (SH-37)**
- ▶ **Varanasi-Shaktinagar road (SH-5A)**
- ▶ **Meerut-Karnal road (SH-82)**
- ▶ Feasibility study of the following roads is in progress :-
 - ▶ Shahjahanpur-Hardoi-Lucknow(SH-25)
 - ▶ Basti-Mehdawal-Kaptanganj-Tamkuhi(SH-64)
 - ▶ Akbarpur-Jaunpur-Mirzapur-Duddhi(SH-5)
 - ▶ Gorakhpur-Maharajganj-Nichlaul(SH-81)
 - ▶ Moradabad-Chandausi-Badaun(SH-43)
 - ▶ Farada-Naugarh-Barhni-Tulsipur-Balrampur-Gonda-Jarval(SH-1A)
 - ▶ Garh-Meerut-Baghpat-Sonepat(SH-14)
 - ▶ Etawa-Mainpuri road (SH-83)
 - ▶ Aligarh-Mathura road (SH-80)
 - ▶ Etah-Tundla road (SH-31)
 - ▶ Etah-Shikohabad road (SH-85)
 - ▶ Varanasi-Bhadohi-Gopiganj road (SH-87)
 - ▶ Tadighat-Bara road (SH-99)
 - ▶ NH28 km. 160 to Kalvari-Badhal ganj-Lar-Guthni road (SH-72)
 - ▶ Muzzafarnagar-Saharanpur via Devband (SH-59)
- ▶ Strategy and Priorities of Twelveth Five Year Plan 2012-17
- ▶ Widening all single lane existing SHs and MDRs to 2 lane standards.
- ▶ Strengthening and improving the riding quality of the existing road network.
- ▶ 4 laning and improvement of economically viable SHs through PPP.
- ▶ Construction of bypasses to provide congestion free transport.
- ▶ Construction of bridges and ROBs.
- ▶ Saturating the unconnected villages/habitations.
- ▶ Up gradation of roads in the light of Vision 2021 guidelines.
- ▶ Thrust to public private partnership in road sector through UPSHA.
- ▶ Human resource development (120 engineers have already undergone training. In addition to this, in service engineers are also nominated for different short term training programmes run by various specialized agencies.)
- ▶ Improvement of labs for boosting research and development in road sector.
 - ▶ Computerization and launching IT enabled services through Institutional Development and Strengthening programme.

Four Laning of Roads connecting District Headquarter

11. Uttar Pradesh government is launching a new initiative of connecting District Headquarters of the state by four lane wide good quality roads making full use of the existing network. Study in this direction has provided following result.

- ▶ 28 District Headquarters are already connected by four lane National Highways.
- ▶ Another 9 District Headquarters will be saturated by proposed/under construction four lane National Highways.
- ▶ 12 District Headquarters on existing 2 lane National Highway are proposed under 02 lane with paved shoulder roads. For 04 laning of these roads central govt. will be requested for the purpose.
- ▶ 3 District Headquarters are situated on 02 lane National Highway.
- ▶ 12 District Headquarters are situated on roads proposed for 04 laning under UPSHA.
- ▶ 1 District Headquarters are situated on state Highway seems viable for 04 laning under P.P.P.
- ▶ 7 District seem viable for 02 lane with paved shoulders under P.P.P.
- ▶ Remaining 3 district Headquarters i.e Bhimnagar (sambhal), Shravasti & Mainpuri will have to be connected by the State .
- ▶ Saturating the unconnected villages/habitations: Village/habitation connectivity is the priority of the government. It is proposed to connect about 10000 villages/habitations in the next 5 years on the basis of Backwardness Index. More than 500 population category habitations will be taken up under PMGSY scheme. 250-500 category village/habitations on the basis of 2001 census will be taken up through the state budget.
- ▶ Construction of bridges and ROBs: Construction of incomplete bridges and ROBs is also the priority of the government. Major impetus will be given to this sector during the XII Plan and about 300 bridges and 100 ROBs are proposed to be constructed during this period.

XII Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan 2012-13

12. For the Twelveth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs 36850.01 crore has been proposed .Beside this an outlay of Rs. 8550 crore has been proposed for the rural roads under Agriculture and Marketing Infrastructure fund. For the Annual Plan 2012-13 an outlay of Rs. 4065.13 crore has been proposed for the Road & Bridge sector. Beside this an outlay of Rs. 1200 crore has been proposed for the rural roads under Agriculture and Marketing Infrastructure fund

The Physical target proposed in Twelveth Plan and Annual Plan (2012-13) are given below:

Items	Targets XII Plan 2012-17		Targets Annual Plan 2012-13	
Widening and strengthening of single lane SH & MDR to 2 lane	5760	km.	927	km.
4 laning of Roads Connecting Distric Head Quarter	300	km.	50	km.
Construction of bypasses	500	km.	30	km.
Construction of bridges	300	nos.	59	nos.
Construction of ROBs	100	nos.	20	nos.
Connectivity of habitations	9244	nos.	2000	nos.

UPSIA (Public Private Partnership) Proposals.

13. The works for which concession agreement has already been signed for 4 laning of 463 km length amounting to Rs. 3868 crores during the XI Plan will be executed. The feasibility study of the 15 roads which has been started in the XI Plan will be finalized and based on the findings of the study further works will be carried out.

Power

14. Power is the engine of growth of any developing economy. Consumption of electrical energy is a universally accepted indicator of progress in the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors, as also of the well being of the people of the State. No major economic activity can be sustained without adequate and reliable supply of power. It plays a critical role in employment generation, regional development and poverty eradication. With rapid social, economic and industrial development of the state the demand for electricity is increasing at an average rate of about 12% per annum. In order to keep the on going pace of development, the State has recognized the need for generation capacity augmentation, strengthening and augmentation of transmission and distribution network. Prevention of theft of electricity, reduction in system distribution losses and Energy conservation will also help in reducing the load/demand on the distribution system and help in providing quality supply of electricity to consumers. Presently Uttar Pradesh is facing a peak shortfall of 1500-2000 MW. As per Eighteenth EPS, the peak demand for Uttar Pradesh by the end of 12th Plan is estimated at around 23081 MW. To meet the demand and achieve per capita consumption of 650 Kwh the State has taken steps to add nearly 10000 MW new generation capacity during the XII Plan period.

Existing Transmission Network

Voltage	Existing Transmission Network	
	Lines(Ckt.) (as on 31-3-2012)	Sub-stations (No./MVA) (as on 31-3-2012)
800 KV	410.93	1/1000
400 KV	4259.415	14/8935
220 KV	8001.205	66/19880
132 KV	13463.20	267/24542
33 KV	33967	2725/26787

15. Per Capita consumption of electricity is treated as a strong indicator of development of a society. As per CEA General Review 2011 report per capita consumption in U.P. during F.Y. 2009-10 is 386.93 Kwh against an all India average of 778.63 Kwh. U.P. is committed for per capita availability of 650 Kwh electricity by 2017. The snapshot of power of Northern States as per CEA General Review 2011 for F.Y 2009-10 is given hereunder:

Item	Haryana	Punjab	Uttar Pradesh	Delhi	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Bihar	Assam	All India
Peak Demand (MW)	6133	9786	10856	4502	6859	19388	2249	920	119166
Peak Met (MW)	5678	7407	8563	4408	6859	14664	1509	874	104009
Per capital consumption Kwh Unit	1491.37	1663.01	386.93	1447.72	811.12	1054.10	117.48	209.21	778.63
Villages electrified Nos.	6764	12278	86450	158	28253	36296	23914	19741	497550
PLF State Sector %	81.99	88.43	64.26	82.62	82.84	69.71	9.62	49.97	70.90

Steps taken for reducing losses in power sector

16. U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. has taken following steps to reduce the losses of Power Sector:-

- ▶ Control of large thefts through raids, disconnection and FIRs.
- ▶ Introduction of automated meter reading in high load consumers
- ▶ Control of Katiya connection (unauthorized hooking) by installing ABC conductors.
- ▶ Use of HVDS system in new electrification in rural areas
- ▶ Separation of rural feeders.
- ▶ Double metering.
- ▶ Changing the mechanical meters with electronic meters.
- ▶ Hand held billing
- ▶ Granting of rural franchisee for revenue collection.
- ▶ Implementation of input based franchisee.
- ▶ For collection of payment of electricity bills Online Payment of Gateway has already been launched.

Impact of Reforms

- ▶ After the reforms T&D losses have been reduced from **40% to 31%**
- ▶ Collection efficiency has improved up to **88%**.

Salient Features Of The New Energy Policy-2009:

Generation

- ▶ **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) route permitted:** To encourage private participation, generation projects of 250 MW and above shall be allowed to be set up through MOU route by Independent Power Producer (IPP) besides already available routes of Case-1* and Case-2** methods as per standard guidelines of GOI.
- ▶ **Industry status:** all new projects will be treated as “Industry” in terms of industrial policy of the State and all the incentives available to new projects will be applicable as per the Industrial Policy of the State.
- ▶ **State shall facilitate** land assembly, water linkage and necessary clearances for the project as per policy of State Govt. The land cost shall be borne by the developer.
- ▶ **Sale of power to third party:** Fifty percent of additional power will be allowed for third party sale in the case of optimised capacity of existing plants or the plants under commissioning.
- ▶ **Private participation** in renovation, modernization and Management of existing power plants through Lease, Rehabilitate, Operate and Transfer.
- ▶ **Sale of existing plants** to private sector or to any joint sector ventures for new capacity installation at old site.
- ▶ **Encouragement to setting up of Co-generation plants** based on bagasse / bio-mass or any other non conventional fuel. These plants will be able to use conventional fuel for round the year generation as the co-generator may like. which 50 % of the additional generation in off season would be allowed to be sold under open access system. While plants based on bagasse or bio-mass will be allowed to sell 10% of their total generation outside for next 10 years.

Transmission

- ▶ **Encouragement to private participation in Transmission** to attract the necessary investments for strengthening and expansion of the Transmission system.
- ▶ **Transmission licensees in the private sector** would be encouraged and grant of right of way on conditions similar to that being granted to the State owned Transmission Company

Distribution

- ▶ **Private sector participation** in both rural and urban area distribution business through a transparent competitive bidding process.
- ▶ **Transition period support** to the distribution entities to ensure a successful turnaround of the State power sector.

- ▶ **Grant of open access** on the existing State owned transmission network.

Renewable / Green Energy

- ▶ **Encouragement to renewable energy projects** based on bio-mass, solar energy, municipal solid waste and industrial waste as well as mini, micro and small hydro power projects.

11th Five Year Plan Performance

Annual Plan 2007-08

Generation

- ▶ Renovation of 100 MW unit of Obra.
- ▶ Commissioning of Parichha 210 MW Unit No.IV.
- ▶ Co-generation Capacity added 422 MW .
- ▶ Refurbishment 5x200 MW unit of Obra is in Progress.
- ▶ During 2007-08, PLF -57.53

Distribution

- ▶ The work of laying ABC Conductor has been started and 5000 Km completed.
- ▶ To prevent theft double metering of 500 KVA & above industrial consumers ,Ice factories & cold storage was started in 2007-08 and has been extended to 100 KVA & above consumer in 2008-09.
- ▶ Increase in revenue collection in 2007-08 over 2006-07 – 14%.
- ▶ More than 5 lakh consumers added in 2007-08.
- ▶ During the year 2007-08 strengthening and electrification work of 17178 Dr. Ambedkar villages was completed.
- ▶ During the year 2007-08 the work of saturation of Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha was started and 1712 Gram Sabhas were saturated in 2007-08.

Annual Plan 2008-09

Generation

- ▶ Renovation of 60 MW unit of Harduaganj.
- ▶ 2. Co-generation Capacity added 123.5 MW.
- ▶ 3. Refurbishment 5x200 MW unit of Obra is in Progress.

Distribution

- ▶ The work of laying ABC Conductor has been started and 4618 Km. completed during 2008-09. To prevent theft double metering of 500 KVA & above industrial consumers, ice factories & cold storage was started in 2007-08 and has been extended to 100 KVA & above consumer.
- ▶ During the year 2007-08 the work of saturation of Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha was started. In 2007-08 (first phase) 1715 Gram Sabhas and in 2008-09 (second phase) 3382 Gram Sabhas, saturated during 2008-09
- ▶ Reduction in Distribution Losses in Corresponding period of 2008-09 over 2007-08– 5%. Increase in revenue collection in 2007-08 over 2006-07 – 14% and 20% increase in 2008-09 over 2007-08.
- ▶ During the year 2008-09, Metering of Distribution Transformers : 17259.
- ▶ 62 Industrial feeder bifurcated..

Annual Plan 2009-10

Generation

- ▶ Capacity addition of 300 MW from Rosa Thermal Power Station in private sector.

Distribution

- ▶ The work of laying ABC Conductor has been started and 4941.53 Km. has been completed during 2009-10.
- ▶ 30494 nos. PTW has been energized during the year 2009-10.
- ▶ During the year 2009-10 under the scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojna 2168 grams and 5343 majras have been saturated.
- ▶ Co-generation capacity added 12 MW.

Annual Plan 2010-11

Generation

- ▶ Capacity addition of 300 MW from Rosa Thermal Power Station in private sector.

Distribution

- ▶ Under the scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojna 2210 grams and 2677 majras, saturated during the year 2010-11.
- ▶ 24733 nos. private tube wells energized during the year 2010-11.

Annual Plan 2011-12

Generation

- ▶ Harduaganj 1st Unit of 250 MW Commissioned on 01.02.2012.
- ▶ Anpara 'C' 1st Unit & IInd Unit 600MW each, Commissioned on 10.12.2011 & 18.01.2012.
- ▶ 7 Nos. Bajaj Hindustan Sugar Mill of 45MW capacity each are taken on commercial load during 2011-12.
- ▶ Rosa TPS Extn. (2X300 MW) Ist Unit Commissioned on 02.01.2012 & IInd Commissioned Unit on 31.03.2012.

Distribution

- ▶ Under the scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojna 2172 grams and 4810 majras are saturated during the year 2011-12.
- ▶ 26867 nos. private tube wells were energized during the year 2011-12.

Annual Plan 2012-13 & 12th Five Year Plan

Goals

- ▶ Creation of generation capacity through State Sector, Private Sector and Case-1 bidding to fully meet the power demand of the state.
- ▶ Create an atmosphere conducive to attract private participation in energy sector.
- ▶ Prevention and Control of theft of power through implementation of R-APDRP.
- ▶ Reduction in T& D Losses and improvement in revenue collection.
- ▶ Electrification of all the Villages, Majras to provide electricity to each household.
- ▶ Improvement of PLF of the State Generating Utilities.
- ▶ Increase in Revenue to target level.

Priorities

- ▶ Capacity addition of Thermal Power in State Sector.
- ▶ Renovation and refurbishment of old power plant.
- ▶ Private investment in Generation.
- ▶ Incentive to Sugar mills & non conventional sources for augmentation of Co-Generation and renewable energy.
- ▶ Private investment in Transmission.
- ▶ Laying of ABC conductors.

- ▶ Metering of consumers.
- ▶ Energy Audit
- ▶ Increase in Revenue
- ▶ Reduction of T&D losses.
- ▶ Curbing of theft of electricity.
- ▶ Management of the overloading of transformers.
- ▶ Reduction in distribution transformers failure rate.
- ▶ Replacement of worn out and damaged poles and conductors and strengthening of the Distribution Sub- Stations.
- ▶ Feeder separation.
- ▶ IT automation of business processes.
- ▶ Deployment of Input based Franchisee in Urban Areas and Collection based Franchisee in Rural Areas.
- ▶ Rationalization of Tariff.
- ▶ Monitoring of reliability indices to ensure good quality of power supply.

Monitorable Targets

- ▶ Generation capacity addition of 16000 MW by the end of 12th Five Year Plan.
- ▶ Increase in PLF of state generating utilities to 70% over a period of 5 years.
- ▶ Reduction in AT &C losses to the level of 18% over a period of 5 years.
- ▶ Rationalization of Tariff to recover 100% CoS (Cost of Supply) over a period of 5 years.
- ▶ Reduction in distribution transformer failure rate to 5% over a period of 3 years.
- ▶ Electrification of all Villages and Majras over a period of 3 years.
- ▶ Feeder separation – Ist Phase in Western Discoms in next 2 years.
- ▶ Enhancement of Revenue upto 40% over a period of 3 years.

New Initiatives

- ▶ All the Discoms to bring down distribution losses in Plan period.
- ▶ Subsidy Support from GOUP to increase and similarly, the Collection Efficiency should be increased.
- ▶ Filing Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition for all Discoms every year in a timely manner such the revised tariffs are implemented from 1st April of every year.
- ▶ Power Purchase Cost Adjustment to be claimed on a quarterly basis to off-set effect of increase Power Purchase Cost.

- ▶ System Improvement and System Strengthening works including expansion to be financed through equity infusion by Goup.
- ▶ Monitoring of key performance indicators on a concurrent basis.

Major thrust areas

- ▶ Rajive Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna.
- ▶ Restructured – Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme.
- ▶ Setting up of Jawaharpur Thermal Power Station under Case-2 bidding.
- ▶ Harduaganj Thermal Power Station Extension
- ▶ Panki Thermal Power Station Extension.
- ▶ Obra-C Thermal Power Station.

Expected Demand & Availability

17. The demand of power in the State of Uttar Pradesh is expected to increase significantly in the years to come and to meet this demand; there is an urgent need to augment the generation capacity in the state. To meet this objective and ensure availability of 650 Kwh. per capita by the end of 2017, the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has encouraged Private Participation in the Power Sector.

Details of Demand & Availability	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Peak Load (As per 18th EPS)	13717	15667	17911	20498	23081
Estimated Available peak load	11679	12446	13361	16965	23630

Augmentation of Power Generation During 11th Plan

Power Generation Capacity at the end of Eleventh Plan (upto 31.03.12)

Sl. no.	Name of the Projects	Total Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning
A.	State Sector-		
(i)	210 MW (4 th unit) Parichha extn.	210	2007-2008
(ii)	Harduaganj Thermal Ext. (2x250 MW)	250	1 st Unit – COD on 01.02.2012
	Total	460	
B.	Private Sector (IPP) -		
(i)	Anpara 'C' Thermal (2x600 MW) (M/s Lenco Power)	1200	1 st Unit- COD on 10.12.11 2 nd Unit- COD on 18.01.12 (UP Share 1100 MW),
	Total	1200	
C.	Under MOU Route		
(i)	Roja Thermal (2x300 MW)	600	1 st Unit – 2009-10 & 2 nd Unit- 2010-11
(ii)	Roja Thermal Extn. (2x300 MW) (M/s Rosa Power Supply Co.)	600	1 st Unit COD on 02.01.12 2 nd Unit COD on 31.03.2012
(iii)	5 Nos. Bajaj Hindustan Sugar Mill With M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd. (5x90MW)	450	
	Total	1650	
	Total 11 th Plan (A+B+C)	3310	

	Particular	Capacity (MW)
1	State Thermal	4277
2	State Hydro	527
3	Central Sector Thermal	3855
4	Central Sector Hydro	1598
5	IPP	3102
6	Co-gen	1055
	TOTAL	14414

Proposed Additional Power Generation Capacity during 12th Plan

	Name	Units	Capacity	UP's Share (MW)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1 (A)	State Sector								
(i)	Parichha Extn stage II	2*250	500	500	500				
(ii)	Anapara (D)	2*500	1000	1000		1000			
(iii)	Harduaganj Extn	2*250	500	500	250				
(iv)	Harduaganj Extn Stage-II	1*660	660	660					660
	Sub Total		2660		750	1000			660
2 (B)	Joint Sector								
(i)	Meja (UPRVUNL & NTPC)	2*660	1320	916					916
	Sub Total		1320	916					916
3 (C)	Case-2								
(i)	Bara (JP Asso.)	3*660	1980	1782			1188	594	
	Sub Total		1980	1782			1188	594	
4(D)	Case-1*								
(i)	3000 MW			2756				2756	
(ii)	2000+4000MW			6000					6000
	Sub Total			8756				2756	6000
5 (E)	Private Sector								
(i)	Sri Nagar Hydro	4*82.5	330	290				290	
6 (F)	IPP (Hydro)	40	40	40					40
7(G)	Central Sector							1040	1040
	Total				750	1000	1188	4680	8656
	Existing Generation Capacity at the end of previous year				14414	15164	16164	17352	22032
	Total Available Generation Capacity at the end of the year				15154	16164	17352	22032	30688
	Available peak load (considering availability factor 77%)				11679	12446	13361	16965	23630

Thermal Generation

18. The demand of electricity is increasing continuously. In order to minimise the gap between the demand and availability of electricity and to ensure better productivity of agricultural, industrial and other fields, U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam has envisaged installation of new Thermal Power Projects and renovation & modernization of old generating stations and extension of its existing Power Stations.

19. The details of installed capacity (de-rated) of thermal power stations under UPRVUNL at the end of 10th & 11th Five Year Plan i.e. on 31.3.2007 and on 31.03.2012 are as follows :-

	POWER STATIONS	De-rated Installed Capacity in MW as on 31.03.2007	De-rated Installed Capacity in MW as on 31.03.2012
1.	Obra	1442 (=4x40+3x94+1000)	1382 (=2x50+3x94*+1000)
2.	Panki	210 (=2x105)	210 (=2x105)
3.	Harduaganj	275 (=2x55+1x60+1x105)	415** (=1x60+1x105+1x250)
4.	Parichha	430 (2x110 +1x210)	640 (2x110+2x210)
5.	Anpara	1630 (=630+1000)	1630 (=630+1000)
	Total	3987	4277

Note:-

1. Obra unit # 6 of capacity 94 MW* is closed since 12.01.2011 and is **under process of deletion.**
2. Obra Unit # 7 of capacity 94 MW is closed since 01.07.2010 for refurbishment.
3. Obra Unit # 8 of capacity 94 MW* is closed since 21.06.2011 and is **under process of deletion.**
4. Obra "B" unit # 11 of capacity 200 MW is under process of refurbishment since 10 July, 2011
5. .Harduaganj unit # 3 of capacity 55 MW** is closed since 20.11.2010 and **has been deleted.**
6. Harduaganj unit # 7 of capacity 105 MW is closed since 05.03.2011 and is under process of R&M

20. U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd., had envisaged a capacity addition of 2000 MW during the XI Plan which included 2X250 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power Extn Project, 2X250 MW Parichha Thermal Power Extn Project and 2x500 MW from Anpara 'D' Thermal Power Project .

21. One of the units (of 250MW) of 2x250 MW Harduaganj TPP has been synchronized in August 2011 and has been taken on commercial load w.c.f. 01.02.2012. Its II unit of 250 MW has been synchronized by 02nd April -2012 and is likely to be taken on commercial load by May-2012. One unit of 2x250 MW Parichha Thermal Power Extn Project has been synchronized on 05.02.2012. Both the units of Parichha are likely to be taken on commercial load by May-2012 & July-2012 respectively.

22. The construction of 2x500 MW Anpara 'D' TPP is carried over in 12th Five Year Plan. 1st and 2nd units are now proposed to be taken on commercial load by May-2013 and July-2013 respectively. .

23. Thus UPRVUNL has installed new units of 460 MW capacity in 11th Five Year Plan, including one unit of 210 MW Parichha (2x210 MW) commissioned on 01.12.2007. For ready reference, the capacity addition in 11th FY Plan (April 2007 to March 2012) is tabulated below:

Capacity Addition By New Units During 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12)	
1.	2x250 MW Harduaganj TPP 250 MW
2.	2x210 MW Parichha TPP * 210 MW
Total Capacity Addition In 11 th Five Year Plan 460 MW	

* One unit of 210 MW at 2x210 MW Parichha Extension TPS has been added in X Five Year Plan since 24.11.2006 and the other unit of Parichha TPP 210 MW has been added in XI FY Plan since 01.12.2007.

24. 2x40 MW units of Obra TPS and 2x55 MW units of Harduaganj TPS have been deleted from installed capacity while 20 MW has been added as the capacity of two units of 40 MW at Obra TPS have become 50 MW each after refurbishment. Thus UPRVUNL has added total 290 (=460-80-110+20) MW to its installed capacity during 11th five year plan.

25. During the 12th Plan, UPRVUNL has planned to construct new Thermal Power Projects as detailed below:-

Sl. no.	Name of Thermal power project	Capacity in MW	Whether Spilled over from 11 th Plan	Construction proposed to start in 12 th Plan
<i>A</i>	<i>IN STATE SECTOR</i>			
1.	1x250 MW Harduaganj TPP	250 MW	Yes	
2.	2x250 MW Parichha TPP	500 MW	Yes	
3.	2x500 MW Anpara-D Thermal Power project	1000 MW	Yes	
4.	1x660 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power project	660 MW		Yes
5.	2x660 MW Obra 'C' Thermal Power project	1320 MW		Yes
6.	2x660 MW Anpara 'E' Thermal Power project	1320 MW		Yes
7.	1x250 MW Panki Thermal Power project	250 MW		Yes
	Total of A	5300 MW		
<i>B</i>	<i>IN JOINT VENTURE WITH UPRVUNL</i>			
1.	Meja Thermal Power project (in joint venture with NTPC)	1320 MW	yes	
2.	Thermal Power project in joint venture with NLC (3x660MW)	1980 MW		yes
	Total of B	3300 MW		
	Total (A+B)	8600 MW		

26. It is to mention that 2x500 MW Matatila Thermal Power project proposed earlier for the 11th FY Plan was later dropped for certain constraints in feasibility. Similarly, 2x800 MW Anpara 'E' TPP which was proposed for 11th FY Plan was later modified as 2x660 MW Anpara 'E' TPP for 12th FY Plan. Also the (2x500 MW + 1x500 MW) Obra TPP which were proposed for 11th FY Plan were later modified as 2x660 MW Obra 'C' TPP for 12th FY Plan. Due to change in investment strategy in order to increase the private participation in the field of electricity generation, other projects of state sector were not taken up.

(A) Projects under construction in 11th FY Plan:

State Sector:

(1) 2x250 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power Extension Project

27. The B.T.G. work of this project is being got executed through BHEL. The zero date of this project is 07.09.2006. The I unit (unit #8) has been synchronised on 10.08.2011 and has been taken on commercial load w.e.f. from 01.02.2012. The commercial operation of II unit (unit #9) is proposed in June, 2012. The revised project cost is Rs. 2853 crore.

(2) 2x250 MW Parichha Thermal Power Extension Project

28. The B.T.G. work of this project is being got executed through BHEL. The zero date of this project is 04.08.2006. I unit (unit #5) has been synchronised on 05.02.2012 and synchronization of the II unit (unit #6) is proposed in May-2012. The commercial operation of I & II Unit is proposed in June, 2012 & August, 2012 respectively. The revised project cost is Rs. 2920 crore.

(3) 2x500 MW Anpara 'D' Thermal Power Project:

29. The BTG and some some part of associated BOP including chimney and Ash Handling System are being got constructed through BHEL. At present the construction of this Project is in full swing. The hydraulic test for Unit # 6 is expected in the month of May, 2012 and synchronization of the first and second unit by February, 2013 and May, 2013 respectively. The commercial operation of I & II Unit is proposed in July, 2013 & Oct, 2013 respectively. The estimated cost of this Project is Rs. 5358.79 Crores.

Joint Venture

(1) 2x660 MW Meja TPP :

30. This project is being constructed under the Joint Venture of UPRVUNL & NTPC in Tehsil Meja of Distt Alahabad. NTPC and UPRVUNL will have the equity share as 50:50 percent. The State will have 75% share of the electricity generated from this project. The JV Company "Meja Urja Nigam (P) Ltd (MUNPL)" has been formed between UPRVUNL and NTPC. Coal linkage for this project has been approved by Ministry of Coal, GOI. Environmental Clearance for this project has been accorded in January 2011 by MOEF, Govt. of India.

31. The LOI for TG package has been issued to M/s TOSHIBA in January 2011 and SG package has been awarded on 02.04.2012 as it was sub-judice under the Hon'ble Supreme Court, who decided the matter in favour of Meja Urja Nigam. MUNPL has informed that the zero date of the project is fixed as May-2012. The stipulated period of completion (commercial operation) of 1st & 2nd unit are 52 months and

58 months respectively from zero date. The likely COD of 1st & 2nd unit are September-2016 and March-2017. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 10829.58 crore.

(B) New /proposed Thermal Power Projects for the 12th FY Plan:

State Sector

1x660 MW Harduaganj Extn. (II) TPP

32. This is a Super Critical Thermal Power Project being undertaken by UPRVUNL and this Project is being set up in the existing premises of Harduaganj Thermal Power Station. The Detailed Project Report has been prepared by M/s NTPC Ltd. MoEF has already accorded Terms of Reference (ToR) for EIA Study. Final EIA Study Report after public hearing has been submitted to MoEF for NOC. Water allocation for the Project has been accorded by U.P. Irrigation Department. Application has been sent to Ministry of Coal, GoI for Long Term Coal Linkage for 3.33 Million Tonnes of coal. Financial closure for this Project is already in advance stage. Action to appoint consultant for this Project has already been initiated. This Project is proposed to be commissioned by December, 2016. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 4826.50 Crores.

2x660 MW Obra 'C' TPP

33. Its Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared. All statutory clearances except MoEF clearance are available. 54 cusec water has been allocated from Rihand Reservoir for this project. After removal of moratorium on 05.07.2011 by MoEF, Govt. of India, fresh application was submitted to MoEF, GoI on 06.09.2011 by UPRVUNL for determining the Terms of Reference (ToR) for obtaining the Environmental Clearance. Subsequently, the presentation before MoEF for the ToR has been also held on 15.11.2011. Approval from Govt of U.P. for construction of this project is awaited. As per DPR the estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 8777.71 Crores.

3. 1x250 MW Panki TPP

34. The DPR of this Project has been prepared. All statutory clearances except MoEF clearance are available. Water will be drawn from Lower Ganga Canal. Land for this Project is available with UPRVUNL in the premises of the existing Panki Thermal Power Station. Application has been submitted to the Ministry of Coal, GoI for coal linkage for this Project. Comprehensive EIA Study Report and other documents have been submitted on 24.10.2011 to the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee of Directorate of Environment, UP for obtaining No Objection Certificate. As per DPR the estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 1424.75 Crores.

4. 2x660 MW Anpara 'E' TPP :

35. Its Draft Project Report has been prepared. 54 cusec water has been allocated from Rihand Reservoir for this project. After removal of moratorium off Distt Sonbhadra on 05.07.2011 by MOEF, Govt of India, fresh application has been submitted by UPRVUNL to MOEF, GOI on 06.09.2011 for determining the TOR (Terms of Reference) for obtaining the Environmental Clearance. However, the adjustment of corridors for transmission line for Anpara 'D' project through the land of Anpara 'E' project has resulted in inadequacy of land for Anpara 'E' project. Moreover, land is not available for laying the railway track. Therefore, the presentation before MOEF for determination of TOR has been kept in abeyance.

Joint Venture

3x660 MW Thermal Power Project (Ghatampur)

36. 3x660 MW thermal power project is proposed to be installed in Tehsil Ghatampur , Distt Kanpur under joint venture of UPRVUNL and Neyveli Lignite Corp (P) Ltd. Neyveli Lignite Corp.Ltd and UPRVUNL will bear the equity share respectively as 51:49. The MOU for the Joint Venture has been signed 30.11.2010. Topographical survey of the proposed site has been got done through IIT, Kanpur. The draft for JV agreement is under process of approval by Ministry of Coal. Draft Feasibility Report has been got prepared by NLC through consultants M/s Fitchner in 2011. Terms of Reference have been fixed by MOEF and EIA study is being started by M/s Vimta Labs appointed by NLC. Application has been moved by NLC for allocation of coal block. Govt. of U.P. has accorded in-principle approval for allocation of 80 cusec water. The modalities of supply of water are yet to be finalized between NLC, Irrigation Department,U.P. and Govt. of U.P. Notification for the Land acquisition has been published in Nov, 2011 by Govt of UP under section 4 of Land Acquisition Act . The estimated cost of the project is Rs 11880.00 crore.

R&M/ Refurbishment/ Up-rating schemes

(a) Ongoing Schemes:

Refurbishment/Up-rating of 5x200 MW Units of Obra 'B' TPS

37. Refurbishment scheme of 5x200 MW Units(unit no. 9 to 13) of Obra 'B' was initially costing Rs 1635 Crore but some additional works costing Rs 81.66 crores have also been added to this scheme resulting in total cost of Rs 1716.66 crores. Under this scheme apart from complete R&M of boiler, turbine rotors of these units are to be replaced with advanced design of new rotor to enhance the capacity of each unit from 200 MW to 216 MW. This scheme is being executed through BHEL. Zero date of the scheme is 20.06.2006 and initially it was proposed to complete the work within 30 months from zero date. But the shutdown of unit no. 9 was delayed due to delay in supply of turbine rotor and the unit was taken under shut down w.e.f. 02.11.2008. After its refurbishment unit no. 9 has been synchronized on 26.06.2011 but

due to some technical problem this unit is running at 170-180 MW against uprated capacity of 216 MW. This issue is being taken up with BHEL. Unit no. 11 was given shut down on 13.07.2011.

Completion schedule of remaining units are given below :-

▶ Unit No. 10	-	Commissioning by 31.08.2012
▶ Unit No. 11	-	Commissioning by 30.04.2013
▶ Unit No. 12	-	Commissioning by 30.09.2013
▶ Unit No. 13	-	Commissioning by 31.05.2014

2. R&M Scheme of unit no. 7 and 8 (2x100 MW) of Obra A TPS

38. R&M scheme of unit no. 7 and 8 of Obra 'A' TPS is being executed by M/S BHEL. Zero date of the scheme is 04.12.2009. Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.178.00 crores loan of Rs. 142.40 crore has been finalised with PFC and remaining Rs. 35.60 crore shall be met from state government equity/internal resources. Initially this scheme was for unit no. 7 & 8 but later unit no 8 has been closed for deletion since 21.06.2011. The work of unit no.7 is in progress and is proposed to be completed by November-2012. After completion of scheme, 60 % average PLF of unit no. 7 is expected and the unit is expected to run for the period of 5 years or more.

3. Uprating of unit no. 7 of Harduaganj TPS from 110 MW to 120 MW

39. Uprating work of Unit no. 7 of Harduaganj TPS is being executed by M/S BHEL. Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.392.00 crores. Loan of Rs. 313.60 crore has been finalised with PFC and remaining Rs. 78.40 crore shall be met from state government equity/internal resources. Zero date of the scheme is 12.06.2009. After completion of this scheme capacity of unit no.7 will be enhanced from 110MW to 120MW and 80% PLF is expected with 15 years life extension. This work is expected to be completed by December 2012.

4. R&M Scheme of unit no. 4 and 5(2x500 MW) of Anpara 'B' TPS

40. R&M scheme of unit no. 4 and 5 of Anpara 'B' TPS is being executed by M/S BHEL & M/S MITSUI & Co. Japan, OEM and others. The total cost of scheme is Rs.691.97 cr. out of which Loan agreement amounting to Rs 553.576 crore has been finalised by PFC and remaining Rs. 138.39 cr. from state government equity/internal resources. Work is under progress and is expected to be completed by Sept. 2013. After completion of scheme, average PLF of units are expected to be sustained above 90%.

5. R&M of unit no. 2 of Parichha TPS.

41. Estimated cost of this scheme is Rs.287.50 Crore. The Loan of Rs 218.48 Crore has been arranged from PFC and remaining Rs 69.02 Crs shall be required from Govt. of U.P. BTG work is to be executed by M/S BHEL and BOP by approved vendors of BHEL. The scheme cost includes BTG work of unit no. 2

and BOP work of unit no. 1 & 2 of Parichha TPS. After completion of scheme, average PLF of unit is expected to be sustained near about 75%. The old ESPs are being replaced by new one so that the environmental norms will be achieved, oil coal and auxiliary consumption will be reduced.

Proposed R&M /Refurbishment schemes

1. Proposed Refurbishment Scheme for Anpara ‘A’ TPS (3x210 MW)

42. To improve the performance from 77% to 80% PLF and expected to increase the life of the machines upto 15 years , Refurbishment of the machine i.e unit no.1,2,3 of Anpara “A” TPS is require .The estimated cost of the Refurbishment scheme is Rs. 856.3961 crores which is to be financed by PFC and UP Govt/UPRVUNL. The work is got to be executed by M/S BHEL, OEM and others.

2. R&M Scheme for unit no.1 of Parichha TPS (1x110 MW)

43. To improve the performance from 55 % to 75% PLF and to improve the Boiler and condenser condition , R&M of unit no.1 of Parichha TPS (1x110 MW is required .The estimated cost of the R&M scheme is Rs. 150.00 crores which is to be financed by PFC and UP Govt/UPRVUNL. The scheme cost include BTG work of unit no. 1 of Parichha TPS only and BOP work is already covered in the ongoing R&M work of unit no. 2 .The BTG work is got to be executed by M/S BHEL and BOP by approved vendors of BHEL.

(C) ERP-Networking in U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited and Process Computerization through ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) for carrying out most of the routine activities:

44. UPRVUNL started the IT project named as PRAGATI (Process Re-engineering and Growth Acceleration through Technology Infusion) with the aim to transform the organization by computerizing and automating all its major processes and systems. This envisaged automated environment is to be on a detailed Business Process Re-engineering activity and backed with a robust and reliable database of all the functions of the Nigam. The work environment proposed will be complemented by software systems to enable data availability, with a sound decision support system as the core functionality. For this RFP is already floated and opened on November 4th, 2011. On direction of ETF, IIT, Kanpur was appointed as Institutional Monitor.

45. For telemetry the plant data has to be brought on a common protocol, which is called as OPC work for OPC compliance carried out through OEMs For proper monitoring of the plant operations and status, it was also decided to get a mirror image of the plant DCS available at the corporate level. The OEMs have been approached for submitting their proposals in this respect. This mirror image shall keep the Corporate informed on plant status.

46. Software for performance calculations are being procured within the scope of IT RFP. Need was later felt for getting Plant Optimization Systems, fault diagnostics, proactive information for carrying out

predictive maintenance and optimal operations. But since our plant instrumentation and position at existing operating plants may not be conducive at this stage, it was felt that these systems may first be used at new plants. Already, there is provision of PADO proposed at Anpara 'D'. In view of this, these systems are proposed to be taken up at 2X210 MW Parichha, 2X250 MW Parichha and 2X250 MW Harduaganj to start with, followed up by Obra 5X200 MW Anpara 2X500 MW and Anpara 3X210 MW, if found useful. The Cost of ERP scheme is Rs. 170.24 Crore..

(D). Action Plan under CREP (Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection) for Environmental Protection as per directives of CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board)

47. An action plan for various works under CREP required to be executed at Anpara, Obra, Panki, Parichha and Harduaganj Thermal Power Stations for meeting out the various norms fixed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi amounting to Rs. 532.00 Crores have been approved by UPRVUNL Board of Directors.

48. Works amounting Rs. 152.00 Crores in respect of Obra B (5X200 MW) are included in the refurbishment scheme for which approval has been given by UP Govt. This work has been awarded to BHEL. Further the work of installation of new ESPs at Harduaganj (unit # 3,5 & 7) and Parichha 2x210 MW has also been awarded to BHEL. The action plan includes mainly following works at all the Thermal Power Stations -

- Installation of ESPs for meeting the emission norms of 100 mg/Nm³ .
- Installation of dry fly ash extraction plant .
- Installation of opacity meter with online recording facility.
- Installation of Water Recirculation System.
- Installation of Effluent Treatment Plant.
- Installation of Sewage Treatment Plant.
- Installation of Flue Gas Conditioning System.

49. These works are proposed to be completed by June, 2013.. Total expected cost of work shall be Rs. 725.257 Crore including the works amounting Rs 152.00 crores of Obra (5X200 MW).

50. There will be indirect benefit towards improvement in the generation as the standards fixed by the Central Pollution Control Board will be achieved and therefore it will improve environment of the power stations and its surrounding area.

HYDRO GENERATION

51. Availability of power is an important necessity for all development works. There has been tremendous increase in demand of power during the last decade but its production has not been able to

keep pace with it. As per the prescribed norms, installed capacity of Hydro Power Stations in Uttar Pradesh is very low compared to thermal power installed capacity. Consequent upon the creation of new state of Uttaranchal in the year 2000, major portion of the installed hydro generation capacity and the hydro power potential are now located in Uttaranchal while Uttar Pradesh is left with limited possibilities of hydro power potential available only on canals and Dam toes. At the end of 11th plan, installed hydro generating capacity in the state under UPJVNL is 526.7 MW as per details given below:

52. Name of the Hydro Electric Power Stations	Installed Capacity
Rihand	300 MW
Obra	99 MW
Khara	72 MW
Matatila	30.6 MW
SHPs on Upper Ganga Canal	15.5 MW
SHPs on East Yamuna Canal	6 MW
Sheetla SHP	<u>3.6 MW</u>
Total	<u>526.7 MW</u>

53. During 11th Plan, this Nigam had proposed to set-up Dhukwa Hydro Electric Power Project and Renovation & Modernization of Rihand(300 MW), Obra(99 MW), Matatila(30.6 MW) & UGC Power Station. But erection of Dhukwa Hydro Power Project and R&M of UGC Power Station were dropped. Dhukwa Hydro Power Project was dropped as erection of this Power Project was transferred to T.H.D.C. by U.P. Govt. in 2007. R&M of UGC was dropped as per U.P. Govt. decision in year 2009, that Construction of new Power Stations of higher capacity in the vicinity of old UGC. projects will be taken-up by private sector as a part of Upper Ganga Express Highway Project. However, Renovation & Modernization of Rihand, Obra and Matatila will be completed by U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. in 12th Five Year Plan.

54. Beside completion of renovation and modernization work of old existing Hydro Electric Power Station as above, Nigam is going to install Khara Small Hydro Project(1.5 MW) in Distt.-Saharanpur during 12th Five Year Plan. Approval for installation has been obtained from U.P. Govt.

Under PPP

55. 5 No. SHPs (Ramgang – 3.2 MW, Madho I – 3.75 MW, Madho II – 2.5 MW, Dunda – 3.5 MW and Bandraun – 14.0 MW) have been allotted in private sector for development in 11th Five Year Plan. These projects will be available for generation in 12th Five Year Plan. Other 5 No. identified SHPs (Khairi

– 3.75 MW, Malakpur Rehni – 4.0 MW, Shahjahanpur Nahil – 2.5 MW, Karmnasa – 2.0 MW and Sharda Sagar – 1.5 MW) are under process for allotment in private sector on PPP mode.

12th Five Year Plan Proposal :-

(Rs. in Lacs)

		Plan		Outside Plan		Total
		Outlay	Of Which APDRP	PFC	Internal Resources	
(A)	New Hydro Electric Power Project					
	Khara SHP	278.00	-	-	650.00	928.00
	TOTAL (A)	278.00	-	-	650.00	928.00
(B)	Renovation & Modernization Work					
	Rihand *	-	-	-	300.00	300.00
	Obra	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	Matatila	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	TOTAL (B)	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
	TOTAL (A+B)	278.00	-	-	1150.00	1428.00

Note : * State Govt. share for R&M works of Rihand HPS, Obra HPS & Matatila HPS have been received in previous Five Year Plan, as such there is no plan outlay for this work during 12th Plan.

56. The targets for completion of works proposed for 12th Five Year Plan are given in the Table enclosed. Proposed outlay for 12th Five Year Plan(2012-17) is given in the prescribed format as enclosed.

ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13

57. During the year 2012-13, renovation & modernization works taken up at Rihand(300 MW), Obra(99 MW) & Matatila(30 MW) will continue. Since, State Government share for R&M works has been received in previous Five Year Plans, no plan outlay is now being proposed for these works. Beside, completion of R&M work, Nigam is going to start activities for erection of Khara Small Hydro Power Station in Distt-Saharanpur. For this work, an outlay of Rs. 425.00 lacs has been proposed.

New Schemes :-

(Rs. in Lacs)

Name of Power Stations	Proposed Outlay		
	Under Plan	Internal Resources	Total Proposed Outlay
Khara SHP	139.00	325.00	464.00
TOTAL	139.00	325.00	464.00

TRANSMISSION WORKS

58. At present U.P. Power system has the transmission network to cater to about 10000 MW power. At the end of 12th Plan 2012-17 U.P. Power transmission system has to be expanded to cater to total power to meet the evacuation requirement of 30000 MW of power. Accordingly transmission development plan has been framed. The projects of 765 KV & 400 KV project have also been identified and projects of 220 KV & 132 KV shall also be developed.

59. UPPTCL intends to construct the 03 nos. 765 KV & 09 nos. 400 KV substations along with associated lines under PPP for evacuation of power from upcoming thermal power stations. All the transmission works proposed in private sector have been divided in to two packages of about Rs.5294.05 crores & Rs. 4876.36 crores (Total Rs. 10000 crores). Package 1 has been awarded to M/s. Isolux & Package 2 awarded to M/s. Cobra.

Normal Development Works

60. Due to increase in demand of electricity some of the substations /lines are overloaded. To meet the increasing demand it is essential to increase the capacity of the substations and to create new substations and lines .

I I. Power Evacuation Works during XI Plan

- ▶ Rosa TPS Stage-I(2X300) MW
- ▶ Rosa TPS Stage-II(2X300) MW
- ▶ Anpara 'C'(2X600) MW and Anpara 'D'(2X500) MW
- ▶ Srinagar HEP(4X82.5) MW
- ▶ Bara(3X660) MW, Karchana(2X660) MW and Meja(2X660) MW:-
- ▶ Paricha Extn.(2X250) MW:-
- ▶ Harduaganj Extn. (2X250) MW:-

II- Power Evacuation works duing XII Plan

- ▶ Jawaharpur TPS (3x660) MW:-
- ▶ Bhognipur TPS I (2x660) MW:-
- ▶ Bhognipur TPS II (2x660) MW:-
- ▶ Lalitpur TPS (3x660) MW:-
- ▶ Sandila TPS (2x660) MW:-
- ▶ Ghatampur TPS (3x660) MW:-
- ▶ Meja- II TPS (2x660) MW:-

61. The proposed outlay for transmission works for the year 2012-13 is Rs. 1002.13 crs for the following physical target

Physical Targets for Annual Plan 2012-13

Transmission Works			
No.	Item	Unit	Target
			2012-13
A.	Construction of Lines		
	765 KV Lines	CKT Km.	416
	400 KV Lines	CKT Km.	685
	220 KV Lines	CKT Km.	884
	132 KV Lines	CKT Km.	2875
B.	Construction of New Sub-stations		
	765 KV	Nos (MVA)	1/1000
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)	4/2890
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	4/1200
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	29/1460
C.	Augmentation of Sub-stations		
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)	1/315
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	16/2560
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	28/1439

62. The proposed outlay for transmission works for 12th Plan is Rs. 8000.00 crs for the following physical target

Physical Targets for 12TH PLAN

Transmission Works			
A.	Item	Unit	Target
	Construction of Lines		
	765 KV Lines	CKT Km.	2050
	400 KV Lines	CKT Km.	1758
	220 KV Lines	CKT Km.	2946
	132 KV Lines	CKT Km.	4626
	Construction of New Sub-stations		
	765 KV	Nos (MVA)	2/7000
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)	17/14070
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	19/6120
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	79/6756
	Augmentation of Sub-stations		
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)	6/1645
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	40/5600
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	251/9875

Secondary Transmission & Distribution Works (66 KV AND BELOW)

63. In order to provide effective and reliable power supply, the development of requisite network of Secondary Transmission & Distribution is of paramount importance. It is from these networks that the majority of electricity connections are given. This network constitutes a vital link between Extra High Voltage Transmission (132 KV & above) and the ultimate consumers. Therefore, for maintaining satisfactory supply conditions, continuous strengthening of this vital link commensurate with the growth in load assumes importance.

64. With the introduction of 220 KV & 400 KV primary transmission the role of 66 KV network had been relegated to more secondary transmission and as such with a view to optimise the system network further expansion of 66 KV & 37.5 KV network in UP Power System was discontinued and 33 KV system has come to stay as main secondary system. The 66 KV network existing in some districts only is being continued but further expansion are being undertaken on 33 KV only. At present the distribution system is heavily loaded for providing reliable & un- interrupted supply to the consumers, this system has to be strengthened for which various works have been proposed.

65. To meet the above requirement total physical targets for the year 2012-13 has been summarized as below for which the proposed outlay is Rs. 1895.60 Crs. and for 12th Plan proposed outlay is 12275.50 crs.

Physical Targets for Distribution Works for Annual Plan 2012-13			
	Description of works	Unit	Target 2012-13
(i)	New 33 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	1500.00
(ii)	New 33 KV Sub-Stations	Nos./MVA	300/1500
(iii)	Augmentation of Sub-Station	Nos./MVA	300/900

PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR 12TH PLAN

Sl. No.	Description of works	Unit	Target
(i)	New 33 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	12875
(ii)	New 33 KV Sub-Stations	Nos./MVA	2575/12875
(iii)	Augmentation of Sub-Station	Nos./MVA	2575/7725

Position of Implementation and Deployment of Distribution Franchisees

66. In a step forward towards Private Public participation in the Power Distribution Sector collection through Franchisee has been initiated. Presently deployment of Collection Based Distribution Franchisees Model for revenue collection in rural areas, has been implemented and the progress is as under:

Collection Based Rural Franchisees

67. 654 numbers collection based franchisees have been appointed and made operational, covering total 24666 census villages including 4666 RGGVY villages. Further, appointments of more franchisees are in progress. Cumulative revenue collection efficiency in rural areas allotted to franchisees has been achieved upto 90.60 %.

DISCOM-WISE details of Collection Based Rural Franchisees up to April 2012.

	Name of DISCOM	No. of Working Franchisees	Total No. of Villages including RGGVY based on census	No. of RGGVY Villages	No. of Villages Excluding RGGVY
Collection Based Rural Franchisees					
1	Agra	52	3030	446	2584
2	Meerut	54	1141	266	875
3	Lucknow	172	8182	1582	6600
4	Varanasi	376	12313	2372	9941
	TOTAL	654	24666	4666	20000

Input Based Urban Franchisees

68. U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. proposes to implement suitable franchisee model in urban areas, which suffer from high Transmission and Distribution losses as well as low collection efficiencies. Input Based Franchisee has already been selected for KESCO, Kanpur and Agra city of DVVNL. The agreement for both the areas has already been signed on 18-5-2009 among utility and franchisee. Agra City has been handed over to M/S Torrent Power Ltd. selected Input Based Franchisee on 01.04.2010. The area of KESCO, Kanpur will be handed over to the selected Input Based Franchisee very soon.

Energisation of Private Tube Wells

69. There are two schemes for providing electricity connections to the PTW's namely- "Normal scheme and Full deposit scheme". Under the normal scheme, progress of energisation depends upon the amount of grant released for this purpose, whereas under full deposit scheme, the connections are provided to all perspective consumers who apply and deposit the estimated amount, required for providing

connection. During 11th plan it was proposed to start the work of conversion of diesel operated private tube wells into electrical operated tube wells. An investment plan of rupees 500 crore was proposed for the 11th plan period. Against this Rs. 50 crores were provided for energisation of tube wells in 2007-08, Rs. 110 crores were provided for the year 2008-09, Rs. 149.60 crores were provided for the year 2009-10, Rs. 150.00 crore were provided for the year 2010-11 and Rs. 150.00 crores were provided for the year 2011-12 for Energisation of PTWs. An outlay of Rs184.00 crores is proposed for the year 2012-13 for energisation of 22058 PTWs. It is proposed for 12th Plan for energisation of 220000 PTWs.

R-APDRP

IT-Intervention – Part-A of R-APDRP

- ▶ Preparation of Base-line data for the project area covering Consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers and Feeders, and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers and Feeders and SCADA/DMS system (only in the project area having more than 4 lacs population and annual input energy of the order of 350 MU)
- ▶ Asset mapping of the entire distribution network at and below the 11 KV transformers including the Distribution Transformers and Feeders, Low Tension lines, poles and other distribution network equipment
- ▶ Adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing & collection, energy accounting & auditing, MIS, redressal of consumer grievances, establishment of IT enabled consumer service centers etc
- ▶ Consultants for the preparation of DPR & its monitoring have been appointed for all the Discoms
- ▶ Total 168 schemes under Part A of R-APDRP have been sanctioned by PFC.

Part-A of R-APDRP Schemes (Non SCADA Towns)

Sl. No.	Name of Discom	No. of Schemes	Loan Sanctioned by PFC (' in Crs.)	Amount Received from PFC (' in Crs.)
1.	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Meerut.	56	203.03	60.90
2.	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Agra.	39	93.69	27.37
3.	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Lucknow.	44	244.98	128.00
4.	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Varanasi.	29	108.97	32.69
	Total	168	650.67	248.96

Agra city excluded. DPR of Bareilly town is under preparation.

Part-A of R-APDRP Schemes (SCADA/ DMS Towns)

Sl. No.	Name of Discom	Amount Sanctioned by PFC (' in Crs.)	Sanctioned Loan to be released through PFC (' in Crs.)
1.	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Meerut.	112.93	112.93
2.	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Agra.	46.35	46.35
3.	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Lucknow.	33.16	33.16
4.	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Varanasi.	74.11	74.11
	Total	266.55	266.55

Progress of Part-A

70. Data Centre and Disaster Recovery centre has been established at Lucknow and Noida. Billing work at 4 Pilot Towns e.g. Lucknow, Meerut, Varanasi and Aligarh and 32 Non Pilot Towns has been started and this work in all the 168 towns was scheduled to be completed upto June '2012. Work of customer care centre at 4 Pilot Towns e.g. Lucknow, Meerut, Varanasi and Aligarh has been started from April '2012. The work has been delayed due to complexity involved in GIS mapping module. The action plan has been prepared to complete the work up to June, 2013.

R-APDRP Part-B

Progress of works related to non- SCADA towns –

71. Earlier the tenders for the work of 155 Non- SCADA towns were invited. The proposal submitted to the corporate store purchase / works committee were rejected as is was not found to be suitable.

72. For reducing AT & C losses and making DPR more effective it was modified and accordingly BOQ/BOM has also been modified and sent for publication on 20.04.2012. These tenders are likely to be decided in the month of June , 2012.

Progress of work related to SCADA towns

73. R-APDRP Part-B works of SCADA towns are proposed to be carried out in 12 towns. This included, Lucknow, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Firozabad, Jhansi, Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Ghaziabad, Bareilly.

74. The DPR of Lucknow, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Firozabad and Jhansi has been sanctioned by PFC. The DPR of Ghaziabad, Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad, Gorakhpur are pending for sanction with PFC.

75. For this work the process for selection of PMC (Project Management Consultants) is in progress. The DPR for Bareilly town is yet to be prepared.

Part-B of R-APDRP Schemes (Non SCADA Towns)

	Name of Discom	No. of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned (in Crs.)	Amount received from PFC (in Crs.)
1.	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Meerut.	51	474.11	52.62
2.	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Agra.	36	535.81	80.37
3.	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Lucknow.	42	470.93	70.64
4.	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Varanasi.	26	350.85	71.12
	Total	155*	1831.70	274.75

* Noida not eligible.

Part- B of R-APDRP scheme (SCADA/ DMS Towns)

Sl. No.	Name of Discom	Project cost approved by R-APDRP steering Committee (Rs. in Crs.)	Amount received from PFC (Rs. in Crs.)
1.	PaVVNI.-Meerut	1500.82	Nil
2.	DVVNL- Agra	516.18	Nil
3.	MVVNL- Lucknow	594.98	Nil
4.	PuVVNI.- Varanasi	856.89	Nil
	Total	3468.87	

Rajive Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna

1- RGGVY PHASE-I

76. The Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched in April 2005. Under the scheme 90 percent grant is provided by Govt. of India and 10 percent as loan by REC to State Government. REC is the nodal agency for the programme. RGGVY aims at

- ▶ Electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition.
- ▶ Providing access to electricity to all rural households.
- ▶ Providing electricity connection to BPL families free of charge.

77. During phase one of the programmes, it was proposed to cover 28677 villages of 65 districts in U.P. The remaining villages are electrified as per old definition of electrification. In the Second Phase even the Majras (hamlets) of villages are to be covered. In the First Phase, the DPRs were submitted under AREP scheme covering at least 10 percent households of the village. Besides this Dalit localities, schools, Panchayat Ghar, PHC and Community Centers etc. have also been electrified.

The highlights of the programme in U.P. are given below

Item	Unit	Target as per revise sanction	Achievement	Percent Achievement
Total Villages electrified	Nos.	27495	27495	100.00
New 33/11 kv sub sations	Nos.	199	193	96.98
Upgradation of old 33/11 kv subsations	Nos.	272	271	99.63
Amount received from REC	Rs. Crs.		2855.58	
Actual Expenditure	Rs. Crs.		2782.16	97.43
BPL connections provided	Nos	803465	613315	76.33

2- RGGVY PHASE-II

RGGVY PHASE-II aims at the following

- ▶ Electrification of un-electrified hamlets.
- ▶ Electrification of the villages electrified as per Old CEA definition.
- ▶ Providing electricity to all rural households including free connection to Below Poverty Line households.
- ▶ Strengthening of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone in those villages electrified earlier.
- ▶ Electrification of remote stand alone villages.
- ▶ Creating infrastructure for providing electric connections to common rural facilities like schools, PHC, Gram panchayats.

Financial Requirements

78. The complete saturation of electrified villages including the hamlets is to be done under 2nd phase of RGGVY. The DPRs of 69 districts having population more than 100 for 129782 majras amounting Rs. 11914 Crs. have been sent to M/s. REC for sanction. The DPRs of district Sultanpur and Raibareilly amounting Rs. 453 Crs. have been sanctioned and work is in progress and will be completed shortly. M/s. REC asked for sending DPR of villages/Majras population more than 300. DPRs of 22 districts having population more than 300 has been sanctioned by REC amounting Rs. 3453.00 crores for 245 un-electrified villages, 3609 electrified villages and 30669 un-electrified majras. Apart from that DPR of 47 districts for 371 un-electrified villages and 32464 un-electrified majras amount to Rs. 4353.00 crores are with M/s. REC for sanction.

Creation of Irrigation Facility through Energisation of Private Tube wells

- ▶ Uttar Pradesh has 40 lakh Private Tubewells out of which 10 lakh are electrified.
- ▶ Electrification of tube wells of Rs. 68000 per tubewell.
- ▶ During 2011-12 Tubewell energisation of 22000 farmers benefited.
- ▶ In order to cover electrification of at least 60% of all private tube wells during the 12th Plan, GoI should provides funds for this programme.

Metering

- ▶ In Uttar Pradesh the urban supply is metered.
- ▶ In rural Areas the villages electrified under RGGVY are being provided metered supply but other villages are still unmetered.

- ▶ To ensure **rural supply on metered basis a policy decision** will have to be taken by the State Govt.
- ▶ In urban areas UP has put smart meters on the industrial consumers.
- ▶ Double metering has been done on consumers with more than 25KW load.

PPP Infrastructure in Energy Sector in U.P.

Generation

79. To meet the shortfall in availability of power following projects are being taken up under Case-2 and under MOU route in 12th Plan.

80. Under Case-2 the State Govt. will arrange land, provide water linkage, arrange fuel linkage and obtain all statutory clearances for the project. Govt. of U.P. efforts have resulted into huge participation by private sector in U.P. Power Sector.

81. 2x300 MW Roza Thermal Power Station has already been commissioned and started generation w.e.f. March,2010. Both the units of 2x600MW Anpara-C have come on commercial load w.e.f 10-12-2011 & 18-01-2012. Ten units of 45MW each of Bajaj Hindustan Sugar Mill have been taken on commercial load. The construction of Srinagar (4x82.5MW) Hydro Project is in progress. Both the Units of Rosa Extn. (2x300MW), have been commissioned during 11th Plan.

82. The work of Bara (3x660MW) has already been awarded on competitive bidding basis and work is in progress. The work for 2x660 MW Karchhna Power Project has been awarded on competitive bidding basis but land acquisition has been quashed by the Hon'ble High Court subject to deposit of compensation by the land owners if any and the matter is under consideration of the State Govt. Bid process for selection of developer for 2x660 MW Jawaharpur(Etah) Thermal Power Project has already been started. RFQ of 3x660 MW Sonbhadra Power Project has been opened on 12-10-11.

The details of the above projects are as follows:-

MOU Projects

- (i) Bhognipur Power Project (2x660MW) Distt. Ramabainagar (M/s Himawat Power Pvt. Ltd.)
- (ii) Bhognipur Power Project (Phase-II) (2x660MW) Distt. Ramabainagar (M/s Lanco Anpara Power Ltd.)
- (iii) Lalitpur Power Project (3x660MW) Distt. Lalitpur (Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.)
- (iv) Murka Power Project near Bargarh(2x300MW) Distt. Chitrakoot (M/s Creative Thermolite Pvt.Ltd.)
- (v) Bargarh Power Project (3x660 MW)Distt. Chitrakoot (M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.)
- (vi) Farakkhabad Power Project (1x250 MW) Distt. Farakkhabad (M/s Parikh Aluminax)
- (vii) Auriya Power Project (1x250 MW Distt. Auriya (M/s Uniteck Machines Ltd.)
- (viii) Sandila Power Project (2x660 MW) Distt.Hardoi (M/s Torrent Power Ltd.)
- (ix) Gazipur Power Project (2x660 MW) Distt.Gazipur (M/s Valaspan Power Ltd.)

Case-2 Projects

- (i) Bara Thermal Power Project (3x660 MW)Distt. Allahabad (M/s. J.P. Associates)
- (ii) Karchhana Thermal Power Project (2x660 MW) Distt. Allahabad (M/s. J.P. Associates)
- (iii) Jawaharpur Thermal Power Project (2x660 MW) Distt. Etah
- (iv) Dopaha Thermal Power Project (3x660 MW) Distt. Sonbhadra

PPP Hydro Projects

- ▶ Khari (3.75MW) Distt. Saharanpur
- ▶ Malakpur Rehri (4.0MW) Distt. Saharanpur
- ▶ Madho-1 (3.75MW) Distt. Pilibheet
- ▶ Madho-2 (2.5MW) Distt. Pilibheet
- ▶ Dunda (3.50 MW) Distt. Pilibheet
- ▶ Shahjahahanpur Nahil (2.50 MW) Distt. Pilibheet
- ▶ Sharda Sagar (1.5 MW) Distt. Pilibheet
- ▶ Karmnasa (2.0 MW) Distt. Varanasi
- ▶ Bandraun (14.0 0 MW) Distt. Lalitpur
- ▶ Ramganga (3.20MW) Distt. Bijnor

Transmission

83. UPPTCL has planned to construct the 765 KV & 400 KV sub-stations along with associated transmission lines to evacuate power from proposed Anpara-D (2x500MW), Bara (3x660MW), Karchhana (2x660MW) & Meja (3x660MW) thermal power projects and to wheel them to different load centers concentrated mainly in central & western part of Uttar Pradesh. The transmission works awarded under PPP on BOOT mode have been divided into two packages of about Rs.5294.05 crores and Rs.4876.36 crores. Package-I has been awarded to M/s Isolux and Package- II awarded to M/s Cobra. In Package-I one no. 765 KV sub-station and four nos. 400 KV sub-stations along with associated lines and in Package-II two nos. 765 KV sub-station and five nos. 400 KV sub-stations along with associated lines are to be constructed. The details of the Transmission works to be taken up during 12th Plan are as follows:-

	Particulars	Unit	Physical Target
A	Substations		
	765/400 KV	Nos/MVA	3/8000
	400/220 KV	Nos/MVA	9/8500
	220/132 KV	MVA	1040
	220/33 KV	MVA	360
B	Lines		
	765 KV	Ckt Kms.	1485
	400 KV	Ckt Kms.	90

Distribution

84. In order to improve the performance of the distribution sector and for bringing financial and operational independence and create conditions for competitive and self sustainable development of the power sector, Govt. of India has enacted, "Electricity Act 2003" w.e.f. June, 2003.

85. U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. proposes to implement suitable franchisee model in urban areas, which are having higher Distribution losses as well as low collection efficiencies. Input Based Franchisee has already been selected for Kanpur and Agra city of DVVNL. The agreement for both the areas has already been signed on 18-5-2009 among utility and franchisee. Agra City has been handed over to M/S Torrent Power Ltd. the selected Input Based Franchisee on 01.04.2010.

Policy Issues

A. Physical

- ▶ Uttar Pradesh should get additional allocation from Central Sector power stations. Gadgil formula should be kept in abeyance till the shortages is met by any deficit state.
- ▶ Allocation of coal linkage for Case-2 projects for which applications have been sent to Ministry of Coal, GOI in July,2009.
- ▶ Allocation of 6 coal blocks for setting up more thermal power stations in state for which request has been made with GOI by State Govt.
- ▶ Allocation of maximum power (at least 75%) from power project being set up by Central Generating Companies in the state.
- ▶ Allocation of gas for setting up Power Project in state considering the facts that gas based Power Projects require less quantum of land and water.
- ▶ In RGGVY Phase II the schemes of hamlet electrification should be sanctioned immediately otherwise the advantage of electrification of villages in 1st phase would be lost.
- ▶ Planning Commission should formulate an universal policy to support distribution sector and implement NTP.

Regulatory affairs in power sector need synchronization through central body.

B. Financial Restructuring

1. Existing Financial and Commercial State of Discoms

86. At present distribution sector through out the country is passing through a critical phase. The gap between cost of service has widened over a period of time. The losses of distribution sector have crossed Rs. 120000 Crore mark in the country. Uttar Pradesh DISCOMS are also in a bad financial position. The cost coverage ratio of distribution companies is 64% in FY 2010-11. Some symptomatic indicators of financial distress of the U.P. Discoms are as follows:

- ▶ The working capital debt liability have burgeoned to Rs. 17,400 crore as on 31st March 2011

- ▶ The losses after factoring in GoUP's support, in FY 2010-11, are to the tune of Rs. 4,295 crore
- ▶ The two main reasons for the deterioration of Cost Coverage Ratio are that there has been very little increase in the retail tariffs from the years FY 2006 to FY 2012; and secondly, the power purchase cost has increased from Rs. 1.66 per unit in FY 2003-04 to as high as Rs.3.60 per unit in FY 2011-12. Though the utilities have regularly filed ARR and but the regulator passed arbitrary orders disallowing genuine expenditure.

2. Intervention Strategy

87. With a view to turnaround the Discoms by FY 2018, and considering their existing financial state and operating efficiency levels, the following strategy has been proposed:

- ▶ All the Discoms commit to bring down the Distribution losses in plan period, such that the aggregate Distribution losses by FY 2022 are 14.67%, down from the present 28.53% (a reduction of 13.86%). Similarly, the Collection Efficiency should be increased to reach 98.76% by the end of FY 2022, up from the current level of 88%.
- ▶ Subsidy Support from GoUP to increase from the present level of Rs. 3,640 crore to Rs. 4,500 crore in FY 2013 and thereafter an annual increase of 5% every year. In case the hours of supply are increased by the State Govt. or if more categories are added for subsidized tariff, the additional subsidy would be provided by the State Government on the basis of verifiable data.
- ▶ Filing of Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition for all Discoms every year in a timely manner such the revised tariffs are implemented from 1st April of every year. Rationalization across consumer categories has been proposed over the Plan Period to improve the cost coverage through tariff or subsidy from the State Govt.
- ▶ Power Purchase Cost Adjustment to be claimed on a quarterly basis to off-set effect of increase in Power Purchase cost.
- ▶ All system improvement and system strengthening works including expansion to be financed through equity infusion by GoUP. GoUP to infuse 10% equity towards Rural Feeder Separation programme.
- ▶ Monitoring of key performance indicators on a concurrent basis.

88. The turnaround of the Discoms is possible over the Plan period, with significant contributions from all the stakeholders, viz. the Discoms themselves (management & employees), GoUP (as the shareholder of the electricity sector in UP, and in providing cash support to the Discoms as envisaged), the consumers (agreeing to bear the tariff hikes as necessary under the plan), the Regulator (in approving the tariff proposals as may be submitted by the Discoms in accordance with this Plan) and most importantly the bankers and lenders of the Discoms (by supporting the financial restructuring and turnaround plan).

3. Strategy for Discoms

Some of the key strategies to be pursued by the Discoms are

Regulatory

- ▶ Filing of Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition for all Discoms every year in a timely manner such the revised tariffs are implemented from 1st April of every year. Tariff Rationalization across consumer categories has been proposed over the Plan Period to improve the cost coverage.
- ▶ Power Purchase Cost Adjustment to be claimed on a quarterly basis to off-set effect of increase in Power Purchase cost. The Discoms have already made an application before the State Regulator in this regard.
- ▶ Implementation of Multi Year Tariff framework in the state. Discoms have also made an application before the State Regulator to implement Multi-Year Tariff Regulations which would facilitate the submission of Multi Year Tariff filings by the Discoms along with Annual Performance Review

Financial

- ▶ Restructure the existing working capital borrowings of around Rs. 15,021 crore to reduce the debt service burden.
- ▶ Priorities investments and defer non-critical investments without compromising on the quality of supply and service to consumers and optimizing establishment and administrative expenses.

Commercial

- ▶ Exploring options to facilitate private sector participation in the sector like Distribution Franchisee, etc
- ▶ Effective management of power procurement and trading of surplus energy.
- ▶ Accelerated loss reduction through managerial and operational efficiency-achieving distribution loss level of 14.67% by FY 2022 by effective implementation of R-APDRP programme.
- ▶ Demand side management and energy efficiency initiatives through initiatives like agriculture DSM, CFL, Energy Efficient Buildings and CDM initiatives.
- ▶ Achieving cost competitiveness through procurement of power through competitive bidding through Case-I and Case-II.

Process Improvement

- ▶ Adoption of various Information Technology (IT) initiatives to drive operational efficiency improvement primarily for Implementation of software solutions.

Hardware to support the software, Networking (both Local Area Network and Wide Area network), IT Services (support to run the IT system).

- ▶ Implementation of an integrated software solution so as to streamline various processes, reduce monitoring cost and improve internal workflow and communication.
- ▶ Streamlining billing, metering and collection functions which would involve measures such as improving the coverage of hand held billing, opening more collection centres, call centres, payment gateway for internet payment, implementing a standard metering and billing software across Discoms

Intervention by Government of India

- ▶ The Present tariff regulations for generation and transmission utilities are very liberal towards generators and transmission companies. To control the power purchase cost the **tariff regulations need to be revisited**. The pass through of taxes should be abolished and RoE should be restricted to 10% at least for 5 years.
- ▶ **Coal blocks should be allocated** to all the states to take care of their fuel requirement.
- ▶ Decision must be taken as soon as possible on request for **coal-linkages** for new thermal Power Stations with in the State.
- ▶ **Interest rates should be reduced** for funding to State Power Utilities.
- ▶ Support through **grant required** for implementing the Rural Domestic and Agriculture **feeder separation programme** in the entire state.
- ▶ **Project implementation period** for Part A for R-APDRP should be increased to 3 years.

INVESTMENT PLAN & PLAN OUTLAY 2012-13 (Rs. in Crs.)

	Name of Work	Annual Plan 2012-13		
		Total Investment	Through Plan Outlay	Outside Plan
1	U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. 10528010219000			
	a) New Project	2486.66	2133.80	352.86
	b) Refurbishment	495.95	0.00	495.95
	c) R&M	787.81	69.02	718.79
	d) Work under CREP	109.25	20.00	89.25
	e) ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)	85.00	35.00	50.00
	Total	3964.67	2257.82	1706.85
2	U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. 10528010119000			
	a) New Scheme	4.64	4.64	
	Total	4.64	4.64	
3	U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. 10528010500000			
i	Transmission Works	3000.13	1002.13	1998.00
ii	Distribution Works	3127.60	2327.60	800.00
iii	Energisation of PTW	184.00	184.00	
	Total : UPPCL	6311.73	3513.73	2798.00
4	THDC	11.06	11.06	
	GRAND TOTAL :	10292.10	5787.25	4504.85

INVESTMENT PLAN For TWELTH PLAN

Rs. in Crs.

	Name of Work	Total Investment	Through Plan Outlay	Outside Plan
1	U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. 10528010219000			
	a) New Project	28826.37	24971.87	3854.50
	b) Refurbishment	1510.92	171.28	1339.64
	c) R&M	937.81	99.02	838.79
	d) Work under CREP	470.75	20.00	450.75
	e) ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) Scheme	170.24	70.00	100.24
	Total	31916.09	25332.17	6583.92
2	U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. 10528010119000			
	a) New Scheme	9.28	9.28	
	b) Renovation & Modernisation	5.00	5.00	
	Total	14.28	14.28	
3	U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. 10528010500000			
i	Transmission Works	16500.00	8000.00	8500.00
ii	Distribution Works	17187.50	13187.50	4000.00
iii	Energisation of PTW	1500.00	1500.00	
	Total : UPPCL	35187.50	22687.50	12500.00
4	THDC	306.00	306.00	
	GRAND TOTAL :	67423.87	48339.95	19083.92

Renewable Energy Development

89. Uttar Pradesh has promising potential of Solar Energy and Biomass. Abundant sunshine available throughout the year can be harnessed for electricity generation and heating applications. Biomass is available in large quantities in the State as renewable agricultural waste. Biomass resources such as baggase in sugar mills and rice husk are the most prominent and are being used for power generation. Uttar Pradesh is the leading state in the country in biomass power generation. The existing canal network and dam toes in the State too have potential of generating power through micro hydel power plants.

90. The Nodal Agency for promoting renewable energy resources in Uttar Pradesh is "Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency." (UPNEDA). Website: <http://neda.up.nic.in>

91. UPNEDA is basically a facilitator for promoting renewable energy in rural and urban areas for domestic, industrial and institutional applications as well as for power generation projects. Vision for the Renewable Energy sector in Uttar Pradesh is to –

- ▶ Facilitate sustainable generation of green power through renewable energy sources to increase the share of renewables in the overall power mix towards fulfillment of State's RPO.
- ▶ Provide energy access to rural areas.
- ▶ Reduce excessive dependence on fossil fuels and conserve environment.

Inter-State Comparison: (U.P. in different MNRE schemes)

S. No.	Scheme	Cumulative Achievement		Position of U.P.
		All India	U.P.	
1	SPV Schemes			
-	Solar lantern	817549	52815	5th
-	Solar home light	669805	102041	2nd
-	Solar street light	160815	42235	1st
-	Solar pump	7352	608	5th
2	Solar Power Plant			
-	Stand alone (kWp)	4422.9	129.2	9th
-	Grid connected (kWp)	31458	375	11th
3	Remote village electrification	9874	332	12th
4	Biomass (MW)	2664.63	592.5	1st

Source: MNRE Annual Report 2010-11

Status under the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012):

Programme	Eleventh Plan	Expenditure					2007-12	Lakh Rs
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
Village Electrification	620.00	20.27	0.00	99.43	214.23	173.88	507.81	
Solar Street Light	2830.50	71.01	244.35	233.95	2147.89	3338.44	6035.64	
Solar Pump (irrigation)	456.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wind Monitoring	37.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	
Solar Water Heater	0.00	0.00	8.44	19.35	10.50	0.00	38.29	
Total	3944.00	98.78	252.79	352.73	2372.62	3512.32	6589.24	

92. **Rural electrification** - The un-electrified villages/hamlets in the state which are difficult to be electrified by the power grid are being electrified through renewable energy (solar home light and solar street light etc.) so as to provide lighting in the village/hamlet. So far, 379 villages/hamlets have been covered under the rural electrification programme. Besides the un-electrified villages, there is a large number of hamlets which are still unconnected with the power grid. Therefore, a mini grid solar power plant scheme has been introduced for the villages/hamlets which are deprived of electricity.

93. **Solar street light** - Solar street lights are being installed in the rural areas for providing the facility of community street lighting under the district plan with the provision of central and state subsidy. A total number of 60668 systems have been installed.

94. **Solar pumps** - Solar photovoltaic pumps have been installed for drinking water and also for irrigation under with the provision of central and state subsidy. A total number of 125 systems have been installed.

95. **Solar water heater** - Solar water heating systems of a total capacity 355950 litre per day have been installed for industrial and domestic purposes in the State.

96. **Aditya/Akshay urja shops** - In order to create a state-wide network of sale and service for easy access to availability and service of new and renewable energy systems, 63 shops are operational in different districts which are named as Aditya or Akshya urja shops.

97. **Power generation** -Uttar Pradesh has promising potential of Solar Energy and Biomass. The existing canal network and dam toes in the State too have potential of generating power through micro hydel power plants. The potential of power generation from wind energy is quite limited. The status of power generation projects based on solar energy, small hydro projects on canal falls and biomass is as follows –

- ▶ **Solar Energy:**Govt. of India has sanctioned 5 grid connected solar power projects of a total capacity of 8 MW to the private developers under the National Solar Mission, against which 4 projects of total 7 MW capacity have been installed.
- ▶ **Small Hydro:** Allotment of identified small hydro projects of a total capacity of 11 MW to the private developers under the small hydro policy of the State is in progress. These projects are expected to be completed by the year 2014.
- ▶ **Biomass:** Power generation capacity of 1331.14 megawatt has been achieved in the private sector sugar mills, rice mills, paper mills and other industrial units, out of which 969.18 megawatt is bagasse based. U.P. is the leading state in the country in biomass power generation.

12th Five Year Plan (2012-17):

98. The need to increase energy provision for the population and growing economy of Uttar Pradesh poses a challenge to meet the energy needs in a sustainable and eco-friendly manner. This challenging situation is perceived as both an opportunity as well as a necessity to increase the share of renewables in the overall energy mix.

99. The vision for the growth of Renewable Energy sector in the 12th Five Year Plan is to –

- ▶ Facilitate sustainable generation of green power through renewable energy sources to increase the share of renewables in the overall power mix towards fulfillment of State's RPO.
- ▶ Provide energy access to rural areas.
- ▶ Reduce excessive dependence on fossil fuels and conserve environment by promoting renewable energy options and energy conservation measures.

100. The **priorities** for the 12th Five Year Plan is promotion of solar energy in rural areas and power generation from new and renewable energy sources such as solar, small hydro, biomass and wind energy.

101. The **strategy** for the 12th Five Year Plan includes encouragement to private investment in power generation projects for which state policy for small hydro power plants has been declared and solar energy policy is under formulation.

102. The targets proposed for the 12th Five Year Plan are:

.	Programme	12th Plan Target
1	Power Generation (MW)	
	-Solar energy	120
	-Micro hydel	30
	-Biomass	800
2	Village Electrification (No. of villages/hamlets) (including remote village electrification and mini-grid solar power plants)	11833
3	Solar street light (No.)	352535
4	Solar PV home light/lantern (No.)	20000
5	Solar pumps (No.)	5160
6	Solar water heater (Lt.)	2000000
7	Akshay urja shop (No.)	690

Estimated Investment under the 12th Five Year Plan
(Crore Rs.)

	Programme	State	Central	Private Sector	Total estimate
1	Solar Street Light	250.3	211.30	324.67	786.27
2	Village Electrification (including remote village electrification and mini-grid solar power plant)	360	210	16	586
3	Solar pump (irrigation)	122.4	90.59	89.97	302.96
4	Special area demo. program	10	15	10	35
5	Publicity	11	2.7	0	13.7
6	Incentive/Investment for power projects	696	158	6430	7284
7	Extension of service network	18	0	0	18
8	Renovation & modernization of training centres	13	0	0	13
9	Setting up of training centre at District Kannauj	9.3	0	0	9.3
10	Solar city programme	10	25	0	35
11	Solar water heater	0	13	27	40
12	Akshay urja shop	0	3	35	38
13	Solar home light/lantern	0	5	13	18
14	Biogas plant	0	4	7	11
	Total	1500	737.59	6952.64	9190.23

103. **Solar Street Light Programme:-** Solar street lights are being installed in the rural areas for providing community street lighting under the district plan with the provision of central and state subsidy.

The proposed target of solar light is 33000 for the year 2012-13 and the 12th Five Year Plan target is proposed as 352535 systems. About 35000 villages/hamlets are expected to be benefited under this programme in the 12th five year plan. The State subsidy of Rs. 7100 per system is proposed for implementation of this programme under the district sector. For this programme, the plan outlay for 2012-13 is Rs. 23.43 crore and for the 12th five year plan it is Rs. 250.30 crore.

Village electrification –

- ▶ **Village Electrification**:- Unelectrified villages/hamlets, which are difficult to be electrified by the power grid, are proposed to be electrified under the village electrification programme by solar photovoltaic systems as also other local energy resources such as biomass, biogas or small hydro etc. The target proposed for the year 2012-13 and 12th five year plan are respectively 500 nos. villages/hamlets and 2000 villages/hamlets.
- ▶ **Mini grid solar power plant**:- Beside the unelectrified villages, a large number of hamlets still remain not connected with the power grid in the State, therefore, a mini grid power plant scheme has been introduced for the villages/hamlets, which are deprived of the electricity. Under this scheme, a mini grid power plant of 1.2 KW capacity is installed in the village/hamlet for providing home light connection (2 LED lamps of 1 & 2 watt - total 3 watt) alongwith the provision of mobile charging. The required state support is at the rate of Rs. 3.6 lac per project. The physical target proposed for the year 2012-13 and 12th five year plan are 231 villages/hamlets and 9833 villages/hamlets respectively.

104. For the village electrification programme (including minigrid solar power plant), the plan outlay for 2012-13 is Rs. 9.84 crore and for the 12th five year plan, it is Rs.360.00 crore. The central assistance expected under this programme is Rs. 16.28 crore in year 2012-13 and Rs. 210 crore in the 12th five year plan period.

- ▶ **Solar pump (Irrigation)** :- Solar photovoltaic pumps are proposed to be installed for irrigation with the provision of central and state subsidy. The plan outlay for the 12th plan is proposed as Rs. 122.4 crores for 5160 solar pumps.
- ▶ **Special Area Demonstration Programme (SADP)**:- Special area demonstration projects are proposed to be implemented in collectorates, religious places, pilgrimages, colleges, restaurants/cating joints etc. for spreading awareness in the State with the provision of central and state subsidy. The plan outlay for the 12th plan is proposed as Rs. 10 crores for 110 projects.
- ▶ **Publicity**:- Publicity campaigns are proposed to be taken up to create mass awareness in the people of the State. The plan outlay for the 12th plan is proposed as Rs. 11 crores.
- ▶ **Incentives to private developers for RE power projects**:- It is proposed to provide appropriate incentives to encourage private sector to set up power projects based on solar energy and other renewable energy sources in the State. The plan outlay for the 12th plan is proposed as Rs. 696 crores and the proposed annual plan outlay for 2012-13 is Rs. 100 crores.

- ▶ **Extension of service network in rural areas:-** To create a state-wide service network for repair and maintenance of new and renewable energy systems, it is proposed to impart appropriate training to rural youths. For this purpose, the plan outlay for the 12th plan is proposed as Rs. 18 crores.

105. **Renovation & modernization of training centres and Setting up of Training Centre at District Kannauj:-** For imparting trainings for development of technical and managerial skills in the State for installation, operation and maintenance of renewable energy systems, UPNEDA has setup training centres at Chinhat (Lucknow) and Ghosi (Mau), which conduct training & capacity building activities for entrepreneurs, technicians, Govt. Officials, NGO's etc. For the renovation and modernization of these training centres the plan outlay for the 12th plan is proposed as Rs. 13 crores and the proposed annual plan outlay for 2012-13 is Rs. 1 crore.

106. Besides, renovation and modernization of the above training centres, a New & Renewable Energy Training Centre is proposed to be set up at District Kannauj to cater to the training and awareness generation needs of the western part of the State. For this purpose, the plan outlay for the 12th plan is proposed as Rs. 9.3 crores and the proposed annual plan outlay for 2012-13 is Rs. 2.28 crore.

- ▶ **Solar City Programme:-** Under the Solar City Development Programme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India (MNRE) master plans of Agra and Moradabad have been submitted in MNRE in Jan. 2012. Proposal for Allahabad city under the solar city programme is awaited to be sanctioned by MNRE so that it can be taken up in 2012-13. Target for the 12th Plan is to cover 10 cities of the State. For this purpose, the plan outlay for the 12th plan is proposed as Rs. 10 crores.

Urban Infrastructure

107. Urban population has been increasing at a steady rate of around 3.07 % per annum in the past three decades, which is much higher than the growth rate of 2.38 % per annum in the total population of the State. In 2011, 22.28% of total population of State lives in urban areas which accounts 11.79% of total urban population of country and on the basis of provisional census data of 2011, 4041 statutory towns present in country out of which 648 exist in UP which is 16% of total number of towns of the country.

108. There are 630 urban local bodies, comprising 13 Nagar Nigams, 194 Nagar Palika Parishads and 423 Nagar Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh as on 1st April 2011.

109. With the growing urbanization in the state, there is rapid growth of slums. Slum dwellers are migrants from rural areas who attract towards cities in search of better prospects of life like- good education, employment and a quality life in urban environment but the basic civic amenities, like potable water, electricity, sanitation, health, drainage, roads etc. are not available in slums. According to the estimates of *Central Statistical organization*(CSO) slum population of UP was 58.4 lakh in 1991 and in

2001 it is 77.1 lakh, and approximately increased to 102.49 lakh in 2011, and is around 23.05 percent of the UP,s current urban population.

Required Minimum Level of Municipal Basic Services

110. The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has taken the initiative of bringing out a **Handbook of Service Level Benchmarks, in 2008**, which provides for standardized framework for performance monitoring in the water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and storm water drainage sectors. The minimum level of basic services have been summarised in **Table-1**.

Services 1	Population/Area target 2	Service level target 3
I. Water Supply	100% population to be covered	Piped water supply with sewerage: 150* lpcd Piped water supply without sewerage: 70* lpcd 40 lpcd with spot sources/ standposts (* Including wastage of water – roughly 20%)
II. Sanitation/ Sewerage	-100% city area to be covered by sewerage system with treatment facilities in large urban centers. -Low cost sanitation methods for other urban areas.	Large city: Full coverage by sewerage with treatment. Medium town: Public sewers with partial coverage by septic tanks. Small town: Low cost sanitation methods.
III. Solid Waste collection and disposal	All the solid waste generated should be collected and disposed.	100% collection of generated waste, with its proper disposal. Hazardous wastes such as hospital wastes must be incinerated in all cases. Whereas mechanized composting and incineration is recommended for large urban centers, sanitary land fill method of disposal may be used in small and medium towns.
IV. Storm Water Drainage	100% population to be covered	100% coverage and 0% Incidence of water logging

Current Status of Urban Basic Services in Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste and Storm Water Drainage

111. There is a tremendous pressure on civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, etc. The Uttar Pradesh Service Level Benchmarking (SLB) data, which are notified recently for FY 2010-11 suggest that water supply is available for 1-18 hours per day in Nagar Palika Parishads (NPP) and Nagar Nigams (NN). The non-revenue water that includes physical and revenue losses account for 20-48 percent of total water supply. About 24-80 percent households do not have sewerage connections and only less than 31 percent of total waste water is treated. Solid waste systems are severally stressed. The state of services reflects the deterioration in the quality of city environments. As per baseline SLB data, 19-75% of urban households are being served by tap and remaining by tube well or hand pump and 27% of households had no latrines, 53% were using septic tank and 20% were using sewerage system. Sewerage connections varied from 0% to 76%. It is estimated that

per capita waste generation in cities varies between 0.2 – 0.5 kg per day and it is increasing every year due to change in lifestyle of urban citizens.

112. The main challenges thrown up by growing urbanization in the state include, increasing slum population, acute shortage of housing, shortage in supply of potable drinking water, environmental hazards like air, water and noise pollution, insanitation, increasing congestion, pressure on land, encroachments, haphazard urban growth, etc. These challenges have to be faced boldly and imaginatively. It is ULBs, which are already hard pressed to find finances to discharge their functions, which have to bear the incessantly increasing pressure of providing basic civic amenities like safe drinking water supply, sanitation, drainage, sewerage, street lights, roads, etc. to a rapidly growing population, especially in the larger towns and cities. For being able to do so their capacity have to be build and strengthened in view of recent technological innovations and growing demand of urbanization.

113. **Urban Transport** - Most of the cities in Uttar Pradesh have been facing urban transport problems for many years, affecting the mobility of people and economic growth of the urban areas. These problems are due to inadequate transport infrastructure and its sub-optimal use; no integration between land use and transport planning; and no improvement or little improvement in city bus service, which encourage a shift to personalized modes. The new policy on transport primarily focuses on the mobility of people not the mobility of vehicles. This will require the public transportation system to be more attractive to use. The challenge for improved bus transport is to provide good quality service at an affordable price. It is important to evaluate alternative public transport technologies in the context of city characteristics. The public transport options vary between low cost buses to high cost rail metros. Moreover the shape of a city is very important for selecting the appropriate mode of transport and capacity building is a very important factor in introducing and implementing public transport system. Several initiatives have been taken in this regard: Many cities of State like Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi and Meerut have prepared Comprehensive Mobility Plans. Bus systems are improved under JNNURM through provision of better buses, improved information system and prioritization of bus flows through dedicated bus lane but still not enough to cater the growing need of cities. The key message from the review of urban transport sector in State is that the proposed approach has to be comprehensive and serve a range of human needs. Two major problems in implementing the new public transportation system are:

- ▶ Absence of linkage from one mode of transport to another; and
- ▶ Lack of expertise in Bus Rapid Transport system.

Fund requirement for Upgradation of Basic Civic Services and their O&M during 12th FYP

114. Urban basic services, comprising provision of water supply, sewerage, sanitation, drainage, disposal of wastes, road transport systems, and street lighting are prerequisite to the urban life. To provide urban civic amenities to citizens as according to established standard and norms required huge fund. The fund requirements for various civic services provided by ULBs estimated on the basis of projected population for the year 2016-17. The sector-wise fund estimation and the basis of calculation is given hereunder-

Safe Drinking Water

115. Provision of safe drinking water is a statutory function of the Urban Local Bodies, both under the Constitution and the Municipal Laws. So the primary responsibility for providing safe drinking water to urban people in the state lies with the ULBs. According to norms, the water supply must not be less than 70 litres per person per day in general and in the sewerage covered cities and towns it must be 135 litres per person per day. Moreover, there is 15 percent additional water supply requirement for drainage, transportation and distribution (T&D) loss. To fulfil the need of water availability for period of 2012-2017, the fund requirement has been calculated on the basis of water supply model study done in Nagar Nigam (NN) Kanpur and Nagar Palika Parishad (NPP) Basti. In addition to total fund required in 630 ULBs, the anticipated fund requirement for Agra-Palra Scheme which funded from JBIC is also added to total, the detail breakup of which given in following table:-

Table: Fund Requirement for Safe Drinking Water

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Number of ULBs	Projected Population for year 2016-17 (Crore)	Fund required during 2012-17	Fund required for Agra Palra Yojna under JBIC (Rs. Crore)	Total Fund required: 2012-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Nagar nigam	13	2.1228	4564.61	2686.00	7250.61
2	Nagar palika parishad	194	2.5804	2485.88		2485.88
3	Nagar panchayat	423	0.9531	918.19		918.19
	Total	630	5.6563	7968.68	2686.00	10654.68

Sewerage and Sanitation:

116. Presently out of 630 ULBs only 55 cities/towns are partially covered by sewerage system. In order to cover more ULBs by sewerage & sanitation system and upgrade the existing one as according to norms, the fund requirement for the period 2012-17 has been calculated on the basis of model study, done in Nagar Nigam Agra and Nagar Palika Parishad Mainpuri.

Table: Fund Requirement for Sewerage and Sanitation

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Number of ULBs	Projected Population for year 2016-17 (Crore)	Total Fund required during 2012-17 (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	
1	Nagar nigam	13	2.1228	12856.93
2	Nagar palika parishad	194	2.5804	16752.29
3	Nagar panchayat	423	0.9531	6187.65
	Total	630	5.6563	35796.87

Storm Water Drainage

117. Except few cities which covered under JNNURM most of the ULBs of state do not have proper drainage system. Considering the urban population pressure for providing drainage system in 630 ULB, the

requirement of funds during the period of 2012-17 has been calculated on the basis of model study, done in NN Lucknow and NPP Mathura.

Table : Fund Requirement for Storm Water Drainage

	Name of ULBs	Number of ULBs	Projected Population for year 2016-17	Total Fund required during 2012-17
			(Crore)	(Rs. Crore)
1	Nagar nigam	13	2.1228	5660.23
2	Nagar palika parishad	194	2.5804	19742.67
3	Nagar panchayat	423	0.9531	7292.18
	Total	630	5.6563	32695.08

Solid Waste Management (SWM):

118. SWM is an essential activity for all ULBs. In the state, per capita waste production is around 200-500 gram per day. The system of solid waste disposal needs a drastic renovation and restructuring. To streamline it, there is requirement of well-coordinated mechanism to collect, segregate and dispose of urban solid waste.

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Number of ULBs	Projected Population for year 2016-17	Total Fund required during 2012-17
			(Crore)	(Rs. Crore)
1	Nagar nigam	13	2.1228	520.23
2	Nagar palika parishad	194	2.5804	1550.79
3	Nagar panchayat	423	0.9531	572.80
	Total	630	5.6563	2643.82

Urban Transport and Road

119. In modern times, the burning need to handle urban transport system is rising sharply due to surpassing urban population and revolution in automobile industry. Congestion and traffic jam in the cities and towns is also occurred due to lack of efficient and effective public transport system. The 44.47 million urban populations in 2011 is estimated to reach 56.56 million in 2017, which requires big vision and well thought perspective planning for coming years. To manage this urban vehicular population and supportive transport system, the fund requirements has been calculated taking the study base of NN Lucknow and NPP Mathura transport projects. It includes renovation of old streets, broadening of single road to double, to provide support for traffic engineering, fly over, subway, sideway and bypass etc. To grease urban transport engine in next decade the state requires huge money to fund its urban transport projects.

Table : Fund Requirement for Urban Transport and Municipal Roads

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Number of ULBs	Projected Population for year 2016-17	Total Fund required during 2012-17
			(Crore)	(Rs. Crore)
1	Nagar nigam	13	2.1228	14981.17
2	Nagar palika parishad	194	2.5804	31804.72
3	Nagar panchayat	423	0.9531	11747.43
	Total	630	5.6563	58533.32

Street Lighting

120. Secured and dependable quality of electricity lighting is necessary in the cities and towns not only for quality of life but also for the development of the secondary sector for economic growth. The street lighting in towns and cities is obligatory duty of urban local bodies. Street lighting has over the time become one of the major functions of the urban local bodies. The tremendous increase in personal vehicles, changes in life style and a better network of internal road system, have increased movements of city population not only during the day hours but also during the nights. Therefore, street illumination has become an essential service for the urban life. Street lighting today is no more a mere erection of few electric poles on the streets. It has to conform to certain standards and requirements. Adequate public street lighting is, in which vehicle can be driven at the prescribed speed by the urban traffic system without the use of high focus head lights so that the objects can be seen on the road with a safe stopping distance of about 130 feet. According to accepted norms and standards, there should be cent-percent coverage by adequate street lighting in the major urban centres with an average distance of 25 meters between two lighting poles.

121. In urban local bodies the total municipal road length was 37677 km in the year 2002-03 which increased to 53534 km in 2006-07(on the basis of data compiled at Local Bodies Directorate level). By analyzing these data, it appears that there is around 7-8% annual growth in the length of municipal roads, which are to be covered under street lighting arrangement. By projecting preceding year data it is estimated that in year 2016-17 there would be around **121342 km** municipal roads. Likewise, around 3526 Chaurahas maintained and illuminated with semi high mast lighting by ULBs, which are estimated to reach **9147** in year 2016 -17.

▶ Blacktopped Surface Road	
a. Single Lane :	73179 km
b. Double Lane:	18295 km
▶ Water Bound Macadam Road :	25280 km
▶ Earthen Road :	4588 km
Total	121342 km

122. There are three categories of road exist in the municipal areas. On the basis of estimates of Street Light Department **Nagar Nigam Lucknow** for lighting of different categories of road, variation found due to differences in configuration of assembly of light pole and establishment charges incurred on it.

Expenditure on the street lighting of black top surfaced roads of single lane is estimated to Rs 12.97 lakh per kilometre and on double lane black top surfaced roads is Rs 16.57 lakh per kilometre. The street lighting of water bound macadam as well as earthen roads is estimated around Rs 7.11 lakh per kilometre, therefore, for illumination of all types of roads and Chaurahas Rs 14734.16 Crore are required to the State for the period 2012-17. The details of which are as follows:-

Table : Street Lighting Arrangement Expenditure On All Types Of Municipal Roads& Semi High Mast Lighting At Chaurahas During the Period 2012-17 (Rs. Crore)

	Name of ULB	Total Expenditure on Street lighting of Black Top Surfaced Road	Expenditure on Street lighting of Water Bound Macadam (WBM) Surfaced Road	Expenditure on Street lighting Of Earthen Road	Expenditure on semi high mast lighting at chauraha	Total Expenditure on Street lighting of All types of Road & semi high mast lighting at chauraha
1	Nagar Nigam	4758.64	682.99	123.93	33.37	5598.93
2	Nagar Palika Parishad	5760.49	826.82	150.02	40.40	6777.73
3	Nagar Panchayat	2003.66	287.60	52.19	14.05	2357.50
	Total	12522.80	1797.41	326.14	87.82	14734.16

Establishment of UP Academy for Urban Development, Research & Training: (UP-AUDRT)-

123. In all 630 ULBs 112887 officers and employees are working presently and there are 630 mayors / chairmen with 11290 elected corporators / members which constitute the boards of ULBs. They need orientation and training regarding their duties and responsibilities which have been bestowed upon them by the people. It is a great challenge to train and make aware these officials. The present training and sensitization programmes are not sufficient and effective because they are not designed according to the needs and requirements of these specialized municipal cadres. For urban management and human resource development UP lacks required infrastructure and institutional setup, therefore to work in the spirit of 74th constitutional amendment for empowerment of hub of urban development, it is urgent need to design training module which must be specific considering the nature of duties and responsibilities of different type of municipal functionaries. Objectives of these training programmes must be to develop expertise in their specialize profession like urban planning and management, urban administrative services, urban economy, urban environment, urban land management, urban road, traffic & transport engineering, municipal budget, municipal audit and account, fiscal responsibility & budget management (FRBM), ULB's credit rating and regarding all the urban basic services – water supply, sanitation, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management (SWM), street lighting and above all responsiveness towards public to serve them in better manner.

124. In view of above, to bring the state at forefront in providing best urban amenities to speed up the economic development by attracting foreign investment and to make these urban local bodies self-sustainable in coming years, it is proposed to establish an academy for urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh in line with Administrative Training Academy for ULBs in Maharashtra. This academy shall be named as

–UP Academy for Urban Development, Research and Training (UP-AUDRT) and it will combine three institutions together which are:

- ▶ Administrative unit- Directorate Of Urban Local Bodies;
- ▶ Institute Of Urban Planning And Development;
- ▶ Centre For Research And Training In Urban Basic Civic Amenities;

125. This academy would admire the vision of Uttar Pradesh in 21st century as developed state by 2020. To fulfil the dream of people of UP as torchbearer of country, the Urban Development Department UP is presenting proposal of estimated total amount Rs. 54.00 Crore for the establishment, construction and development of academy. The detail of expenditure on each head on the establishment of academy, which is to be established on 15037 Sq. m. area at state level.

126. For the creation of new urban basic civic services infrastructure, establishment and development of UP Academy for Urban Development, Research & Training (UP-AUDRT), for the BRTS (Bus Rapid Transport System), implementation of E Governance in municipalities and Capacity Building would require total amount of **Rs.149492.74 Crore** during the period 2012 to 2017 as per details summarized in the following table:-

Table : Summary of all Demands For Infrastructural Services For period 2012-17 (Rs in Crore)

	Item	Nagar Nigam	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat	Total	Funds Available in JNNURM & ANY under 11th FYP	Net Fund Required From 12th FYP (Col : 5-6)
1	Safe Drinking Water	7,250.61	2,485.88	918.19	10,654.68	2,683.94	7,970.74
2	Sewerage & Sanitation	12,856.93	16,752.29	6,187.65	35,796.87	2,629.37	33,167.50
3	Drainage	5,660.23	19,742.67	7,292.18	32,695.08	626.25	32,068.83
4	Solid Waste Management	520.23	1,550.79	572.80	2,643.82	410.63	2,233.19
5	Urban Transport & Road	14,981.17	31,804.72	11,747.43	58,533.32	204.23	58,329.09
6	Street Lighting	5,598.93	6,777.73	2,357.50	14,734.16	-	14,734.16
7	UP Academy for Urban Development, Research & Training	25.13	21.50	7.37	54.00	-	54.00
8	Bus Rapid Transport System	1,106.07	39.51	-	1,145.58	326.89	818.69
9	E Governance	53.65	2.89	-	56.54	-	56.54
10	Capacity Building	24.65	26.33	9.02	60.00	-	60.00
	Total	48,077.60	19,204.31	29,092.14	1,56,374.05	6,881.31	1,49,492.74

127. As according to in-house analysis based on current O&M expenditure on existing urban infrastructure and required fund to maintain civic services generated under JNNURM and ANY and other capital investment on core basic services, the ULBs of State need a huge sum of **Rs 3190.71 Crore** for periods 2012-17 in each financial year from 2012-13 onwards.

All Operation and Maintenance Expenditure On Core Municipal Services For Every Year				
Items	Figure in Rs Crore			
	Nagar Nigam	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat	Total
1 Safe Drinking Water	764.07	269.85	43.08	1,077.00
2 Sewerage & Sanitation	403.27	32.21	-	435.48
3 Drainage	65.16	16.35	7.68	89.19
4 Solid Waste Management	188.21	47.66	19.30	255.17
5 Urban Transport	1,144.61	89.54	36.46	1,270.61
6 Street Lighting	27.74	22.44	13.08	63.26
Total	2,593.06	478.05	119.60	3,190.71

128. By analyzing the current demographic growth trends in urban population and municipal infrastructure required to be generated to cater the need of this mammoth urban population, the total fund requirement for new infrastructure calculated and it is estimated that by subtracting current investment under the 11th FYP's Centrally Sponsored Schemes JNNURM and State Scheme for lower tier of ULBs- **Adarsh Nagar Yojna**, there is still **huge gap of Rs 1, 49, 492.74 Crore for period 2012-17** which need to be filled by funding from the 12th FYP. Likewise for the Operation & Maintenance of existing and newly created assets the ULBs need **Rs 3190.71 Crore** in year 2010-11 which further added with 10% inflation increase each year and in FY 2012-13 there is requirement of **Rs 3828.85 Crore** onwards. The financial year wise phasing from 2012-13 to 2016-17 of net required fund of **Rs 1, 51,025.35 Crore** for up-gradation and maintenance of municipal assets is given below

Cr. Rs.							
	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-17
A	Projected Revenue Receipts:						
(i)	Own Resources	1365.66	1529.54	1713.08	2830.01	3389.35	10827.64
(ii)	Devolution from 3/4 th SFC	3427.60	3770.35	4147.38	8294.76	9124.24	28764.33
(iii)	Devolution from 13/14 th CFC	628.35	743.13	878.50	1757.00	1950.27	5957.25
Total (A)		5421.61	6043.02	6738.96	12881.77	14463.86	45549.22
B	Projected Expenditure:						
(i)	Establishment	1724.22	1810.43	1900.95	1996.00	2095.80	9527.40
(ii)	Non-Plan Developmental	2566.02	2694.32	2829.04	2970.50	3119.03	14178.91
Total (B)		4290.24	4504.75	4729.99	4966.50	5214.83	23706.31
C- (A-B)	Resources available with ULBs	1131.37	1538.27	2008.97	7915.27	9249.03	21842.91

	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-17
D	Requirement of Funds for up gradation of basic civic services as per norms	29898.54	29898.55	29898.55	29898.55	29898.55	149492.74
E	O&M Requirement for Municipal Assets	3828.85	4211.74	4632.91	5096.20	5605.82	23375.52
G – ((D+E)-C)	Funds required from 12 th FYP	32596.02	32572.02	32522.49	27079.48	26255.34	151025.35

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission: (JNNURM)

129. The Union government initiated JNNURM in December, 2005 with the overtly stated mission objective of encouraging of reforms and fast-tracking development of major cities with specific focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation, and accountability of ULBs / Parastatal agencies towards citizens. The JNNURM lays thrust on the following four components.

▶ **Urban Infrastructure and Governance: (UIG)-** The core focus area of the Sub-Mission is on infrastructure projects relating to water supply and sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of old city areas with a view to upgrading infrastructure therein, shifting industrial and commercial establishments to conforming areas. The objectives of this component are to ensure achievement in following segment in the urban sector:

- ▶ Focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in cities covered under the Mission,
- ▶ Establishment of linkages between asset-creation and asset-management through a slew of reforms for long-term project sustainability,
- ▶ Ensuring adequate funds to meet the deficiencies in urban infrastructural services,
- ▶ Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, outgrowths and urban corridors leading to dispersed urbanisation,
- ▶ Scale-up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor,
- ▶ Special focus on urban renewal programme for the old city areas to reduce congestion.

130. Under this scheme in financial years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 the **33** projects have been sanctioned which cover 07 megacities cities and the funds for all projects Rs. **2303.95**

Crore have been disbursed to concerned urban local bodies, which includes central and state Share of the project and required proportionate share of 30 percent are being contributed by concerning ULB.

► **Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns: (UIDSSMT) -** Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns aims at improvement in urban infrastructure in towns and cities in a planned manner. It has subsumed the existing schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). The objectives of the scheme are to improve infrastructural facilities and help to create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns of population more than one lakh .Under this scheme in financial years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 the **64** projects have been sanctioned which cover 46 cities and the Instalments of all projects **Rs. 824.34 Crore** have been disbursed to concerned urban local bodies, which includes central and state Share of the project and required proportionate share of 10 percent are being contributed by concerning ULB.

► **Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme: (IHSDP)-** Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme aims at combing the existing schemes of VAMBAY and NSDP under the new IHSDP Scheme for having an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. This scheme is applicable to all cities and towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under JNNURM. The scheme seeks to enhance public and private investments in housing and infrastructural development in urban areas. The basic objective of the scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

► **Basic Services to the Urban Poor: (BSUP)-**The rising urban population has also given rise in increase in the urban poor. According to the estimates of Central Statistical organization, slum population of U.P. was 58.4 lakh in 1991 and is reached at 77.1 lakh in 2001, which is projected to 102.49 lakh in 2011 constituting about 21.5 percent of the UP's urban population. U.P. ranks second after Maharashtra in the country in so far as the total slum population is concerned.The ever increasing number of slum dweller causes tremendous pressure on urban basic services and infrastructure. In order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth, it has become imperative to draw up a coherent urbanization policy to implement projects in selected cities on mission mode. The main thrust of the sub-mission is on integrated development of slums through projects for providing basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation, and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

Adarsh Nagar Yojna (Ideal City Scheme): (ANY)

131. Under the purview of guidelines of JNNURM and UIDSSMT the state government in Jan 2008 has launched a new scheme for those ULBs which have population less than 1 lakh and are not covered under the JNNURM & UIDSSMT. The objectives of this scheme are to provide infrastructural facilities like – safe drinking water, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, slaughter house, road, street lighting, and other qualitative civic amenities to the urban people of the transitional areas. It also put emphasis on the integrated development of these lower categories of towns and cities.

132. For the selection of urban local bodies and implementation of scheme a committee under the chairmanship of minister of urban development has been constituted and a ratio of **90:10** for state government and ULBs fixed for the funding of projects under the scheme. Out of 10% contribution which is to be arranged by concerning ULBs from their own resources, not more than 5% may be drawn from the MLA/MP LAD fund. To ensure effective implementation and timely monitoring of running projects, the **Directorate of Local Bodies** is nominated as state level nodal agency (SLNA), which is supervising financial and physical progress of the projects through a programme management unit (PMU). In financial years 2007-08 and 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 the total sum of ` 261.73 Cr were disbursed among 379 ULBs and in FY 2011-12 ` 39 Cr is provisioned under this programme and in next financial year all other remaining ULBs would be brought under the coverage of scheme.

E-Governance Project for Municipalities under JNNURM

133. The e-Governance DPR has been sanctioned with the worth of Rs.23.61Cr on 20-12-2010 in CSMC held at the GOI level. According to e-Governance guidelines issued by Government of India, following 8 services are to be provided by Municipal Bodies to common Citizens:

- ▶ Registration and Issue of Birth & Death Certificate
- ▶ Property Tax
- ▶ Payment of Utilities Bills
- ▶ Citizen Grievance
- ▶ Building Plan Approval
- ▶ e-Procurement and Monitoring of Project
- ▶ Health Program (License, Solid Waste Management)
- ▶ Accounting
- ▶ Personnel Management System

134. It will improve infrastructural facilities and help to create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities and towns. It will also promote planned integrated development of towns and cities. The E-Governance DPRs for other ULBs will be prepared on the basis of State Level Solution already setup and IT infrastructure and services such as capacity building, customization etc.

135. The State of Uttar Pradesh is one of the first states to implement National Mission Mode Project for municipalities under JNNURM. A Tripartite Memorandum of Agreement has also been signed between GOI, GoUP and Kanpur Municipal Corporation and currently state government, with help of NIC, is developing statewide integrated e-Governance application which would be rollout in all 630 ULBs of State in phases. In the meantime, to complete the e-Governance reforms under JNNURM, all UIG towns have developed stand-alone software and all municipal services are being rendered to the citizens through it.

Urban Reforms under JNNURM

- ▶ The main objective of the reforms under JNNURM is to provide an enabling environment for the growth of the cities by improving urban governance, enhancing effective urban service delivery and augmenting civic infrastructure. Financial sustainability of ULBs and Parastatals agencies such as Water and Sewerage Boards, Public Health Engineering Departments, Public Work Departments, Development Authorities etc. can be brought about through reforms in property tax, improved accounting practices, and levy of appropriate user charges.

Impact of State Level JNNURM Reforms

- ▶ Integration of City Planning and Service Delivery has been achieved by maintaining the functions performed by ULB and Development Authority and effective linkage between assets creation and assets management is insured. The outgrowth beyond that territorial jurisdiction of municipal limit is attended by Development Authority, thus providing quality life to the citizens.
- ▶ Rent Control Reforms have ensured the Rights of Landlord by making a provision of agreed rent; this promoted the building operation in urban areas. The exemption of building from Rent Control till 40 years from the date of construction is fearlessly encouraging the Real Estate Institution, to provide affordable housing to urban class.
- ▶ Rationalization of Stamp Duty to 5% has encouraged public registration of documents thus enhanced the sphere so as to give information to people regarding legal rights arising or affecting a particular property. It has also guarded against fabrication of documents of title from time to time. Reduction of Stamp duty has checked forgery and has provided good evidence of the genuineness of written document. Property transaction are likely to increase thus generating more revenue for state exchequer and helps curb the black money market as earlier people used to keep property on 'Power of Attorney' basis or in reduce value price due to high stamp duty.
- ▶ Enactment of community participation by constituting ward committees at each ward level has decentralized the planning process, resulting in the development of each ward.
- ▶ Public disclosure law has promoted transparency and updating of records.
- ▶ Revision of Bye laws to streamline the approval process of Building Plan has reduced the time line. Revenue generation increased, workforce efficiency increased by

changing from paper based system. Instead of running from pillar to post, the residents owning plot area of 300 sq.m. can immediately start the construction work. On line filing of application and submission of hard copies of plan through a single window is possible.

Impact of ULB Level JNNURM Reforms

- ▶ GIS based property Tax management system has enabled ULB's to identify the un-assessed properties and bring them under tax net. This resulted in identifying 30-40% un-assessed properties. There has been increased in demand and collection.
- ▶ The computerization of property tax, online billing and deposit has reduced the pressure of bill distribution; timely payment has lessened corruption and arbitrariness of collection staff in giving rebates. It has helped in centralized monitoring of Tax Collection.
- ▶ The Public Grievance and Redressal module has introduced transparency and accountability. Complaints can be prioritized and assigned to appropriate officials. This system is useful to understand 'what kind of problems' occurs at which part of the city and at what time of the year.
- ▶ E-Governance has resulted in higher transparency general awareness, about ULB administration and increased accountability.
- ▶ Formation of ward committees at each ward level has ensured public participation in budget preparation process.
- ▶ Double Entry has ensured physical verification of fixed assets and identification of assets and preparation of Financial Statements at any given point of time.
- ▶ Greater transparency in accounting and disclosure.
- ▶ Readily available financial information for the case of decision making.
- ▶ Yearly preparation of balance sheet receipt and payment account, income and expenditure account.
- ▶ Inherent internal controls and internal checks to safeguard the ULB from frauds and errors.

Progress and Achievements in 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

A- Water supply

Town	% availability as per norms
280	100%
144	75-100%
131	50-75%
63	25-50%
10	<25%
2	Not yet Covered

B- Sewerage system

- ▶ Only 55 Towns Partially Covered
- ▶ 40% Population so far Covered

136. The physical progress during XI plan period of various schemes under water supply and sewerage sector has been detailed in the Table 25.

	Description of works	Unit	Target	Achievement	Work under progress
1	Water supply Distribution system	Km	10370	7460	2910
2	New & Rebore Tubewells	No	1507	1231	276
3	Water storage(OHT&Clear water reservoir)	No.	712	250	462
4	New water treatment plant works	No./mld	13/930	5/118	8/812
5	Total increase of potable water	mld	3290	1980	1310
6	Hand Pumps - New & Rebore	No.	62900	62800	100
7	Laying of Sewer network & Rising main	Km	3430	2444	986
8	Construction of Pumping station	No.	60	32	28
9	Sewage treatment Plant	No./mld	42/1783	6/444	30/1339
10	O & M of sewage treatment plant	No./mld	40/1270	40/1270	
11	Construction of New & Remodelling of drain	Km	431	252	179
12	Solid waste management	Towns	26	8	16*
13	City Buses	Nos	1310	1140	

Innovative approach adopted in execution of solid waste management projects on PPP model.

137. The Solid Waste Management projects for 26 Towns of Uttar Pradesh were sanctioned by the Govt. of India under JNNURM/UIDSSMT programs. The project envisages *"Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste, Primary Storage, Secondary Collection, Transfer and Transportation up to Processing Plant, Installation of Processing Plant, Development of Sanitary landfill site and Operation & Maintenance of Processing Plant and Sanitary landfill site for a period of 25 years"*.

138. The activity of door to door collection, primary storage, secondary collection, transportation up to the processing plant as per DPR, were the responsibility of ULB's concerned, while the activities related with processing plant and development of sanitary landfill site were to be taken up on PPP mode. In this regard the State Govt. after due consideration, has decided that the work of solid waste management of the

towns producing more than 200Tons/day shall be taken up on Integrated approach and on PPP mode. The integrated approach includes all activities related with solid waste management work i.e. Door to Door collection, Primary Storage, Secondary Collection, Transfer and Transportation up to Processing Plant, Installation of Processing Plant and Development of Sanitary landfill site, O&M of all above activities for 30 years".

139. **Initiatives Taken Regarding smaller Towns:** The execution of the solid waste management projects of towns producing solid waste between 25 to 130 TPD, too are proposed to be taken up on PPP mode. The components like, processing plant and development of landfill and its O&M over a period of 30 years are covered under PPP mode, while the activities like door to door collection, primary storage, secondary collection, transfer & transportation up to the Processing Plant and Landfill site to be carried out by the ULB's concerned.

12th Plan New Initiatives

- ▶ E-Governance: Based on the E-governance model of Kanpur city, other Corporation cities and Municipalities will be covered in phased manner and on need base.
- ▶ Street Lighting Schemes in ULBs by energy saving schemes under PPP.
- ▶ Urban Transport Scheme in big cities under PPP.
- ▶ Strengthening of Drainage and Sewerage system in ULBs.
- ▶ Scheme for 24X7 Water Supply in Metro cities.
- ▶ Scheme for conservation and regeneration of water bodies in ULBs. Attention must be given to towns and cities affected by surface and ground water contamination.
- ▶ Separate fund for O&M of assets created.
- ▶ Implementation of schemes like Solid Waste Management (SWM), Modernization of Slaughter Houses.
- ▶ Scheme to fulfill the service level benchmark decided by 13th Finance Commission.
- ▶ Extra allocation for Census Towns.
- ▶ Urban Planning, Training & Research Institute – Focus on improved Urban Governance.
- ▶ Recruitment of Urban Managers.
- ▶ Institute of Urban Management at Kanpur Campus.

Urban Employment And Poverty Alleviation Programmes

140. With the growth in Urban population the number of poor in Urban areas increase in greater proportion. To meet the challenges thrown out by this emerging scenario, a two pronged strategy is needed. Poverty is caused by lack of capacity and opportunity of employment. Therefore, suitable training programmes suited for capability enhancement of the poor are needed. This should be supplemented by creating additional opportunities for self-employment by providing subsidised financing.

It has been brought out by various reports that conditions of muslims is worse than the scheduled castes. Hence programmes aimed at their economic welfare also needs to be taken up on priority especially in muslim dominated towns and areas so as to provide them economic assistance and skill training for improvement of overall conditions of people in general and poverty stricken people in particular residing in neglect over the years.

141. Housing & basic services need immediate attention to meet current shortage as well as the projected demand in next five years, which may grow @ 20% to 25% per annum. There is marked increase in Urban population due to migration, This migration has increased the number of Urban poor, which affects the efficiency of Urban Poverty alleviation programmes creating a very huge demand for a planned housing and Infrastructural development in urban area. It is noteworthy that the present guidelines of BSUP & IHSDP require provision of land free of cost which will pose great problems due to steep rise in the land prices and non availability in Urban Centres. It has been indicated that housing for Urban poor would be taken up in XIIth Plan. In addition State Government also has decided to take up housing for the deprived Urban poor in selected towns in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

SWARNA JAYANTI SAHARI ROJGAR YOJNA (SJSRY) :-

142. Basic objective of the scheme is to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed through encouraging and setting up of micro enterprises, self employment ventures and provision of wage employment. The C.D.S. is focal point for the purpose of identification of beneficiaries, preparation of applications, monitoring of loan recoveries, and providing other support to the programme. The C.D.S. also identifies viable projects suitable for the area. Under this programme Central and State funding has been fixed @ 75:25.

Main programme under this Scheme are as under :-

Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) :-

143. This includes assistance to individual Urban poor. The Maximum unit cost of the project for individual self employment is upto Rs. 2.00 lac (Maximum Subsidy is 25% of the Project Cost Subject to maximum of Rs. 50000/-). The beneficiary is required to contribute 5% of the Project Cost. Besides Govt. Subsidy and contribution of the beneficiary, rest of the project cost is financed by Banks as loan.

STEP-UP (Training):-

144. Skill development through appropriate skill training is key feature of this programme. Unit cost allowed for training will be Rs. 10,000/- per trainee including material cost, trainer's fees, other Misc. expenses of training centers and stipend to be paid to the trainee @ Rs. 400/- P.M. Training period will be from Two to Six months subject to minimum of 300 hours. Special attention would be given towards selection of trades as per demand from the market. Emphasis should be laid on quality of training by involvement of reported institutes and private sector partners selected in a transparent process.

UWSP-Loan/Subsidy:-

145. This Scheme is distinguished by the special incentive extended to urban poor women, who plan to set up Self-employment ventures in a group. Groups of urban poor women shall take up an economic activity suited to their skill, training, aptitude and local conditions. DWACUA group consists of at least ten urban poor women, one of whom shall be organizer. The group will also select its own economic activity on the basis of actual potentials out of an identified shelf of projects. DWACUA group shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 300000/- or 35% of the cost of Project, whichever is less.

UWSP- Revolving Fund :-

146. For setting up of Thrift & Credit Society, the DWACUA group shall be entitled to a lump sum of grant of Rs. 25000/- as revolving fund @ Rs. 2000/- per member only after one year of its formation. This funds will be used by the Group/Society on prescribed purposes.

UCDN :-

147. The Main objective of this programme is to provide Health, Educational, Social and Community based facilities to Urban poor.

Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP):-

148. This programme is available to local urban bodies with the population less than 5 Lacs as per 1991 census. The Programme shall seek to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The material and labour components ratio for works under this programme shall be 60:40. The prevailing minimum wage rate for each area, shall be paid to the beneficiaries. CDS shall survey and draw up a list of available basic minimum services in their areas.

Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) :-

149. The Govt. of India scheme named "BASIC SERVICES FOR URBAN POOR" as a sub component of JNNURM is being implemented in 7 cities namely Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Varanasi and Mathura. The Govt. of India grant extended 50% amount and rest 50% amount (for Mathura city the grant is 80-20%) is managed by the State Govt./ULB/Beneficiaries.

150. Since inception of the scheme in 2005, out of the target of 51801 houses, 29306 have been constructed, 14929 are under construction and work on 7566 is yet to start. Remaining 22495 houses would be completed in 2 years extended mission period i.e. upto 2014.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

151. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program has been launched by Government of India for housing in town other than BSUP town. The funding pattern is 80% grant from Government of India and 20% from State Govt./Urban local bodies, 10% is beneficiaries' contribution and balance 10% is from the State Govt./ULB. Since inception of the scheme in 2005, 47527 houses were planned, 1352 houses were dropped hence out of 46175, 13028 houses have been constructed, 19654 are under construction and work on 13493 is yet to start. Remaining 33147 houses would be completed in 2 years extended mission period i.e. upto 2014.

Urban Statistics For Hr And Assessment (USHA):-

152. The aim of this scheme is the development and maintenance of online national database, MIS and knowledge repository relating to urban poverty, slum, housing, construction & other urbanization related statistics. The activities under this scheme focus on database including MIS sample survey, action research, impact assessment and capacity building/training.

153. Government of India would provide 100% central assistance in the form of ACA

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

154. The programme is aimed at addressing basic issues related to Urban Poverty including skill upgradation, entrepreneurship development and availability of credit. Programme would be implemented in Mission Mode. There would be flexibility for using multiple approaches and framework would be created to ensure the implementation. The programme would be outcome based and scalable. The residential, social and occupational vulnerabilities would be addressed.

(2) Rajiv Avas Yojana (RAY)

155. Rajiv Avas Yojana envisages "Slum free India" through encouraging States/UTs to tackle the problem of slums in a distinctive manner. The scheme would be taken up during XIIth Plan. The scheme has to be implemented in a phased manner in selected cities and towns.

- ▶ To prepare city wide comprehensive slum free city plans and make a state wide integrated slum free action Plan.
- ▶ It proposed a set of reforms at the state and city level in regard to inclusive planning, regulation and financing so as to provide adequate housing facilities on ongoing basis to catch to the needs of houseless urban poor and slum dwellers.

156. An integrated and coordinated approach for provision for shelter, services and livelihoods for slum communities would be taken up so as to provide the economic and social support to tackle poverty related problem in urban areas.

157. The following cities have been selected in U.P.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Agra | 2. Meerut |
| 3. Allahabad | 4. Varanasi |
| 5. Lucknow | 6. Kanpur Nagar |
| 7. Aligarh | 8. Bareilly |
| 9. Moradabad | 10. Gorakhpur |
| 11. Ghaziabad | 12. Jhansi |
| 13. Saharanpur | 14. Muzaffarnagar |
| 15. Shahjhanpur | 16. Firozabad |
| 17. Mathura | 18. Rae bareli |

158. Government of India has been regulated to include following cities for Rajiv Avas Yojna.

1. Kannauj
2. Etawah
3. Rampur

Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction (SNPUPR)

159. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has initiated a new project with support from the DFID, UK called "Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction." The basis objective is a sustained reduction in poverty by more effective implementation of national programmes. For housing and Urban Poverty alleviation such as RAY, JNNURM and SJSRY. A support unit has been sanctioned for Rae Bareli.

New Initiatives

Rickshaw Yojna (Priority Programme):-

160. Government of U.P. has identified replacement of manually driver rickshaws by motor/battery operated/solar power rickshaws scheme as one of the priority schemes. SUDA has been designated as nodal agency for implementation of this scheme. The state government has targeted to provide motor / solar energy operated rickshaw to 2.50 lac urban poors who are registered as rickshaw pullers in various Urban local bodies in U.P. The unit cost of motor / solar energy operated rickshaw is likely to be around Rs. 60,000.00 & so. The Scheme would be dovetailed with SJSRY grand.

Aasra yojna (Residential House):-

161. In view of the decisions taken by the state Government to provide houses to urban poors (labour families with an earning of Rs-200.00 per day), 1 lac houses are targeted to be build within 5 years. In the phased manner, construction of 20000 houses is targeted for the current financial year 2012-13.

162. In the report of Sachhar Committee, formed by government of India, it has been accepted that the Muslims in India, including Uttar Pradesh are in a condition worse than that of Schedule casts. Hence, it is necessary to provide housing facility to the minorities, specially the Muslims, although other poor families like general, Backward & Schedule caste category shall also be benefited under this scheme.

Basic amenities in minority dominating slums in Urban areas:-

163. There are large numbers of slums in urban area where slum dwellers reside without basic amenities like road, drainage, drinking water etc. State government is determined to provide basic facilities in phased manner in urban slums, specially minority dominating areas, to improve the living conditions of poor people.

164. District offices (DUDAs) will select the slum/minority dominating slums by furnishing a survey in urban areas of the District/Local bodies & prepare a Detailed Project Report, including all basic services lacking in the selected slum.

165. In the first phase of the aforesaid scheme, for the current financial year 2012-13, Rs. 5000.00 lac outlay is proposed. For 12th Five year plan Rs.50000.00 lac outlay is proposed with a target to cover maximum number of urban slums/minority dominating slums and provide basic services in those slums.

Establishment of National Training Institute in Rampur City:-

166. For skill up-gradation of employees and beneficiaries in urban areas of the state, a National Training Institute is proposed to be established at Rampur city. An amount of Rs. 525.00 lac outlay is proposed for the same in the financial year 2012-13. Central share for the said scheme is Rs. 500.00 lac (95%) and state share is Rs. 25.00 lac (5%).

Micro Business Centres For Urban Poors and Minorities:-

167. For sustainable employment, the trading of the products is very important and a business centre will be useful. State government has decided to establish small business centre under Swarn Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY) to provide sustainable employment to urban poors and minorities.

168. As per the state government directions, in first phase, small business centres will be established in 10 selected districts of the state. For 10 business centres, Central Government shall provide Rs. 600.00 lac against which the state share shall be Rs. 200.00 lac. Hence, Rs. 800.00 lac outlay is proposed for financial year 2012-13. For 12th Five year plan, Rs. 6000.00 lac outlay is proposed to establish small business centres in all 75 districts of the State.

Housing

Urban Housing

169. Housing is one of the basic necessities of life. Housing shortage is a serious problem facing today not only Uttar Pradesh but the country as a whole. The high urban growth entails considerable investment into housing and physical and social infrastructure. It is estimated that housing industry in the country contributes to about 6% of the GDP.

170. Urban housing shortage in the state at the beginning of 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) was estimated at 4.67 lac dwelling units. Besides, about 11.16 lac households were expected to be added up to the end of 11th Five Year Plan as per the population projections. Thus, the total housing requirement was estimated at 15.84 lac dwelling units during 11th Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the increased role of private and cooperative sectors, about 2/3rd of the housing demand (10.45 lac) was proposed to be met through Public, Private and co-operative sectors with a target of 3.65 lac, 5.75 lac and 1.5 lac units, respectively against which the total housing stock generated by Public Sector (development authorities, Housing and Development Board), co-operative sector and private sector during the 11th Five Year Plan aggregated to 10.38 lac dwelling units.

171. The projected housing shortage at the beginning of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) has been estimated at 5.39 lac dwelling units and about 13.20 lac households are expected to be added up to the end of 12th Plan as per the population projections. Besides, the requirement against unserviceable katcha houses, requirement owing to congestion factor and requirement owing to obsolescence factor would be 0.099 lac, 2.06 lac and 3.30 lac units, respectively. Thus, the total housing requirement during 12th Plan period is expected to be 24.0 lac dwelling units.

Physical Infrastructure

172. An analysis of the levels of basic infrastructure brings out the dismal picture of urban areas in the State. With growing urbanization, there is a rapid growth of slums too. According to the estimates of Central Statistical Organization, slum population of Uttar Pradesh was 58.4 lac in 1991, 77.10 lac in 2001 and 1.02 crore in 2011 which is 23.05% of the urban population as per provisional Census-2011. There is a tremendous pressure on urban infrastructure systems especially water supply, drainage, sewerage, and solid waste management. The Uttar Pradesh Service Level Benchmarking (SLB) data, which were notified for financial year 2010-11, suggest that water supply is available for 1-18 hours per day in Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Nigams. The non-revenue water that includes physical and revenue losses account for 20-48 percent of total water supply. About 24-80 percent households do not have sewerage connections and only less than 31 percent of total waste water is treated. Solid waste systems are severally stressed. The state of services reflects the deterioration in the quality of living environment. As per baseline SLB data, 19-75% of urban households are being served by taps and remaining by tube-wells or hand pumps and 27% of households have no toilets, 53% were using septic tanks and 20% were using sewerage system.

Urban Transport

173. Most of the cities in Uttar Pradesh have been facing urban transport problems for many years, affecting the mobility of people and economic growth of the urban areas. These problems are due to inadequate transport infrastructure and its sub-optimal use; lack of integration between land use and transport planning; lack of mass transport system and little improvement in city bus services, which encourage a shift to personalized modes. The challenge for improved bus transport is to provide good quality service at an affordable price. It is also important to evaluate alternative public transport technologies in the context of the city characteristics. The public transport options vary between low cost buses to high cost rail metros. Moreover, the shape of a city is very important for selecting the appropriate mode of transport and capacity building is a very important factor in introducing and implementing public transport system. Several initiatives have been taken in this regard: Many cities of State like Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi and Meerut have prepared Comprehensive Mobility Plans. Bus systems have been improved under the JNNURM scheme through provision of better buses, improved information system and prioritization of bus flows through dedicated bus lane. However, it is still not enough to cater to the growing need of cities. The key message from the review of urban transport sector in State is that the proposed approach has to be comprehensive and serve a range of human needs.

174. The main challenges thrown up by growing urbanization in the State include increasing slum population, acute shortage of affordable housing, shortage of potable drinking water supply, environmental problems like air, water and noise pollution, insanitation, increasing pressure on land, encroachments, haphazard urban growth and lack of mass transport, etc. Although the Urban Local Bodies are hard pressed to mobilize resources to discharge their functions, yet they have to bear the incessantly increasing pressure of providing basic civic amenities like safe drinking water supply, sanitation, drainage, sewerage, street-lights, roads, etc. to the rapidly growing population, especially in the large cities. For being able to do so their capacity has to be augmented and strengthened in view of recent technological innovations and growing demand of urbanization.

Eleventh Five Year Plan Performance

175. The 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) laid emphasis on following strategic initiatives and their outcomes have been as follows:-

Housing and Infrastructure Development

Land Acquisition

176. To secure planned development of urban areas and provide housing to various income groups of the society, the public sector agencies (Development Authorities and Housing and Development Board) have the power to acquire, develop, manage and dispose of land and other property. These agencies acquire land and carry out development to deliver serviced plots as also construct houses especially for

Economically Weaker Sections and Lower Income Groups. During 11th Five Year Plan, the performance of land acquisition has been quite low as shown in table-1.

Sl. No.	Year	Area in Hectares	
		Target	Achievement
1	2007-08	8097.17	538.30
2	2008-09	8000.00	1145.90
3	2009-10	8000.00	107.82
4	2010-11	4100.00	1137.42
5.	2011-12	4090.00	311.70
Total		32190.00	3241.14

Source: Awas Bandhu.

177. Table-1 indicates that Housing and Development Board and the development authorities acquired only 3241.14 hectares of land against a target of 32190 hectares during the 11th Five Year Plan which is hardly 10.07 percent of the target. The dismal progress has mainly been due to problems associated with farmers' protest against compulsory acquisition of land.

Housing for All

178. The total estimated housing demand during the 11th Plan period was estimated at 15.84 lac dwelling units. About 2/3rd (10.45 lac units) of the housing demand was proposed to be met through Public, Private and Cooperative sectors as shown in table-2.

	Housing Category	Public Sector	Private Sector	Cooperative Sector	Total
1	EWS	1.095	1.725	0.315	3.135 (30%)
2.	LIG	1.241	1.955	0.357	3.553 (34%)
3.	MIG	0.876	1.380	0.252	2.508 (24%)
4.	HIG	0.438	0.690	0.126	1.254 (12%)
Total		3.65	5.75	1.05	10.45 (100%)
Target in %		35%	55%	10%	100%

Source: State 11th Five Year Plan Document.

179. Table-2 shows that, private sector was entrusted with a major role to provide 55 percent of the total units during 11th Plan whereas, targets for public and cooperative sectors were 35 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Moreover, major thrust was on EWS and LIG housing which constituted 64% of the total target.

180. Achievements of Public Sector, Private Sector and Co-operative sector against the total requirement of 15.84 lac dwelling units during 11th Five Year Plan are given in table-3.

Table-3
Achievements of Housing for All-11th Five Year Plan

Sector	No. of Units (lac)
1. Public Sector	
1.1 U.P. Housing and Development Board & Development Authorities	3.77
1.2 State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)	0.98
2. Private Sector (Approximately)	5.20
3. Co-operative Sector (Approximately)	0.50
Total	10.45

Source: Awas Bandhu and SUDA

181. Table-3 shows that Public, Private and Cooperative Sectors together contributed 10.45 lac units against a target of 10.45 lac which is 100% of the target. However, achievement against total (15.84 lac) housing requirement during 11th Plan was 65.97% only.

182. Targets and achievement of Housing for All programmes for the Public Sector (Housing and Development and the Development Authorities) during 11th Five Year Plan are shown in table-4.

Targets & Achievements of Housing for All-Public Sector
No. of Units (Plots/Houses)

Year	EWS		LIG		MIG		HIG		Total	
	Tgt.	Achiv.	Tgt.	Achiv.	Tgt.	Achiv.	Tgt.	Achiv.	Tgt.	Achi.
2007-08	20,000	23,159	19,000	5,138	14,000	9,824	7,000	7,243	60,000	45,364
2008-09	30,000	16,332	25,000	5,935	14,000	10,018	6,000	6,609	75,000	38,894
2009-10	18,000	18,854	6,000	6,302	10,000	7,938	6,000	8,462	40,000	41,556
2010-11	18,000	18,425	6,000	5,713	10,000	8,157	6,000	10,502	40,000	42,797
2011-12	21,000	19,307	7,000	8,017	8,000	6,536	4,000	6,624	40,000	40,484
Total	1,07,000	96,077	63,000	31,105	56,000	42,473	29,000	39,440	2,55,000	2,09,095

Source: Awas Bandhu.

183. Table-4 shows that public sector agencies developed 96,077 EWS units (89.79%) against a target of 1,07,000 units, 31,105 LIG units (49.37%) against a target of 63000 units, 42473 MIG (75.84%) and 39,440 HIG (136%) units against a target of 56,000 and 29,000 units, respectively. Thus, total achievement during the 11th Plan was 2,09,095 units (81.99%) against a target of 2,55,000 units.

184. It is worth mentioning here that the State Government is according top priority to "Affordable Housing for All" to bridge the gap between demand and supply. In this regard, the Government is committed to create a liberalized regulatory regime to enable access to affordable housing commensurate with the paying capacity of different sections of society especially economically weaker sections (EWS) and lower income groups (LIG). To achieve this objective, norms and guidelines have been framed keeping in view the norms provided in the National Building Code-2005 and Affordable Housing guidelines have been issued by the Government in January 2010 under which norms for minimum plot

size/plinth area, ground coverage, F.A.R., density, building height and parking requirements, etc. have been prescribed.

IHSDP and BSUP

185. The basic objective of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) initiated under the JNNURM is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. Whereas main thrust of the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP sub-mission is on integrated development of slums through projects for providing basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation, and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security. These programmes are being implemented through the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) which constructed 0.98 lac housing units during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Hi-tech and Integrated Townships

186. The State Government announced the Hi-tech Township and Integrated Township policies to promote private investment in the housing and infrastructure development. These policies envisage provision of minimum 20% houses to EWS and LIG. Under the Hi-tech township policy 13 Hi-tech townships have been sanctioned in the State out of which DPRs of 10 towns with 13173.80 Ha. of land have been approved and 735.98 Ha. of land has been assembled by the private developers till March, 2012. Development works are under progress in 5 townships at Lucknow, Ghaziabad and Bulandshahar. About 1700 housing units have been developed out of which 780 are EWS and LIG. An investment of Rs. 3727.06 crore has been incurred on assembly and development of land.

187. Under the Integrated township policy, 31 licenses have been issued to private developers throughout the State out of which DPRs of 11 towns with 2115.95 Ha of land have been approved and 1264.12 Ha. of land has been assembled by the private developers. About 4400 housing units have been developed till date out of which 357 are EWS and LIG. An investment of Rs. 3540.19 crore has been incurred till date on land and development.

Public-Private-Partnership Projects

188. Development of Public-Private-Partnership was the main strategy during the 11th Five Year Plan. Although a number of infrastructure projects were conceived under PPP mode in 8 major cities namely- Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Varanasi, Ghaziabad and Meerut, yet no significant progress could be made in this regard except for construction of 28 Km. long Inner Ring Road at Agra with an estimated cost of Rs. 1098.80 crore for which Concession Agreement has been executed between the Agra Development Authority and the Concessionaire (M/s J.P. Associates Ltd.).

Urban Planning

189. The urban population in the State registered an increase of 1.09 Crore during the decade 2001-2011. Nearly two-third of the urban population is concentrated in class-I (One lac and above) cities. Therefore, Housing and Urban Planning Department accorded top priority for planned development of large and fast growing cities. There are 106 Planning Areas notified under the provisions of various urban planning Acts applicable in the State which contain 137 towns in all, out of which Master Plans for 91 large and medium towns have been prepared/ revised and enforced, whereas, Master Plans for 23 towns are under different stages of preparation/revision. The targets and achievements of preparation of Master Plans during 11th Five Year Plan period are shown in table-8.

Table-8
Status of preparation of Master Plans

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Master Plans	
		Target	Achievement
1	2007-08	15	14
2	2008-09	15	14
3	2009-10	15	14
4	2010-11	18	12
5	2011-12	18	14 (including under progress)
Total		81	68

Source: Town & Country Planning Department, U.P.

Revision of Building Bye-laws

190. The Building Byelaws were revised in the year 2008 in accordance with the recommendations of the National Building Code-2005. However, keeping in view the shrinking availability of land and requirement of growing urban population, Building Bye-laws have been amended again in September, 2011 to promote high density and vertical development. Policy for purchasable FAR has also been revised to make it market oriented. Besides, incentives have been provided to promote tourism by allowing higher FAR and flexibility of land use to hotel projects. Parking norms have been rationalized and additional units are now permissible on plots above 500 sqm. of area to optimize the use of scarce urban land.

U.P. Sub-Regional Plan

191. The U.P. Sub-region of NCR comprising the districts Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautambudh Nagar, Panchsheel Nagar, Baghpat and Bulandshar covers an area of 10,853 sq. km. which is approximately 32 percent of the total area of National Capital Region. Under the provision of section-17 (i) of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985, each participating State is required to prepare a Sub-Regional Plan. Since the Board has decided to prepare sub-regional plans of all the participating State through outsourcing, therefore, a Consultant was appointed by the U.P. NCR Planning Cell, Ghaziabad for preparation of U.P. Sub-Regional Plan-2021/2031. The draft Sub-Regional Plan has been prepared by the Consultant within the framework of NCR Plan-2021 and contains proposals for settlement pattern, regional infrastructure development, Sub-Regional land use, social infrastructure, economic profile and fiscal policy, shelter,

heritage and tourism development, rural development protection of environment, disaster management and implementation strategies, etc. to promote growth and balanced development of Uttar Pradesh Sub-Region. The draft Sub-Regional Plan has been submitted for approval of the NCR Planning Board.

Policy Initiatives

EWS and LIG Housing Policy

192. The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy-2007 as well as State level reforms identified under the JNNURM require earmarking at least 20-25% developed land in all housing projects for EWS and LIG category with a system of cross-subsidization. As a follow up, the State Government has issued EWS and LIG housing policy in September, 2011 according to which it is now mandatory in all public, private and co-operative sector housing schemes exceeding 3000 sqm. in area to construct minimum 20% houses for EWS and LIG (10% each) as per the norms and ceiling cost prescribed by the Government.

Village Development Policy

193. Village development policy was issued in July, 2011 to ensure provision and maintenance basic amenities in the village abadis falling under the process of urban sprawl. The policy aims at reducing the urban-rural divide and make village abadis an integral part of development process so as to improve the quality of life and integrate them with mainstream of urbanization. The policy envisages provision of link roads, internal-streets, street-lighting, drainage, water supply, sewage disposal, garbage disposal, conservation of ponds and wells and social infrastructure like-Community Centre/Panchayat Ghar, Primary School, Dispensary, etc. in accordance with a layout plan.

Land acquisition Policy

194. New land acquisition policy was issued in June 2011 to ensure participation of farmers/ land owners in the process of development. Salient features of this policy are:-

- ▶ Developers in the private sector will have to acquire land from at least 80% of the affected farmers directly, under a mutually-agreed package. If 80% of the farmers fail to give their consent, the project would have to be reconsidered. District administration's role in this shall only be that of a facilitator.
- ▶ Full exemption from stamp duty will be granted if a farmer buys agricultural land anywhere in the State within one year of the payment of compensation to him
- ▶ Each affected agricultural family falling within the project area whose land holdings are to be acquired or transferred would be given a lump sum equivalent to 5 years of the minimum agricultural wages as financial aid to offset the loss of their living.
- ▶ In each village affected by land acquisition, the developing body shall construct a Kisan Bhavan at its own expense.

- ▶ Affected farmers will be allotted 16% of land only after development, free-of-cost, out of the total area acquired.

Land use Conversion Policy for Engineering/Medical and Dental Colleges

195. Land use conversion procedure has been simplified for setting up of engineering/medical and dental colleges to promote technical education as well as private investment in the education and health sectors. The policy provides for time-bound clearance and realization of land use conversion charge to the extent of only 10% of prevailing sector rate or circle rate, whichever is higher. This policy also provides for regularization of such engineering/medical/dental colleges which have been constructed without prior approval of the building plans.

U.P. Apartment Ownership Act

196. Rapid pace of urbanization in the State is resulting in pressure on housing and infrastructure. Inadequacy of ample land for housing is leading to growing tendency of apartments and group housing construction in the large cities. To promote group housing and other high rise construction in a regulated and orderly manner as well as to ensure up-keep and maintenance of common areas and facilities, the State Government has enacted the Uttar Pradesh Apartment (Promotion of Construction, Ownership and Maintenance) Act, 2010. The objective of this Act is to provide for the ownership of an individual apartment in a building of an undivided interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant to such apartment and to make such apartment and interest heritable and transferable and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Rules and Bye-laws to implement the provisions of this Act have also been notified by the Government on November 16, 2011.

Nazul Policy

197. Nazul Policy has been amended in September, 2011 to provide for better management and disposal of Nazul land. The major amendments effected in this policy comprise of the following:-

- ▶ Regularization of vacant nazul land in favour of illegal occupants except the land falling under public places, parks, right of way, drainage and land earmarked for Government use.
- ▶ Disposal of nazul land allotted on lease for agriculture or gardening purposes.
- ▶ Freehold of nazul land in case of violation of lease conditions.
- ▶ Freehold of nazul land adjoining the plot/building of the land owner.
- ▶ Renewal of expired lease granted for community use like-Bus Stand, Community/ Cultural/ Social Clubs, etc.

198. In addition to above, provision has also been made in the Nazul Policy in August, 2011 for allotment/sale of vacant Nazul land to non-service departments and commercial departments of the State

government, local bodies, public sector corporations, development authorities and Housing and Development Board.

Conservation and Protection of Environment

Rain Water Harvesting and Ground Water Recharging

199. State government has formulated rain water harvesting policy to arrest the ground water decline and ensure its conservation and management through adoption of roof-top rainwater harvesting and ground water recharging techniques. Provision of roof-top rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory in all buildings having a plot area of 300 sqm. and more as well as all Government/Semi-Government office buildings. Besides, conservation of ponds, lakes and other water bodies is being ensured at different levels of planning viz., Master Plan, Zonal Development Plan and Layout Plan. Various provisions of rainwater harvesting policy have been incorporated in the Building Bye-laws and directions issued to the Housing and Development Board and the Development Authorities to ensure effective implementation of the policy. The targets and achievements of rainwater harvesting programme during 11th Five Year Plan period are shown in table-9.

Rainwater Harvesting & Ground Water Recharging-
Table-9

Financial Year	Govt./ Semi Govt. Bldgs.		Builds. with 300 Sqm. & above plot area		Pond/Water Bodies/ lakes	
	Tgt.	Achiv.	Tgt.	Achiv.	Tgt.	Achiv.
2007-08	105	26	1865	310	45	07
2008-09	106	57	1870	483	46	19
2009-10	110	86	2000	977	50	20
2010-11	110	29	2000	515	50	05
2011-12	110	56	2000	943	50	12
Total	541	254	9735	3228	241	63

Source: Awas Bandhu

200. Table-9 shows that roof-top rain water harvesting was provided in 254 Govt./Semi Govt. buildings and 3228 Private buildings with 300 sqm. and more plot area against a target of 541 and 9735, respectively during the 11th Five Year Plan. Similarly, ground water recharging was implemented in 63 ponds/water bodies against a target of 241 ponds/water bodies.

Tree Plantation and Environmental Improvement

201. After the formation of Utrakhand State, the forest cover of Uttar Pradesh has dwindled to 4.46 percent which is quiet low as compared to national average of 23.4 percent. Therefore, Government is according top priority to increase the green cover through regular plantation drives. As a follow up of government directions, the Development Authorities and Housing and Development Board carried out large scale tree plantation in their schemes and on other lands. The targets and achievements for tree plantation during various years of 11th Five Year Plan are shown in table-10.

Table-10

Sl. No.	Year	Tree Plantation during 11th Five Year Plan	
		Targets	No. of Trees Achievements
1.	2007-08	540500	427655
2.	2008-09	2500000	1609487
3.	2009-10	915000	811889
4.	2010-11	915000	774198
5.	2011-12	778250	634384
	Total	5648750	4257613

Source: Awas Bandhu

202. Table-10 indicates that 42.58 lac trees were planted by the Housing and Development Board and various development authorities against a target of 56.49 lac trees which is about 75 percent of the target.

Other Schemes/Projects

203. Various other schemes/projects were also implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan which include Integrated Development of Lucknow City, Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar Samajik Parivartan Sthal, Manyavar Sri Kanshiram Ji Smarak Sthal, Manyavar Sri Kanshiram Ji Green Eco-Garden, Rama Bai Ambedkar Rally Sthal, Head Quarter Building of Town and Country Planning Department and development of land near La Martienere College, etc. The total expenditure incurred on above projects during 11th plan was to the tune of Rs. 6264.43 crore. The scheme-wise details of approved out-lay and expenditure regarding above schemes/projects is given in Annexure-III.

Challenges

- ▶ Most of the cities are mixture of organic and planner growth- integration of core city, slums, illegal colonies and villages.
- ▶ Population in major cities exceeds the carrying capacity of infrastructure like roads, transport, water, power, etc.
- ▶ Growing demand for housing, infrastructure and employment outstrips the resources available with public sectors, agencies and local bodies.
- ▶ Recovery of Development Fee and City Development Charges is far below the cost of actual development.
- ▶ Inadequate capacity and capability of agencies involved in the process of urban planning, housing and urban development.
- ▶ There are severe problems in the acquisition/assembly of land by public agencies for housing infrastructure development.
- ▶ Urban areas vulnerable to disaster and conflicts which pose challenges in terms of preparedness, mitigation and management.

Strategies for 12th Five Year Plan

204. For Uttar Pradesh to achieve its vision of inclusive and sustainable urban development, concerted efforts are needed to strengthen governance, urban planning, financial resource mobilization and capacity building. The 12th Five Year Plan would lay focus on the following strategic initiatives:-

Urban Planning

- ▶ Urbanisation Policy for the State will be formulated to reduce regional imbalances in urbanization, promote development of small and medium towns, new/ satellite towns and planning for the State Capital Region.
- ▶ Town and Country Planning Act will be enacted to integrate inter-departmental planning as well as integration of urban and rural areas in the State.
- ▶ Manual on the Form and Content of Master Plan will be framed to ensure time-bound preparation, make it realistic in approach and increase public participation.
- ▶ Master Plans and Zonal Development Plans will be prepared for all the Development Areas, Regulated Areas and Special Development Areas notified under various Acts in the State.
- ▶ Land use plan will be integrated with Transportation, Infrastructure and Financing Plans.
- ▶ Policies will be formulated for non-conforming land uses/urban redevelopment and utilization of Government lands such as Gram Samaj, Urban Ceiling surplus land, etc.
- ▶ Capacity Building (including restructuring, training and use of GIS mapping techniques) of Town and Country Planning Dept., Housing and Development Board and Development Authorities.

Housing for All

205. The projected housing requirement during the 12th Five Year Plan is shown in table-12 and detailed assessment is given in Appendix-1.

Table-12
Projected Housing Requirement during 12th Plan

Particulars	Requirement (No. of Units)
1. Housing shortage at the beginning of 12th Plan	5.39 lac
2. Projected requirement during 12th Plan	13.20 lac
3. Requirement for unserviceable katcha houses	0.10 lac
4. Requirement owing to congestion factor	2.06 lac
5. Requirement owing to obsolescence factor	3.30 lac
6. Total housing requirement during 12th Plan	24.05 lac
	Say 24.00 lac

206. Total housing demand during 12th Plan including backlog (5.39 lac) and projected requirement (18.61 lac) would be 24.00 lac units. Keeping in view the proportion of population in class-I cities, 62 % (i.e., 14.88 lac units) of the total housing requirement is proposed to be met through Public, Private and Co-operative sectors. The contribution of Public, Private and Cooperative Sectors would be 35%, 55% and 10%, (i.e. 5.16 lac, 8.22 lac and 1.50 lac units), respectively as given in table-13.

Table-13
Targets for Housing for All Programme-12th Five Year Plan

Scheme	Physical Target (No. of Units in Lac)	Percentage
(a) Public Sector		35
(i) Housing & Development Board and Development Authorities	2.66	
(ii) Housing for the homeless	2.50	
(b) Private Sector		55
(i) Integrated & Hi-tech townships	3.28	
(ii) Self help Housing (Individuals)	4.94	
(c) Co-operative Sector	1.50	10
Total	14.88	100

207. Under the 'Housing for All' development authorities and Housing and Development Board will construct 2.66 lac units with an estimated cost of Rs. 17,258 crore out of which 70% will be for EWS and LIG.

208. **M. Shri Kanshi Ramji Shahri Garib Awaz Yojna** is proposed to be continued in the first year of 12th Plan for completing the remaining works with a estimated cost of Rs. 340.50 crore. Housing through PPP projects especially Hi-tech and Integrated townships would incur an investment of about Rs. 8000 crore during the 12th Five Year Plan.

209. Housing targets for Public Sector (development authorities and Housing and Development Board) for 12th Five Year Plan are given in table-14.

Table-14 : Housing Targets for Public Sector-12th Five Year Plan
(Target- No. of Units, Cost-Rs. in Crore)

Category	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Tgt.	Cost	Tgt.	Cost	Tgt.	Cost	Tgt.	Cost	Tgt.	Cost
EWS	2300	920	25000	1000	27500	1100	30000	1200	33000	1320
LIG	7700	462	8500	510	9300	558	10200	612	11000	660
MIG	8800	792	9700	873	10600	954	11600	1044	12700	1143
HIG	4400	660	4900	735	5500	825	6000	900	6600	990
Total:	43900	4900	48100	3118	52900	3427	57800	3756	63300	4113

210. In addition to above Basic infrastructure will be provided/ upgraded in the informal housing areas with an estimated cost of about Rs. 10,000 crore to be borne by the beneficiaries. Private sector will be encouraged to provide affordable housing to urban poor. For this purpose, new policy will be framed wherein incentives shall be given considering land as a resource and self-sustainable subsidy model will be evolved to make it attractive for the private sector.

Infrastructure Development

211. PPP Projects like ring roads, multi-level Car Parking, Bus Terminals, Transport Nagar, International Cricket Stadium and Sports Complex, Super Specialty Hospitals, Hotels etc. will be implemented in 08 major cities with an estimated cost of about Rs. 5300 crores. Infrastructure Development Fund of Housing and Development Board and development authorities will be strengthened out of which Rs. 15000 crore would be spent on various infrastructure development works during the 12th Five Year Plan. Development Fee, City Development Charge and Land Use Conversion Charge will be rationalized and rules will be framed to ensure recovery of infrastructure development cost. Projects for integrated development would be implemented in JNNURM 7 mission cities and Ghaziabad with an estimated cost of Rs. 3000 crore. Bye-laws for Transferable Development Rights will be framed to enable implementation of Master Plan proposals like road widening, development of parks and open spaces, etc.

Other Miscellaneous Projects

212. During the 12th Five Year Plan period various other projects are proposed to be implemented through public sector agencies which include construction of Jai Prakash Narain International Center at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow, Integrated Development of Lucknow City, Integrated Development of Urban Areas and remaining works of Head Quarter Building of Town and Country Planning Department, etc. A total outlay Rs. 7156.33 Crore has been proposed for the above projects during the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 540.50 Crore for the Annual Plan 2012-13. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 3000 Crore is proposed as State equity contribution for extension/construction of Metro-Rail in Ghaziabad, Lucknow and Kanpur cities. Rs. 3000 Crore outlay is proposed for Integrated Development of 7 Mission Cities (identified under JNNURM) and Ghaziabad city. Details of above projects to be implemented in the Housing and Urban Planning sector are given in Annexure-III.

Urban Mass Transport

213. Urban space is a precious commodity and public transport consumes it more efficiently than a car dominant society and thus allowing cities to build more compactly. Therefore, urban mass transport system will be encouraged in Metro cities to meet the needs of the public and stem the desire for private automobiles. Metro rail will be extended/developed in Ghaziabad, Lucknow and Kanpur towns with an estimated equity contribution of Rs. 3000 crore from budget and balance from infrastructure fund. Public transport will result in reduction of an individual's carbon foot-print and allow transport an economy of scale.

Policies and Regulatory Reforms

- ▶ State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy will be formulated to provide affordable shelter to all and ensure sustainable development of cities.
- ▶ Revised Integrated Township Policy will be formulated to promote private sector investment in housing and planned development of housing areas.

- ▶ U.P. Property Dealers Act will be enacted to regulate the activities of property dealers in the State.
- ▶ Land Acquisition has always been a problem for development works which is quite often faced with litigation and compensation issues. State Government has announced new land acquisition policy which is farmer-friendly and revolutionary. This policy will be re-examined to enhance the capacity of land acquisition from the farmers by the Public, Private and Co-operative sectors.

Conservation and Protection of Environment

- ▶ Legal provisions will be made to ensure effective implementation of Rainwater Harvesting System.
- ▶ Energy conservation Building Code of India will be adopted to promote construction of Green Buildings.
- ▶ Preservation of green cover and environmentally sensitive areas will be ensured through Master Plans and Zoning Regulations.
- ▶ Plantation drives will be initiated by Housing and Development Board and the development authorities to increase green cover.
- ▶ Safe disposal of solid wastes at the sites earmarked in the Master Plans will be strictly ensured.
- ▶ Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Clearance of Public, Private and Cooperative Sector Projects will be secured in accordance with the guidelines issued by the government.

Expected outcomes of 12th Five Year Plan (Housing for All Programme)

214. Implementation of the strategies recommended during the 12th Five Year Plan would result in following outcomes in terms of physical and financial targets for Housing for All Programme in the Public, Private and Co-operative sectors:-

Table-15
Outcomes of Housing for All Programmes

Scheme	Physical Target (No. of Units in Lac)	Financial Target (Rs. Crore)
1. Public Sector		
1.1 Housing & Development Board and Development Authorities	2.66	17258
1.2 Housing for the homeless	2.50	9155
2. Private Sector		
2.1 Integrated & Hi-tech Townships	3.28	21332
2.2 Self-help Sector (Individuals)	4.94	31999
3. Co-operative Sector		
Cooperative Housing Societies	1.50	9732
Total	14.88	89476

Estimated Investment other than Budget during 12th Five Year Plan

215. A number of projects would be implemented without budgetary support during the 12th Five Year Plan which include housing for all by the development authorities and Housing and Development Board, Public-Partnership Projects, schemes from infrastructure development fund, Hi-tech and Integrated townships and regularization/up gradation of unauthorized colonies as given in table-16.

Table-16
Estimated Investment under Various Schemes (Other than Budget)

Scheme/Project	Investment (Rs. Crore)
1 Housing for All Programme-Public Sector	17,258.00
2 Public-Private-Partnership Projects	5,300.00
3 Infrastructure Development Fund	15,000.00
4 Hi-tech & Integrated Townships	8,000.00
5 Up gradation of Informal Housing Colonies	10,000.00
Total	55,558.00

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

Ganga Action Plan- Phase-II

216. Ganga Action Plan-Phase-II is being executed under National River Conservation Programme of Government of India, in the state. Under this scheme, river pollution control works of 23 towns situated on the bank of river Ganga, Yamuna and Gomti Action Plan (5 towns) are included.

217. Under this project in Ganga Component 5 sewage Treatment Plant of 35.56 mld capacity in Allahabad, Anupshahar & Vindhyachal (Mirzapur) have been Constructed and in Yamuna Action Plan-Phase-I component 16 sewage Treatment Plants of 402.79 mld capacity and Under Yamuna Action Plan-Phase-II component 1 sewage Treatment Plants of 14 mld capacity have been constructed and made operational. In addition under Gomti Action Plan component, 1 sewage Treatment Plant of 42 mld in Lucknow, 1 STP of 5 Mld in Sultanpur and Under Gomti Phase-II one STP of 345 Mld capacity in Lucknow town have been constructed and made operational. Under 3 Components of Ganga Action Plan Phase-II 24 sewage Treatment Plants of 844.35 mld capacity have been constructed, one STP of 40 Mld capacity is under construction in Agra under Yamuna Phase-II.

National Ganga River Basin Plan

218. Under the guidance of Hon'ble Prime Minister National Ganga River Basin Plan has been launched with the aim that by year 2020 no untreated domestic / industrial waste water will be allowed to discharge in the River Ganga. In the Mission Clean Ganga an authority namely NGRBA has been formed to monitor the relevant pollution abatement works as well as guide the State level Authorities.

219. Under NGRBA for the year 2012-13 the following schemes are under execution

- ▶ Sewerage & non Sewerage works for Allahabad City cost Rs. 30534.00 Lacs. (70:30)
- ▶ Pollution Control works for Ramganga river, Moradabad cost Rs. 27991.00 Lacs. 70:30
- ▶ Sewerage works & construction of STP, Garhmukteshwar cost Rs 4650.00 Lacs.(70:30)
- ▶ Sewerage works & construction of STP, Kannaujcost Rs. 4366.00 Lacs. (70:30)
- ▶ Sewerage Dist.-E Interceptor & Branch Sewer for Allahabad cost Rs. 14200.00 Lacs. (70:30)
- ▶ River front development works for Varanasi cost Rs. 2728.00 Lacs. (70:30)
- ▶ Sewerage Non Sewerage Ganga work Plan (phase-II), Varanasi(JICA)cost Rs. 49690.00 Lacs (85:15)

Agra-Water Supply Project - Gangajal (JBIC Assisted)

220. At present River Yamuna is main source of raw water for Agra Water Supply Project. Water of River Yamuna is highly Polluted. The level of pollution is beyond the capacity of the conventional water treatment plants to treat it. Since the Quality of Yamuna water is deteriorating day by day, it was an urgent need to search for alternate good quality water source for Agra/Mathura. Seeing public hue and cry, water crisis and city's heritage value the Government opted to bring Ganga Jal for water supply of city Agra & Mathura. For suitable and long-term solution of raw water problem of Agra Town a project was prepared for conveyance of raw Ganga Water from Palra regulator at upper Ganga Canal (Distt. Bulandshahar) to Agra. This project is being financed by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) now Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). 85% of the cost of project is proposed to be financed by JICA while balance 15% of the cost is to be shared by Govt. of U.P. It is proposed to provide water supply to the residents of Agra through this project by December 2012 and the remaining works of the project are proposed to be completed by March 2014. In this project 150 cusecs of water is to be conveyed through 130 km of pipe line from head works near Palra Regulator (Distt. Bulandshahar) to Agra & Mathura city. Out of 150 cusecs of water 10 cusecs of water is proposed to be provided to Mathura and balance 140 cusecs to Agra.

Externally Aided Scheme.

Varanasi Sewerage Project (JBIC Assisted)

221. A project of sewerage works for Varanasi town which includes interceptor and reliving trunk sewers, sewage pumping station & 140 mld sewage treatment plant has been prepared. The project also includes same non-sewerage works such as low cost sanitation, construction of dhobi gaht & public participation & awareness programme.

222. Date of commencement of the project is Oct. 2010 and likely date of completion of the project is 31.03.2015. Against the project cost 85% of the cost will be met with loan from JBIC and 15% cost of the project will be borne by the State Government.

Agra Sewerage Project under YAP-II (JBIC Assisted)

223. A master plan of sewerage works for Agra town has been prepared in which whole town has been divided in Eight sewerage zones. Out of eight zones this project has been prepared for northern & western zones. Works of northern zone include sewer line, pumping station & 14 mld sewage treatment plant. Similarly works of western zone include sewer line 35 km, pumping station 3 nos & 40 mld sewage treatment plant. In second part of DPR, works of boundary wall & acquisition of land is proposed, Against the project cost 85% of the cost will be met with loan from JBIC and 15% cost of the project will be borne by the State Government.

Agra-Water Supply Project - Gangajal (JBIC Assisted)

224. At present River Yamuna is main source of raw water for Agra Water Supply Project. Water of River Yamuna is highly Polluted. The level of pollution is beyond the capacity of the conventional water treatment plants to treat it. Since the Quality of Yamuna water is deteriorating day by day, it was an urgent need to search for alternate good quality water source for Agra/Mathura. Seeing public hue and cry, water crisis and city's heritage value the Government opted to bring Ganga Jal for water supply of city Agra & Mathura. For suitable and long-term solution of raw water problem of Agra Town a project was prepared for conveyance of raw Ganga Water from Palra regulator at upper Ganga Canal (Distt. Bulandshahar) to Agra. This project is being financed by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) now Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). 85% of the cost of project is proposed to be financed by JICA while balance 15% of the cost is to be shared by Govt. of U.P. It is proposed to provide water supply to the residents of Agra through this project by December 2012 and the remaining works of the project are proposed to be completed by March 2014. In this project 150 cusecs of water is to be conveyed through 130 km of pipe line from head works near Palra Regulator (Distt. Bulandshahar) to Agra & Mathura city. Out of 150 cusecs of water 10 cusecs of water is proposed to be provided to Mathura and balance 140 cusecs to Agra.

Total Sanitation Campaign

225. Total Sanitation Campaign started under Restructured Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme in 1999-2000. It was a policy reform advocating of a shift from high subsidy to low subsidy regime, greater house hold involvement, demand responsiveness, different technological options before the community, strong supply chain with the establishment of RSMs/ production centers and greater emphasis on IEC activities. School sanitation and Anganwadi sanitation were added as essential components to prepare children as the change agents for sanitation have been given the responsibility of promotion of sanitation in rural areas.

226. As per 73rd constitutional amendment PRIs have been given the responsibility of promotion of sanitation in rural areas In Uttar Pradesh, in 2004-05 GPs started promotion of sanitation under TSC on a large scale, with the help of additional special incentives to the beneficiaries so that they can construct their own toilet with simple brick superstructure.

Objectives of TSC

- ▶ Bring about improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas
- ▶ Accelerating sanitation coverage up to open defecation free villages
- ▶ Demand generation through awareness and hygiene education
- ▶ Coverage of all schools and anganwadis centre's with sanitation facilities and promotion of hygiene education especially hand washing at critical times.
- ▶ Promotion of cost effective and appropriate technology and its application
- ▶ Endeavour to reduce water and sanitation related diseases
- ▶ Eliminate the practice of manual scavenging and convert all dry latrines into sanitary pour flush latrines.

227. An outlay of Rs. 52.00 C. has been proposed for the annual plan 2012-13 and Rs. 750.00 Cr. for the 12th five year plan

BIO-ENERGY

228. Energy is a critical input for socio-economic development. More the per capita energy consumption more will be development. The energy strategy of a country aims at efficiency and security and to provide access which being environment friendly and achievement of an optimum mix of primary resources for energy generation. Fossil fuels will continue to play a dominant role in the energy scenario in our country in the next few decades only. U.P. is endowed with abundant renewable energy resources. Therefore, their use should be encouraged in every possible way.

229. The State's approach to bio-energy, in particular, is somewhat different to the current international approaches which could lead to conflict with food security. It is based solely on non-food feed stocks to be raised on degraded or wastelands or any type of land totally unfit for agricultural practices due to any reason so far. Thus avoiding a possible conflict of fuel v/s food security. In the context of the national & international perspectives it is the endeavor of this Plan to facilitate and bring about optimal development and utilization of indigenous biomass feedstocks for production of bio-energy. Plan 2012-17 also envisages development of the next generation of more efficient bio-energy conversion technologies based on new feedstocks.

Vision and Goals

230. The goal of the Plan 2012-17 is to ensure that a minimum level of bio-fuels become readily available in the market to meet the demand at any given time. An indicative target of 20% blending of bio-fuels, both for bio-diesel and bio-ethanol, and complete self reliance in cooking & lighting of the rural community through B.E.M.C. model of "Agro-waste to energy" is to be projected by 2017. " U.P. Bio-diesel Value Chain Project" was initially popularized as 1-1-1 (Triple one) project by Public Sector Oil

Companies. It indicates that plantation of T.B.Os bearing plants on one Million Acre of waste land yielding one MMT bio-diesel production per year with direct employments of one Million youths in U.P. by the end of 2017 with the help of MNAREGA convergence. It means, this prestigious scheme will have no burden of the State resources.

Strategy and Approach

231. The focus for development of bio-energy sector in the State will be to utilize waste and degraded forest and non-forest lands only for cultivation of shrubs and trees bearing non-edible oil seeds for production of bio-diesel.

232. Cultivators, farmers, landless labourers etc. will be encouraged to undertake plantations that provide the feedstock for bio-diesel and bio-ethanol. Corporate will also be enabled to undertake plantations through "U.P. Bio-diesel value chain" by involving, farmers, cooperatives, middle men, Self Help Groups, financial institutions, commercial banks, NABARD, SIDBI, KVIC and UPKVIB etc. in consultation with Panchayats, under P-4-(Public-Private-Panchayat- Partnership) . Such cultivation / plantation will be supported through " Jeevan Jyoti Pariyojna" followed by a Minimum Support Price (M.S.P.) for the non-edible oil seeds used to produce bio-diesel. In any case, the price of bio-diesel seeds should be at least 20% of the price declared by G.O.I. for bio-diesel or minimum Rs.6.50 per kg for the year 2012-13. A high level committee (State level steering committee on Bio-energy Sector) under Chairmanship of Agriculture Production Commissioner, U.P. is to monitor the prices of bio-diesel seeds on yearly basis and other policy related issues.

Financing

233. Financial support for plantation of non-edible oil bearing plants on waste land of the community/Panchayat, personal waste land of BPL , SC & ST families, Indira Awas Yojna beneficiaries and beneficiaries of waste-land reclamation programme is being provided through " Jeevan Jyoti Yojna" under MNAREGA at specified rate. Similarly, the cultivation of Casurinna in the sandy soil adjoining river beds and elephant grass in water logged area would also be promoted. These feed socks may be used as fuel to thermal power generation plants and source material for producer gas generation units. Other than above-said categories of beneficiaries, any one, who wants to take loan for the plantation of non-edible oil bearing plants, the setting up of oil expelling/extraction and processing units for production of bio-diesel and creation of any new infrastructure for storage and distribution would be declared as a priority sector for the purposes of lending by financial institutions and banks. National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) would provide re-financing towards loans to farmers for plantations. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and other financing agencies as well as commercial banks would be actively involved in providing finance for various activities under the entire bio-fuel value chain at different levels. OMCs have established their subsidiaries for the integrated management of the "Bio-diesel value Chain." The whole funding to the project facilitated by BEMC is either convergence from MNAREGA, TSC etc. or investment from the corporate partners like BPCL (Bharat Petroleum Corporation) lead BREL (Bharat Renewable energy

Limited) and IOCL(Indian Oil Corporation Limited) lead IOC-RBLLP(Indian Oil Corporation Limited). They shall jointly invest Rs. 2721.00 Cr. for their refineries, collection centres and other required infrastructures.

234. Multi-lateral and bi-lateral funding would be sourced, where possible for bio-fuel development. Carbon financing opportunities would also be explored on account of avoidance of CO2 emissions through plantations and use of bio-fuels for various applications through “Bio Energy Mission Cell, Dept. of Planning, and Govt. of U.P.”

235. BEMC is also facilitating “ Jeevan Shakti Pariyojna” for cultivation of herbal, medicinal and aromatic plants under MNAREGA convergence. This scheme is hitting three birds with one stone i.e. additional income to the farmers, intercropping to the energy crops and finally rejuvenating the traditional vaidyaki system of medicine for better health and cost effective treatment to the community.

(E) Research , Development and Demonstration

236. Intensive R&D work during XII plan period would be undertaken in the following areas:

- ▶ Bio-fuel feed-stock production based on sustainable biomass with active involvement of local communities through non-edible oilseed bearing plantations on wastelands to include production and development of quality planting materials and high sugar containing varieties of sugarcane, sweet sorghum, sugar beet, cassava, etc.
- ▶ Utilization of by-products of bio-diesel and bio-ethanol production processes such as de-oiled cake, glycerin, biogas, compost etc. for other useful purpose of replacing traditional means of energy and other industrial products.

237. Five Demonstration Projects will be set up for bio-fuels i.e. for bio-diesel, bio-ethanol, bio-gas and producer gas production, conversion and applications based on state-of-the-art technologies through Public Private Partnership (P-P-P).

Role of the State

238. The role and active participation of the State is crucial in the planning and implementation of Bio-energy programmes. The State Government has designated and empowered Dept. of Planning to act as Nodal Department for promotion and integrated development of bio-energy sector in U.P. For the active facilitation to the programme, Bio-energy Mission Cell is actively working on it. Other concerned departments like Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest department, Non-conventional Energy Department, Excise Department, Department of Finance, Department of Sugarcane Development & Sugar Industry and universities, research institutions etc. have been associated in these efforts.

Institutional Mechanisms

239. Department of Planning, Govt. of U.P. has been given the responsibility of Policy and overall Coordination of this sector. For this purpose Bio-Energy Mission Cell under direct control of Secretary/Principal Secretary, Dept. of Planning, Govt. of U.P. has been established. Seeing the scope of developments the sector now the time has come to strengthen it immediately. Apart from this, the Bio-tech Park, Lucknow has been given the responsibility to supply good quality planting materials and other inputs to the project.

240. In view of a multiplicity of departments and agencies, it is imperative to provide High-level coordination and policy guidance / review on different aspects of bio-energy development, promotion and utilization. For this purpose, a State Level Steering Committee (Bio-energy Sector) has been notified vide G.O. no. 244/35-1-12 Dated Feb.28th, 2012. The Committee would meet periodically (Once in three month or any time if required necessary) to provide overall coordination, effective end-to-end implementation and monitoring of bio-energy programme at the State Level.

FINANCIAL OUTCOMES (Yearly basis after 2017)

- ▶ One Million Metric Tonne Bio-diesel per year by end of 2017 worth Rs. 3240.00 Cr.
- ▶ Two Million Metric Tonne de-oiled cake as a enriched biomass for “ Agro-waste to energy model of BEMC” to meet the energy demand of cooking and lighting to about one Million house-holds. The value term of produced biogas (Quantity: 0.30 MMT @ Rs. 39000/MT) as per CNG rate is about Rs. 1170.00 Cr.
- ▶ Production of good quality organic manure (Quantity:0.60 MMT @ Rs.4370/MT). The value of the manure is about Rs. 262.20 Cr.
- ▶ Proposed sustainable self-employment opportunity: 01 million

Rural Development & Transformation of Rural Economy

241. Sizeable population of the State residing in rural areas is still to come out of the cobweb of poverty and deprivation despite sustained and varied efforts for more than 60 years of planned development . On-farm and off-farm activities in agriculture and allied sectors are still the major source of living in rural areas of the State, as secondary and tertiary sectors are yet to make significant inroads into the rural economy.

242. Development and Transformation of rural economy require rapid expansion of income and employment opportunities both on-farm and off-farm as well as supporting employment activities, improvement in rural infrastructure; mainly road connectivity, safe drinking water, respectable dwelling conditions and clean environment. Self-Help- Groups, skill formation & up-gradation and providing

marketing linkages to the SHGs, have to play major role in the transformational process so that the goal of inclusive growth may be achieved.

Short falls and Bottlenecks

- ▶ XIth Five Year Plan witnessed unprecedented injection of resources; both from Central as well as State budgets, in rural sector mainly in Wage Employment Generation, Rural Road Connectivity, Rural Drinking Water, Rural Housing and SIIG programmes.
- ▶ Despite all efforts, participation of women labour force under MGNREGS could not reach desired (33%) level and remained much below (22%) against the national average of 50%.
- ▶ Despite various efforts, to ensure transparency, reduce time lag in disbursement of wages , technical soundness of works undertaken and their quality and grievance redressal under various schemes/ programmes , public satisfaction could not be brought to the desired level as large number of complaints kept on coming in implementation of various programmes/schemes.
- ▶ Enough time has lapsed after 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India but PRIs are yet to be empowered and entrusted the desired responsibilities to enable them to discharge their duties as envisaged in the Constitution.
- ▶ Insufficient technical and managerial man power as well as governance infrastructure at G.P. level have been major bottlenecks in realization of the object of Decentralised Planning.
- ▶ Insufficient, untimely and erratic release of funds under various programmes/schemes resulted in considerable delay and shortfall in achievement of Plan targets and sizeable O.B. ultimately causing cuts in central assistance under various programmes/schemes.
- ▶ Lack of sense of ownership and involvement of civil society at large in identification, project formulation, implementation and O&M resulted in poor upkeep and maintenance of infrastructure created and slips back in various schemes are matters of concern.
- ▶ Insufficient market linkages and under financing of SHGs by Institutional Finance/Banks resulted in high rate of mortality in SHGs and absence of visible impact on the economic condition of SHGs members.
- ▶ Despite universal coverage of habitations under Rural Drinking Water Programme; region specific contamination of water sources – Chemical, Heavy Metals , Fluoride, Arsenic, Bacteriological & Virological are cause of worry and various disease ; some very fatal like AES/JE.
- ▶ Administrative expenses component under various CSS schemes has been grossly inadequate as compared to the large size and population of the State , number of

districts(75), number of PRIs (72 ZP, 821 Kshetra Panachayats, and 51914 GPs) and other administrative units and has been major reason for inadequate technical, managerial and infrastructural support to the PRIs.

Vision & Objectives of Twelfth Plan

243. Learning from the experience that nothing lasts unless protected and adopted, sustainability of interventions and transparency in approach would be the key strategy for the Rural Development programmes during 12th five year plan.

Objectives

- ▶ Providing Wage Employment to rural population during Off-Farm lean season under MGNREGS to save them from the trauma of migration and displacement in search of employment.
- ▶ Empowering rural poor through capacity building, skill enhancement and providing marketing infrastructure through NRLM to enable them for meaningful self employment.
- ▶ Ensuring improvement in quality of life, self confidence and clean environment by providing free of cost pucca houses to shelterless rural BPL families under IAY & other Rural Housing Schemes.
- ▶ Providing rural Connectivity by all weather roads and thereby improving quality of life and overall infrastructure and economic development under PMGSY.
- ▶ Providing Safe & Potable drinking water for all, at all times, in rural habitations by empowering PRIs for Planning, Implementation and O&M of Water supply systems through DWSM and VWSCs, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).
- ▶ Promotion of alternate and clean sources of energy and improvement in environment and to provide bio-fertilizer/organic manure to reduce use of chemical fertilizers through National Biogas and Manure Management Programme.
- ▶ Capacity building of PRIs, SHGs members and officials deployed under various schemes.
- ▶ Enhancement of the Capacity of Capacity Builders to enable them perform their mandate and become part of the transformational process in more meaningful way.

Strategy

244. Learning from the experience of previous Plans and to fulfill the theme and objectives of the XIIth Five Year Plan a relook into the strategies to be adopted, is imperative. Inclusive growth necessarily implies eradication of exclusion of the most vulnerable sections of society and regions. Unless the civil society at large through PRIs and other CSOs, are permitted to exercise and perform their constitutional

obligation, inclusive growth will remain a distant dream. Creation of infrastructure, no doubt is essential for over all development of rural areas but O&M of the infrastructure created is even more important to sustain the flow of benefits for designed period and space. The feeling of ownership on the part general public at large through PRIs & CSOs, is the key to transparency, objectivity and quality of governance and development activities. Keeping in view this pious obligation on the part of public at large, PRIs and CSOs on one part and Government machinery on the other part, following strategy is proposed to be adopted in the XII Five Year Plan :-

- ▶ Empowering PRIs their capacity building and devolution of sufficient funds to enable them to play decisive role in project formulation, implementation and O&M of infrastructure projects.
- ▶ DWSM/DWSC and VWSC will be given decisive role in implementation of NRDWP.
- ▶ Social Audit and 3rd Party Monitoring of various programmes /schemes will be strengthened. Independent Directorate of Social Audit will be established.
- ▶ Experts and Professionals will be appointed as State Quality Monitors (S.Q.M.) to ensure quality execution of works.
- ▶ Availability of Engineering/Technical Assistance and Managerial Assistance to the PRIs will be increased.
- ▶ Selection of beneficiaries has been major concern as complaints of non-transparency and exclusion of eligible households have marred the good intentions and objectives of Beneficiaries Oriented Programmes. To eliminate the scope of these vices, compulsory Videography of Gram Sabhas' and Gram Panchayats' meetings will be introduced.
- ▶ Civil Society Organizations and NGOs need to play more assertive and constructive role to ensure that government machinery does not fall back in complacency and delivers desired outcomes. But there has to be in place a mechanism of short listing of these organizations so that only genuine ones are able to participate in the process of Rural Transformation.
- ▶ Impact Analysis Studies by reputed Institutions/Experts can play constructive role in Course Correction and timely interventions, which will be generously resorted to during the Plan period.
- ▶ Insufficient participation of women labour in MGNREGS has been cause of worry . Separate SOR and sufficient representation in Rozgar Sewaks and Mates of women will be ensured.
- ▶ Special emphasis on Region Specific Interventions and Innovations to address regional imbalances, resulting in lopsided development, will be adopted.
- ▶ Capacity Building and regular training of PRIs and officials and skill development & enhancement of SHG members will be vigorously implemented.

- ▶ Providing market linkages to SHGs, standardization & certification of their products, integration of already created marketing infrastructure (10 permanent stalls at Delhi, 6 showrooms in Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Agra, Jhansi, Varanasi & Noida, 391 Saras Haat & 112 Village Haat) with the SHG. Federations have to be given requisite attention and emphasis.
- ▶ Strengthening of SIRD , Lucknow, setting up of DIRDs in remaining 27 Districts, setting up of Rural Technology Park in SIRD, Lucknow, establishment of Biogas Development and Training Centers in selected RIRDs and setting up of MIS & Documentation Centre at SIRD Lucknow to enhance the capacity of Capacity Builders is the need of the hour.

New Initiatives

245. To achieve the ambitious goals set for the XIIth Plan and to fulfill the vision, it requires certain new initiatives in approach, strategy and delivery system under various programmes. Despite unprecedented injection of resources into various RD programmes, governance deficit has marred the achievement of desired level of satisfaction among the rural masses. Large number of complaints in implementation and selection of works, selection of beneficiaries and transfer of funds to the beneficiaries/PRI's kept on reaching at various levels. Technology being impersonal, is rather more reliable than change of hearts. So more emphasis is proposed to be laid on introduction of impersonal technologies at various levels right from organizing the meetings, selection of works and projects, location of works and projects, selection of beneficiaries, transmission of funds, payment of wages and receipts & redressal of grievances.

246. Excessive and sustained use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, hazardous discharge and emissions from industries and dumping of urban waste unscientifically, have posed serious threats to human health by contaminating both- surface and ground water. So quality of potable water has emerged as a considerable challenge. Bundelkhand and Vindhaychal regions of State have traditionally been victims of insufficient rainfall, resulting in deepening and drying up of water tables/sources and now it appears that conjunctive use of several sources- ground, surface and rain water as well as bulk transfer through regional drinking water grids, is the only solution.

247. Keeping all these imperatives and compelling factual situations, it calls for new initiatives to fulfill the objectives and goals of the XIIth Five Year Plan. Few of them are listed below:-

- ▶ Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- ▶ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- ▶ NRDWP
- ▶ Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- ▶ BioGas

Governance Reforms

Strategies

- ▶ Additional allocation required to set off the inter regional imbalances.
- ▶ Implementation of MGNREGS, NRLM and IAY would be intensified in the Eastern and Bundelkhand Regions to cater to the regional requirements.
- ▶ Availability of Ground Water in Bundelkhand and Plateau areas of state is very little as compared to other parts of the state. The availability of Water in surface water sources (Rivers, Dams and Reservoirs etc.) also shrinks during the summers, leading to disruption of water supply in these areas. To provide sustained water supply in these areas, implementation of regional water supply schemes based on water grid is required.

Likely Impact

248. The strategy and proposed physical targets for the XIIth Five year Plan have been framed to have the following impacts on rural areas and population-

- ▶ Reduce migration of labourers to urban areas & other States; particularly during the lean season.
- ▶ Enhance women participation (33%) under MGNREGS.
- ▶ BC model and E-Muster Roll will reduce cases of late & fictitious payment of wages to labourers.
- ▶ All remaining shelterless households of BPL Survey-2002 will be fully covered.
- ▶ Under Self Employment Programme 32 lakh BPL families will be covered. 17 lakh BPL households were covered during 11th Plan.
- ▶ Implementation of NRDWP will help in strengthening PRIs to resolve their potable water problems themselves. Sense of ownership will also be developed among PRIs.
- ▶ Efforts to ensure transparency and Governance reforms are likely to make the service delivery system more effective and accountable.

Chapter –IV

Human Development

Human Development concept introduced a new way of measuring development by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainments and income into a composite human development index (HDI). The breakthrough for the HDI was the creation of a single statistics which was to serve as a frame of reference for both social and economic development. The strategy of inclusive growth as adopted in the Twelfth Plan can be fulfilled after the improvement in the level of human development of the masses.

2. The Human Development has been defined as the "process of enlarging people's choices", the most critical one being the ability to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of living. Thus, the concept of human development places people at the centre instead of macro level achievements.

3. There are four essential components of human development paradigm viz. Productivity, Equity, Sustainability and Empowerment. Thus, HDR proposes composite indices that go beyond income based measures. The Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM) and Human Poverty Index (HPI) have been introduced in various Human Development Reports since 1990. These composite indices basically highlight the need to remove human deprivation of basic needs on a priority basis- a purpose for which the HDI is more suitable than only GDP as a measure. [196]. The list of variables used in constructing Human Development Indices are mentioned in the following table:

Table E: Variables Used in Constructing Human Development Indices

Dimensions	UP HDR II	NIHDR	UNDP HDR
1. Human Development Index (HDI)			
a) Income	Adjusted Per Capita Income at constant prices in PPP in \$	Inflation and inequality adjusted per capita consumption expenditure	Per Capita Income at constraint prices in in PPP in \$
b) Education	Literacy (7+)	Literacy (7+) Intensity of formal education	Literacy age 15 and above 2. Gross Enrolment Ratio – school education
c) Health	Infant Mortality Rate	Life expectancy at age 1 IMR	Life expectancy at age 0
2. Human Poverty Index (HPI-1)/Deprivation Index (UPHDR II)			
1. Health		Percent persons not expected to survive beyond age 40	Percentage persons not expected to survive to age 40.

Dimensions	UP HDR II	NHDR	UNDP HDR
2. Education		Illiterates (age 7+ years) Percentage of 6-18 year old children not in school	Percentage of illiterates (age 15 years and above)
3. Economic Deprivation and Basic Provisioning	1. Deprivation in Quality of Housing 2. Deprivation in Access to Water 3. Deprivation in Good Sanitation 4. Deprivation in Electricity Lighting	Percent below poverty line Percent not receiving medical attention at birth/children not fully vaccinated Percent of population living in <i>kutcha</i> houses Percent without access to basic amenities	Percentage of people without access to safe water Percentage of people without access to health services Percentage of moderately and severely underweight children under 5.
3. Gender related Development Index/Gender Equality Index (GDI/GEI)			
1. Economic Opportunity	Male and female wages and workforce participation rates in conjunction with per capita income (female and male earned income share)	Workforce Participation Rate	Male and female wages and workforce participation rates in conjunction with per capita income (female and male earned income share)
2. Education	As in HDI	As in HDI	As in HDI
3. Health	As in HDI	As in HDI	As in HDI

Status Of Human Development Index in U.P.

4. The status of Human Development Indices of Uttar Pradesh for the years 2001 and 2005 are given in the following Table -2:

Table 2: Human Development Index for Major States for 2001 and 2005
Based on UPHDR II Methodology

States	2001		2005	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.6220	9	0.6388	10
Assam	0.5831	12	0.6523	9
Bihar	0.5200	17	0.5538	17
Chhatisgarh	0.5976	11	0.6269	11
Gujarat	0.6663	6	0.7073	6
Haryana	0.6587	8	0.6875	7
Jharkhand	0.6005	10	0.6257	12
Karnataka	0.6646	7	0.6814	8
Kerala	0.8118	1	0.8243	1

States	2001		2005	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Madhya Pradesh	0.5582	14	0.5902	14
Maharashtra	0.7241	2	0.7513	2
Orissa	0.5405	16	0.5863	15
Punjab	0.6943	4	0.7245	4
Rajasthan	0.5796	13	0.5957	13
Tamilnadu	0.6995	3	0.7348	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.5442	15	0.5709	16
West Bengal	0.6696	5	0.7109	5
India	0.6281		0.6639	

Source: Computed for the Report

5. From the above table, it can be seen that among 17 major states of the country, U.P. ranked 15 in 2001 and 16 in 2005. Though, the rank of Uttar Pradesh slipped down but there is an increase of more than 5 percent in the absolute value of the index from 0.5442 in 2001 to 0.5709 in 2005.

6. The above data indicates that absolute value of human development index in the State has improved significantly over the years but scope of further improvement in it is still very wide. The State Government is making earnest efforts for a comprehensive socio-economic development of the life of the people in the State which should make a significant impact on human development status in the state.

7. In addition to above Human Development indices for 70 districts of the state has also been prepared by planning department to exhibit the regional dimension of Human Development in the state. The district wise Human Development indices in the year 2005 are shown in the following table.

Table 3: Districts Arranged According to Value of HDI, 2005

High (Above 0.60)			Medium (0.55 to 0.59)			Low (0.50 to 0.54)			Very Low (Below 0.50)		
R	District	HDI	R	District	HDI	R	District	HDI	R	District	HDI
1	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.7017	18	Muzaffar nagar	0.5937	41	Banda	0.5456	61	Basti	0.4921
2	Ghaziabad	0.6566	19	Mau	0.5910	42	Kheri	0.5426	62	Rampur	0.4915
3	Kanpur Nagar	0.6506	20	Chitrakoot	0.5907	43	Deoria	0.5418	63	Mahrajganj	0.4906
4	Lucknow	0.6477	21	Mainpuri	0.5891	44	Azamgarh	0.5414	64	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.4800

High (Above 0.60)			Medium (0.55 to 0.59)			Low (0.50 to 0.54)			Very Low (Below 0.50)		
R a n k	District	HDI	R a n k	District	HDI	R a n k	District	HDI	R a n k	District	HDI
5	Baghpat	0.6392	22	Chandauli	0.5876	45	Unnao	0.5397	65	Gonda	0.4780
6	Meerut	0.6300	23	Firozabad	0.5876	46	Sultanpur	0.5388	66	Siddharth nagar	0.4690
7	Agra	0.6215	24	Bijnor	0.5866	47	Pilibhit	0.5372	67	Budaun	0.4605
8	Jhansi	0.6214	25	Kannauj	0.5861	48	Etah	0.5361	68	Balrampur	0.4476
9	Saharanpur	0.6173	26	Ballia	0.5814	49	Lalitpur	0.5345	69	Bahraich	0.4404
10	Mathura	0.6163	27	Farrukhabad	0.5773	50	Fatehpur	0.5334	70	Shrawasti	0.4132
11	Hathras	0.6159	28	Gorakhpur	0.5759	51	Bareilly	0.5332			
12	Etawah	0.6090	29	Allahabad	0.5739	52	Barabanki	0.5297			
13	Kanpur Dehat	0.6077	30	Aligarh	0.5738	53	Pratapgarh	0.5284			
14	Auraiya	0.6074	31	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.5722	54	Moradabad	0.5266			
15	Varanasi	0.6068	32	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0.5706	55	Rae Bareli	0.5230			
16	Jalaun	0.6059	33	Ghazipur	0.5702	56	Kaushambi	0.5212			
17	Bulandshahar	0.6017	34	Mahoba	0.5690	57	Sitapur	0.5143			
			35	Hamirpur	0.5678	58	Shahjahan pur	0.5133			
			36	Sonbhadra	0.5619	59	Hardoi	0.5103			
			37	Ambedkar Nagar	0.5580	60	Kushinagar	0.5049			
			38	Jaunpur	0.5546						
			39	Faizabad	0.5544						
			40	Mirzapur	0.5534						

Basic Education

8. From the ancient times, education has been an integral part of our culture and civilization. In view of it, apart from other segments of social life, educational institutions were established to impart education to the people to foster the cultural legacy. From that time to the present time, the importance of education has been well recognized and now the knowledge, skills, creative abilities talents and aptitude of the people have become the real resource of the nation

9. The dawn of planning era gave enhanced attention to this sector and national policy on education (NEP) of 1986 provided impetus for educational development.

10. The subsequent period has been a renewed focus on Universal Elementary Education (UEE) with the commitment of the Central Government reflected in the form of 86th Amendment of Constitution making education a fundamental right. Now the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 has come into force since 1.4.2010 which gives a large mandate to provide free education to children of 6-14 years. Accordingly State Government has also notified The Uttar Pradesh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011 on 27th July 2011

11. In pursuance of the national policies, various initiatives have been taken by the State Govt. in education sector which is reflected in the increasing rate of literacy mentioned below in the table:-

Table: Growth of literacy in U.P. and all India

Year	U.P.			India		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951	17.3	3.6	10.8	25.0	7.9	16.7
1961	27.3	7.0	17.7	34.5	12.9	24.0
1971	36.7	12.5	25.4	39.5	18.7	29.5
1981	44.5	16.3	31.4	56.5	29.9	43.7
1991	55.73	25.31	41.6	64.1	39.3	52.2
2001	68.8	42.2	56.3	75.3	53.7	64.8
2011	79.24	59.56	69.72	82.14	65.46	74.04

12. From the table, it can be seen that during the decade 2001-2011 literacy in Uttar Pradesh has increased by 13.4% which is more than the national average literacy increase of 9.24%. It is more significant in case of Female Literacy, in Uttar Pradesh during the decade 2001-2011 Female literacy has increased by 17.36 % which is more than the national Female literacy increase of 11.76%.

Goals & Priorities with Monitorable Indicators for XIIth Five Year Plan;

Infrastructural facility in schools as per RTE Norms.

13. Provision of 7000 New Primary Schools(including Spill over), 1250 New Upper Primary(including Spill over) 70000 Additional classrooms, 55000 Boundary Walls,8000 ramps 1500 Toilets, 1400 Drinking water Facility and Electrification of 57433 Schools is proposed.

Teachers-pupil ratio in schools as per RTE Norms.

► Teacher Pupil Ratio for Primary schools is proposed as per following

No of Students	No. of Teachers
Up to 60	2
Up to 90	3
Up to 120	4
Up to 150	5
Above 150	6
Above 200	TPR 1:40 + HFT

14. Teacher Pupil Ratio for Upper Primary schools is proposed as per following
- ▶ Minimum 3 teachers
 - ▶ 1 teacher for every 35 Students
 - ▶ Above 100 – 1:35 + 1HT + 3 Part time instructors
 - ▶ Where enrollment of children is above one hundred, part time instructors for Art Education, Health and Physical Education and Work Education.

Improvement in Quality of Education.

15. The State would develop its own system for assessment of learning levels of students. The target is to ensure that at least 90% students of grade V in primary schools achieve at least basic reading and arithmetic skills by end of plan period

Reducing dropout rate

- ▶ Target is to reduce Drop Out rate to 5%
- ▶ Increasing transition from primary to upper primary level.
- ▶ Target is to increase transition rate to 90%
- ▶ Bridging Gender Gap and Social Gap

16. As a result of implementation of various interventions under SSA over the years, the gender gap and social gap in enrolment has been reduced significantly.

	% of boys enrolment in total enrolment	% of girls enrolment in total enrolment	% of SC enrolment in total enrolment
Primary School	51.28%	48.72%	27.46%
Upper Primary School	49.61%	50.39%	25.45%

- ▶ This trend will be maintained during the plan period
- ▶ Increasing literacy and reducing gender gap in literacy.
- ▶ Target is to increase Literacy rate to 85% with Male Literacy to 90% and Female Literacy to 80% and reducing gender gap in Literacy to 10%
- ▶ Equivalency programme under Basic Education for the pass out of Basic Literacy.
- ▶ 5 lacs Neo-literates and drop outs shall be provided Basic Education
- ▶ Equip the Neo-literates with vocational skills to improve their living and earning conditions.
- ▶ Skill Development of 20 lacs Neo-literates by imparting training on Vocational Skills for improvement in their living and earning conditions

Basic Education Outlay, expenditure and Physical Progress of 11th Plan at a glance

17. Basic education comprises two levels namely, primary level (class 1-5) and upper primary level (Class 6-8). The boys and girls of age group 6-14 years are being imparted education. During Eleventh Five year Plan Rs 12008.42 Crore were allocated as outlay for Elementary Education and expenditure incurred was Rs 8950.24 Crore

18. During 11th plan 15018 New Primary schools (Against target of 7000) 13212 New Upper Primary Schools (Against target of 15000) and 489 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (Against target of 433) were opened and 115398 Additional class rooms (Against target of 50000) were constructed. 16170 Adult education Centres, 171635 Literacy Centres were made operational with enrolment of 17,16,348

19. Teacher pupil Ratio at Primary and upper primary level at the end of 10th Plan was 1:56 & 1:44 which has been improved to 1:38 and 1:36 respectively at the end of 11th Plan. Similarly Student Class Room Ratio at Primary and upper primary level at the end of 10th Plan was 1:56 & 1:31 which has been improved to 1:33 and 1:23 respectively at the end of 11th Plan. Drop out Rate at Primary Level has been reduced from 16.20% to 11.89%. Number of Out of School Children have been reduced from 7.86 Lakhs to 1.11 Lakh while transition rate has been improved from 62.75% to 73.12%

20. Comparison of State Educational Indicators with the National Indicators (Year 2010-11) is following

		UP	India
1.	No. of out of school children	1.11 lacs	37 lacs
2.	Gross Enrolment Ratio (Primary)	105.17	118.62
3.	Net Enrolment Ratio (Primary)	94.18	99.89
2.	Teacher Pupil Ratio	1:40	1:31
3.	Dropout (Primary)	11%	6.76%
4.	Transition Rate from PS to UPS	64.93%	83.72%
5.	Student Classroom Ratio	35	31
6.	Literacy		
	Male	79.24%	82.14%
	Female	59.56%	65.46%
	Total	69.72%	74.04%

Vision & Main Features of XIIth Five Year Plan

21. As per the mandate of the RTE Act, 2009 infrastructural facilities in schools have to be completed by 31-03-2013 and therefore the focus in the plan will be on infrastructure for first year and then on equity and quality of education for the rest of the plan period. Literacy will be increased with enhanced focus on

low female literacy districts. The focus for 12th Plan has been shifted to good governance and quality of education. The new initiatives in this direction are as follows :-

Good Governance :

22. The following measures are proposed for good governance :-

- ▶ To set up transparent system for re-deployment of teachers by contextualizing the software designed by Govt. of India. Government order has been issued
- ▶ To establish transparent system for regular recruitment of teachers to fill vacancies. Government order issued
- ▶ Computerization of payment of salary, pension and GPF to teachers. Government order issued
- ▶ Strengthening decentralized system of transfer of funds to schools by intimation to Village Education Committee/ School management committee regarding release through IT enabled mechanism. Software in this regard is being developed.
- ▶ Strengthening & empowering School Management Committees so as to seek greater participation in the affairs of school.
- ▶ Strengthening the mechanism for the identification of out of school children and their enrolment. Special attention in urban areas by involving NGOs, urban local bodies etc.

Quality of Education

23. The following measures are proposed for improving quality of education :-

- ▶ Improving regular attendance of teachers and students through strengthening the supervision system as well as using technology.
- ▶ Operationalising the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation System for assessment of learners. The CCE system has already been developed and currently it is being field trialed in 5 districts.
- ▶ Strengthening block level administrative and academic structure so as to enable it to provide support and monitor all activities in the schools of the block.
- ▶ Developing a system for School assessment and implementing the same across the State. Keeping in view the experience of other states and the provisions of RTE Act 2009, the parameters of school assessment will be finalized.
- ▶ Augmenting capacity for teachers' training- DIET & private training institutes through revised Teacher education scheme. The object is to make adequate number of trained candidates available for recruitment of teachers so that vacancies of teachers do not remain unfilled for long time.
- ▶ More researches and evaluations of innovative quality interventions would be promoted so that it may be ensured that various interventions are moving in the right direction.

24. The achievements in the Basic education sector during Eleventh Five Year Plan and proposed targets for Twelfth Plan are given below:

Sarva Siksha Abhivan

25. It is a centrally sponsored scheme for Universalization of Elementary Education. Govt. of India provides 65% as central share and rest 5% is shared by State Govt. All programmes and activities like construction of school buildings, teachers training, developing infrastructure, learning material etc. have been covered under this programme.

Details of State Share received against Govt. of India release Funds in Eleventh Plan-
(Rs in Crore)

Year	Funds Received during the year			Expenditure
	From Govt. of India	From State Govt.	Total	
2007-08	2047.58	1141.40	3188.98	2977.77
2008-09	2128.85	1146.30	3275.15	3216.71
2009-10	1960.12	1353.16	3313.28	3250.34
2010-11	3104.63	1600.00	*5427.63	5202.08
2011-12	3216.39	1666.76	*5764.92	5158.04

Opening of new schools

26. In order to universalize the primary education, (Class-5), during Eleventh Five Year Plan, 15018 new primary schools have been opened in the state in unserved villages Similarly, 13212 new upper primary schools (Class 6-8) have been opened during Eleventh Five Year Plan in unserved village. In the year 2011-12, the State Govt. has revised the norm for opening new primary and upper primary schools as per The Uttar Pradesh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011. Now, the villages having 300 populations and 1 Km. distance are eligible for new primary school and the villages having 800 populations and 3 Km. distance are eligible for new upper primary school. The proposed target during the XII plan (2012-2017) is 7000 new primary and 1250 new upper primary schools so as to saturate all eligible unserved habitations. Target in annual Plan 2012-13 is 2311 primary schools and 313 new upper primary schools.

Strengthening of School Infrastructure:

27. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (S.S.A.), 11th Plan, construction of 17485 school buildings and 102953 additional class rooms was completed. It may be mentioned that construction of school buildings and additional class rooms have been done on the basis of anti-earthquake design. The proposed target for 12th plan is construction of 8250 school buildings and 70,000 additional Classrooms. During 2012-13, construction of 2311 Primary school buildings, 313 Upper Primary school buildings and 15262 additional classrooms is proposed.

28. During 12th plan, it is proposed to construct boundary walls in 55000 schools. During 2012-13 target for construction of boundary walls in 11895 schools is proposed. Besides, electrification is proposed to be undertaken in 57433 schools during in 12th plan.

Special Training For Out Of School Children

29. During 2011-12, in order to cover the out of school children 4072 Special Training centers were made operational benefiting 49625 children. Curriculum and subject wise condensed textbooks as well as training modules of Hindi, Math, English and Science have been developed by SCERT and were distributed. Training of teachers identified for Special Training was conducted in each district. The special training was imparted to children in school premises through retired teacher/working teacher.

30. During annual plan 2012-13, 6679 Special Training centre are proposed wherein age appropriate teaching learning will be provided to 66792 Children.

Teachers

- ▶ In order to fulfill the norms of Teacher-Pupil Ratio given in the schedule of the RTE Act, 2009, there is requirement of 17270 additional posts of teachers at upper primary schools.
- ▶ Posts of teachers sanctioned under SSA from 2001-02 to 2011-12 to be continued :-

1.	No. of teachers in new Primary Schools	160778
2.	No. of Shiksha Mitras in Primary Schools	156673
3.	No. of teachers in Upper Primary Schools	106064
4.	Part time teachers in Upper Primary Schools	41307

- ▶ There are 236398 vacancies of teachers in PS and 55508 vacancies in UPS. However, 169202 shiksha mitras are working in PS. Efforts are being made to fill vacancies.
- ▶ With approval of NCTE, 2 years training course through distance education has been started for Shiksha Mitras. First batch of 60000 Shiksha Mitras is undergoing training. Training of remaining Shiksha Mitras will be started in July 2013. All untrained Shiksha Mitras will get requisite training and become RTE compliant by end of 2015.
- ▶ About 15000 vacancies occur each year on account of teachers' retirement. A mechanism has to be developed to recruit teachers on regular basis.
- ▶ Keeping in view the shortage of Science/Maths teachers in upper primary schools, proposal for direct recruitment of teachers at upper primary level is under consideration.
- ▶ In accordance with the provisions of RTE Act 2009, for upper primary schools with enrollment more than 100, posts of part time instructors one each for Art Education, Physical Education and Work Education have been approved by Govt. of India. These 41307 posts of part time instructors will be filled in 2012-13 as per State Govt. policy.
- ▶ Redeployment of teachers on the basis of enrolment will be done every year in a transparent manner.

3. Improving Quality of Education

31. Elementary education is the foundation for future learning. It is a prerequisite for improving the level of human beings. SSA has made significant progress towards Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) by achieving the goals of access, enrollment and retention of children in schools. While achieving these goals, improvement in quality of education assumed central importance. Deliberate efforts have been made to develop child friendly and child centered school environment to attain the objectives of:

- ▶ Increased participation of children in teaching learning process;
- ▶ Exposure of children to a variety of learning in interesting ways;
- ▶ Children's understanding of the content; and
- ▶ Availability of subject teachers
- ▶ Building school and classroom environment

32. As per the National Achievement Survey conducted by NCERT, there is significant improvement in the learning levels of students of Class – V.

Average scores :

	UP	National
Maths	298	251
Language	282	247
EVS	284	249

- ▶ Target is to maintain the trend.
- ▶ The state would develop its own system for assessment of learning levels of students. The target is to ensure that atleast 90% students of grade V in primary schools achieve atleast basic reading and arithmetic skills by end of plan period.

Teachers Training

- ▶ 10 days in-service training will be provided to about 662254 teachers every year.
- ▶ The quality of pre-service teachers training will be improved. In this regard curriculum of pre-service training will be revised in accordance with the National Curriculum Frame Work.
- ▶ The quality of in-service training of teachers will be improved by developing suitable and appropriate training module and evaluation of teachers training programme.

CCE & Curricular Reforms

- ▶ Free Textbooks (Class 1 to 8) and workbooks (Class 1 to 5) distributed to all eligible children.
- ▶ Activity Based Cards for Hindi, English, Maths & EVS have been developed for children of Class 1 to 3. Being field-tested in 05 districts after proper training of teachers.

- ▶ A revised framework has been developed focusing Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation of learners. Being field trialed in selected schools of 05 districts. On the basis of feedback, the operational plan will be modified and implemented across the state.
- ▶ Activity and experiment based Science & Maths teaching and project based Social Science teaching has been sustained and scaled-up at upper primary level. Hands-on-activity books for Science & Maths and Project book for Social Science has been developed and provided to all the upper primary schools.
- ▶ In-service teachers training was designed and implemented in the light of NCF-2005 and RTE-2009. Teacher's handbook and training module 'Samvad' was developed. All the primary and upper primary teachers were given training through Cascade model.
- ▶ Capacity building of BRC resource persons is proposed during 2012-13
- ▶ SCERT will develop mechanism for revision of curriculum and textbooks according to curriculum framework of NCERT from time to time.
- ▶ Keeping in view the limitation of teacher's education scheme, role of private sector will be enlarged along with enforcing regulatory mechanism.
- ▶ Technology and Innovation techniques like- internet, mobile etc. would be used through Distance Education Teaching Programme.

School Quality Assessment

- ▶ A system would be developed to design and implement a process of holistic school quality assessment on regular basis. The following parameters and experience of other states will be taken into consideration :
 - ▶ Students' learning achievement levels;
 - ▶ Availability and use of textbooks, teacher guides and teaching learning materials in classroom teaching;
 - ▶ Opportunity to students for individual and group work;
 - ▶ Regular correction of the written work by the teachers;
 - ▶ Teachers' punctuality in attending schools and regularity in conduct of teaching learning;
 - ▶ Sharing of students' performance with parents on a regular basis;
 - ▶ Observation of teachers ability to teach and conduct classroom;
 - ▶ Percentage coverage of annual curriculum.

Cross Learning

- ▶ Networking with higher education institutions- Universities and other reputed institutions would be done with an object to improve quality improvement related interventions in

Elementary Education. The private institutions working in the field of education may also be roped in to create a large resource.

- ▶ More researches and evaluations of innovative pedagogy interventions would be promoted so that it may be ensured that various interventions are moving in the right directions.
- ▶ Convergence with UNICEF, CARE, Social Welfare Department, Health Department and ICDS Department

4. Girls Education

33. Concerted efforts are being made under SSA, NPEGEL and KGBV scheme to improve girls education. Gender gap has been reduced significantly.

34. Under SSA, Meena Manch have been established and activated in 41198 upper primary schools. The objective is to build confidence and leadership among girls, provide girls child friendly environment, and impart life skills among girls 11-14 years. Besides, Meena Manch provides an effective platform for expression and strengthens community awareness. The activity will be continued in 12th Plan also.

35. Under NPEGEL, 680 educationally backward blocks have been covered. Under NPEGEL, multipurpose classrooms, swings, library, sports material, remedial teaching has been provided in 721 cluster schools. Besides uniform for girls of Primary school and school bags to girls of Upper Primary Schools have been provided in all schools of educationally backward blocks.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

36. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojna was launched in 2004-05 on the pattern of SSA. The scheme provides residential schools for out of school girls of age group 11-14 years of deprived sections for education of class 6-8. Till 2011-12, 746 KGBVs have been sanctioned out of which all KGBVs are operational with enrolment of about 66735 girls. Training module on Maths, Science & language developed and training programme conducted with the help of UNICEF and CARE India. "Prayas" are Administrative & Pedagogy hand manual for teachers and Wardens developed. These schools will be continued in 12th plan. Capacity augmentation of 47 KGBV by 50 girls is proposed in 2012-13.

5. Inclusive Education for CWSN

37. Under SSA, Inclusive Education is being implemented in all the districts for education of children with special needs. Household survey is conducted to identify the disabled children. These children are integrated in normal schools. Medical assessment of these children is carried out by team of doctors to find out the degree of disability. The children are given aids/appliances. To sensitize teachers, 5 day training is given to them. Besides, 2609 itinerant teachers and 120 resource teachers

have been recruited to provide special support to children in schools. All text books class 1-8 have been converted in Braille and distributed to children with special needs.

38. In 2011-12, 4.10 lakh CWSN were identified out of which 3.75 lakh CWSN have been enrolled. 131 pre-integration camps with residential facilities have been made operational. 7194 CWSN are enrolled. 811 medical assessment camps have been organised in which 47,792 children were assessed. 43291 aids/appliances have been given to CWSN. 756 special teachers deployed in schools.

These activities will continue in XIIth Plan.

School Management Committee (SMC)

39. SMCs have been constituted by the State Govt. School Management Committees (SMCs) have been constituted in 148400 schools. SMCs consist of 15 members out of which 11 members are parents/guardians. Representation given to women and scheduled caste. The objective is to promote community participation in elementary education. Module 'Jan Pahel' was developed with involvement of various NGOs for training of SMCs. 2856 Master Trainers/Resource Persons have been given training at state level. Training of members of SMCs is proposed during 2012-13.

Programmes of Directorate of Basic Education

- ▶ Electrification in schools
- ▶ The newly created divisions and districts have to be operationalized by providing office building, adequate staff and other necessary facilities.
- ▶ Sports, Scout-Guide activities in schools
- ▶ Free uniforms to non-SSA category children
- ▶ Requirement of provision will be borne under the state budget.

Literacy

- ▶ Sakshar Bharat Yojna will be implemented effectively in 791 blocks of identified 66 districts.
- ▶ Establishment of 50342 Adult Education Centres for imparting Basic Literacy (reading, writing & numeracy competency) to 70 lacs Non-literates.
- ▶ Skill Development of 20 lacs Neo-literates by imparting training on Vocational Skills for improvement in their living and earning conditions.
- ▶ Computer based literacy programme for Neo-literates.
- ▶ 5 lacs Neo-literates and drop outs shall be provided Basic Education under Equivalency Programme with the help of NIOS.
- ▶ Requirement of provision for Literacy Programme will be borne under Sakshar Bharat Yojna

MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

40. Scheme of cooked mid-day meal was introduced in September, 2004 in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in writ petition no. 196 /2001, for the children studying in Govt./Local Body/Govt. Aided School and N.C.L.P. centres in class I-VIII. This scheme is monitored by Mid-day Meal Authority at state level & District Magistrate at district level, Gram Pradhan at village level and Ward members at ward level. In this scheme, hot cooked meal is served to students studying in above mentioned primary & upper primary schools.

41. The Sector, as compared with India & Other States: Mid-day Meal Authority established at State level for monitoring and supervision of MDM Scheme. District Magistrate Nominated as Nodal Officer for this scheme at district level. • Execution of the scheme through Gram Panchayats in Rural areas and Ward members/NGOs in Urban areas.

42. In the Eleventh Five Year plan 147.91 lac students availed Mid-day Meal in Year 2007-08, 134.65 lac students availed in 2008-09, 122.58 lac availed in 2009- 10, 106.88 lac students availed in 2010-11 and 120.43 lac students availed in 2011-12

43. The state of Uttar Pradesh initiated computerized monitoring mechanism known as IVRS system for daily monitoring. System found very successful and state has been given award. During the 12th Five Year Plan, emphasis will be given on enforcing regularity of mid-day meal in schools and quality of the meal. For this purpose the monitoring mechanism will be further strengthened.

44. For Annual Plan 2012-13, providing hot cooked Mid-day Meal to 203.22 lac students is being proposed to GOI.

The step taken for Good- Governance in MDM Scheme

45. Scheme of cooked mid-day-meal was introduced in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh in compliance of Supreme Court's order dated 28-11-2001 in writ petition no. 196/2001. The children studying in Govts, Parishadiya(local body), Govt. aided, AIE Centres & NCLP Centers in Class I to VIII are covered under this scheme. Under the scheme hot cooked meal is provided to students of above mentioned schools according to weekly menu.

46. Various new initiatives have been taken under the scheme to make its governance better. At the beginning of the scheme, a committee headed by District Magistrate, the nodal officer of this scheme, was formed at district level to monitor the scheme. Apart from this committees at Gram Panchayat & Ward level were also formed to provide cooked mid-day meal to the children covered under the scheme. Later on 12 member district level & 8 member block level task forces were also constituted for effective monitoring of the scheme. Weekly menu has been introduced to provide required protein and calories to children in mid-day meal. The menu is painted on the walls of the primary & upper primary schools with the aim to make the people aware and to ensure their participation in observing the quality, quantity & regular availability of meals to their children. Mata Abhibhavak Sangh and School Management Committee with

majority of non-officials have also been constituted to make the scheme more and more community owned. It has been made mandatory that the cooks engaged under the scheme should be from amongst the guardians of students studying in that school.

47. Since July, 2010, an IVRS based Daily Monitoring System (DMS) has been implemented for real-time data collection directly from the schools. A web based MIS and DMS are also built into the system for effective and intensive monitoring of the scheme and immediate intervention in the problem areas. This system is very successful and the State has received many awards for this including the National Gold Award in the 15th National Conference on e-Governance 2011-12. Government of India has decided to replicate the IVRS based DMS of Uttar Pradesh for monitoring mid day meal scheme in the entire country.

48. It is also proposed to introduce Biometric system for monitoring attendance of teachers, students and cook etc and for keeping a vigil on realistic distribution of uniforms, books and bags etc. The system is proposed to be piloted in selected blocks of the State.

State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)

49. A state level educational organization SCERT has been constituted on the pattern of NCERT and established at Lucknow in 1981 keeping in view the needs of the state and function of the SCERT all special institutes functioning in the state were put under the SCERT.

Strengthening of SCERT

50. In accordance with the new education policy 1986 and programme of action 1992 a task force of the state level was constituted for strengthening of SCERT.

51. In view of the expenditure to be shared by the state and govt. of India on the basis of ratio of 50:50, an outlay of Rs. 10-00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 for construction of additional office room & essential equipments. The activities to be undertaken by SCERT are mentioned below:

Establishment of CTEs and IASE

52. Under the centrally sponsored scheme three CTEs at Lucknow, Allahabad and Varanasi have been established and one IASE has been established at Allahabad under SCERT. The main objective of the CTEs are to:-

- ▶ Organize pre-service teacher education course for preparation of secondary teachers subject oriented and shorter term specific training.
- ▶ Provide training and resource support for the new areas of educational concern.
- ▶ Encourage community participation in teacher participation programme.

The main objectives of the IASEs are to :-

- ▶ The GOI sanction grant to the state govt. according to the following norms.
- ▶ Conduct programmes in elementary Teacher Education so as to prepare elementary teacher educators.
- ▶ Conduct M.ED., M.Phil, and Ph.D Programmes in Education so as to prepare elementary and secondary teachers, educators and researchers in education.
- ▶ Conduct in-service source for a
 - ▶ Elementary and secondary teacher educators
 - ▶ Principal of secondary schools,
 - ▶ Persons involved with supervision of secondary schools, etc.

Establishment of DIETs

53. Under the centrally sponsored schemes 70 DIETs are functional. The main objective of the schemes is to provide academic and resource support at the grass root level for the success of the various strategies and programmes being undertaken in the areas of elementary education.

54. The main functions of the DIET are to impart training to the teacher and orientation of the elementary school teacher both pre-service and Teacher Training, 10,400 teachers are trained every year. All Parishhadiya Primary School teachers of the concerned district are trained order under in-service Teacher Training programme every year besides training programme for upper primary school.

Secondary Education

55. The role of secondary education is increasing owing to two factors. Firstly, we are on the verge of achieving universalized primary schooling and the aspirations of the individual as well as the families are pointed toward secondary education. Secondly, the global economy needs a more sophisticated labour force armed with competencies, knowledge, and work place skills that cannot be developed in primary schools or low quality secondary school programme. Secondary education has as its aim to instil knowledge and scientific attitude to the students and foster their talents and analytical skills to make them socially and economically viable and active. They will then positively contribute to the development of the society.

56. Quality education at secondary education level can be imparted only when the amenities and infrastructure are enhanced to be on par with those of developed countries. This can be done by enhancing the existing fundamental amenities in high and higher secondary schools. This also requires the appointment of qualified and trained teachers in sufficient numbers. This would also require developing appropriate curriculum and syllabi which in turn would keep under their purview academic and vocational requirements of the students. To suit to the changing nature of these curricula and syllabi, improved

teaching techniques also need to be designed. Thus secondary education of good quality is the crucial tool for generating opportunities and benefits of our nation. For all these two reasons cited above, secondary education has to be given significance in the XIIth five year plan.

Educational Scenario in Uttar Pradesh:

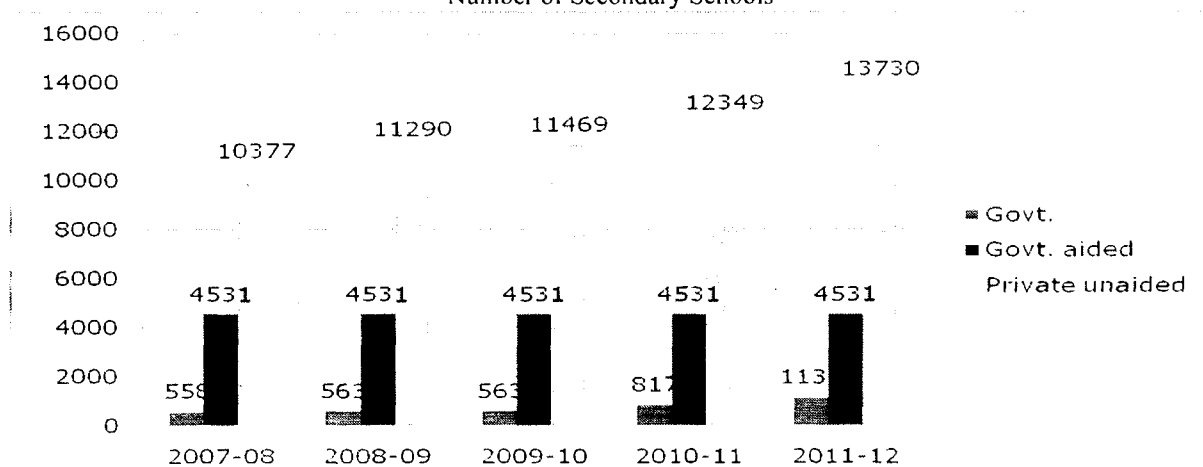
57. The State of Uttar Pradesh has grown from strength to strength in primary and upper primary education in terms of access and quality issues. There is, however, a noticeable gap both in the quality of education, number of children and the number of institutions and infrastructural facilities available at secondary level in Uttar Pradesh. Following tables no.1, 2 and 3 show the physical and financial status of Secondary Education in the State:-

Table-1:- Physical status of Secondary Education in the State

		Item		Level at the end of 11th Plan	
1.	Enrolment (Figure in Lakh no.)				
	Class 9-10				68.97 lakh
	Class 11-12				39.47 lakh
2.	No. of Schools (Number)				
	Govt. and Govt. Aided				6115*
	Non-Aided				13730
3.	Teachers (Number) Govt. and Aided Schools				114868
4.	Class X Board 2011 (in Lakh)			Class XII Board 2011	
		Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
	Boys	18.16	11.99	10.41	7.34
	Girls	14.23	10.95	9.43	8.56
	Total	32.39	22.94	19.84	15.90

* 449SS Sanctioned by GOI in 2011-12 included.

Number of Secondary Schools



* Major increase was seen in the number of private un-aided schools.

** In the number of teachers, figures from private unaided schools have not been included. Number of teachers in government schools has not increased in proportion to the increase in number of government schools, about 5000 teachers could not be recruited due to various reasons.

Secondary Education: Vision

58. The vision for secondary education is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18 years. With this vision in mind, the following is to be achieved:

- ▶ To make available a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation, which should be 5 Kms for secondary schools and 7-10 Kms for higher secondary schools.
- ▶ Ensure universal access to secondary education by 2017(GER of 100%), and universal retention by 2020 and
- ▶ Providing access to secondary education with special reference to economically weaker sections of society, the educationally backward, the girl and the disabled children residing in rural areas and other marginalization categories like SC,ST,OBC and educationally Backward Minorities(EBM).

Regional imbalance within the State

59. For the population of about 20 crores in UP, we have approx. 19,000 secondary schools. The ratio comes to about 10 schools to one lac population. Distribution of secondary schooling facilities in the state has regional imbalance also, which is evident from the table no.7. Region wise Ratio of UPS to Secondary Schools exhibit that there are 6.26 UPS at one Secondary Schools in Bundelkhand while the Ratio of UPS to Secondary Schools is approximately 3.11:1 in other regions which reflects Regional imbalance within the State and poor position of Bundelkhand Region.

Table-7 :-Inter Regional Comparative Ratio of UPS to Secondary School.

Region	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Ratio of UPS to All Secondary
Bundelkhand	4696	750	6.26:1
Central	10812	3439	3.14:1
Western	23038	7458	3.10:1
Eastern	24118	7749	3.11:1
U.P.	62664	19396	3.23:1

60. Physical Achievements in 11th Plan Physical achievements and Region wise improvement in Coverage Area per Secondary School during 11th Plan, are given in following table no.8,9 &10.

Table-8 :- In terms of Enrolment, Schools and Teachers.

S. N	Item	At the end of 10th Plan		At the end of 11th Plan		Achievement in 11th Plan	
1	Enrolment (in Lakh)						
	Class 9-10	57.96		68.97		11.01	
	Class 11-12	31.96		39.47		7.51	
2	Class X Board(in lakh)	Apprd	Passed	Apprd	Passed	Apprd	Passed
	Boys	17.60	12.53	18.16	11.99	0.56	-0.54
	Girls	11.50	9.12	14.23	10.95	2.73	1.83
	Total	29.10	21.65	32.39	22.94	3.29	1.29
3	Schools (in No.)						
	(i)Govt. & Govt. Aided	5089		6115		1026	
	(ii) Non-Aided	9736		13730		3994	
4	Teachers (in No.)						
	Govt. & Aided Schools	110864		114868		4004	

Table-9 :- Other Physical Achievements

- ▶ Savitri Bai Phule Balika Shiksha Madad Yojna. No of girls benefited:-
 - ▶ In 2008-09-- 87138 (only classes 11th)
 - ▶ In 2009-10-- 318244,(in classes 11th and 12th)
 - ▶ In 2010-11-- 586823(in classes 11th and 12th)
 - ▶ In 2011-12-- 573957(in classes 11th and 12th , target 6.64 lakh)
- ▶ High schools upgraded to Intermediate--254
- ▶ New Inter colleges opened--3
- ▶ Opened/ upgraded Junior High schools to High school--6
- ▶ Spent on construction of new school buildings-- Rs. 106.22 Cr..
- ▶ Construction of DIOS Office completed- 08, under construction-07.
- ▶ **RMSA-** Secondary Schools opened-572. In addition, sanctioned-449.
- ▶ 883 Additional Classrooms, 81 Labs & Lab equipment, 279 Libraries, 85 Toilets, 334 Art/Craft room, 30 Drinking Water facility, 138 Computer Room in schools has been sanctioned in 2010-11 and 2011-12.
- ▶ **Model Schools** sanctioned @ Rs 3.02 cr.-148,
- ▶ **ICT** Scheme implemented in school-4000.

Table-10:-Region wise improvement in Coverage Area per Secondary School .
(Coverage area in Sq. Km)

Region	Coverage Area per Secondary School		Coverage Area per Secondary School	
	(10th plan)		(11th plan)	
	Govt + Aided	Govt + Aided + Unaided	Govt + Aided	Govt + Aided + Unaided
Bundelkhand	106.97	44.91	89.67	39.22
Central	58.24	17.06	49.60	13.33
Western	41.26	13.72	35.88	10.70
Eastern	42.31	15.40	39.21	11.08
U.P.	47.84	16.34	42.52	12.42

Most Deficit Districts

61. Most of the Districts of Bhundelkhand and Tarai belt are among the deficit districts in respect of requirement of Secondary Schools. On the basis of service area approach, such 10 most deficit districts are exhibited in following table no. 11 :-

Table-11

Districts	Area in Sq. Km.	No. of Schools		Total Requirement of SS	Required SS in 12th Plan	UPS: HS ratio
		Govt+ Aided	Govt+ Aided+ Unaided		(5-3)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakhimpur Khiri	7680	76	185	307	231	6:1
Sonbhadra	6788	42	110	272	230	6:1
Lalitpur	5039	30	55	202	172	10:1
Hardoi	5986	83	411	239	156	3:1
Budaun	5168	58	199	207	149	5:1
Sitapur	5743	83	242	230	147	5:1
Jhansi	5024	65	173	201	136	5:1
Hamirpur	4282	38	96	171	133	5:1
Shahjahanpur	4575	50	241	183	133	4:1
Bahraich	4420	44	146	177	133	7:1

12th five year plan

Targets

- ▶ Increase GER for age group (year 14-16) from 59% in 2011-12 to 90%.
- ▶ GER for girls: 56% to 95% and GER for SC students: from 49% to 90%.
- ▶ Vocational education- About 70,000 students are enrolled in 892 schools. 10% growth in annual enrollment is expected. Skill formation will be mainstreamed in the formal education system, right from class 9th onwards, skill creation outside the formal education through coordinated action and innovative approach. Skill set will be remodeled according to present needs. Issue of vertical mobility will also be addressed.
- ▶ Facilities and training of teachers will be improved.

Strategy

- ▶ To establish Govt. schools in deficient/backward areas with 5 km norm.
- ▶ Performance linked support to private unaided schools, to improve access.
- ▶ To Encourage opening of good, private schools, through a system of incentives (Coupon fee re-imbursement or some other incentive.)
- ▶ Support and incentives to students from deprived sections SC/ST, OBC, Minority and Girls as it will reduce the indirect cost of education.
- ▶ Capacity building of teachers and staff development programmes will be developed and implemented.
- ▶ Construction of additional 20000 classrooms to support to Growth in GER. GER (59%) to 90% will result in additional enrollment of about 10 lakh students.

Priorities

- ▶ Focus to deficit districts and Bundelkhand region for infrastructure development.
- ▶ Strengthening of Laboratories and Libraries, and use of technology to improve the science teaching and knowledge up-gradation.
- ▶ Better facilities of Sports and yoga as part of curriculum in schools .
- ▶ Regular health check- up program .
- ▶ Curriculum development and textbook revision to update the learning continuum.
- ▶ Capacity building teachers and staff with Regular Training and Modern Inputs.
- ▶ PTA and SMDC to be strengthened with more participation of Stakeholders and their Orientation training also to be under taken.

Requirement for the 12th Plan.

62. To provide Secondary Schools within a distance of 5 Km., total no. of Secondary Schools required are calculated on the basis of Service Area Approach, assuming service area of 01 Secondary School to 25 sq.km. Total no. of Secondary Schools required are 3971. Out of these requirement, 449 Secondary Schools sanctioned under RMSA and 148 model schools sanctioned under Model School Scheme in 2011-12, will be opened in the year of 2012-13. Rest of 3374 Secondary Schools required are to be open during 12th five year plan. Region wise requirements of Secondary Schools are exhibited in following table no. 12

:-

Table-12

(Based on Service area approach. Assuming service area of 01 SS - 25 sq.km.)					
Region	Area in Square Km.	No. of Schools		Total Requirement (Area/ 25)	Requirement of New Schools
		Govt+ Aided	Govt+ Aided+ Unaided		Area Based
Bundelkhand	29418	328	750	1177	849
Central U.P.	45834	924	3439	1833	909
Western U.P.	79831	2225	7458	3193	968
Eastern U.P.	85845	2189	7749	3434	1245
U.P.	240928	5666	19396	9637	3971

Sector wise requirement: under PPP, Private and State Support

63. Total requirement of schools in 12th plan will be 3971, out of that, 3269 High Schools and 702 Model Schools are proposed to be opened. Distribution of the schools proposed to be opened under State Support and PPP are given as under-

- ▶ High schools sanctioned but to be opened in 12th plan-449
- ▶ Opening of High school proposed under RMSA-2325
- ▶ Opening of High school proposed under PPP-495
- ▶ Model schools sanctioned but to be opened in 12th plan-148
- ▶ Opening of Model school proposed under RMSA-277
- ▶ Opening of Model school proposed under PPP-277

Major Targets and Monitorable Targets – 12th Plan

64. These targets are given as following :-

- ▶ Opening of secondary schools- 3971
- ▶ GER increase from 59% (2011-12) to 90% (2017) in 14-16 age group. GER for girls will be increased from 56% to 90% and GER for SC students from 49% to 90% .

- ▶ Girls' enrolment in classes IX and XI will be increased. Gender parity index will be improved from the current .68 to .90 and .75 to .90 at classes IX-X and XI-XII.
- ▶ Dropout rate (classes I-X) will be reduced from 30.19% to 10% and for classes IX-X, 11% to 5%.
- ▶ Transition rate from secondary level to senior secondary level to be increased from 63% to 90%

New Initiatives

- ▶ Capacity Building of Training Institutions to enhance the quality in secondary education.
- ▶ Enhancing the role of Technology in
- ▶ Identifying Gaps e.g. GIS Mapping.
- ▶ Monitoring, specially Academic Monitoring.
- ▶ Learning, specially promoting e-Learning through providing e-Content, e-Library resources to students and teachers.
- ▶ Culture of concern to outcomes will be developed. System of Accountability will be developed, specially with respect to learning achievement of students.
- ▶ Encourage establishment of good quality, private schools in different areas, through a system of incentives.

Providing of a Tablet PC to students of class 10th pass out and a Laptop to the students of class 12th pass out :-

65. With an aim to instil a technical approach and scientific attitude among the younger to foster their talents and analytical skills in order to make them socially and economically viable in respect of national as well as global economic happenings, the state govt. has decided to launch this scheme. Outlays of the scheme for the annual plan of 2012-13 and 12th five year plan are proposed as Rs 272124.00 lacs and Rs.1539841 lacs, Similarly under SCSP outlays of Rs. 97554.23 lacs and Rs.552019 lacs are proposed for the annual plan 2012-13 and 12th five year plan respectively.

Kanya Dhan Yojana :

66. To promote girls' education at secondary level and to make them socially and economically viable to meet the challenges of society and livelihood, State Govt. has decided to launch Kanya Dhan Yojana again from annual plan 2012-13. Under the scheme, girls from families below poverty line as well as Antyoday Cardholder who have passed class 10th from UP Board, UP Secondary Sanskrit Shiksha Board and are enrolled in class 11th will be provided Rs.25000 as an incentive. and a bicycle costing Rs. 3000. Further, those girls who have passed class 10th with 60 percent or above marks will also be provided a bicycle costing Rs. 3000 as an incentive to the meritorious student. Outlays of the scheme for the annual plan of 2012-13 and 12th five year plan are proposed as Rs. 43934.74.00lacs and Rs.417838.00 lacs,

Similarly under SCSP outlays of Rs.17445.77 lacs and Rs.165917.00 lacs are proposed for the annual plan 2012-13 and 12th five year plan respectively.

UTTAR PRADESH MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

67. In the geographically wide and diverse state like Uttar Pradesh, the following major infrastructural and other facilities have been provided under RMSA Programme:

- ▶ Center and State financing proportion is 75:25.
- ▶ Establishment of New Secondary Schools in un-served SC, ST and Minority dominated areas/educationally backward blocks.
- ▶ Provision of Additional Class Rooms, Science Laboratories, Computer Rooms, Art/Craft/Culture Rooms, Library, Drinking Water Facility and Toilet Facilities for Girls.
- ▶ Annual School Grant for strengthening of secondary schools.
- ▶ Purchase of Science equipment and material.
- ▶ Need based major repairs.
- ▶ Appointment of Teachers in New Secondary Schools.
- ▶ In-service training of teachers.

68. The annual work plan allocations may be viewed at a glance in the following table.

Year	Approved Work Plan	(Rs. in lakh)	
		Released Central Share	New High Schools
2009 - 10	154,92.97	11332.93	254
2010 - 11	271,03.33	11120.00	318
2011 - 12	54848.14	-	449

- ▶ For the year 2011-12, GOI has approved the annual plan and budget of Rs. 548.48 crores and the matching share of Rs. 2122.16 Lacs .
- ▶ An outlay and budgetary provision of Rs. 9379.12 lacs has been made as state matching share in 2011-12 against which state has sanctioned Rs. 8763.46 Lacs. For the annual plan 2012-13 and Five year plan 2012-17 outlays of Rs. 11765.83 Lacs and 103004.60 Lacs have been proposed. The Physical targets for the year 2012-13 and 12th Five year plan are proposed as opening of 579 and 2325 secondary schools respectively.

MODEL SCHOOL

69. Model School Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme on a 75:25 basis, wherein schools will be set up on Central School template in the 702 *Educationally Backward Blocks* of the State. Govt. of India has released Rs. 17180.00 Lacs during 2010-11 and 2011-12, while the state could release only 1300.00 Lacs against an outlay of 5204.33 Lacs. The deficit of matching share Rs. 9874.00 Lac is proposed as outlay for the year 2012-13. Outlay for 12th Five year plan is proposed as Rs. 85233.25 Lacs. Opening of

190 and 554 Model schools are proposed as the physical targets for the year 2012-13 and 12th Five year plan respectively.

Girls Hostel Scheme

70. Centrally sponsored scheme on a 90:10 basis wherein Girls Hostel for secondary students will be made available in the 702 Educationally Backward Blocks of the State.. Under the above scheme the Govt. of India has approved for construction of 144 Girls Hostels. Presently no financial sanction has been released by the Govt. of India. For the year 2012-13 and 12th Five year plan outlays proposed are 1540.80 Laacs and Rs.9779.80 Laacs respectively. Construction of 144 and 702 Girls Hostels are proposed as the physical targets for the year 2012-13 and 12th Five year plan respectively.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Scheme

71. To provide free Computer Education in the state, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, viz. Information & Communication Technology Scheme was launched in the year 2009-10. Presently around 4000 secondary schools are being covered under this ICT Scheme. Under this scheme, each school is equipped with 10 computers, internet facility and other related devices. This ICT Scheme is directly benefitting approximately 28 lac students. Apart from the above 4000 schools, plans are afoot to include another 1608 secondary schools under the ambit of ICT.

72. The statement of funds made available by the Govt. of India and State Govt. is as under.

Year	Total (Cr.Rs)	Central Share (Cr.Rs)	State Share (Cr. Rs)	Comments
2009-10	50.00	37.50	12.50	
2010-11	54.26	37.50	16.76	
2011-12	108.14	81.11	27.03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In second phase, GOI has released Rs.15 Cr. for non-recurring expenses during the 2010-11. ➤ In the third phase Rs. 16.08 Cr. was released towards non-recurring expenses to cover 1608 Schools.

73. Due to coverage of the ICT scheme, approximately 28 lac students have benefitted from the programme. It was the first time that free computer education was provided across the state. In 2011-12, 1608 secondary schools are also being covered under the ICT scheme. For the annual plan 2012-13 and Five year plan 2012-17 outlays of Rs. 3611.76 Laacs and 8677.00 Laacs have been proposed respectively. The Physical targets for the year 2012-13 and 12th Five year plan are proposed as maintaining of 5608 secondary schools.

Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) scheme,

74. This scheme is 100% financed by GOI. The project is proposed to be implemented in 35 districts of Uttar Pradesh in the first phase. It would be scaled up to other 36 districts in second phase based on the review of the project in first phase.

The programme would basically comprise of the following three major activities:

- ▶ Resources Management - Material & Human
- ▶ Convergence with lateral agencies.
- ▶ Environment and Capacity building.

75. Under the scheme, recruitment of special educators would be taken up on a priority basis. To begin with functional and educational assessment of the students with special need would be taken up, which would also require networking with other agencies. A State-level IEDSS cell is proposed to be formed under this project. This cell would be overall responsible for planning, management coordination, supervision, evaluation and reporting of the activities under this project. In the year 2010-11, Govt. of India, Ministry of HRD, Department of Schools and education and Literacy sanctioned recurring grant of Rs. 199.57 Lacs as first instalment to the Department of Secondary Education, Government of U.P. for IEDSS Scheme. Since this scheme is 100% financed by GOI, so outlay is not proposed for the same.

Construction and Electrification of Buildings of Secondary Schools

76. At present 203 building of Secondary Schools are under construction and need Rs. 9583.76 lakh for completion. Outlays of Rs. 3568.89 lacs are proposed under scheme for the annual plan of 2012-13 and Rs. 9152.65 lacs for 12th five year plan. Rest of 5 incomplete school building work under construction and the construction of building of Intermediate College at Sahasvan, Nadha-Bhud at district Badaun need Rs. 603.07 lacs for completion thereof. Outlays of Rs. 431.11 lacs is proposed for the annual plan 2012-13 and Rs. 603.07 lacs for 12th five year plan to complete the said construction works.

Non Recurring grant to Private management for opening of Girls High School in unserved Blocks

77. Under this scheme a Non-Recurring grant of Rs. 10 lakh (Two equal instalment of Rs. 10 Lakh) is given to a private management for opening of Girls High Schools in unserved block under certain terms and condition. Such 5 blocks are situated in Uttarakhand State and rest 421 blocks have been saturated by opening of 65 Girls Schools by Govt. and 356 under above P.P.P. till 2004-05. Under the scheme there are 26 schools to whom 2nd Instalment of Rs. 10 Lacs are to be provided. Outlays for year 2012-13 and 12th Five Year Plan is proposed as Rs. 260 Lacs. Physical targets for the year 2012-13 and 12th Five year plan are proposed as 26 schools.

Grant to opening of girls High Schools/Inter by Private management in another Nyay Panchayat of served Block

78. This scheme was started in 2000-01 an extension of scheme " Non- Recurring grant to Private management, for opening of Girls High schools in. un-served Blocks." The government has decided to

open second Girls High School in another Nyay Panchayat of same block which has been served by opening of one girls school in one Nyay Panchayat. On the basis of a survey report 536 Nyay Panchayat were identified under this scheme. Under the scheme there are 33 schools to whom 2nd Instalment of Rs. 10 Lacs are to be provided. Outlays for year 2012-13 and 12th Five year plan is proposed as Rs. 330 lacs. Physical targets for the year 2012-13 and 12th Five year plan are proposed as 33 schools.

ADULT EDUCATION

79. Inclusiveness concerns are most for those who are deprived of basic education. Approach to the 12th Five Year Plan expects "inclusive growth" to "result in lower incidence of poverty, broad-based and significant improvement in health outcomes, and universal access for children to school---including skill development". However, it has not been recognized that adult literacy and education is a catalyst for this inclusive growth. The "much heightened awareness about inclusiveness and empowerment among people". Focus during the 11th Plan, would translate into actuality more substantively only with universalisation of literacy.

80. Although the thrust of adult education in Uttar Pradesh has been on adult literacy, mainly due to the large numbers of non literates, the achievement of 69.72% of literacy in 2011 and the emergence of knowledge economy, challenges of globalization, tremendous expansion of information communication technology, and increasing lifespan of individuals calls for a major shift in the adult education policy and programmes. In the present technology driven knowledge based competitive economy, even the basic ability to read and write with understanding is not enough; adults need to learn to manage information and knowledge in a critical and reasonable manner, learn to search, identify, evaluate, select, and use information and knowledge wherever they are available: print, mass media, or the Internet.

Achieving 80% Literacy Rate

81. The provisional results of 2011 Census have revealed that despite an impressive decadal increase of 13.42 percent points in literacy, literacy levels have risen to 69.72 percent (from 56.30 percent in 2001). Only 04 Districts Auraya, Kanpur Nagar, Gautambudh Nagar and Ghaziabad could achieve 80 percent or above literacy rate. At this by the end of the Eleventh Plan, the literacy rate may grow by another one percent to about 72% leaving a shortfall of nearly 8% in achieving the target of 80% literacy.

Reducing Gender Gap in Literacy to 10%

82. The 2011 Census has shown that female literacy has increased much more than male literacy. While male literacy rate increased by 10.44 percent points from 68.80 percent in 2001 to 79.24 in 2011, the female literacy increased by 17.06 percent points from 42.20 to 59.26 percent during the same period. The gender gap which was 26.60 percent points in 2001 has receded to 19.98 percent. Yet the gender gap still remains much above the targeted 10 percent points. Only two Districts Ghaziabad and Kanpur Nagar have been able to reduce the gender gap to below ten percent.

Minimising Social and Regional Disparities.

- ▶ As per 2001 census, there was a gap of 10 percent points in the literacy rates of all castes and Scheduled Castes. This gap between the literacy rates of Scheduled Tribes and all castes was around 21.20 percentage points. The literacy rate of Muslims among minority groups was also low. It was about 8.5 percentage points lower than that of all religious groups. Data on literacy of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities on the basis of Census 2011 has not yet become available. Going by the trends, the social disparities may not have reduced considerably.
- ▶ Though there has been commendable overall improvement in literacy rate in overall state, regional disparities continue to be high and widespread. Literacy rate in Manipur, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Odisha, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh ranges between 70 to 80 percent.
- ▶ **Uttar Pradesh**, Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar are the low literacy states with literacy rate ranging from 63.82 percent in Bihar to 69.72 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Difference between States with the highest and the lowest literacy rate, namely Kerala (93.91%) and Bihar (63.82%) respectively, is over 30 percent points.
- ▶ District level disparities are far more conspicuous by their scale. They vary from the lowest literacy rate of 49.13% in Shravasti district to the highest literacy rate of 85.00% in Ghaziabad district.

Overall Target Achievement

83. Thus, by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan in 2012, the Plan Targets would not have been achieved; overall literacy rate being short by 8 percent points, gender gap yet to be reduced by another 9.9 percent points and social and regional disparities still persisting.

SAAKSHAR BHARAT

84. The government of India had declared that the National Literacy Mission will be recast as National Female Literacy Mission to impart functional literacy to all non literate women in the remaining periods of XI Five Year Plan. The National Literacy Mission has accordingly been modified and renamed as SAAKSHAR BHARAT. The Mission has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on International Literacy Day, 8th September, 2009.

85. The programmes under the Mission will strive to impart functional literacy to illiterate adults in the age group of fifteen and beyond; enable the neo-literates to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal educational system; equip the neo-literates with skills to improve their living and earning conditions and provide opportunities to neo literates for continuing education.

86. To ensure equity and inclusiveness, and achieve overall objectives of reducing gender gap in literacy levels and minimize social disparities nearly 182.08 Lakh targeted beneficiaries, that is 85% of the total target, will be women and nearly 50% of the target group will comprise of SCs/STs and minorities (Muslims).

87. However, the remaining areas will not be excluded from the campaign and these areas could be covered through convergence with other poverty alleviation and similar programmes of the government.

88. District, Block and Gram Panchayats have been given key role in planning, implementing and monitoring of the programme. The mission will be implemented through Gram Panchayat at the grass roots level and by other Panchayati Raj Institutions at the district and sub-districts level.

Objectives

- ▶ Impart functional literacy to illiterate adults in the age group of 15+.
- ▶ Enable the neo-literates to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal educational system.
- ▶ Equip the neo-literates with skills to improve their living and earning conditions
- ▶ Establish a learning society by providing opportunities to neo-literates for lifelong learning.

Goals

- ▶ Achieve 85% literacy rate.
- ▶ Achieve 80% female literacy rate.
- ▶ Reduce gender gap in literacy to 10%.
- ▶ Reduce Regional, Social, and Gender Disparities.
- ▶ Coverage all 15+ age group.

Targets

- ▶ The principle target of Saakshar Bharat is to impart functional literacy to 100 lakh adult in the age group 15 years and beyond. Out of which 90 lakh women to be literate under Saakshar Bharat during 12th Plan.
- ▶ To achieve 55 to 65 percent literacy in 8 districts having female literacy between 37 to 49 percent according 2011 census, namely Shrawasti(37.07), Bahraich (40.76), Balrampur(40.92), Budaun(41.76), Rampur(46.19), Siddharthnagar (49.61), Gonda(49.13) & Moradabad(49.63).

Strategies & New Initiatives

- ▶ *Saakshar Bharat Yojna* will be implemented effectively in 791 blocks of identified 66 districts.
- ▶ Establishment of 50,342 *Adult Education Centres* for imparting Basic Literacy (reading, writing & numeracy competency) to 100 lacs Non-literates.

- ▶ **Skill Development** of 20 lacs Neo-literates by imparting training on Vocational Skills for improvement in their living and earning conditions.
- ▶ Computer based literacy programme for Neo-literates.
- ▶ 5 lacs Neo-literates and drop outs shall be provided Basic Education under **Equivalency Programme** with the help of NIOS.
- ▶ Requirements of provision for Literacy Programme will be borne under **Saakshar Bharat Yojna**.
- ▶ **Management of the Scheme:** District, Block and Gram Panchayats have been given key role in planning, implementing and monitoring of the programme. The mission will be implemented through Gram Panchayat at the grass roots level and by other Panchayati Raj Institutions at the district and sub-district level.
- ▶ Monitoring at the State level. SLMA will be implementing agency.

Annual Plan for 2012-13

- ▶ Target of Saakshar Bharat is to impart functional literacy to 36 lakh adult in the age group 15 years and beyond. Out of which 32 lakh women to be literate under Saakshar Bharat during 2012-13.
- ▶ To increase literacy percentage in 8 districts having female literacy between 37 to 49 percent according 2011 census, namely Shrawasti(37.07), Bahraich (40.76), Balrampur(40.92), Budaun(41.76), Rampur(46.19), Siddharthnagar (49.61), Gonda(49.13) & Moradabad(49.63).
- ▶ Specific programme launch during the 2012-13 in those 8 districts likely, Camp Literacy Programme, Computer Based Literacy Programme, Model Adult Education Centres.

Proposed Out lay

89. The total proposed outlay in the year 2012-13 is Rs. 10,000 Lakh out of which Rs. 7,500 Lakh would be Central Share and Rs. 2470 Lakh State Share. The sharing between the centre and the state would be 75:25.

Higher Education

90. Higher Education is of vital significance to the country as it makes a powerful tool to develop a knowledge based society in 21st Century. And to this end, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) play crucial role in developing the requisite capability of community for the overall development of Nation. As such , HEIs must ensure the maximum usage of human resources and infrastructure and inject the quality input in the system to improve its efficacy, viability and relevance in current era of globalization. During past few years, lot of emphasis was given for increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio [G.E.R.], access , equity in higher education, relevance & quality, however. the targeted mark has yet to be achieved.

Keeping in view requirement of the job market, expectations of the stakeholders of higher education and the challenges which the higher education faces, there is a need for focus on vocationalization, enhancing access and monitoring & improving quality through curriculum reforms, periodic but mandatory assessment and accreditation of HEIs, networking of HEIs and setting up of Model Degree Colleges in the State to enable the system of higher education to sustain in this competitive and quality conscious era of globalization.

Present Scenario

91. The sector of education is of great significance from the view point of human development and sustainability of social and economic progress. The three levels of education namely Primary, Secondary and Higher have their distinctive relative contribution in the growth process of the economy and society. The level of higher education assumes greater significance in view of modern super-specialization and information technology revolution. The challenges are manifold in the direction of its expansion in view of increasing enrolments ratio and quality improvement in relation to international standards. Achieving overall excellence in higher education in itself is a challenging goal which keeps on shifting ahead once a given level is achieved.

92. Higher education has made a significant contribution to economic development, social progress and political democracy in independent India. But there is serious cause for concern at this juncture. The proportion of our population, in the relevant age group, that enters the world of higher education is about 7 per cent. The opportunities for higher education in terms of the number of places in universities are simply not adequate in relation to our needs. Large segments of our population just do not have access to higher education.

Region-Wise No. of Colleges and Universities in Uttar Pradesh|2010-11|

Region	No. of Universities		No. of Colleges			Total No. of Universities	Total No. of Colleges
	State Universities	Private Universities	Government	Govt. Aided Private	Self-Financed Private		
Western U.P.	03	12	52	133	1056	15	1241
Central U.P.	04	02	18	63	394	06	475
Bundelkhand Region	01	00	14	13	84	01	111
Eastern U.P.	06	00	53	122	1164	06	1339
Total	14	14	137	331	2698	28	3166

Expansion of Higher Education in Uttar Pradesh during 2007-08 to 2010-11.

	Educational Institutions	Status as in 2007-2008	Status as in 2010-2011
1	No. of Universities		
1A	State University	12	13
1B	Open University	01	01
1C	Private University	04	14
1D	Deemed University	01	01
2	No. of Degree Colleges		
2A	Government Degree Colleges	124	137
2B	Government Aided Private Degree Colleges	335	331
2C	Self Financed Private Degree Colleges	1580	2698
2D	Coeducational Degree Colleges	1684	2681
2E	Girls Degree Colleges	356	484
3	Student Enrolment in Degree Colleges		
3A	Boys	1168528	1268602
3B	Girls	650067	870035
3C	Total	1818595	2138637
4	No. of Teachers in Degree colleges [Govt. and aided]	15493	15567

D: Inter State Comparison:

93. The following tables clearly envisages the status of higher education in Uttar Pradesh in comparison to top 5 states.

The Top 5 States of India with respect to Population.

Name of state	Population (As per Census 2011)	% of India Population
Uttar Pradesh	1, 99, 581, 520	16.49 %
Maharashtra	1, 12, 372, 972	9.29 5
Bihar	1, 03, 804, 637	8.58 %
West Bengal	91, 347, 736	7.55 %
Andhra Pradesh	84, 665, 533	7 %

The Top 5 States of India with respect to No. of Universities [2009-2010]

Name of state	No. of Universities
Tamilnadu	43
Maharashtra	42
Uttar Pradesh	36
Andhra Pradesh	31
Karnatka	29

The Top 5 States of India with respect to No. of Colleges [2009-2010]

Name of state	No. of Colleges
Andhra Pradesh	4473
Maharashtra	3446
Uttar Pradesh	3104
Tamilnadu	1436
Gujrat	1218

The Top 5 States of India with respect to Students Enrolment [2009-2010] and their respective GER

Name of state	Enrolments	GER %
Maharashtra	2737264	21.4
Uttar Pradesh	2536357	10.9
Tamilnadu	1385251	19
Bihar	1300094	11.0
Karnataka	1260038	18.1

The Top 5 States of India with respect to Gross Enrolment Ratio [2009-2010]

Name of state	Enrolments
Delhi	47.9
Uttarakhand	36
Goa	28.3
Chandigarh	28
Mizoram	26.5

Percentage of Higher Education Institutions in U.P. in comparison to India: Universities : 5.34 % , Colleges : 17.58 % Students : 17.64%

94. To compete successfully in the knowledge-based economy of the 21st century, Uttar Pradesh needs enough higher education institutions that not only produce bright graduates for export but can also support sophisticated research in a number of scientific and scholarly fields and produce at least some of the knowledge and technology needed for an expanding economy. How can U.P. build a higher education system that will permit it to join developed economies? In the view of above scenario , it is suggested that the higher education vision for 12 plan for Uttar Pradesh should be focused on the following aspects:

Goals:

- ▶ To impart , disseminate an advance knowledge by quality and innovative teaching in different branches of learning.

- ▶ To support for horizontal expansion and vertical growth of Universities and Colleges through infrastructural development and opening of new courses.
- ▶ To ensure welfare of students, faculty and staff, extend opportunities for their capacity building and professional development.
- ▶ To produce skilled human resource; employable & socially sensitive, responsible and dedicated citizen of the country.

Priorities & Objectives

- ▶ Quality Assurance
- ▶ Access and Equity
- ▶ Infrastructure Development

Quality assurance

- ▶ NAAC assessment for all the institutions [mandatory] and providing necessary grants for undergoing such assessment.
- ▶ Assisting HEIs to establish and strengthen Internal Quality Assurance Cell [IQAC].
- ▶ Stimulating the research culture in HEIs. The concept of Partner Institution for utilizing research grants will be promoted. Lateral migration of faculty at Inter-University / Inter-Institution level will also be facilitated.
- ▶ Rules regarding 75% attendance of students should be implemented strictly .
- ▶ Incorporating ICT based teaching - learning, virtual classroom to bridge the gaps of shortage of teachers.
- ▶ Focus on professional excellence of the faculty through a periodic in-service training.
- ▶ Preparation of a database of all the degrees conferred to students by the University.

Access and Equity

- ▶ Equitable access to all in HEIs with enhanced access to the rural population
- ▶ Minimizing gender disparities by opening new Co-educational Degree colleges in low GER [below national average] districts.

Infrastructure Development

- ▶ Thrust on infrastructure development of colleges corresponding to their academic requirements.
- ▶ Library resource materials/ Labs to be strengthened.
- ▶ As far as possible, 70 % of infrastructure development will be carried out in rural areas and 30% in urban areas.

Capacity Building in Students

- ▶ Curriculum Updation at every three year by following a transparent system by Board of Studies of the Universities. This information will be in public domain.
- ▶ Introducing job oriented and industrially relevant courses / vocational courses (certificate, Diploma, Degree) to build capacities in students for self employments.
- ▶ To help students in career guidance and placement and value orientation through community service.

Major Targets

- ▶ Access , Equity and Quality in Higher Education.
- ▶ NAAC assessment for all the HEIs and providing necessary grants for undergoing such assessment.
- ▶ To strengthen the laboratory and Library and establishment of e- library in Government Degree Colleges.
- ▶ Internet connectivity to every college and library WI-FI and other means will be ensured.
- ▶ To strengthen Infrastructure in context with ICT and E- education.
- ▶ To introduce skill based courses & promote the relevance and quality of education being imparted in HEIs.
- ▶ To introduce reforms in examination and evaluation system based on continuous assessment, semester system.
- ▶ To tap the financial resources available with the university, allowing them to strengthen their faculty in required areas through contractual appointments.

Monitorable Targets

- ▶ To establish 36 model government degree colleges in low GER districts encompassing minority concentration districts and unserved blocks.
- ▶ To develop 5 model government degree colleges with state support and approved centre assistance..
- ▶ GER in 41 educationally backward districts of UP.
- ▶ To open government degree colleges in unserved blocks.
- ▶ Infrastructure Development including ICT infrastructure and basic amenities in University and Colleges.
- ▶ To fill the nearly 4342 vacant teaching posts in universities and colleges .
- ▶ Mandatory NAAC accreditation of 2803 Degree Colleges.
- ▶ To purchase land and construct buildings of Regional Higher Education Office at : Agra, Gorakhpur and Varanasi.

Strategy

- ▶ 36 new Model Government Degree Colleges in low GER districts [Annexure I] will be opened during the XII Plan period to ensure quality higher education and access of every section of society to HEIs. The districts also includes minority concentration areas and unserved blocks.
- ▶ Internet connectivity to every college and every library of the college through WI-FI and other means will be ensured.
- ▶ To strengthen the Library and laboratory in Government Degree Colleges.
 - ▶ To off-load the financial burden of State , Universities and colleges will be persuaded to harness full potential of the central sector schemes to strengthen infrastructure and academics.
 - ▶ Innovation on teaching methods, restructuring of syllabi towards job orientation, digitization of libraries and environmental protection will be given added emphasis and regular monitoring.

Efforts to minimize intra-regional imbalances

- ▶ Setting up of the new co-educational multi-faculty Degree colleges has been an utmost priority of the State in rural areas and low GER districts
- ▶ As a policy Government colleges were opened in an educational un-served areas of the State to ensure access of every section of society. At least, one degree colleges is proposed to be opened in every districts of the State. Recently, 05 Model Colleges under Central Sector Scheme are being opened in remote/ rural area of educationally backwards districts.
- ▶ As a policy, every development block will have a degree college under *Asevit Scheme* by the end of XI Plan period.
- ▶ Undergraduate Colleges are being elevated to Post Graduate level to facilitate students completing their education in the same institution, without having to go outside district to pursue higher education.

Key Challenges

- ▶ NAAC is mandated to accredit all institutions of HEIs, particularly that are publicly funded and grade them on the basis of their academic governance, physical facilities and infrastructure . Very few have attained 'A' grade in universities and colleges. Poor quality in a sector of higher education can be attributed to variety of reasons; spanning from under-investment to inadequate faculty resources and deficiency in teaching-learning process.
- ▶ Shortage of faculty members have been a major deterrent in implementing academic reforms in universities and colleges like introduction of new courses, restructuring of syllabi and innovation in teaching-learning processes. Delay in recruitment of faculty and staff oblige the State / universities to resort to appointments on contractual / part time basis on the meager salary which have an adverse impact on the quality of teaching staff and teaching itself.

- ▶ The GER in HE of 41 districts of UP is still much below the national average not to speak of GER of a nation required for its growth as a developed country of world. The target of 15% GER is yet to be achieved which requires multi-pronged strategy.
- ▶ Making higher education relevant to the cotemporary as well as future needs of society at large, while making it more inclusive by enhanced participation of under-served population of society, is yet another challenge before higher education.
- ▶ Further, there are certain courses where most of the seats remain vacant vis-à-vis their intake capacity. Universities and colleges need to find out reasons and provide incentives to launch special drive including curricular revision, introduction of skill based courses to enroll students in these courses. While focusing on vocational and market oriented courses, it is to be ensured that such courses do not prosper at the cost of humanities and social sciences, for these disciplines are of critical importance for making a humane society.
- ▶ There is urgent need to raise the percentage of youth participating in Higher Education network, in order to contribute in national progress and development. Aforesaid task can be performed by increasing the capacity of already existing Institutions and by increasing the number of HEIs in Govt. / Private/ Self financing sectors. But the greater challenge is to promote the relevance and quality of education being imparted in HEIs. There is urgent need to revise the syllabus of subjects in accordance with emerging demands. In the approach paper “ **University and Society** “ circulated for comments by the UGC following Vice-Chancellors’ Conference held on March 25, 2011, it was recommended that :

2.2. ‘ Courses should be revised at least every three years . Every course described on website should provide the date on which it was revised ’
- ▶ Infrastructure in HEIs needs urgent attention (especially in context with ICT and E- education). Universities will be asked to introduce reforms in examination and evaluation system based on continuous assessment, semester system. Those who teach must evaluate. There is desperate need of change in examination system, so that it tests the analytic abilities

New Initiatives in Higher Education

- ▶ 36 Model Government Degree Colleges, as envisaged in Central Sector Scheme of XIth Plan, will be opened to serve as a role model for other colleges in their area.
- ▶ Opening of Government Degree Colleges in Unserved blocks.
- ▶ To start B.Ed. courses within 5 years in newly established Government Degree Colleges.
- ▶ . Strengthening of Labs and Library and establishment of e-library in r Government Degree & Post Graduate Colleges. Establishment of Library, equipped with internet connectivity, reprography and a Reading Hall, will induce reading habits among students and optimal use of library holdings.
- ▶ Financial assistance to Mohd. Ali Johar University, Rampur.
- ▶ New Girls Hostel in IT College, Lucknow.

95. The significant achievements of these years are enumerated below:

- ▶ 13 new government degree colleges were opened (01 in 2007-08, 09 in 2008-09, 02 in 2010-11 and 01 in 2011-12)
- ▶ In the year 2007-08, 51 Management run self-financing colleges, in the year 2008-09, 31 Management run self-financing colleges, in the year 2009-10, 83 management run self-financing colleges and in the year 2010-11, 40 management run self financing colleges, grants were sanctioned under the *Asevit Sch*
- ▶ 10 under graduate colleges were elevated to the post-graduate level.
- ▶ Rationalization of B. Ed. Course Fee.
- ▶ Preparation of a comprehensive Data Base of Students and Faculty of Universities and Colleges By SHREETRON AND UPTRON is under progress. Rs.183 Lakh has been sanctioned for the scheme.
- ▶ On the recommendation of the Sehgal Committee Report , “ **Common Minimum Syllabus**” at undergraduate level in State Universities has been implemented.
- ▶ A “Common Eligibility Test” for enrolment in Ph. D. Stream in State Universities has been implemented.
- ▶ In the year 2007-08, 127 teaching posts and 170 non-teaching posts have been created and In the year 2008-09, 149 teaching posts and 146 non-teaching posts, In the year 2010-11, 46 teaching post and 23 non teaching posts have been created and during 2011-12, 15 teaching post and 04 non-teaching post have been created.
- ▶ Construction of buildings of 05 Regional Higher Education Offices (i.e. Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Jhansi and Kanpur) has started during 2008-09. Building of Regional Office Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Jhansi and Kanpur has been completed.
- ▶ To ensure comprehensive academic appraisal of teachers and Principals, ACR formats were restructured incorporating suggestions made in UP Public Service Reforms Policy,2000 and recommendations of University Grants Commission, New Delhi .
- ▶ To strengthen academics and provide platform for exchange of ideas, innovations and research, a new scheme for funding Seminars and Conferences in Universities and colleges was started in the year 2009-10.
- ▶ To recognize contributions of teachers in academics, research and enrichment of the corporate life of the institutions, a scheme of State Award for Teachers in Higher Education was started from the years 2008-09.

XII Five Year Plan(2012-2017) & Annual Plan 2012-13

Development Grants to Universities :

96. Ever expanding student strength , corresponding expansion of class room & Laboratories, sports field, strengthening of existing laboratories and requirement of construction of new building emanating

from inclusion of new traditional and vocational courses necessitate upon the universities to constantly add and up-grade the existing infrastructure. For Development grants to Universities an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh for annual plan 2012-2013 and 2500.00 lakh are being proposed for XII plan 2012-2017.

Up-gradation of basic amenities to Universities :

97. Corresponding to the increasing entrants in the Universities and opening of new courses, State Universities desperately need to expand, upgrade and renovate their infrastructure . The Universities need to add to their existing infrastructure which is highly inadequate vis-à-vis their intake capacity and modernization of the old and worn out infrastructure . Further, due to ever increasing student's strength the available space in University need expansion to accommodate more admission seekers. Moreover, the civil amenities in the Universities and infrastructure developments (additional rooms, drinking water supply, Hygiene sanitation, internal and outer illumination, common halls, minor repairs, roads, laboratories and renovations, cycle stand, power back) are necessary to extend facilities to students. Since, student care is the main aim of a state, the scheme will help the University for developing under following heads.

- ▶ Construction of class rooms / laboratory/ Hostels.
- ▶ Development of sewage system and water supply system, Electrification, Arboriculture , Water Recharging and outer illumination etc.
- ▶ To strengthen laboratories of emerging subjects (i.e. Information technology, computer application, Nano-technology, Bio- technology, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Instrumentation centre and Environmental Science etc.).

98. For development of infrastructure and Extension of Civic Amenities an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakh for annual plan 2012-2013 and Rs. 4000.00 lakh are being proposed for XII plan 2012-2017.

Assistance to Universities in developing Centre of excellence

99. In this era of globalization, quality and relevant education alone can raise acceptability and ensure viability of an institution in this quality conscious job market. Not degree, but skill will guarantee job in near future as such, there is need for capacity building in students through job specific education to students in the universities. To this end, there is a need to identify departments in the universities with innate potential for excellence and extend grants for their infrastructure development. To this end, availability of optimum infrastructure is necessary for imparting quality and value based education in order to make students compatible at national level. Thus, there is need to identify the departments in the Universities with innate potential for excellence and allocate grants for the development of their infrastructure. For establishing centers of excellence in University, an outlay of Rs.600.00 lacks for Annual plan 2012-2013 and Rs. 3000.00 lacks has been proposed for XII plan 2012-2017.

Establishment of “Manyavar Sri Kanshi Ram Ji Urdu Arabi-Farsi University”

100. It has been a peculiar characteristics of this country to promote untrammled growth of every religion and language in consonance with the secular spirit of a democratic State. Classic languages like

Arabic and Persian, store in them the treasure of ancient and invaluable wisdom and needs promotion and State protection. With this end in view an Arabic and Persian University has been established at Lucknow in XI Plan period. To run the University creation of new posts and recurring grant will be required.

101. For Establishment of "Manyavar Sri Kanshi Ram Ji Urdu Arabi-Farsi University" in Capital side for construction of buildings an outlay of Rs. 2500.00 Lakh for the year 2012-2013 and Rs 10000.00 Lakh is being proposed for XII plan.

Opening of New Government Degree Colleges

102. Government Degree Colleges are opened, on the priority basis, in the educationally unserved and backward areas of the State. These Government Degree College are also the potential training ground for producing future academic administrators of the state who after their elevation in different capacities, contribute to the decision-making in the Secretariat / Directorate of the State. Therefore, utmost care is taken to set up a Government Degree College, which not only serves to the educational need of the area, acts as a role model for other institutions but also develops a future vision in the faculties of the college for higher education. For Opening new Government Degree College in the State, the construction of buildings an outlay of Rs. 1.00 Lakh for the year 2012-2013 as a token grant and Rs 5.00 Lakh is being proposed for XII plan

Strengthening of existing Government Degree Colleges and inclusion of new subjects and faculties

103. There exist 137 Government Degree Colleges out of which 42 colleges impart higher education upto Post Graduate level. Further to cope with the requirement of highly quality conscious job market, new subjects need to be introduced, consequently additional posts of teachers and non-teaching staff needs to be created. No single faculty college can ever produce quality teaching and generate employability as such single faculty colleges require additional faculty with new subjects and corresponding teaching / non-teaching posts and recurring & non-recurring grants to run such faculties. Colleges awaiting elevation to Post Graduate level need additional faculty and staff to impart quality teaching and research.

104. The minimum requirement under Three Years Degree Course in colleges was to have at least two posts in every subject. Three Years Degree Course commenced from 1988 but still most of the colleges are run by a single faculty. XIIth Plan is set to achieve ' *quality and relevance*' in higher education which is hardly to come without adequately staffing the department & colleges. Till date there are almost deficiency of 1500 posts in Government Degree Colleges i.e. approximately 12 posts for every Government degree college is needed to meet the minimum requirement. Whereas for quality teaching, Teacher-Student ratio is determined as 1: 10, in Government Degree Colleges it goes beyond 1: 50 or above. Students have limited choice for the subject and are hardly prepared during the course of under graduation for Post Graduation. Single faculty departments have many disadvantages. All the papers where specialization is required (Chemistry, Music, Physics, Zoology etc) are taught by just one teacher even without not having expertise in it. Departments are closed for reasons of the faculty on leave or his being otherwise busy with some non-academic work of the college. In the colleges, teachers are also required to organize co-curricular

activities and non-academic duties like admission, election, examinations at the cost of teaching and where replacement of the teacher is not available in the college, no alternative arrangement can be made for class room teaching or lab work, a situation where teacher-student interface is nil and student is inclined to develop apathy and indifference for studies. Basic to all the goals set for the XIIth Plan period is the regular class room teaching & students interaction with teachers to sort out academic issues. And it here that the requisite number of teachers in general & specialized streams are required.

Infrastructural Facilities for Non-Government Colleges

105. College buildings in of Non-Government Colleges are generally built to meet requirement of teaching and co-curricular activities, a college is supposed to run. The ever expanding student enrolment and opening of new subject gradually occupy the space meant for non-teaching purposes by converting them into class rooms. Consequently little or no space is left in the college for any activity out side the class rooms. The situation becomes more grim in the co-education collages where girl students do not any safe space to enjoy leisure time, have fun, reading, recreation and indoor games. Girls have specific requirements & problems for which they need a isolated space to relax and address to their feminine problems. Construction of Common Rooms for Girls will address to their problems in a big way and will afford opportunity to girls to stay more in the college for curricular & co-curricular activities.

106. Further, colleges urinals and toilets, built along with the main building are presently in a dilapidated conditions. Stinking toilets invite communicative and contagious diseases of many kinds as also refrain students to use them. Sanitation of toilets, whether at college or home, is the acid test of the living conditions of its inhabitants. The proposed scheme is meant to provide safe , hygienic and usable toilets for boys and girls separately, where it is desperately required.

Implementation of Programmes of National Service Scheme (NSS)

107. New Education Policy- 1986 speaks for providing opportunities for the youth to involve themselves in national and social development through educational institutions and outside them National Service Scheme is the most effective platform to channelize youth energy in nation building. Like National Cadet Corps, NSS is also a training ground, a workshop for character building and involving youth in social reconstruction. It is through the programmes of NSS that the student is sensitized towards his rights and duties, imbibes a sense of social obligation, sheds off social biases, resolves to eradicate social discrimination conducive for the growth of an egalitarian society and above all is trained as a good human being and a dedicated citizen of the country.

108. Organizing special Camps for National Service Schemes is an indispensable activity with added significance for inculcating sense of nation building and social commitment in the youth. The Cadets/ Volunteers of NSS are initiated into basis philosophies of social reconstruction and their contribution to it. The cadets get out of the premises of the institution and have real life experience during their 10 days stay in camp, interact with the masses, understand their problems and are sensitized to the needs and aspirations

of the people and society. Resource persons, coming from the various disciplines / walk of life provide guidance / enlightenment to the cadets.

Establishment of Model Government Degree Colleges in low GER Districts

109. To facilitate access of SCs/STs/Weaker Sections and Minorities and ensure affordable and quality education in the country, MHRD, New Delhi, during XI Plan, launched an scheme of setting up 374 Model Degree Colleges in low GER Districts of the Country. The Centre identified 41 Districts of the State for opening of such colleges. Requirement of grant for Model Colleges will be subject to the condition that this scheme of XI Plan continues in XII Plan period as well and the extent of proposals for Model Colleges are approved by the UGC/MHRD, New Delhi. Since the targeted of 374 Model Degree College yet to be achieved, the Centre may continue with this scheme in XII Plan period as well.

110. As a government priority, department has proposed opening of Model Government Degree Colleges in Muslim Concentration Areas and unserved blocks. 41 districts of U.P. has been identified as Educationally backwards districts During XI plan, the State submitted proposals for opening of 05 Model Degree Colleges and the UGC approved proposals of all the 05 Model Colleges. In the remaining 36 Educationally backward districts, 05 Model Government Degree Colleges [co-educational] will be started in 2012-13 in the 05 Districts [Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Gonda, Bahraich and Sultanpur] with minority concentration. 31 Model Government Degree Colleges [co-educational] in low GER districts will also be started in 2012-13 encompassing unserved blocks of 23 districts. In the financial year 2012-13, Out of 5 model government degree colleges in muslim concentration areas, 03 districts are common with low G.E.R. districts of unserved blocks. The total capital cost for opening of 36 model colleges will be Rs. 28800.00 Lakh, out of which Rs. 9612.00 will be central share and Rs. 19188.00 will be state share. In the financial year 2012-13, Rs. 8902.50 Lakh is required for establishment of 36 model degree colleges. For recurring expenditure Rs. 21600 Lakh is required for the plan period 2012-2017. By opening of model degree colleges, there will be increased access of minority population to higher education, social disparity will be reduced, enhanced gross enrolment in higher education and gender disparity in higher education will be minimized.

Opening of Government Degree Colleges in unserved blocks

111. Out of 58 un-served blocks, 23 blocks will be covered under model degree colleges schemes with centre assistance. In remaining 35 unserved blocks, Government Degree Colleges [co-education] will be established during XII plan

Strengthening of Laboratory and Library, and establishment of e- library in Government Degree Colleges

112. Out of total 137 Government Post Graduate and Degree Colleges of the State, Science teaching is being imparted in 70 colleges (32 Post Graduate and 38 Undergraduate colleges). In the preceding decade, the curriculum of almost all the subjects in Science has been radically restructured, a fact, which has

necessitated upon the colleges to renovate and strengthen their laboratories to fulfill the demands of the revised syllabi.

113. Labs in Govt colleges are generally deficient in state-of-art equipments corresponding to the syllabus revised periodically, consequently students are not exposed to innovative and updated learning tools. E-Library in 137 colleges will provide enhanced access to students in global literature, trends and additions in the subjects and will proportionately reduce dependence on bulk purchase of books, which often go obsolete within a decade. Creation of e-libraries will be an eco-friendly & user-friendly step as the same will reduce burden on requirement of print matter. In view of international standards, It is proposed to develop Library and e- library for Government Degree Colleges and Strengthening of laboratory by standardization of scientific equipments . As far as possible, 70 % of such development will be carried out in rural areas and 30% in urban areas. The assistance will be provided as per following details:

- ▶ For laboratory equipments: Rs. 40,00,000.00
- ▶ For Library and e- library : Rs. 5,00,000.00
- ▶ For lab. And Library Furniture: Rs. 5,00,000.00

114. Total for One College: Rs. 50,00,000.00 | Rs. Fifty Lakh Only| It is proposed to provide assistance to 10 colleges in the year 2012-13 and 50 colleges in the XII plan 2012-17. For Strengthening of Laboratory and Library , e- library in Government Degree colleges anoutlay of Rs 500.00 lakh for the year 2012-13 and Rs. 2500.00 Lakh has been proposed for XII Plan 2012-17.

State Support for five model Government Degree Colleges against the UGC approval

115. The State submitted proposals for developing 5 established government degree colleges as a model Government Degree Colleges during XI plan and the UGC approved proposals of all the 05 Model Colleges , granting 267 Lakh as Central Share against the total sanction of Rs 400.00 Lakh for 01 College. UGC has approved Rs. 1335 Lakh for 5 colleges. Thus the State is required to bear Rs 665.00 Lakh for 5 colleges established at Kannauj, Farrukhabad, Bijnor, Kaushambi and Maharajganj, .i.e. in low G.E.R. districts. For the Year 2012-13 , grant of Rs 665.00 lakh is required for 5 model degree colleges in the State.

Technical Education

116. Keeping in view of qualitative and quantitative measures, emphasis on maximum utilization of available human resources in accordance with emerging technology and industrial needs. Besides this schemes for women empowerment, filling of gender gap and socioeconomic development of schedule cast and schedule tribe have also emphasized for 12th five year plan.

117. It is obvious that year 2011-12 is the base year of 12th Five Year Plan. So the financial progress of 11th Five Year Plan and Financial requirement of 12th Five Year Plan as well as Annual Plan 2012-13 are being given below in the following table -

Scheme/ Sector	(Rs. in lacs)		Requirement of 12 th Five Year Plan	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan 2012-13
	11 th Five Year Plan Out Lay	Expenditure		
Degree				
1- State Sector Schemes	17208.66	10045.79	23635.00	3761.83
2- SCSP (04 Engg. Colleges)	20713.81	11500.00	10000.00	7838.33
4- TEQUIP - II (State Share)	-	-	1000.00	500.00
Total	37922.47	21545.79	34635.00	12100.16
Diploma				
1- State Sector	18643.01	18638.89	103965.00	4838.17
2- DISTT. SECTOR	15239.31	2575.24	3400.00	900.00
3- SCSP (Estb. of Polytechnics)	15211.31	9586.00	6000.00	2161.67
Total	36022.80	30800.13	113365.00	7899.84
Grand Total	199200.00	51907.36	119635.00	19778.94

Physical Achievements -

- ▶ 52 women hostels are being constructed with the Central Financial Assistance.
- ▶ 17 Polytechnics are being established under the M.S.D.P. Scheme in minority dense district of the state.
- ▶ 41 New Polytechnics are being constructed with Central Financial Assistance.
- ▶ 19 Polytechnics are being established in Special Component Sub-Plan.
- ▶ Under the State Flag Ship Program, Savitri Bai Phule Balika Kalyan Yojna has been started in 2010-11. In this scheme 380 girls are benefited by providing a bicycle for each.
- ▶ 47088 Rural youth have been trained in various short-term courses through C.D.T.P. scheme.
- ▶ During the 11th Five Year Plan 661 teaching and 118 non-teaching posts have been created.
- ▶ The details of completed, and under construction work's is being given in the following table-

Completed & Handed over Works						
Type	No. of Works					
Boys & Girls Hostel	14					
Academic Block	03					
Polytechnics	03					
Works Under Construction						
Sector	Incomplete works	State sector	Govt. of India	SCSP	MSDP	Total
Degree	1- Const. of Govt. Engg. Colleges Buildings	-	-	4	-	4
Diploma	1- Const. of Govt. Poly. Buildings	12	41	19	17	89
	2- Const. of 60 seats hostels	12	52	-	-	64

118. At the beginning of 11th Five Year Plan there were 115 institutions having the intake capacity of 20575 while at the end of this plan period no. of institutions are 268 (including private) and the intake capacity has been increased up to the level of 76170.

Priorities of 12th Five Year Plan-

- ▶ According to priorities of Government, establishment of 16 polytechnics in those districts which have no polytechnic at Head Quarter.
- ▶ The first priority of five year plan is to complete all the incomplete works of 11th Five Year Plan.
- ▶ It is targeted to increase the gross enrollment ratio for which 03 new girls polytechnics are proposed. Besides this after the completion of construction work, training will be started in all govt. polytechnics. Double shift will be started in 132 govt. polytechnics and the intake capacity is targeted up to the level of 85000.
- ▶ It is proposed to prepare curriculum of 20 new trades and revision of 52 curriculums in I.R.D.T.
- ▶ To get appropriate central financial assistance for centrally sponsored schemes.
- ▶ Kannya Vidya Dhan Yojna and Assistance to all the girls of BPL categories for further education will be started in all the govt. and aided institutions.
- ▶ The level of placement will be increased from 70% to 90 % .
- ▶ To gain the national level of G.E.R. 06 courses will be started instead of 03 in 50 existing polytechnics.

GOALS

- ▶ To establish at least one polytechnic in each district head quarter that have no polytechnic at head quarter till now.
- ▶ Upgradation of existing institutes and development of new engineering institutes. Estb. of one engg. colleges in those division which have no govt. /aided engg. college.
- ▶ To establish one world class IIT level institute.
- ▶ To establish centers of excellence, faculty development institutes and placement enhancement centers.
- ▶ To start CDTP Scheme in new 41 polytechnics in next five year.
- ▶ To avail of all the infrastructure in 89 under construction polytechnics with proper boundary wall and other students amenities.
- ▶ Extra equipments purchase for additional 03 courses in 50 polytechnics.
- ▶ To increase the participation of girls in technical education, Girls hostel in 80 boys Govt. polytechnics, Kannya Vidya Dhan Yojna and Assistance to all the girls of BPL categories for further education will be started in all the govt. and aided institutions.

- ▶ Total automation of BTE examination system.
- ▶ Semester system will be introduced in all polytechnics.

Monitorable Targets

- ▶ Targeted to create 25 lacs man days approximately.
- ▶ About 250 training programs are targeted to arrange for the training of technical teachers in IRDT as well as in NITTTR, Chandigarh.
- ▶ Strengthening of IRDT for the preparation of audio visual aids and learning resource material.
- ▶ Present 70% status of placement will be increased to 90%.
- ▶ To strengthen industry-institute interaction for better job opportunity.
- ▶ Creation of post according to AICTE Norms.
- ▶ To ensure availability of latest and modern equipment as per industrial demand and as per new courses curriculum.

Establishment of New Polytechnics :-

119. It is essential to reduce regional imbalances for the homogeneous development of the state. Inter-regional disparities are persisting as a problem in the socio-economic development of the state. In this context Planning Commission has prepared indicators of development. These indicators point out that up to what extent inter-district, inter-regional and inter-state disparities exist. No. of Polytechnics in per lacs population is also one of the indicators. Emphasis is being given to get national average of diploma level institutions. Although the department has achieved its goal to established at least one Govt. Polytechnics in each district yet the priority has been decided by the present government that 16 new polytechnics will be established in those district H.Q. which have no polytechnics till now. Besides this 03 government girls polytechnic is proposed to be established in those Zones which have no girls polytechnics till now. Thus 19 new polytechnics are to be proposed during 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 43975.00 lacs has been allocated for 12th Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs. 1258.20 lacs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13. It is significant that in this scheme the amount of revised estimate of incomplete work of 11th Five Year Plan, construction of B/W and construction of canteen and other student amenities is also included.

Starting of New courses in Polytechnics

120. Instructions have been provided by the planning commission that human resources and natural resources should be fully utilized upto the maximum extent. Keeping this view No. of new courses are being proposed to start in the various polytechnics according to the industrial needs and Job potential. The new courses will be started under the influence of AICTE norms.

121. It is proposed to start training in new Polytechnics whose buildings will be completed in 12th Plan. An outlay of Rs. 45900.00 lacs has been proposed in 12th Plan for starting new courses in Polytechnics and two provide infrastructure facilities like equipment, Books, Furniture etc.

122. An outlay of Rs. 848.27 lacs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2012-2013 for above scheme. It is significant that the expenditure of double shift in all the 168 polytechnics of the state and recurring expenditure for pay, D.A. and other allowances for the 89 polytechnics is also included in this scheme Rs. 45900.00 lacs is proposed for 12th plan and Rs. 848.27 is proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

123. For the appliance of provisions of PWD's act 1995. A scheme for the welfare of PWD's has been launched by the central govt. The scheme is "Schemes of integrating persons with disabilities in the main stream of Technical & Vocational Education" This scheme is being run in the following two polytechnics of the state-

- ▶ Govt. Polytechnic, Jhansi,
- ▶ Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Moradabad.

124. In this scheme main thrust is being given to encourage and trained the physically disabled persons in various trades of technical education so that they might be joined and associated with the main stream of National Development. By providing the technical education their inferiority complex can be removed and they can be prepared for self employment as well as government jobs.

125. This scheme is proposed to be continued in 12th five year plan. It is also targeted that this scheme will be started in 24 other govt. polytechnics of the state. So it is proposed to get Rs. 100.00 lacs as Central assistance in 12th five year plan.

To start Virtual Classrooms in Government Polytechnics

126. Now a day's virtualization of the classes is one of the modern techniques of teaching and learning. Teaching is based on web-portal and it is beneficial for the students who are away from the recognized institutes. The process of virtualization has following two components -

- ▶ E-content generation.
- ▶ E-connectivity.

127. For the E-content generation, experts of the various subjects are called for the preparation of subject contents. After the preparation of subjects content these are transmitted through the transmission centers. These subject contents are received in various receiving nodes which are proposed to be established in various polytechnics.. E-connectivity is being done by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. For the conduction of this scheme an outlay of Rs. 190.00 lacs has been allocated for 12th Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lacs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

Establish of one IIT level Institution-

128. In this scheme an amount of Rs. 50000.00 lacs is required for the 12th plan. and Rs. 50000.00 lacs is required for the 12th plan and an amount of Rs. 10000.00 lacs is proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13.

- ▶ To establish world class institute exclusively for P.G. and Research in Engineering, Science and technology of IISc level-

129. An amount of Rs. 50000.00 lacs is required for the 12th plan and an amount of Rs. 10000.00 lacs is proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13.

- ▶ To Establish Centre of Excellence in the area of Information Technology and Bio Technology-

130. An amount of Rs. 7500.00 lacs required for 12th plan and an amount of Rs. 500.00 lacs is proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13. It should be noted that 75% of the required amount is proposed central share and 25% of required amount is proposed amount state share.

Establishment of New Polytechnics

131. Government of India is providing financial assistance to the state govt. for the setting up of new polytechnics in the unserved district at the rate of Rs. 12.30 Crore per polytechnic. Grant is being released in installments based on the performance under the scheme of "Submission on Polytechnic under coordinated action for skill development"

132. Due to the rapid increase in the price index of construction materials, wages and cost of construction, it is essential to revise the preliminary estimates according to the schedule rate of construction agencies. It is, therefore, targeted to achieve an amount of Rs. 20700.00 lacs as a Central Assistance in 12th five year plan. An amount of Rs. 10000.00 lacs is required for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics

133. For the strengthening and modernization of all the govt. and aided polytechnics of the state, an amount of Rs. 33300.00 lacs is targeted to be received as central assistance in 12th five year plan. An amount of Rs. 4200.00 lacs is required for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

Construction of women's hostel in existing polytechnics

134. Government of India is providing financial assistance to the state govt. for the construction of women hostel in govt./govt. aided polytechnics (at the rate of Rs. 1.00 crore per polytechnics) under the scheme of "Submission on Polytechnic under coordinated action for skill development"

135. This scheme is proposed to be continued to the 12th five year plan. State Govt. has made standardized estimate of Rs. 92.79 lacs for the construction of 60 seats hostels. Due to the rapid increase in the price index of construction materials, labor cost and service charges etc., it will be essential to revise the preliminary estimates according to the scheduled rates of construction agencies. Keeping in view it is

targeted to receive an amount of Rs. 13000.00 lacs as a central assistance in 12th five year plan. An amount of Rs. 3000.00 lacs is required for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

Scheme of Community development through polytechnics (CDTP)

136. The new scheme of Community Development Through Polytechnics was started during the year 2009-10 as a Direct Central Assistance Scheme of Govt. of India (MHRD). A.I.C.T.E. approved polytechnics has been selected for community development activities. In this scheme main thrust is being given for skill development by providing short term training in various job oriented trades. The main objective of this scheme is transfer of technology to the rural youth for self employment as well as self dependence. At present this scheme is being run in 88 existing polytechnic of the state. The principal of institution has complete responsibility for the scheme implementation.

137. The target groups under the schemes are unemployed youths, women, SCs/STs, OBCs, school dropouts, street children, physically handicapped, economically weaker sections of the society and other under privileged persons. The major objective of the scheme is to achieve development of the informal sector by the input of science and technology either through self entrepreneurship or through employment.

138. There is no age, sex and qualification bar for the trainees under the scheme, the skill development under manpower Training is imparted through short term non formal training courses of 03-06 month duration. However, no course fees are charged from the trainees.

139. This scheme is proposed to be continued in 12th five year plan. For this scheme an amount of Rs. 10000.00 lacs is targeted to be received as Central Assistance in 12th five year plan. An amount of Rs. 2000.00 lacs is required for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

Establishment of New Engineering Institutions / colleges at the divisions where govt. inst. are not existing. –

140. Working group of 12th plan for technical education has recommended the establishment of new engg. colleges in those divisions where no any govt. engg. college has been established till now. Thus there are 10 divisions in the state where engg. colleges are to be established in 12th plan, but in the first step 02 engg. colleges will be established in the govt. sector and remaining 08 engg. colleges will be established in the private sector. For the establishment of 02 engg. colleges an outlay of Rs. 20000.00 lacs has been proposed for 12th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 2800.00 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

To establish Girls Polytechnics in unserved divisions. –

141. To established govt. polytechnics in those district H.Q. where no govt. polytechnics has been established till now. It is one of the priorities of State Govt. Keeping the view it has been recognised that there are 16 district H.Q. where no govt. polytechnic has been established till now. So in the first step 03 polytechnics will be established in the district H.Q. for which an outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lacs has been

proposed for 12th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 391.19 lacs has been proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13.

Kannya Vidya Dhan Yojna-

142. This scheme is being implemented from the 2012-13. It is under the state flag ship programme. The parents belonging to the BPL categories whose girls are studying in the various diploma courses in technical education will be benefitted by providing incentive money. The scheme has been send to the state govt. for the schedule of new scheme of the year 2012-13. An outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lacs is proposed for 12th five year plan and an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

Assistance To all the girls of BP L category for further education -

143. It is significant that the girl's participation in technical education should be enhanced. For the participation of women in technical education, it is targeted that the girls of BPL category should be provided given incentive money for the technical education as well as the further education. A proposal has been submitted to the State Govt. for the schedule of new demand for the year 2012-13.

144. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lacs has been proposed for 12th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 200.00 lacs has been proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Medical and Public Health

145. U.P. having a total population of 19.95 crores (by 2011 census) and 78% of its population residing in rural areas has problematic areas of Bundel Khand and Border Area. Water logging etc. cause many diseases all over state, particularly in eastern district diseases like Vector Borne Diseases (V.B.D.) and japanese Encephalitis (J.E.) including dengue & malaria & naxal problems in 3 districts.viz :- Sonbhadra, Mirzapur and Chandauli.

146. Health services in U.P. have improved quite a lot, but, in general, these achievements are below the national average. The highest rates of childhood malnutrition are in the central region, but the severest cases are in the western region. In general the southern region has better indicators for nutrition, however, anaemia is relatively high. Immunization rates vary by vaccine, although complete vaccination is worst in the Southern region. Broadly aggregated, poor performing district are clustered in the north-central area of the state; these figures are consistent with low rates of literacy and education for females.

147. Majority of medical & health facilities in U.P are covered by private sector in urban areas.The priority should be to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality, the incidence of communicable diseases

and to improve reproductive health. The achievement of these goals will require improved essential health care services, such as coverage for immunization, family planning and institutional (or safe) deliveries, early recognition and prompt and effective treatment of life threatening illnesses, especially acute respiratory infections (ARI), Diarrhea, Malaria and T.B. and access to reliable basic health care, as well as health advocacy for increased knowledge and understanding of appropriate health behavior. It is also necessary to increase promotion in nutrition, education, water and sanitation and to improve regulation of the iodine content in salt.

148. Government of U.P. has setup and manages a vast network of health facilities. It consist of 20521 sub center, 3692 P.H.C., 626 C.H.C, 135 District Male/Female and Combined district hospitals, 21 Other hospital and 03 Super Specialty Hospital are providing a range of preventive and curative health services to the public of the state in line with the health policies and strategies of the government.

PRIORITIES

149. To reduce IMR & MMR by increasing institutional deliveries & establishing Neo natal care center & infant care units

- ▶ Strengthening of PHC & CHC's for better health services
- ▶ Mobile medical units for out reach areas
- ▶ Blood bank in each district & FRU'S
- ▶ Establishment of trauma centre's specially on the National Highways.
- ▶ To maintain staff as per IPHS standards
- ▶ To fill up the vacant post of medical officer & other paramedical staff
- ▶ To convert all block PHC's into CHC's
- ▶ 24 hours electric and water supply in the district hospital
- ▶ To strengthen the rogi kalyan samiti
- ▶ To implementfully RSBY yojna for BPL
- ▶ Death audit of every death in district hospital

150. The Govt. is strengthening the hospitals, P.H.C.'s, C.H.C.'s standards, establishing many super specialty hospitals and medical colleges and also establishing Trauma centers with ambulance services on highways and Mobile Medical Units for distant and out reach areas.

151. There is substantial scope for improvement in inpatient care in public facilities for bed utilization. For this there is Infrastructure strengthening of District Male and Female Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs Sub Centers & various training centers and also the hospitals of the State have been strengthened by hi-tech equipments. The Govt. of U.P. is also establishing many Trauma Centers with ambulatory services at Highways, Mobile Medical Units for distant areas and Contractual human resource to overcome the gaps. For Capacity building of functionaries & medical officers for skill development & better performance, the department started short course training program for Medical Officers and Para Medical Staff.

152. The state shows significant variation in health related burden and disability across regions and income groups. Both the rich and poor face a very high burden of health related disability. However, the poor and women seem to be at greater disadvantages with the incidence of IMR alone at two and a half

times higher amongst the poor. Public sector's role in health service delivery is very marked in UP. Much of mortality reduction during the past few decades is traceable to government-driven efforts, particularly, through institutional deliveries immunization campaigns and focus on specific challenges like TB etc.

153. Health care in UP can be summarized as a composite challenge of access, quality and demand. The large public sector does not have adequate access besides being found wanting in the quality of care at the cutting edge (PHCs and Sub-Centers). The private sector has access but poses a challenge on account of a serious lack of quality to the extent that it often becomes a threat to the health of people. It appears that orientation of health strategies in UP, where the focus is increasingly on functionalizing existing structure; synergy through public private partnership particularly for reaching out for the poor and marginalized, and on finding solution through innovative interventions that can meet UP's health challenge.

Health Out Come in State

154. Health out come show improvements, but are still poor than the national average and improving at a slower rate than the trends for India as a whole. Health indicator of any state indicate the performance of health of that state. The health indicators of U.P. are still poor in comparison to other states of India. Efforts are being taken at large and steps are being taken to improve health indicators in 2012-13 year annual plan and next 2012-17 five year plan.

Family Welfare

155. As per the census of 2011 state population is around 204 million which represent 16% population of the country. In other word we can say that every six persons of country live in Uttar Pradesh so every health indicator of Uttar Pradesh.

Vision

- ▶ To create environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative life.
- ▶ To make health service easily approachable, accessible and affordable for every sector of population.
- ▶ Reduce high burden of illness to improve longevity and productivity of the people.
- ▶ Focus effort for health care of newborn, infant, adolescent and pregnant women.
- ▶ To provide high quality health services comparable to the national standard.

Crude Birth Rate

156. In the state of Uttar Pradesh the Crude Death Rate is estimated to be 20.1/100 in 1971 and it has gradually declined to 10.3 in 1997, 8.8 in 2004 recently as per annual health survey the CBR of the state is 8.6 it is 9.1 in the rural areas and 6.9 in the urban area. In sex wise ratio the CBR of male is 9.1 and female is 8.1.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

157. In developing countries like India one of the major reasons of the infant death is the sepsis, pneumonia, infantile diarrhoea and birth injury. As per the SRS 2004 the IMR of state of U.P. is 72 which are much higher than the national average of the country 58. In the 11th five year plan it was targeted that national IMR is reduced from 58 to 28 and in U.P. reduced 72 to 36. As per SRS 2010 national status is 47 while in U.P. it is at 61. In this plan we tend to reduce IMR from 61 present status to 32 at the end of 12th five year plan is made. The plan is to provide basic health facilities to every citizen at grass root level by increasing the number of ASHA worker, sub centre, PHC's and CHC's it is also planned to establish one FRU's in every Tehshile of state while the district female hospital is strengthening in child care facilities.

Proposed Plan and current status of state of U.P

	Indicator	Unit	Status at beginning of 11 th five yrs plan		11 th five yrs plan target		Present status	
			All India	UP	All India	UP	All India	UP
1	Infant Mortality Rate	Per Thousand	58 (SRS 2004)	72 (SRS 2004)	28	36	47 (SRS 2010)	61 (SRS 2010)
2	Maternal Mortality Rate	Per lakh live birth	301 (2001-03 RHIME)	517 (2001-03 RHIME)	100	258	212 (SRS 2007-09)	359 (SRS 2007-09)
3	Total Fertility Rate	Per Productive Couple	3.0 (SRS 2002)	4.4 (SRS 2002)	2.1	2.8	2.7 (NFHS - 3)	3.8 (NFHS -3)
4	Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs)	Per Thousand	927 (Census 2001)	916 (Census 2001)	935	924	916 (Census 2011)	899 (Census 2011)
5	Anemia among women (15-45 yrs)	Percentage	51.8 (NFHS 1998-99)	48.7 (NFHS 1998-99)	25.9	20.0	55.3 (planning commission draft)	51.6 (NFHS-3)
6	Malnutrition of child (0-2 yrs)	Weight for age below 2 SD	47.02 (NFHS 1998-99)	51.7 (NFHS 1998-99)	23.5	23.5	42.5 (NFHS-3)	42.4 (NFHS-3)

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

158. As per RHIME 2001-03, the MMR was 517 while MMR of the country was 301. As per the SRS 2007-09 the national figure is 201 and state is 359. In 12th five year plan, the target is to bring it down to 145.

JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA/ JSY

159. JSY Programme is being implemented under National Rural Health Mission since April 2005 in all districts of Uttar Pradesh. In this Programme all the services provided to pregnant women- Ante-Natal,

Natal, Post Natal and Neo Natal care, have been integrated under one umbrella. These services are provided to beneficiaries by ANM/Asha and other workers of her area.

160. The aim of this programme is to provide safe delivery services and promotion of institutional delivery, so that the MMR and IMR may be reduced. Under this scheme, the delivery of pregnant women is being conducted at sub-centre/Block PHC/CHC/FRU/General Ward of District/ State Government Hospitals, are provided financial assistance, of Rs 1400/ to women residing in rural area and Rs 1000/ for Urban area. To provide safe delivery /Institutional delivery services, the Asha worker, selected from the area of beneficiary, help the pregnant women and provide Ante natal care, make arrangement for transportation to take her to Health Institution/Hospital for delivery and take care during post natal period. The financial assistance to Asha- Rs 600/- is being provided. The Break up of Rs. 600/-is-upto Rs 250/-for transportation, Rs 150/- for staying in the hospital with expectant mother and Rs 200/- honorarium to Asha for providing services

Institutional delivery increasing per year in all districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage
2007-08	7,71,499	9,64,376	125.00
2008-09	15,00,600	15,65,816	104.35
2009-10	18,00,000	20,81,968	115.66
2010-11	21,00,000	23,41,573	111.50
2011-12	25,00,000	20,27,987	81.12

161. The JSY scheme is being implemented successfully across all the districts in the State and necessary guidelines have already been sent to the districts with regular disbursement of funds. Wide publicity of the scheme is being ensured through hoardings, pamphlets, bus panels, print media and electronic media. Identification of private sector health facilities is being undertaken for the provision of JSY benefits and the facilities will be accredited as per Government of India norms. The activities will be continued during the year 2011-12 and efforts will be made to increase institutional deliveries. **Beneficiaries will be encouraged to stay for at least 48 hours after delivery.** Further, the ANMs and ASHAs would ensure proper birth planning to ensure timely antenatal check-ups and institutional delivery.

JANANI SHISHU SURAKSHA KARYAKARAM/ JSSK

162. Janani-Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman under Janani Suraksha Yojana and is aimed at mitigating the burden of out of pocket expenses incurred by pregnant women and sick newborns. Besides it would be a major factor in enhancing access to public health institutions and help bring down the Maternal Mortality and Infant mortality rates. Presently it is noted that, out of pocket expenses and user charges for transport, admission, diagnostic tests, medicines and consumables, caesarean operation are being incurred by pregnant women and their families even in the case of institutional deliveries.

163. The new initiative of JSSK would provide completely free and cashless services to pregnant women including normal deliveries and caesarean operations and sick new born (up to 30 days after birth) in Government health institutions in both rural and urban areas. The new JSSK initiative is estimated to

benefit more than one crore pregnant women & newborns who access public health institutions every year in both urban & rural areas.

STRENGTHENING OF JSY ACCREDITED SUB CENTRES

164. On implementation of JSY scheme, sub centres became very vital unit as the Institutional delivery encompasses those deliveries conducted at sub centres. Subcentres are expected to provide promotional, preventive and few curative primary health care services as below:

- ▶ Maternal and Child Health: (i) Antenatal care (ii) Intra-natal;(iii) Postnatal care
- ▶ Child Health: (i) Basic Newborn Care; (ii) Promotion of exclusive breast-feeding (iii) Full Immunization (iv) Vitamin A supplements, (v) Prevention and control of childhood diseases like malnutrition, infections, ARI, Diarrhea, Fever, etc.
- ▶ Family Planning and Contraception, Counseling, services up to IUD insertion/removal and appropriate referral for other services.
- ▶ Adolescent health care.

OTHER AND CHILD TRACKING SYSTEM

165. Through Mother and Child Tracking System, pregnant women and children can be tracked for their ANC's and immunization along with a feedback system for the ANM, ASHA etc to ensure that all pregnant women receive their Ante-Natal Care Checkups (ANCs) and post-natal care (PNCs); and further children receive their full immunization. All pregnancies and births will be captured irrespective of where (place) the ANC checkups are being given or the place of delivery. Thus details of all deliveries taking place either at home, public or private institution is to be captured irrespective of the fact whether the mother is a JSY beneficiary or not. A 16 digit unique code number will be given to each pregnant women and child.

166. As directed by Government of India the format provided for Mother and Child Tracking System to be filled by the ANM at sub centre level with the help of ASHAs & AWWs in hard copy. This will be converted in soft copy in excel format at block level. The consolidated & validated reports of Blocks in soft copy are to be uploaded by the districts on NIC developed HMIS portal on monthly basis.

167. In year 2012-13 the basic training on the MCTS & how to fill the format provided for Mother and Child Tracking System by Government of India have been imparted up to ANM level. The format provided for Mother and Child Tracking have been printed & being filled by the ANM at sub centre level with the help of ASHAs & AWWs in hard copy. The conversion of these data in soft copy in excel format at block level has been started. The uploading of the consolidated & validated reports on line at district level has not been stated as the software provided by NIC is not functioning properly.

168. As directed by Government of India the format provided for Mother and Child Trackin System to be filled by the ANM at sub centre level with the help of ASHAs & AWWs in hard copy. This will be converted in soft copy in excel format of Government of India at block level initially by outsourcing

followed by trained computer operator/data entry operator in well equipped & functional computer centers at Block level. The consolidated & validated reports of Blocks in soft copy are to be uploaded by the districts on NIC developed HMIS portal on monthly basis.

RTI/STI SERVICES

169. STI/RTI clinics have been established in district hospitals and Medical Colleges all over the state. Presently 86 Designated STI/RTI clinics are functional in the state. These Clinics are supported by UP State AIDS Control Society in terms of capacity building of staff of these clinics, infrastructure strengthening, appointment of counselor on contract, provision of color coded drug kits for syndromic case management, provision of consumables and testing kits etc. UPSACS has trained 68 Medical Officers and 71 lab technicians of these clinics in the current year. Presently 79 Counselors are also working in these clinics.

MATERNAL DEATH REVIEW (MDR)

170. To accelerate the pace of decline of MMR and in order to achieve the NRHM & MDG goals Maternal Death Review (MDR) as a strategy has been spelt out clearly in the RCH II National Programme Implementation Plan document. It is an important strategy to reduce MMR as well as Maternal Morbidity as it gives detailed information on various factors affecting maternal deaths at community, facility, district, region and national level. This information, when used to inform programmes, provides critical inputs on design and implementation issues. Based on GOI guidelines 'Facility Based Maternal Death Audit System' has been developed in consultation with the Technical Support Group for maternal health.

171. As per the guidelines of GOI, the State is in the Process of planning training/workshops. For the year 2011-12, following activities are proposed:

- ▶ Regional level (Western, Eastern, Bundelkhand and Central) orientation for CMO/ ACMOs/ DPMs/ DCMs; Workshops. The budget will go to the Additional Director of respective Mandal, who will be responsible for organizing the workshop.
- ▶ District level orientation of Block level MOI/Cs – CHC/ PHC, CDPOs, BDOs and Assistant Basic Siksha Adhikaris;
- ▶ Block level orientation of HEOs/ ANMS/ HVs, selected ASHAs and selected members of VHSCs;
- ▶ Capacity building for reporting and conducting verbal autopsy through State Level Trainers trained at PGI, Chandigarh will be done for CMSs (included in facility based death audit training);
- ▶ Revision of existing formats through Technical Support Group on Maternal Health and ensuring distribution of these formats upto ANM level;
- ▶ Committees already existing at block, district and State will be revived;
- ▶ These Committees will facilitate the process of verbal autopsy and they will compile, discuss and provide feedback to health facilities;

- ▶ Discussion of reasons for death and means to prevent future maternal mortality and morbidity will be discussed by the Committee at the community level;
- ▶ District Magistrates will be responsible for conducting quarterly meetings at district level and analyzing causes of maternal deaths and addressing them.

FRU OPERATIONALIZATION

172. To bring about a reduction in maternal mortality, it is imperative that our health units are equipped to handle complicated cases of pregnancy and ensure safe delivery. Currently, there are 53 district hospitals, 20 combined Hospitals and 81 CHCs, thus a total of 157 units are functioning as FRUs up to 2010-11 against a target of operationalizing 180 units during 2011-12. It is expected that by March 2012, there will be 165 functional FRUs in the state. Efforts at this stage are to consolidate and achieve quality care at these centres, while the State is proposing increasing the number of functioning FRUs to 200 for the year 2012-13.

173. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, the workload in DWI and FRU CHCs has increased tremendously due to very positive response of community to JSY. On an average these units are conducting 20 to 30 deliveries and 3 to 4 caesarian sections per day. The basic support services are not enough to manage and ensure the activity effectively. It is proposed to post support staff, who can assist Staff Nurses and Doctors during deliveries and operations. Thus, a proposal to recruit 3 female OT Assistants in Operation Theaters (8 hourly basis) and 3 Female Nursing Assistants in labour rooms (8 hourly basis) on contract at 200 FRUs is being budgeted. These female assistants will have minimum education class -VIII standard and will be given on-job training by the doctors and staff nurses posted at OT/Labour Room. These female OT/Nursing assistants will ensure clinical hygiene, infection prevention, safe disposal of placenta and other biomedical waste after delivery, essential newborn care which includes assistance during resuscitation, prevention of hypothermia, colostrums feeding and infection minimization. These female assistants will be paid an honorarium of @ Rs. 6500/- per month. Additionally, it is to be emphasized that proper laundry system is not in place as yet and it is being proposed to outsource the cleaning/washing of dirty linen @ Rs. 5.00 per cloth on an average which includes bedsheets, towels and pillow covers; etc. It is presumed that 100 clothes per day will be washed at each FRU. Thus, an amount of Rs. 15000/- per month per FRU is being budgeted for this activity.

OPERATIONALIZE 24x7

174. With the increase in institutional delivery in the state of Uttar Pradesh, it is essential to strengthen level - II MCH centers to provide round the clock services for normal deliveries. There are 1100 units in the state, which are providing 24*7 delivery services to the community. Out of these 1100 unit, 127 units are functional as FRUs. These units are conducting an average of 10 to 15 deliveries per month. The basic support services are not adequate to manage and ensure the quality services effectively. It is proposed to post female nursing assistants, who can assist Staff Nurses and Doctors during deliveries in the labour rooms. These female assistants will have minimum education class -VIII standard and will be given on-job training by the doctors and staff nurses posted at Labour Room. These female Nursing assistants will

ensure clinical hygiene, infection prevention, safe disposal of placenta and other biomedical waste after delivery, essential newborn care which includes assistance during resuscitation, prevention of hypothermia, colostrums feeding and infection minimization. These female assistants will be paid an honorarium of @ Rs. 6500/- per month. Additionally, it is to be emphasized that proper laundry system is not in place as yet and it is being proposed to outsource the cleaning/washing of dirty linen @Rs. 5.00 per cloth on an average which includes bed sheets, towels and pillow covers, etc. It is presumed that 50 clothes per day will be washed at each 24*7 facility. Thus, an amount of Rs. 7500/-per month per 24*7 facilities is being budgeted for this activity.

Strengthening Routine Immunization

175. Immunization Programme of Uttar Pradesh is one of the largest in the country in terms of geographical spread and diversity of areas covered, number of beneficiaries, number of immunization sessions organized and quantities of vaccine used. The success of the immunization programme is crucial for the expansion of other public health interventions too.

176. Both UIP and NRHM mission targets to provide equitable, efficient and safe immunization services to all infants and pregnant female.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

177. The department of Medical Education and Training is engaged in the development of human resources for health needs of the State of U.P. It runs seven Government Medical Colleges; One Medical University (including one Dental Faculty) R.I.M.S. Saifai, Etawah along with the prestigious LPS Institute of Cardiology, Kanpur and J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur. Department of Medical Education runs prestigious Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow and newly established Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow. A number of Para Medical Courses are run in Government Medical Colleges, three newly established Government Para Medical Colleges along with a large number of Para medical diploma and degree level Private Para Medical institutions. Medical Education department to facilitated establishment and running of 14 new private Medical Colleges and 26 Private Dental Colleges. Five new Medical Colleges at Kannauj, Jalaun, Azamgarh, Banda, and Saharanpur are being constructed and are aim to run in 12th five year plans. The position of running State Govt. Medical Colleges & Institute, Autonomous Institute and Private Medical Colleges is as follows :-

PRESENT STATUS DURING 11 TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

178. The State of U.P. is facing very serious shortage of Medical faculty in its Medical/Dental Colleges. There is acute shortage of Doctors, Nurses, and Paramedics etc in the state to meet the growing demand of Health Care Professionals.

the Present Status of U.G. P.G. & Superspeciality Seats is given the following table.

	Colleges	Before 11th Plan	During 11th Plan	Before 11th Plan	During 11th Plan	Before 11th Plan	During 11th Plan
		UG Seats		PG Seats		Superspeciality	
A	Govt. Medical Colleges	803	1140	604	647	25	45
B	Private Medical Colleges	600	1500	33	168	-	-
C	Govt. Dental College	70	70	28	28	-	-
D	Private Dental Colleges	2450	2450	-	261	-	-
	TOTAL	3923	5260	665	1104	25	45

Establishment of viral Research Centre

179. **The National Institute of Virology Gorakhpur Unit** was established in July 2008 at BRD Medical College Gorakhpur with a view to have a laboratory facility to carry out research on virological diseases in eastern Uttar Pradesh area with a special emphasis on Acute encephalitis syndrome (AES), a National threat.

Major achievements :-

180. Major achievements during the 11th five year plan were as follows :-

- ▶ Establishment of NIV Unit capable of undertaking basic virological work including PCR, ELISA and animal tissue culture.
- ▶ Establishment of association of enteroviruses in causation of acute encephalitis syndrome in Gorakhpur Region.
- ▶ Studies on efficacy of attenuated vaccine against Japanese encephalitis virus and seroprevalence studies.
- ▶ Demonstration of association prevalence of acute flaccid paralysis cases at the block level in four districts with that of AES cases. This further indicated the waterborne nature of the causative agent.

Goals, Strategy and Targets in 12th five year plan

ENHANCEMENT OF MBBS SEATS

181. 710 seats of MBBS are proposed to be increased during 12th plan as per detailed given below -

MEDICAL COLLEGE	Present seats	Seats to be achieved	Planned Seats to be increased
CSMMU, Lko	250*	250	0
GSVM KNP	190	250	60
SNMC AGRA	150	150	0
MLN ALLD	100	150	50
LLRM MRT	100	150	50
MLB JHANSI	100	150	50
BRD GKP	100	150	50
RIMS Saifai	50	150	100
Ambedkernagar	100	100	0
Kannauj	0	100	100
Jalaun	0	100	100
Azamgarh	0	100	100
Saharanpur	0	100	100
TOTAL	1140	1900	760

*MBBS intake capacity was increased in CSMMU, Lko from 185 to 250 in the academic year 2011-12, But in the academic year 2012-13 permission in 1st renewal inspection by MCI has not yet been received though compliance report has been sent by the CSMMU in contest to the short comings mentioned by the MCI assessment report.

Increasing the Post Graduate seats in the existing Medical Colleges.

182. During 11 the Plan Strength of PG seats in Govt Medical College has been raised from 604 to 647 P.G. seats in all its Government Medical Colleges including CSM Medical University. But this is sufficient to meet the requirement of specialist and Medical faculty in the State. To overcome this Medical Education department has intends to double the P.G. seats of Government Medical Colleges during 12th five year plans. The central Govt has provided 48.57 cr as central assistance for increase of 174 PG seats. The details of the assistance and proposed increase in P.G. seats is as follows:-

(Rs in Cr.)						
	Medical College	Present seats	seats to be increased	Total Sanctioned Amount	Amount released as first instalment	Exp. Proposed in 12 th
1	Meerut	70	40	7.55	2.45	5.10
2	Jhansi	55	13	3.15	1.02	2.13
3	Gorakhpur	54	10	3.59	1.16	2.43
4	Allhabad	77	24	4.05	1.31	2.74
5	Kanpur	113	38	3.06	1.00	2.06
6	Agra	100	49	27.17	10.19	16.98
	Total	469	174	48.57	17.13	31.44

Upgradation of Medical colleges as super specialty centers During 12th Plan

183. All state medical Colleges being the tertiary care centres should be able to provide the super specialty treatment. Although superspeciality services in few specialities as Cardiology, Neurology, Plastic Surgery are available but there is a need to further strengthen in terms of equipments and manpower.

- ▶ A department of Neurosciences is being established at Kanpur for which State Govt has released an amount of 144.98 lacs. The building is constructed upto 96%, which further needs to be well equipped in terms of equipment and man power.
- ▶ The State Govt has approved the establishment of Endocrinology Deptt. In Allahabad.
- ▶ A well equipped Cath Lab is under consideration for Allahabad. An amount of Rs. 48.35 lacs has been released for a 12 added ICCU at Cardiology Department and the work is complete by 95%.
- ▶ A laser center bank and Retina clinic in the Ophthalmology Department in Meerut is being established worth Rs. 355 Lacs, and needs infrastructure for further progress.
- ▶ To start Superspeciality courses (DM/ MCh) in all State Medical Colleges.

184. **Centers with proper intensive care units:** - Intensive care units in the medicine, surgery, paediatrics, gynae and obst deptt. Should be available as per MCI norms as well as for life saving management of serious patient.

- ▶ A 56 bedded ICU building has been established at Kanpur worth Rs. 12 crores the work is complete upto 95%but it needs to be strengthened in terms of more equipments and manpower.
- ▶ A new ICU in Obst & Gynae and Medicine department is established at Meerut in 2011.
- ▶ ICU in Surgery and Orthopaedics departments is being established at Meerut Medical College worth Rs. 152.51 Lacs and Rs. 236.09 Lacs.
- ▶ A new Neonatal ICU is being established at Jhansi also.

Establishment of new medical colleges and tertiary care facilities

- ▶ As per norms of Planning Commission of U.P. based on the recommendations of Mudalidar Committee, one medical College should be established on a population of 50 lakh. Therefore for U.P., with a population of about 20crores, there is a requirement of 40 Medical Colleges against the present number of 25 running Medical Colleges. 5 new Medical Colleges (Kannauj, Jalaun, Saharanpur, Banda, Azamgarh) are under construction.
- ▶ The medical college at Saifai (Etawah) is already running MBBS Course since 2006 & PG Courses since 2011.
- ▶ First batch of MBBS has been admitted at Medical College Ambedkarnagar in year 2011 after permission from MCI.

- ▶ The college and hospital buildings are almost completely constructed at Kannauj, Orai (Jalaun) and Azamgarh.
- ▶ The Medical College at Ambedkernagar, Kannauj, Jalaun, Saharanpur are funded through special component plan and Medical Colleges at Banda and Azamgarh are funded through general budget.
- ▶ Three new Para Medical Colleges at Saifai Etawah, Jhansi and Gorakhpur have been established by the State Govt.
- ▶ The Para Medical College at Jhansi is funded through Special Component Plan and Para Medical College at Saifai and Gorakhpur are Funded through General Budget.

185. **Paramedical Courses-** It is proposed to accomplish the following by the end of the 12th plan-

- ▶ To Establishment of Paramedical College with Nursing & Pharmacy degree Courses at Gorakhpur with 50 admission capacity.
- ▶ To Establish Paramedical College Jhansi for 12 Disciplines with 50 admissions capacity .
- ▶ To Establish Paramedical College Saifai with 8 Disciplines with 60 admissions capacity each.

UPCOMING NEW MEDICAL COLLEGES

Medical College, Kannauj :-

186. This college was approved in October, 2006 under SCP Plan. It was proposed to be run under PPP till December, 2010, Now it is to be run under Govt. MCI inspection is to be conducted within 15 days for LOP for 2012-13. 917 regular and 519 contract class IV posts through service agency have been sanctioned. 8 Posts (6 Library & 2 demonstrator) to are be sanctioned. OPD services are running successfully. It is being planned to run this medical College from July, 2012.

Medical College, Orai (Jalaun) :-

187. This college was approved in September, 2006 under SCP Plan. It was proposed to be run under PPP till December, 2010, Now it is to be run under Govt. Out of 891 previously sanctioned posts 493 were shifted to Medical College, Ambedkarnagar, 398 posts still available- 201 working. 519 contract post IV class through service agency. 281 new posts are yet to be sanctioned for MCI inspection . OPD services are available but lately doctors have been selected at better places so services are compromised. It is proposed to run this medical College from 2013.

Medical College, Saharanpur

188. This college was approved Year 2007 under SCP Plan. 486 regular posts & 250 IV class posts through service agency have be sanctioned. MCI has been applied for LOP. It is proposed to run this medical College from 2014.

Medical College, Azamgarh

189. This college was approved in September, 2006. It was proposed to run under PPP till March, 2012, Now it is to be run under Govt. Out of 891 previously sanctioned posts 58 were shifted to Medical College, Ambedkarnagar. 833 posts are still available. OPD services are running successfully. It is proposed to run this medical College from 2013.

Medical College, Banda

190. This college was approved in 2008. It was planned to be run under PPP. Medical College is under construction. It is proposed to run this medical College from 2014.

Para Medical College, Jhansi

191. This college was approved in year 2009 under SCP Plan. Para Medical College is under construction. It is proposed to run this Para medical College from 2013.

Cancer Institute

192. To provide speciality treatment to the Cancer patients of U.P., it is proposed to establish a high speciality cancer institute at Lucknow during the 12th five year plan.

Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University U.P., Lucknow

Short note related to C.S.M. Medical University:

193. Currently there are 48 departments in different specialties. KGMC was upgraded as Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, U.P. Lucknow vide Uttar Pradesh Government circular no. 1657(2)/SVII-V-1-1(KA)-25-2002 dated 06th September, 2002. The objects of the university are To disseminate and advance knowledge in medicine and dentistry to ensure efficient and systematic instructions, teaching, training and research therein, To provide for a multipurpose super-specialty hospital and trauma center by upgrading the existing institutions and to establish them as a center of excellence, To treat patients in its hospitals, To develop a nursing training center, To administer, manage and control the hospitals, including the Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Center, pathological laboratories, diagnostic centers and blood banks, To develop a reproductive and population control research institute, To develop a genetics departments, To develop an environment and pollution control institute, To develop transfusion medicine, To develop a nutrition research center, To develop gene-therapy, molecular biology, robotic surgery, bio-informatics, organ's transplantation, bio-technology, immunology and clinical epidemiology and other state-of-the-art facilities in medicine and dentistry; and to establish a center for imparting training to teachers.

194. After the establishment of the University five new departments like Geriatric Mental Health, Surgical Gastroenterology Department, Rheumatology Department, Clinical Pharmacology Unit & Establishment of Biostatistics Centre had been created.

Expectation from 12th Five Year Plan

195. Approval for Strengthening & Upgradation of Medical University proposal like Establishment of Institute of excellence nursing; 3 Tesla MRI equipment of for Trauma Centre; Construction of hostel for Junior students (MBBS/BDS); Construction of Common Room & Material Laboratory in Dental Block; Construction of hostel for Sr. Residents/Students; Institute of child surgical and medical sciences titled as "Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar Institute of Child Surgical and Medical Sciences; Establishment of Nuclear Medicine Department & P.E.T. equipment & other requirement; Establishment of Regional Para-medical Institute in C.S.M. Medical University U.P., Lucknow are required to approved under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during five year plan.

196. **Regional Para-medical Institute:** To cater the critical gap in the para-medical field it is necessary to establish a **Regional Para-medical Institute** in the premises of CSMMU, Lucknow. To establish such type of institute grant is required for proper functioning of Regional Paramedical Institute to meet our major requirement during five year plan.

197. **Free Services & Free facilities for Govt. Employees:** For free drugs, medical checkup & other medical services for govt. employees necessary budget is required.

198. **Facilities for BPL Patients:** For free drugs, treatment & other medical services to poor (BPL) patient necessary budget is required as per Govt. approval under their policy

U.P. RURAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES & RESEARCH, SAIFAI, EATWAI

199. With a view to provide specialized medical facilities to the rural population of the state, it has been decided in year 2005 to establish and develop a satellite centre of SGPGIMS at Saifai under Section-3 of the Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1983 but in order to remove the difficulty in the effective funding of the Satellite Centre under U.P. RIMS&R, Saifai, Act 2005 which was notified on 15.12.2005. At present the hospital is working with **700 bed** and the bed occupancy rate is 90% approximately. Activities & Achievements of the Institute –

- ▶ Establishment and Running of the Hospital
- ▶ Running of Medical College
- ▶ Establishment of Para Medical Vigyan Mahavidhayaly

200. Medical Council of India recognized the Institute & its Medical College. As per standard norms all equipments & materials are available in the institute. The institute is situated in a rural area. MD/MS Post Graduate program have been started in Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry and Community Medicine & DNB Post Graduate program started in Anaesthesia & Pediatrics' Department in the Institute. The facilities

of all treatment are available in the Institute. Best Arrangements are available for Medical Waste Disposal. Proper security arrangements have been made through U.P. Purva Sainik Kalyan Nigam Ltd.

RUNNING DEPARTMENTS IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE/HOSPITAL

1. Anatomy	2. Physiology
3. Biochemistry	4. Pharmacology
5. Microbiology	6. Pathology
7. Forensic Medicine	8. Community Medicine
9. Pulmonary Medicine	10. Skin & V.D.
11. ENT	12. Obs. & Gynac
13. Anaesthesiology	14. Radio-diagnosis
15. Dentistry	16. Surgery
17. Orthopaedics	18. General Medicine
19. Paediatrics	20. Ophthalmology
21. Radiotherapy	22. Neurology
23. Neuro Surgery	24. CVTS
25. Plastic Surgery & Bun Centre	26. Psychiatry

201. To increase the M.B.B.S. seats from 100 to 150 within the available sources of the institute. The Institute is situated in rural area & it covers adjoining districts like Firozabad, Mainpuri, Auriya & Bhind etc. These districts also not having super-speciality hospitals. Accidental & trauma patients also come to hospital as the hospital is situated near national highway. To provide better treatment to the above category patients, Departments like CVTS, Neuro Surgery & Trauma/Burn Centre has been proposed to be established. It is also proposed that Post graduate course in all departments may be start as soon as possible.

Establishment of Paramedical Vigyan Mahavidhayalay in UP Rural Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Saifai, Etawah

202. For providing better Medical facilities in rural area, UP State Government in December 2005 under the Act No 27, Year 2005 established UP Rural Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Saifai, Etawah.

203. State Government has decided to run 8 bachelor Degree Courses of Para Medical Sciences in proposed Para Medical College as under:-

- ▶ Bachelor of Nursing
- ▶ Bachelor of Pharmacy
- ▶ Bachelor of Science in Medical Laboratory Techniques
- ▶ Bachelor of Science in Optometry
- ▶ Bachelor of Science in Radiological and Imaging Techniques
- ▶ Bachelor of Physiotherapy (B.P.T.)
- ▶ Bachelor of Occupation Therapy (B.O.T.)
- ▶ Bachelor of Science in Health Information Administration

CENTRE OF BIOMEDICAL MAGNETIC RESONANCE, LUCKNOW

204. **Present Status:** The Centre was conceptualized in the year 1999 and initially established as a unit of the Sanjay Gandhi Post graduate Institute of Medical Sciences in order to establish a close link among the basic and the clinical scientists and to generate appropriate human resource to fully exploit the potentials of an area of science which has till date produced seven Nobel Laureates in all disciplines of science eligible for the award. This set the objectives of the Centre to carry out research in interdisciplinary aspects of Magnetic Resonance and to develop the appropriate human resource at the national level. The Centre achieved the objectives within a couple of years of its establishment. Considering the importance of the field, the Government decided to develop it as an autonomous Institution of the Government of Uttar Pradesh with its own Governing Council and management structure. Since March 9, 2006, the Centre started working as an Autonomous Centre of the Govt. of U.P., registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

205. **Vision for the 12th Plan:** The multidisciplinary Centre aims to carry out research in the frontline area at the interface of chemical, biological, medical, social and psychological sciences and to generate appropriate human resource in this area for the entire nation. The Centre will continue to work in such areas and will add appropriate new areas of research and development. In addition to studies related to “Disease diagnosis, treatment monitoring and human behavior”. The Centre plans to focus on research involving synthesis of small molecules and their interaction with biological entities for developing future medicine and therapies. It would endeavor inventing efficient ways to deliver drugs to their targets, probe cellular reactions in intact biological systems with small molecules and establish new high throughput technologies for massive synthesis of structurally diverse systems and their bio- screening.

206. **Goals:** The objectives to strengthen the multidisciplinary high priority research at the interface of biological, chemical, medical, social and psychological sciences set while establishing the Centre in the 11th 5-year plan will continue. This will involve programs related to disease diagnosis and treatment monitoring, brain function studies such as the effects of various diseases on the function of the brain, human behavior etc. The objective will imply establishment of the Centre of Excellence in the area of biomedical sciences comprising of basic, clinical, social and other sciences.

- ▶ To achieve this, Human resource development programs in the area of “NMR- from molecules to Human behavior” will be strengthened. This will be valuable not only for the development of the Centre but also meet the National needs.
- ▶ Inter-institutional collaborations at the National and international levels will be enhanced.
- ▶ New research programs related to drug discovery will be initiated. This will involve establishment of a state-of-the-art molecular synthesis research laboratory to synthesize and characterize new chemical entities.
- ▶ Studies related to meditation, Yoga, stress, emotions, learning etc will be continued in greater details.
- ▶ Work on Interactions of small molecules with proteins and other biological targets will be initiated.

- ▶ Attempts towards future medicines and therapies for understanding and treating diseases will be made.
- ▶ Programs related to metabolic profile in animals and plant systems will be initiated.

Priorities:

- ▶ Establishment of a state-of-the-art molecular synthesis laboratory equipped with state-of-the-art equipment for the discovery of new molecular entities.
- ▶ Development of a chemical biology laboratory to understand interactions of small molecules with proteins and DNA.
- ▶ Creation and use of facilities for pharmacological evaluation of the lead molecules.
- ▶ Collaboration with other institutions/industry for further developments of drug discovery.
- ▶ Identification and recruitment of the appropriate manpower for each of the new initiatives will be given the top priority

New Initiatives

207. Strengthening of National and international collaborations in order to economize expenses and time for implementing molecular synthesis Programs related to drug discovery

Dr. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, VIBHUTI KHAND GOMTI NAGAR, LUCKNOW

208. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Science, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar Lucknow was established in the year 2005-06 with the objectives of to provide holistic medical care including general care in various general, medical/surgical specialities and in selected super specialities which are not available or grossly inadequate in this region, to act as a secondary level as well as a selected tertiary level referral centre for the poor population of this region at affordable cost to create a centre of excellence for providing patient care, educational facilities of high order, to provide training in Para Medical and allied fields, to provide patient care, educational training and research facilities complementary to S.G.P.G.I.M.S. to cater both to the poor patient who are unable to pay and to the population that has the capacity to pay on user charges at no profit and loss basis.

209. To complete infrastructure part and other requirements as per MCI norms to start academic courses (M.S, M.D, M.Ch., D.M, PhD courses). Up gradation of Facilities, manpower and infrastructure of priority depts including Cardiology , CVTS, Neurosurgery, Neurology, Radiation , Oncology, Pathology, Anaesthesiology, Radio diagnosis Complication of ongoing projects.

Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences

210. Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences,Lucknow has been established under the Act 1983 passed by U.P.Legislature as an Autonomous State Medical University for Tertiary.Medical

care of patient, Medical Education and Research, Institute has its own highly sophisticated medical Equipments. With these Medical Equipments Institute is providing treatment to the patients in the field of Bone Marrow Transplant.Kidney Transplant and other serious problems.

211. Institute is running the courses of D.M./M.CH./P.D.C.C./M.D.. The Resident Doctors educated and trained from the Institute or serving all over India and World. In the first phase Institute has providing services in the field of Cardiology and Cardiac Thoracic Surgery. Endocrinology and Endocrine Surgery. Gastroentriology and Surgical Gastroentriology. Medical Genetics and Clinical Immunology. Nephrology and Urology. Neurology and Neurosurgery and in Radiology. Pathology.Microbiology.Nuclear Medicine and Blood Bank.

212. Regional Cancer Centre and Tele Radiotherapy and School of Nursing Sciences Department have been made functional .

213. To provide treatment to the patients, Institute has started pulmonary Medical Department. Pediatric Surgery Department Maternal and Reproductive Health Deperatment and Molecular Medicine Departments. The construction work of Heamatology Department is progressing well, which after completion will enable Bone Marrow facility. In the same Department Stem Cell Research Centre shall become functional.Institute is also providing services in the Critical Care Unit with 13 beds which is being to be extended to 25 beds in near future. The construction of Library complex and Lecture Hall is in progress which shall enable Institute to host National and International Seminars/ Conferences

214. Institute has started construction of 150 bed Trauma Centre with highly sophisticated Medical Equipments. For the Govt. of U.P. has provided 11,000.00 Sq.Metre land in Virindavan Scheme of Uttar Pradesh Awash Vikash Parishad. Institute is also providing services to the poor patients in creating Kamdhenu Society.

Ayurvedic

VISION-2020.

- ▶ Ayurveda means Science of Life i.e; indigenous science of preserving health and curing ailments.
- ▶ 8 Govt. Ayurvedic Colleges with the capacity of annual admission of 320 Undergraduate students through C.P.M.T. and 21 Postgraduate students through All India Entrance Examination.
- ▶ 2114 Govt.hospitals/dispensaries,1965being in Rural areas and 149 in Urban areas, Ayurvedic.
- ▶ Total number of beds in hospital=10054
- ▶ Approx. No. of patients=150 lakhs/year.
- ▶ 2 Pharmacies-Lucknow & Pilibhit.

PRIORITIES

215. Upgradation of Ayurvedic/Unani Colleges upto the norms of Central Council of Indian Medicines (C.C.I.M.) i.e; to create 14 Teaching Departments in Ayurvedic Colleges as against 7 departments at present .

216. Establishment of 16 District Level Offices and Region Level offices for proper monitoring, supervising, guiding and evaluating approx. 14000 employees of the department including approx. 2200 doctors (2186 in Ayurvedic and 1678 Medical Officers (Community Health) working with the department of Medical Health and Family Welfare.

217. Co-ordination with the department of Medical Health and Family Welfare for optimum utilization of services of 1700 MOCH and to involve 2200 Doctors/Hospitals of Ayurveda in National Programmes of Health and Family Welfare.

Proposed Annual Plan (2012-2013) :

218. During the Annual Plan (2012-2013), against the outlay of Rs. 5100.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 5100.00 Lakhs is anticipated. Physical target of building construction of state 14 department/100 bedded hospitals & 34 four bedded hospitals 125 dispensaries, 12 District Ayurvedic & Unani Offices and up gradation of Medical Colleges as per norms of CCIM.

Homeopathy

219. To provide the medical services to the public at the grass root level through the Homocopathic System of treatment is one of the foremost resolutions of the Government. For achieving the above goal, the Homocopathic Directorate is working since 1981 as an independent full fledged department.

220. Homocopathy is based on its fundamental principle " Simila Similibus Curenter" let likes be treated by likes. The term Homocopathy was coined by Dr. C.S.F. Hahnemann.(1755-1843).

221. Homocopathy is not limited to certain diseases but is universally applicable to all kinds of diseases. It is time, when people must be made fully aware of the benefits and the scope of homocopathy in various day to day diseases. Homocopathy should be more and more made available to the benefit of ailing persons, as it can positively help 90% of the diseases we have today.

Homeopathic Medical Health:-

222. In the year 1963-64 U.P.Govt. established only two homocopathic dispensaries. During the 1981 when the homocopathic directorate started functioning as a separate department, there were only 329

homoeopathic dispensaries in the state, and now at present there are 1575 dispensaries in the state. Among these Dispensaries 121 are functioning in urban areas and rest 1454 are in rural areas.

223. Although due to limited available resources to serve the rural population, all possible efforts are being done. During the year 1983-84, there were only 18.20 lakh patients treated by the Homoeopathic system and now the number of patients during end of the year 2010-2011 was upto the level of 260.26 lakh which indicates that it has increased near about ten times at present in comparison to year 1983-84.

Details of the patients treated during the last some years are as following-

	Financial Year	Urban Dispensary	Rural Dispensary	Total (3+4)	Medical College	Total (5+6)
1	1996-1997	2041695	8220045	10261740	323564	10585304
2	1997-1998	2045708	10330582	12376290	311513	12687803
3	1998-1999	2113907	10933041	13046948	315570	13362518
4	1999-2000	2161128	12379207	14540335	381958	14922293
5	2000-2001	1719000	10300000	12019000	342781	12361781
6	2001-2002	2071847	9832217	11904064	394894	12298958
7	2002-2003	2121685	11718998	13840683	405190	14245873
8	2003-2004	2567469	12438973	15006442	414160	15420602
9	2004-2005	3227058	14046436	17273494	550582	17824076
10	2005-2006	3046638	13743243	16789881	504690	17294571
11	2006-2007	3167160	14586326	17753486	517912	18271398
12	2007-2008	2729452	13215055	15944507	484401	16428908
13	2008-2009	3078039	14152062	17230101	487605	17717706
14	2009-2010	3229240	17434331	20663571	461348	21124919
15	2010-2011					26026000

Homoeopathic Medical Education-

224. At presents there are 7 Homoeopathic medical colleges which are established and functioning in Faizabad, Lucknow, Kanpur, Moradabad, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Allahabad. In above 7 medical colleges B.H.M.S. degree course is being run and full admission capacity is 300 students per year for the admission. In First year the students get admitted through CPMT on the basis of merit. All above Homeopathic colleges are affiliated to Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra. Beside this two new homoeopathic medical colleges in Gorakhpur and Aligarh district are establishing.

225. It is necessary to strengthen all state homoeopathic medical colleges as per C.C.H. norms. Among those state colleges the building of three colleges like Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad are as per norm but the building of rest four colleges are not according to norm so the proposal for their construction has been proposed as per norm. along with the equipments and vehicles are also necessary to provide for each colleges. It is pertinent to mention hear that the necessary posts for all the colleges has been created and efforts are being made to fill up these posts.

226. During the 11th Five year plan for the construction of three Medical Colleges of Lucknow, Kanpur & Allahabad, against total estimated cost Rs. 5555.24 lakh, the total budget allotment has been sanctioned for the Rs. 5495.24 lakh including the budget allotted during the 2011-12 till now.

227. Thus for the construction of Two New Homoeopathic Medical Colleges of Gorakhpur & Aligarh, against total estimated cost Rs. 10612.95 lakh, the total budget allotment has been sanctioned for the Rs. 7429.07 lakh including the budget allotted during the 2011-12 till now.

228. Under the District Plan in year 2007-08, 93 new dispensaries have been established. Thus in 11th plan 116 New state Homeopathic dispensaries have been sanctioned for the construction. In the 12th five year plan there is proposal for the construction of 400 State Homeopathic Dispensaries for which out lay of Rs 4800.00 lac is proposed.

Vision of 12th Plan

229. Keeping in view the needs of the homoeopathic services and the achievements made so far the vision for 12th plan (2012-2017) is to strengthened and establish the additional department in Homeopathic colleges according to the norms of C.C.H. and to promote the research work, Establishment and construction of new dispensaries at CHCs, PHCs and in uncovered remote areas and strengthening of homoeopathic directorate, establishment of homoeopathic Testing Lab and New Colleges etc.

Objective

- ▶ Strengthening the Homeopathic services and their expansion in rural area where facilities at present are very inadequate.
- ▶ Availability of genuine sufficient Homeopathic medicines.
- ▶ To promote the Homeopathic college and research work as well.
- ▶ The main thrust has to be towards better capacity utilization and completion so far as possible of all schemes at hand. It is equally necessary to consolidate the existing infrastructure and to make it yield better result than hitherto.
- ▶ Greater attention is to be made for the strengthening of the planning and monitoring aspect at the state and district level.
- ▶ To provide the Homeopathic facilities in scheduled cast and scheduled Tribes dominated areas.
- ▶ To achieve the needs and objective of national rural health mission.

Strategy

- ▶ To improve the quality of Homeopathic services, administrative strengthening under which establishment of regional officer's office and allied staff. At the District level establishment of District Homeopathic Medical Officers offices, Provision of vehicles for Regional officers and District Homeopathic Medical officer's, establishment of mobile Homeopathic Hospitals.
- ▶ Strengthening the infrastructure according to CCH norms in the present functioning Homoeopathic Colleges.
- ▶ To promote the research work in Homoeopathic Medical Colleges. Research units to be established and workshop, seminars and meeting etc is to be organized.

- ▶ To improve the Homoeopathic educational standard in the State the P.G. studies is going to be started in 3 Homoeopathic Medical Colleges.
- ▶ For the proper management and functioning of Homoeopathic Medical Education & Examination the separate Ayush/Homoeopathic University to be established.
- ▶ Establishment and construction of new Homoeopathic Dispensaries at PHCs, CHCs and in unsaturated areas.

Priorities

- ▶ Availability of Medicine, apparatus and instruments in dispensaries
- ▶ To fill up the vacant posts and strengthening the infrastructure according to C.C.H. norms in all 07 Homoeopathic Medical Colleges.
- ▶ Strengthen the Homoeopathic Medical Colleges, promote the research work in Homoeopathic Colleges.
- ▶ Establishment of New Homoeopathic Dispensaries at PHCs, CHCs and in uncovered areas and construction of Dispensaries.
- ▶ Establishment of new Homoeopathic Medical Colleges.
- ▶ Establishment and construction of D.H.M.O.'s Offices.
- ▶ Construction of rest four Homoeopathic Medical Colleges building as per C.C.H. norms.
- ▶ Creation of post of 17 Regional Joint Directors and establishment of their offices.
- ▶ Establishment of Homoeopathic Manufacturing and Testing Lab.

PROPOSALS FOR 12th FIVE YEAR PLAN

230. Keeping the above objectives in view, the ultimate goal of health program's "Health for All" as well as guidelines received from govt. constraints of resources and examining other related aspects a tentative outlay of Rs. 3500.00 lakh has been allocated for Homoeopathic department for the financial year 2012-13.

231. Under this scheme, a token outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh is being proposed in the financial year 2012-13 for the expenses on salaries, allowances etc. The necessary budget arrangement will be made after creation of the post.

Nutrition

Integrated Child Development Services

232. Integrated Child Development Services was launched on 2nd October 1975 all over the country for the holistic development of children and to fulfill their fundamental needs. The project was initiated in the State with assistance from the Government of India in the year 1975 in 3 blocks, to protect pregnant, lactating women and children from malnutrition and for ensuring their overall development. At present, the

State has 1,66,073 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) and 22,186 Mini Anganwadi Centers, sanctioned by the Central Government in 897 ICDS projects, of which most of the AWCs are operational.

233. Under this scheme, the services are provided by the department for the holistic development of children upto 6 years and for appropriate nutrition & immunization of pregnant and lactating women. The Programme focuses on the health and nutrition components. growth monitoring, supplementary nutrition, pre School education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-ups and referral services. ICDS is the nodal programme for addressing issues related to nutrition of children.

234. In view of the prevailing circumstances, it is imperative to assess the nutrition & health status of women & children in the State before proposing any work plan of ICDS. In this connection, the status of women & children in the State (as per NFHS-3, 2005-06) is summarized below :

Particulars	Status
Malnutrition (children < 3 years)	47%
Children with Stunted Growth	46%
Children with Wasted Growth	14%
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	73
<i>Immunization</i>	22.9%
Vitamin - A (supplementation in last six months)	7.3%
Anaemia (children 6 months - 3 years)	85.1%
Anaemia (women 15 - 49 years)	50.8%
Anaemia (pregnant women 15 - 49 years)	51.6%
IFA Consumption (women consuming more than 90 tablets during their pregnancy)	8.7%
Exclusive Breastfeeding (children < 6 months)	51.3%
Initiation of Breast feeding within one hour of birth	7.2%
Initiation of Complementary Food & Continued Breast Feeding (children 6-9 months)	45.5%

235. The 12th Five Year Plan is ambitious in the context of child development. The delivery of essential services under the programmer will be ensured, considering the following objectives - to prevent the incidence of low birth weight babies and to prevent wasted & stunted growth of children. In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, efforts would be made to control the incidence of anaemia in women. Further, efforts would be made to

- ▶ Reduce incidence of malnutrition from 47% to 23.5% by 2012.
- ▶ Reduce incidence of severe malnutrition from 22% to 10% by 2012.
- ▶ Reduce the incidence of malnutrition in children by 50%.
- ▶ Reducing the incidence of stunted & wasted growth in children by 50%.
- ▶ Increasing the rate of exclusive breastfeeding (children upto 6 months) by 60%.
- ▶ Increasing the rate of use of appropriate complementary food by 50%.

- ▶ Ensuring the coverage of 100% children (0-3 years) against all 6 vaccine preventable diseases (including measles vaccine at 9 months of age).
- ▶ Ensuring Vitamin-A supplementation for 80% children (9 months-3years) and eliminating clinical cases of vitamin-A deficiency by the year 2010.
- ▶ Ensuring provision of recommended doses of micronutrient fortified supplementary foods to all children in the age group of 7 months to 3 years, adolescent girls and pregnant & lactating mothers.
- ▶ Ensuring consumption of iodised salt with minimum 15-ppm iodine content in 80% households.

236. In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, effective measures are required to be taken. It is worth mentioning that the Union Government is considering restructuring of ICDS on the lines of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). In this regard, the State Government would be implementing the directives of the Union Government. For achieving the ICDS objectives in the current perspective, the activities to be implemented under the 12th Five Year Plan and the concerned implementation plans are presented hereunder

ICDS General

237. Government of India vide its letter No F-4-3/2008 CD-II Dated 11 Nov 2008 has revised the funding pattern for ICDS General scheme. Now the share of Government of India is 90% and that of State Government is 10%. The estimated budget on ICDS General scheme for 2012-13 is Rs. 157301.14 lakh in which the state share proposed is Rs. 17417.91 lakh.

ICDS Training

238. Government of India vide its letter No F-4-3/2008 CD-II Dated 11 Nov 2008 has revised the funding pattern for ICDS Training scheme. Now the share of Government of India is 90% and that of State Government is 10%. The estimated budget on ICDS Training scheme for 2012-13 is Rs. 800.00 lakh in which the state share proposed is Rs.80.00 lakh.

Supplementary Nutrition

239. Complying with the directives of the Supreme Court, the decision to cover all children upto the age 6 years and pregnant/lactating mothers under the programme, was taken by the State Government in May, 2006. Previously, the number of beneficiaries per centre was 100. Following the universalization of the services under the programme, the number of beneficiaries per centre has now increased to 160-170. At present the attendance of beneficiaries at the centres ranges from 65% to 70%. In the year 2007-08, efforts are being made to make the program more effective and attractive to have an increase in the attendance of beneficiaries at the centres upto 90%.

240. Currently, 80 grams of weaning food to the children in the age group of 7 months – 3 years, 80 grams of rich analyze food to children in the age group of 3-6 years and 160 grams of the same are being

provided to pregnant & lactating women. In compliance with the directives of the Supreme Court, complementary food would be made available to children (7 months to 3 years) and pregnant & lactating women, in a phased manner under a decentralized arrangement.

241. Currently 470 projects of all 71 districts are covered under the decentralized arrangement. In this way, children (3-6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers all benefited with ready to eat food (hot cooked meal) with the help of mother committee.

242. In Nutrition the Revised Rates for beneficiaries are as follows:-

Category	Revised Rates for beneficiary per day
(i) Children (06-72 months)	Rs 4.00 Per child/Per day.
(ii) Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs 6.00 Per beneficiary per day.
(iii) Pregnant woman and Nursing mothers	Rs 5.00 Per beneficiary per day.

Rajiv Gandhi Kishori Balika Sashaktikaran Yojana (SABLA)

243. This scheme is launched by Government of India in the place of Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) & Nutrition Program for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). This scheme is operated in two parts i.e. Training & Supplementary Nutrition.

244. The Training part of scheme is 100% CSS scheme. For that in the Financial Year 2012-13 Rs. 972.80 lakh has been proposed for budget provision.

245. The nutrition part of scheme is 50% centrally sponsored and 50% state sponsored. For that in the Financial year 2012-13 total Rs. 19000.00 lakh has been proposed for budget provision. Thus Outlay of Rs. 9500.00 lakh has been proposed under planned expenditure.

Construction of AWC Buildings (NABARD)

246. In the first financial year 2012-13 of the 12th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to have rental premises in the middle of the villages for running AWCs so that the AWCs can deliver services to the beneficiaries independently without any hassles. Besides this, even under the National Rural Self-employment Scheme and other similar programmes, priorities would be accorded to the construction of AWC buildings. In 2012-13, it is proposed to construct 5000 AWC buildings. Thus, there is a proposal to have a proposed outlay of Rs. 30.00 crore for the construction of AWC buildings.

Construction of CDPO Offices (NABARD)

247. At present, 897 Project Offices are operational under ICDS in the State. Of this, under World Bank assisted ICDS-III projects and ICDS-General, 231 Project Offices have been constructed. It is proposed to construct another 666 Project Offices-cum-godowns in a phased manner under the 12th Five Year Plan. In

2012-13, there is a proposal to construct 150 Project Offices-cum-godowns. The total estimated cost on the construction of 150 Project Offices-cum-godowns is Rs. 18.05 crore which works out as Rs. 12.00 lakh per office. Thus, there is a proposal to have a proposed outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore for the construction of CDPO offices.

Chapter-V

Social Security

Socio-Economic Profile of Scheduled Castes

Scheduled Castes are basically historically disadvantaged caste whose socio-economic conditions made the framers of the Constitution to realize that special recognition is urgently required for their overall development. Consequently, some provisions have been made in the Constitution to provide social justice and a protective discrimination to the scheduled castes. The underlying idea was to change the social structure of the society, which is based upon socio-economic and political inequalities. These special provisions have played an important role in improving the socio-economic conditions and achieving a respectful position to the members of the scheduled caste communities in the society.

2. Economic growth with social justice has been the major objective of planning process and rural development programmes in India. The government would not only take into account economic goals, but also consider social aspects like providing access to deprived section to participate in the development process.

3. Both Central and the state governments have implemented various schemes/programmes. In addition to the general programmes for their development, special component plan was introduced during the Sixth Five-Year Plan to facilitate the monitoring of the development programmes meant for scheduled caste population. The government has considered not orally the economic goals but the social aspects of the deprived section to participate in the development process.

4. Education is a very important aspect of human development, hence, the need for qualitative education right from elementary school up to higher level can serve as sound ways for empowerment of the scheduled caste population. There have been many programmes being implemented by the government in this regard, nevertheless according priority to scheduled caste masses is the need of the hour. Programmes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan should be implemented on priority basis in those SC areas where the literacy gap is on higher side between State and the SC literacy rate. To create interest and increase literacy among the girls of scheduled castes more Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas should be opened in areas having low girl education rate. More flow of funds towards the scheme of Post-Metric Scholarship to be made to help financially the students of scheduled castes category in persuasion of their education.

5. The scheduled caste population is generally engaged in traditional occupations and many of them are also involved in agricultural related activities. But, changing economic growth, landholding fragmentation pattern and mechanisation of farming have made these people lesser employed especially at the place of their habitation. Therefore, the government will reorient the employment strategy to absorb the growing labour force by creating more job opportunities and a growth strategy focusing on the primary sector, which can sustain and absorb the increasing employment needs. The growth strategy must also

focus on creating employment opportunities in the Development of Scheduled Castes in India in non-farm and household industry sectors which are highly labour intensive. In order to provide employment avenues in the non-agriculture sector, there is need to impart skills including vocational training in the traditional and new trades. The government will devise special skill development courses for the target groups, keeping in view the market viability and their traditional skill base. This will encourage them to undertake entrepreneurship, self-employment and other income generation activities so as to move away from agricultural wage earnings.

6. Housing is one of the basic needs of human being. Proper housing exerts a profound influence on people's health and develops character among them. Infrastructure and provisions under the housing schemes meant for the economically poor sections in both rural and urban areas should be adequately strengthened. No doubt, the existing policies and programmes are said to be adequate but, there is will be an urgent need to make them more realistic and need based in terms of quality of housing. The corporate sector can play an important role in providing housing to the poor by supplementing the efforts of the government.

7. Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are so intrinsically linked to human and ecosystem health that they, along with proper hygiene form the most essential components of a safe and healthy life. There is a need to educate the people, specifically the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes about the importance of hygiene, safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities. Panchayats and local NGOs will be involved in this process of awareness generation to make it a mass campaign.

8. The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (prohibition) Act, 1993 need to be strictly implemented. Further, in order to rehabilitate the liberated scavengers into alternative occupation, the Self- Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) and other schemes for socio-economic upliftment of sanitation workers/scavengers and their dependents will be popularised in the target population and strictly implemented to enhance employability, with stress on placement linkages.

9. The major factor responsible for the deprivation /poverty among the scheduled caste people is their improvident habits, thriftlessness and mismanagement, besides, their circumstances. Their conditions can be improved through inculcating in them individualistic and moralistic values of self-denial, temperance, forethought, thrift, sobriety and self-reliance. These values will help them in proper utilization of the various developmental schemes, which, in turn lead to the stability/improvement in their lives. The detailed key-indicators relating to socio-economic development of Scheduled Caste have been identified and are mentioned in the successive paragraphs:

Social Status

Population:

10. Uttar Pradesh has the largest population of Scheduled Castes in the country comprising of 66 castes (21.15% of SC population) while in Punjab number of Scheduled Castes is 38 and percentage of

population of Scheduled Caste in the total population of the state of Punjab is 28.9%, which is highest amongst the all States in the Country. This can be seen in following tables :-

Table : 1

	State/UT	Number of Castes
States		
1	Karnataka	101
2	Orissa	95
3	Tamil Nadu	76
4	Kerala	69
5	Uttar Pradesh	66
6	Uttarakhand	65
7	Andhra Pradesh	61
8	West Bengal	60
9	Rajasthan	59
10	Maharashtra	59
11	Himachal Pradesh	57
12	Madhya Pradesh	48
13	Chhattisgarh	43
14	Punjab	38
15	Haryana	37
16	Gujarat	36
17	Tripura	34
18	Bihar	23
19	Jharkhand	22
20	Mizoram	16
21	Meghalaya	16
22	Assam	16
23	Jammu and Kashmir	13
24	Manipur	7
25	Goa	5
26	Sikkim	4
27	Nagaland	0
28	Arunachal Pradesh	0
UT		
1	NCT of Delhi	36
2	Chandigarh	36
3	Puducherry	16
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5
5	Daman & Diu	5
6	Andman & Nicobar Islands	0
7	Lakshadweep	0
	Total	1223

Table : 2 : State/UT arranged in Descending Order of SC Population – Census, 2001

Percentage of SC Population	State / UT	SC Population (in lakh)
>20%	Punjab	28.9
	Himachal Pradesh	24.7
	West Bengal	23.0
	Uttar Pradesh	21.2
15-20%	Haryana	16.4
	Tamil Nadu	19.0
	Uttarakhand	17.9
	Chandigarh (UT)	17.5
	Tripura	17.4
	Rajasthan	17.2
	NCT of Delhi (UT)	16.9
	Orissa	16.5
	Karnataka	16.2
	Andhra Pradesh	16.2
	Puducherry (UT)	16.2
	Bihar	15.7
	Madhya Pradesh	15.2
10-15%	Jharkhand	11.8
	Chhatisgarh	11.6
	Maharashtra	10.2
5-10%	Kerala	9.8
	Jammu & Kashmir	7.6
	Gujarat	7.1
	Assam	6.9
	Sikkim	5.0
<5%	Daman & Diu (UT)	3.1
	Manipur	2.6
	Goa	1.8
	D & N (UT)	1.9
	Arunachal Pradesh	0.6
	Meghalaya	0.5

11. According to 2001 census, the total population of the state is 1661.98 lakh, out of which 351.48 lakh, (21.15%) are Scheduled Caste. Uttar Pradesh holds 1st rank in terms of absolute number of SC population. The scheduled caste are pre-dominantly rural as out of 3.51 cr, majority of 3.08 cr.(87.7%) live in villages, while remaining 0.43 cr.(12.3%) reside in urban areas. The trend in growth of Scheduled Caste population vis-à-vis total population of the State is given in the following table :

Year	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Castes Population as %age of Total Population	(Population in lakh)	
				Total	Scheduled Castes
1971	0883.41	185.49	21.00	19.78	20.45
1981	1108.62	234.53	21.16	25.49	26.44
1991	1391.12	292.76	21.04	25.48	24.83
2001	1661.98	351.48	21.15	25.85	25.33

12. It is clear from the above table that decadal growth in Scheduled Caste population from 1991 to 2001 was 25.33 percent that was a little less than the corresponding growth of 25.85 percent in total population in the State, which may be taken as a healthy trend. In Uttar Pradesh, out of total 97941 villages there are 13179 villages having 30 - 40% scheduled castes population, 7349 villages having 30- 40%, 8148 villages having 50 - 90%, 784 villages between 90 -- 100% and 442 villages having exactly 100% scheduled castes population. In Uttar Pradesh, 47200 (48.19%) have more than 21.2% scheduled castes population. Over-all sex- ratio of scheduled caste population in Uttar Pradesh is 900 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average of 936 females per 1000 males for all scheduled caste.

13. Out of total population of India, the Scheduled Caste population accounts for only 16.23 percent while Uttar Pradesh has 21.15 percent Scheduled Caste population. Only Himachal Pradesh having 24.72 percent, Punjab having 28.85 percent & West Bengal having 23.02 percent Scheduled Caste population, are ahead of Uttar Pradesh. State wise Scheduled Caste population as per 2001 census are summarised in the following table.

State-wise Scheduled Caste population as per 2001 census

Sl.No.	State/TU	Total Population	SC Population	Percentage
1	Andhra Pradesh	76210007	12339496	16.19
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	1097968	6188	0.56
3	Assam	26655528	1825949	6.85
4	Bihar	82998509	13048608	15.72
5	Goa	1347668	23791	1.77
6	Gujarat	50671017	3592715	7.09
7	Haryana	21144564	4091110	19.35
8	Himachal Pradesh	6077900	1502170	24.72
9	Jammu & Kashmir	10143700	770155	7.59
10	Karnataka	52850562	8563930	16.20
11	Kerala	31841374	3123941	9.81
12	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	9155177	15.17
13	Maharashtra	96878627	9881656	10.20
14	Manipur	2166788	60037	2.77
15	Meghalaya	2318822	11139	0.48
16	Mizoram	888573	272	0.03
17	Nagaland	1990036	0	0.00
18	Orrisa	36804664	6082063	16.53
19	Punjab	24358999	7028723	28.85
20	Rajasthan	56507188	9694462	17.16
21	Sikkim	540851	27165	5.02
22	Tamil Nadu	62405679	11857504	19.00
23	Tripura	3199203	555724	17.37
24	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	35148377	21.15
25	West Bengal	80176197	18452555	23.02
26	Chattisgarh	20833803	2418722	11.61
27	Jharkhand	26945829	3189320	11.84
28	Uttarakhand	8489349	1517186	17.87
29	Andman & Nicobar	356152	0	0.00
30	Chandigarh	900635	157597	17.50
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220490	4104	1.86
32	Daman & Diu	158204	4838	3.06
33	Delhi	13850507	2343255	16.92
34	Laksha Dweep	60650	0	0.00
35	Pondicherry	974345	157771	16.19
36	INDIA	1026443540	166575663	16.23

Economic Status of Scheduled Castes

14. The scheduled castes are a collection of castes that suffered the socially oppressive practice of untouchability. While some of them are small and marginal farmers, most of the scheduled caste families in rural areas work largely as agricultural labour. In the urban areas, a large proportion of unorganized workers are from the scheduled castes. Majority of the Scheduled Caste population lives in rural areas having small landholdings and working as agricultural labourers. Besides, lakh of basic minimum services in the areas of concentration of these communities in urban areas also requires attention.

15. The poverty ratio, size of the land holding, occupational classification and number of main workers and pattern are important parameters to judge the rural economy. Most of the SC families are still living below the poverty line and also majority of them are engaged in low wage and even obnoxious and degraded occupations like sweeping and scavenging. Their skill base is rather weak. Uttar Pradesh lags behind the all India average in terms of percentage population of SCs living below poverty line in rural & urban area both as given in the following table.

Table : 5
Percentage of Population below poverty line for 1993-94 & 1999-2000

	States	1993-94				1999-2000			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		SC	All	SC	All	SC	All	SC	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	26.02	15.92	43.82	38.33	16.49	11.14	41.42	26.53
2	Assam	45.38	45.01	14.34	7.73	44.00	40.20	19.99	7.47
3	Bihar	70.66	58.21	55.16	34.50	59.81	44.22	51.91	32.95
4	Gujarat	32.26	22.18	44.99	27.89	17.77	13.17	29.13	15.59
5	Haryana	46.56	28.02	23.58	16.38	19.03	8.27	25.38	9.99
6	Himachal Pradesh	36.89	30.34	18.52	9.18	13.15	7.94	6.74	4.63
7	Karnataka	46.36	29.88	61.59	40.14	26.22	17.36	47.01	25.25
8	Kerala	36.43	25.76	31.59	24.55	14.64	9.38	24.15	20.27
9	Madhya Pradesh	45.83	40.64	65.00	48.38	41.29	37.09	54.24	38.54
10	Maharashtra	51.64	37.93	52.56	35.15	33.27	23.82	39.88	26.91
11	Orissa	48.95	49.72	47.45	41.64	51.83	48.13	70.59	43.13
12	Punjab	22.08	11.95	27.96	11.35	12.39	6.44	11.30	5.80
13	Rajasthan	38.38	26.46	48.63	30.49	19.62	13.65	41.82	19.85
14	Tamil Nadu	44.05	32.48	61.50	39.77	32.59	20.55	44.94	22.17
15	Uttar Pradesh	58.99	42.28	58.02	35.39	43.65	31.22	43.51	30.90
16	West Bengal	45.29	40.80	37.73	22.41	35.10	31.82	28.15	14.86
17	All India	48.11	37.27	49.48	32.36	36.25	27.11	38.47	23.65

16. It can be easily deduced that the poverty amongst the scheduled caste is greater in urban areas than in rural areas. Hence it is our prime concern that the incidence of poverty among scheduled caste should be arrested and brings them at par with the rest of society.

Literacy:

17. According to 2001 census, the literacy rate among Scheduled Caste population in Uttar Pradesh was 46.3% as compared to 56.3 % among total population. However, literacy among Scheduled Caste

females is as low as 30.5% as compared to 42.2% literacy among total females. The literacy situation in U.P. among this category vis-à-vis total population is shown in the following table:

Table : 6

Year	Total Population			Scheduled Caste Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971	31.50	10.55	21.70	17.13	2.46	10.20
1981	38.76	14.04	27.16	24.83	3.89	14.96
1991	55.73	25.31	41.60	40.80	10.69	26.85
2001	68.8	42.2	56.3	60.3	30.5	46.3

18. It is obvious from above table that during the last two decades, the literacy rate of Scheduled Caste increased by 31% approximately whereas the corresponding increase for total population is 29% approximately. Literacy among Scheduled Caste female increased 8 times from 1981 to 2001. The latest estimate prepared by Education Department indicates that there is a significant increase (44%) in the enrollment of female child belonging to Scheduled Castes but still concerted efforts are needed in this direction. The education of poor Scheduled Caste boys and girls particularly living in remote areas is a matter of concern in the State. The State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has taken steps to tackle this problem on priority by introducing special schemes. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas have been opened in the educationally backward blocks of U.P. to target girls from disadvantaged groups particularly from Scheduled Castes in order to provide them free residential schooling facility from Class VI- VIII.

Scheduled Castes in Government jobs:

19. Generally speaking, Scheduled Caste population belongs to low income group and low literacy bracket, resultantly due to vicious circle of poverty Scheduled Caste candidates could not avail the opportunity of employment even on reserved vacancies. The representation of Scheduled Caste persons in Government services is given below in the following table.

Table : 7
Representation of SC/ST in Uttar Pradesh Government Services (2004)

Class	Total whole- time total employees	Total SC / ST Employees	Percentage to SC& ST Employees to Total Employees
A	10755	1309	12.17
B	29453	4427	15.03
C	500971	89017	17.77
D	248785	94426	37.95
Total	789964	189179	23.95

Occupational Classification:

20. The total Scheduled Caste main workers in the State according to 2001 census are 79.49 lakh which is about 20 % of the 393.38 lakh total main workers in the State. The occupational classifications of Scheduled Caste workers are given in the following table:

Table : 8
Percentage of Scheduled Caste's main workers (2001 census)

Industrial Classification	Total Main Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	General Main Workers
Cultivators	46.98	39.54	48.86
Agricultural Labourers	15.14	30.02	11.36
Household Industries	5.32	4.40	5.55
Others	32.56	26.04	34.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

21. The above table reveals that as compared to general and total workers, workers of Scheduled Castes are more dependent on agriculture. However, the size of main workers primarily sustains the socio-economic structure of any class. The trend with regard to the number of workers to total population in percentage terms is given in the following table:

Table : 9
The Number of Workers in Percentage to Total Population
(Percentage)

Year	Total Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	General Workers
1971	30.94	33.76	30.28
1981	31.75	33.67	31.20
1991	32.20	35.29	31.44
2001	32.48	34.70	31.88

From the above table, it is evident that the increase in Scheduled Caste workers in percentage term, is somewhat higher as compared to other workers of the society and they are engaged mostly in low income generating activities such as wage earners in agriculture which can be further seen in the following table:

Table : 10
Occupational Pattern
(Census 2001) (Workers in Lakh)

Category	Total Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	General Workers
1. Cultivators	184.80 (46.98)	31.43 (39.54)	153.21 (48.86)
2. Agricultural Labourers	59.57 (15.14)	23.86 (30.02)	35.63 (11.36)
3. Non-agricultural Labourers	149.01 (37.88)	24.20 (30.44)	124.75 (39.78)
Total Main Workers	393.38 (100.00)	79.49 (100.00)	313.59 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentage.

22. The scenario that emerges from the above data relating to socio-economic status of Scheduled Castes is indicative of the fact that though significant improvement has been made after independence yet concrete efforts are needed to achieve the desired objective.

Land Holdings

23. The ownership of land by this section of society vis-à-vis total of general section shown below in the following table :

Table : 11
Operational Holdings of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh
(No. in '000 ha.)

Holding in different period	Total		General		Scheduled Castes	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1980-81	17816	17971	15157	16260	2631	1661
(a) Total Holdings			(85.07)	(90.48)	(14.77)	(9.24)
(b) Marginal Holdings	12572	4614	10410	3903	2147	706
			(82.80)	(84.59)	(17.08)	(15.30)
1990-91	20074	17986	16753	16044	3289	1885
(a) Total Holdings			(83.46)	(89.20)	(16.38)	(10.48)
(b) Marginal Holdings	14819	5654	12031	4717	2771	931
			(81.19)	(83.43)	(18.70)	(16.47)
2000-01	21668	17983			3686	1953
(a) Total Holdings					(17.01)	(10.91)
(b) Marginal Holdings	16659	6647			3203	1069
					(19.22)	(16.08)

24. The above table indicates that the share of Scheduled Castes holdings in total holdings of the State in 2001 was 17.01% where as in terms of area, it accounts for 10.91% only. However, the share of Scheduled Castes in area as well as in number of holdings has slightly increased over the years, which is a positive indication.

Poverty Ratio

25. The poverty ratio in scheduled castes population with respect to total population at National and State level is given in the following table:

Table : 12 : Poverty Ratio

Year	Category	U.P.		India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1993-94	Total	42.28	35.39	37.27	32.36
	Scheduled Castes	58.99	58.02	48.11	49.48
1999-2000	Total	31.22	30.90	27.11	23.65
	Scheduled Castes	43.65	43.51	36.25	38.47

26. The Rural Development Department of State Government has conducted a survey in the year 2002-03 on the basis of 13 parameters relating to economic and social indicators, which has revealed that the population below poverty line in Scheduled Castes constituted about 60%. Thus, higher incidence of poverty among Scheduled Castes is a cause of concern and needs to be arrested on priority basis.

Atrocities against Scheduled Castes

27. Atrocities against Scheduled Castes is still occurring in the shape of murder, Rape, Grievous hurt and other crimes. Thus any efforts for economic and social development for this section of the society is neutralised by these negative forces. Various crimes against the scheduled caste are listed in the following table:-

Table : 13 : Year-wise atrocities against Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh

	Nature of offences	Scheduled Castes in the year				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	Murder	318	310	239	235	219
2.	Grievous Hurt	398	394	447	403	299
3.	Rape	229	318	375	317	280
4.	Arson	61	66	53	38	26
5.	Other Offences	3954	5056	6898	6529	4543
(a)	Other IPC	2119	2935	3774	3914	
(b)	Other POA	1835	2121	3121	2615	
(c)	PCR					
	Total:	4960	6144	8009	7522	5367

28. Government has taken several steps to prevent and reduce the recurrences of crimes against Scheduled Caste community by establishing Vishesh Jaanch Prakoshtha in different districts of the State. Consequently, there is a significant reduction in the overall crimes against Scheduled Caste during the year 2010 in comparison to 2008 and 2009. Government had also set up special courts under Section 14 of the SCs and STs (POA) Act, 1989.

TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-2017) AND ANNUAL PLAN (2012-13)

Objectives

29. Though, the growth rate for Eleventh Five Year Plan was targetted at 10%, it is anticipated that only 6.9% growth rate can be achieved. With the advent of young leadership Uttar Pradesh is set to achieve 10% growth rate for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) as against 9% targetted at All India Level.

30. This growth rate of the State as a whole can be swiftly achieved by bringing all the sections of the society in the mainstream, especially the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes which constitute 21.21% of the State Population. Keeping in view the above goals, following objectives have been set for the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 for the State :-

- ▶ Educational Economic Development and Social Empowerment of Scheduled Castes.
- ▶ To chalk out policies, priorities and strategies so that the Scheduled Caste Community as a whole is empowered enough to draw the benefits of socio-economic development.

- ▶ To identify the inter-sectoral regional disparities and suggest the removal of obstacles being currently faced in implementation.
- ▶ Increase the participation of Scheduled Caste in private sector and civil society.
- ▶ Better performance in agriculture, faster creation of jobs, stronger efforts in health and education for Scheduled Castes.
- ▶ Faster reduction of poverty and unemployment amongst Scheduled Caste.
- ▶ To improve the physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppressions.
- ▶ Improving Internal Efficiency / Responsiveness and Service Delivery of the Departments.

Vision

31. The key element of Twelfth Five Year Plan is to restructure the present policies and strategies so as to reduce the incidents of poverty and create infrastructural assets for Scheduled Caste community through inclusive growth. The Inclusive Growth is a multidimensional and broad based concept. It should be reflected in terms of better wage employment, better health outcomes universal access for children to schools and improvement in provision of basic amenities like electricity, water, road, sanitation and housing, special attention is to be given to women and children which constitute about 70% of the society. The Twelfth Five Year Plan aims at putting the economy on a sustainable growth trajectory with a growth rate of 10 percent by the end of its period to create productive employment at a faster rate and targeting agriculture growth at 5 percent. The Twelfth Five Year Plan seeks to reduce disparities across the regions and communities.

Social Equity and Challenges

32. Planning process has traditionally focussed on the need to provide special support to historically disadvantaged groups. The Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), have a special status under the Constitution.

33. Over the years several steps have been taken to bridge and the gap between the SCs/STs and the rest of the population. These include reservations in educational institutions and government employment. Today there is some progress in improving the position of SCs and STs in school enrollment, and in parameters such as literacy and the percentage of people below the poverty line. But gaps still persist, and further efforts are needed. Scholarship schemes for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) have enabled many students from these communities to continue their education. Greater effort is needed, however, to improve enrollment ratios and to reduce drop out rates especially for girl children among SCs and STs.

34. An important initiative in closing the gap between the SCs/STs and the rest is the concept of Special Component Plan, consisting of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. This

strategy purports to direct plan resources towards meeting their needs in proportion to their share in the total population.

35. Along with special incentive for meeting specific needs, the basic strategy arising from inclusive growth is to make disadvantaged groups full participants in the market economy. This may be achieved by providing them the necessary skills to improve employability for quality jobs.

36. The progress towards inclusiveness is more difficult to assess, because inclusiveness is a multidimensional concept. Inclusive growth should result in lower incidence of poverty, broad-based and significant improvement in health outcomes, universal access for children to school, increased access to higher education and improved standards of education, including skill development. It should also be reflected in better opportunities for both wage employment and livelihood, and in improvement in provision of basic amenities like water, electricity, roads, sanitation and housing. Particular attention needs to be paid to the needs of the SC/ST population. Women and children constitute a group which accounts for major chunk of the population and deserves special attention in terms of the reach of relevant schemes in many sectors. To achieve inclusiveness in all these dimensions requires multiple interventions, and success depends not only on introducing new policies and government programmes, but on institutional and attitudinal changes brought about, which take time. A comprehensive assessment of outcomes on all these fronts during the Eleventh Plan is not possible at this point. However, available evidence suggests that there have been significant gains on many of these fronts, even though there are shortfalls in some areas on which further work is needed.

37. An important consequence of the focus on inclusion during the Twelfth Plan will heighten awareness about inclusiveness and empowerment amongst people. A greater desire to access information about the rights and entitlements made available by law and policy, and eagerness to demand accountability from the public delivery systems augurs well for the future.

Broad Principles

38. The Twelfth Five Year Plan pays special attention to the needs of Scheduled Castes, primitive tribal groups and elderly. Particular attention must be paid to SCSP guidelines for expenditure and monitoring of outcome.

39. In Uttar Pradesh, the guidelines and broad principles in formulation and preparation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan will continue along with required modifications to cope with the vision, approach and the challenges of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

40. As per existing policy, the area specific schemes under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan are funded if the majority of the population (more than 40%) belongs to Scheduled Castes. However, the average population of SCs being slightly more than 21% in the State, number of pockets having more than 40% SC populations are very limited. As such infrastructure works in these areas having less than 40% SC population cannot be taken up. In the light of this situation, it is proposed to enlist the villages/pockets of the State in descending order of percent SC population and saturate them with all the necessary

infrastructural facilities, starting from the villages having the highest percent of SC population and trickling down to the village having the lowest percent SC population.

Approach

41. Following approach for the formulation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan has been adopted.
- ▶ Only those schemes under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan have been taken which ensure direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Castes.
 - ▶ Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Caste Bastis/Villages having at least 40% of Scheduled Caste population has been allocated under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
 - ▶ Wage Component under the schemes has not been included in the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
 - ▶ Priority has been given for providing Basic Minimum Services like Primary Education, Health, Drinking Water, Rural Housing, Rural Link Roads, Rural Electrification and Nutrition.
 - ▶ Extensive review of the on-going schemes to tackle the problems of Scheduled Castes effectively.
 - ▶ In order to maximise the benefits of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan outlay for Scheduled Caste, schemes designed for the Ambedkar Villages would be funded 50 percent from Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
 - ▶ Schemes to develop agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, dairy etc. providing a source of livelihood to the SC population are included.
 - ▶ Innovative projects that draw upon institutional finance to supplement Plan allocations may be drawn up.

Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) in Uttar Pradesh

- ▶ On the instructions of Govt. of India, Special Component Plan (Now known as Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan or (SCSP) was launched in Uttar Pradesh in 1980-81 to provide especial benefit to Scheduled Caste of the State.
- ▶ The State Government, in 1995-96 had taken a decision to provide at least 21% outlay to SCSP and a cell (Kalyan Niyojan Prakoshtha) was constituted in planning department under the supervision of Principal secretary, Social Welfare to implement SCSP from 1996-97.
- ▶ In order to implement SCSP more effectively, the Government in 1997-98 had further taken a decision to put the cell at secretariat level under Principal Secretary/Secretary of Social Welfare Department who would also act as Principal Secretary/Secretary, Planning for SCSP and formulate Annual Plans and Five Year Plans in consultation with different departments. The Planning department would provide at least 21% of the total outlay in accordance to SC population.
- ▶ In the year 2002-03, to further strengthen the mechanism of implementing SCSP in the state, following major steps were taken by the State Govt. :
 - ▶ Social Welfare Department was declared as Nodal department for formulation and monitoring of Five-Year and Annual Plans for SCSP.
 - ▶ Social Welfare Commissioner and Principal Secretary would allocate the outlays to different departments.
 - ▶ Finance Department will release the budget under SCSP to different departments on the recommendation of Social Welfare Commissioner.
 - ▶ Social Welfare Commissioner would be fully authorised to allocate the outlays, releases of sanctions and re-appropriation of budget/re-allocation of outlays under SCSP.

Following measures were taken to allocate outlays from SCSP

- ▶ Such present continuing schemes, which provide cent-percent benefit to the community belonging to Scheduled Castes, total outlay involved in the scheme will be included under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ For providing infrastructure facilities for development of Scheduled Castes, cent-percent outlay will be included under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ The General Schemes, in which no special emphasis is given or no provision has been made for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes as such not providing direct benefit to them, the outlay involved in such scheme will not be included under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ For any other general schemes aimed at benefiting 21% or more population of SC, only additional percentage of outlay over & above 21% would be counted towards SCSP.
- ▶ Mainly those schemes relating to creation of Socio-economic infrastructure, employment generation and economic development which directly benefit the SC's groups would be included in SCSP.
- ▶ As per directives of the Planning Commission, Govt. of India, only those schemes are included under SCSP that ensure direct benefits to individuals or SC families.
- ▶ Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Caste hamlets/villages having more than 40% Scheduled Caste population are included under SCSP.
- ▶ In order to streamline and strengthen the budgeting, effective monitoring of expenditure, issuing of sanctions and re-appropriation of budget, "Budget Prakoshtha" has been created in the year 2002-03.
- ▶ In order that funds allotted and budgeted for the benefit of Schedule Caste under SCSP and are used exclusively for the benefit of this particular group and could not be diverted elsewhere, a separate budget head grant no.-83 had been created in the State Budget since 2002-03. The State Govt. further fortified the procedure by creating a minor head "789 Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste" under various functional major head within grant no.-83 from 2009-10.
- ▶ At present, Planning Department, out of total outlay for the state, earmarks outlay under SCSP/TSP in proportion to SC/TSP population of the state. Social Welfare Department, which is a nodal department for the planning of SCSP, allots outlays to various departments for scheme-wise budgeting under grant no.-83 after which sanctions are issued on the recommendations of Social Welfare Department. During the financial year, as and when required, Social Welfare Department is empowered to re-appropriate/re-allocate the budget and outlay both within the ambit of SCSP and grant no.-83.
- ▶ A three-member committee headed by Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary has been constituted to approved the draft Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan prepared by Kalyan Niyojan Prakosth, Social Welfare Department. Principal Secretary, Planning Department and Principal Secretary, Finance Department or his nominee will be member of the committee. A

secretary level officer in Social Welfare Department will be the secretary to the committee. After the finalisation of the draft plan by the committee, it is included in the State Plan.

42. The social and economic upliftment of weaker section particularly Scheduled Caste is a constitutional commitment of the State. In a cob-web of complex social structure of the country, it is imperative to initiate the concerted and well-thought actions for putting the Scheduled Caste population into the main stream of the society. Other than constitutional provisions, the State Government has taken the concrete steps for bringing the economic and social change into the Scheduled Caste communities. It is no denying a fact that the absolute fruits of the welfare schemes have not percolated in totality to the Scheduled Caste population. Though State Government has taken the initiative to generate awareness among the Scheduled Caste population about the schemes implemented, for making the quality of life better for Scheduled Caste, by the different departments through electronic and print media. However it will be endeavour of a Twelfth Five Year Plan to make the Scheduled Caste population more educative acquainted and apprised of the welfare schemes.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

43. The details of financial allocation over the various plan periods are shown in the following table:

Table : 1 Outlay and Expenditure

Plan Period	(Rs. in Crore)					
	State Plan		SCSP		% age	
	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Col (4-2)	Col (5-3)
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)						
i. 2002-2003	7250.00	6617.84	1540.00	753.06	21.24	11.38
ii. 2003-2004	7728.00	6141.73	1640.00	851.50	21.24	13.86
iii 2004-2005	9661.51	8456.04	2026.00	997.77	20.97	10.80
iv 2005-06	13500.00	13506.50	2830.00	1479.45	20.96	10.95
v 2006-07	19000.00	20096.90	3990.00	3219.13	21.00	16.38
Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 (Proposed)	181094.00		38301.00		21.15	
2007-08	25000.00	24296.53	5287.00	4340.78	21.15	17.86
2008-09	35000.00	34287.62	7403.00	6791.45	21.15	19.81
2009-10	39000.00	37211.51	8246.55	7926.85	21.15	21.30
2010-11	42000.00	41148.99	8881.00	8657.89	21.15	20.95
2011-12*	47000.00	45152.91	9938.15	8973.16	21.15	19.87

*Anticipated

Special Central Assistance:

44. In addition to the State Plan outlay as mentioned above, the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is also provided for the development of Scheduled Castes. The objective of bringing the Scheduled caste families above the poverty line by ensuring their overall economic development. The SCA is being used by the state Government in a number of income generating programmes which include schemes of self-employment, allotment of shops, free boring and vocational training programme etc. The year wise position of utilisation of SCA and proposals for Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2012-13 are given in the table below:

Table : 2
Utilisation of Special Central Assistance under SCSP

(Rs. in Crore)

Plan Period	Special Central Assistance			
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	%age	No. of Beneficiaries
1. Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	140.32	137.52	098.00	3,56,718
2. Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	189.01	176.50	093.38	3,10,574
3. Annual Plan (1990-91)	044.26	049.49	111.82	0,79,053
4. Annual Plan (1991-92)	048.44	051.78	106.90	0,97,766
5. Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	309.27	311.88	100.84	4,79,433
6. Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	707.19	-	-	-
i. 1997-98	076.47	060.04	078.51	1,01,139
ii. 1998-99	075.18	071.59	095.22	1,13,497
iii. 1999-2000	097.29	056.82	058.40	0,99,164
iv. 2000-2001	093.98	068.21	072.58	1,05,450
v. 2001-2002	118.16	101.81	86.16	93370
7. Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007				
i. 2002-2003	101.73	134.17	131.89	91077
ii. 2003-2004	78.18	123.72	158.25	101800
iii. 2004-2005	112.48	116.42	103.50	111749
iv. 2005-06	99.84	78.22	78.34	77431
v. 2006-07	97.48	80.30*	82.38	87812
8- Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12	889.33			985341
2007-08	110.23	122.46	111.00	119499
2008-09	143.51	107.45	74.87	102411
2009-10	104.21	138.03	132.39	128579
2010-11	166.21	125.85	75.71	120045
2011-12	174.84	114.85	65.68	99998

Major Schemes Implemented Under SCSP During 2012-13

Unemployment Allowance

45. Uttar Pradesh Government has announced the unemployment allowance to the youths of the state at the rate of rupees 1000 per month. These unemployed youth must be minimum 10th / equivalent passed and their age must be between 30 to 40 years as on 1st April, 2012. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.39672.71 lakh has been proposed for the year 2012-13.

Lohia Gramin Awas Yojna

46. This Scheme has been initiated from the current year i.e. 2012-13 by the State Government. The objective of the scheme is to provide houses free of cost to Scheduled Castes. The scheme will be implemented on the pattern of Indira Awas Yojana. An outlay of Rs.37500.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2012-13 to construct 83333 houses for Scheduled Castes families.

Rani Laxmi Bai Pension Scheme

47. Under Rani Laxmi Bai Pension Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the families who are not covered under B.P.L. list - 2002 and not having the Antyodaya Card and also not covered under any pension scheme of the government. The financial assistance of Rs.400/- p.m. is provided twice in a year and there is a provision of online transmission. The Department will increase the target beneficiaries as per the availability year wise. This in turn will benefit the families who are not covered under Government of India B.P.L. list-2002. It is also proposed that second instalment of financial assistance under this scheme will be disbursed by the month of December of the ongoing financial year during the Five Year Plan period 2012-17.

Ricksha Yojna

48. Government of U.P. has identified replacement of manually driven rickshaws by motor/battery operated/solar power rickshaws scheme as one of the priority schemes. SUDA has been designated as nodal agency for implementation of this scheme. The state government has targetted to provide motor / solar energy operated rickshaw to 2.50 lakh urban poors who are registered as rickshaw pullers in various urban local bodies in U.P. The unit cost of motor / solar energy operated rickshaw is likely to be around Rs.60,000/- and or so. The Scheme would be dovetailed with SJSRY.

Aasra Yojna (Residential House)

49. In view of the decisions taken by the state Government to provide houses to urban poors (labour families with an earning of Rs.200.00 per day), 12,500 houses are targetted to be built for Scheduled Caste persons within 5 years. In a phased manner, construction of approx. 2,000 houses is targetted for the current financial year 2012-13.

50. In Uttar Pradesh, Scheduled Castes population constitutes a major chunk of urban poor and their economic condition is quite deplorable. Hence, it is necessary to provide housing facility to Scheduled caste category people.

Basic amenities in slums of Urban areas

51. There are large numbers of slums in urban area where slum dwellers reside without basic amenities like road, drainage, drinking water etc. State government is determined to provide basic facilities in phased manner in urban slums, especially to improve the living conditions of poor people.

Provision of a Tablet PC to students of class 10th pass out and a Laptop to the students of class 12th pass out

52. With an objective to inculcate technical and scientific attitude among the younger to foster their talents and analytical skills to make them socially and economically viable in respect of national as well as global economic happenings, the state govt. has decided to launch this top priority programme. Under SCSP, Rs.97554.23 lakh and Rs.609713.94 lakh outlay is proposed for the annual plan 2012-13 and 12th Five Year Plan respectively. Since the structure and modalities of the scheme is under the process of finalisation hence, it is not feasible to fix the physical targets at the moment for the scheme. Nonetheless, physical targets will be fixed very shortly.

Kanya Vidya Dhan Yojana

53. To promote girls' education at secondary level and to make them socially and economically viable to meet the challenges of society and livelihood, State Govt. has decided to launch its previous Kanya Vidya Dhan Yojana again from annual plan 2012-13. Under the scheme, girls from families below poverty line as well as Antyodaya Cardholder who have passed class 10th from UP Board, UP Secondary Sanskrit Shiksha Board and are enrolled in class 11th will be provided a financial assistance as an incentive. Further, those girls who have passed class 10th with excellent marks will also provided a bicycle as an incentive to the meritorious student. Outlays of the scheme for the annual plan of 2012-13 and 12th Five Year Plan are proposed as Rs.17445.77 lakh and Rs.109036.06 lakh respectively. Since the structure and modalities of the scheme is under the process of finalisation hence, it is not advisable to fix the physical targets at this juncture for the scheme. Nevertheless, physical targets will be fixed very soon.

Pre-matric Scholarship- Scheduled Castes

54. Top priority has been assigned for the educational development of Scheduled Castes. For this purpose, Scholarship are provided by the State Government from class I to V, VI to VIII and IX to X at varying rates of Rs.25/-, Rs. 40/- and Rs 60/- respectively. This Scheme is very useful to improving the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes. Objectives of this Scheme are as under-

- ▶ To check the drop-out rate.
- ▶ To increase the enrolment especially in primary classes.

Construction of Ashram Type Schools

55. Ashram Type Schools are opened for children whose parents can not afford educational expenditures due to extreme poverty. Provision of free education along with free lodging, fooding, clothing, stationery and medical facilities has been made under the scheme. At present, there are 76 Ashram Type schools in operation/running for Scheduled caste students. Hence, priority would be given to establish more Ashram Type Schools in the areas of low literacy rate among scheduled castes at tahseel level / block level and also for the children of scavengers.

Construction of hostels for Boys and girls

56. Those students who are unable to continue their higher education from class IX and onwards at village level the State Govt. provides hostel facilities to such students. At present there are 252 hostels out of which 164 hostels for boys and 88 hostels of girls are being constructed by the Social Welfare Department.

Grant for Marriage & Illness

57. Discretionary grant for marriage of daughters and treatment of persons suffering from severe diseases are provided to scheduled caste persons. Under this scheme, a lump-sum grant of Rs.5000/- for treatment per person and Rs.10000/- for the marriage of daughter are provided to those families who are living below poverty line and having annual income below Rs.19884/- in rural areas and Rs.25546/- in urban areas. An outlay of Rs. 27500.00 lakh and Rs. 4000.00 lakh have been proposed during XII Five Year Plan /Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively.

Financial Assistance against Atrocities under P.C.R Act

58. A scheme for providing financial assistance to the families subjected to atrocities is being run by the department as per rules and regulations laid down in prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 (PCR Act-1989). For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.1775.33 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

Grant of N.G.O./Universities/Colleges for hostel construction (45% CSS)

59. Those students who are unable to continue their higher education from class IX and onwards at village/Kasba/Tahseel/District level the department intends to construct more hostel buildings for S/C students for increasing literacy rate among S/C students by providing hostel facilities, under this scheme 45% grant will be provided by the State Government and 45% grant will be provided by the Central Government and rest 10% cost of construction of hostel will be borne by the such N.G.O..

Grant of N.G.O./Universities/Colleges for hostel construction (90% State Grant and 10%N.G.O. share)

60. Those students who are unable to continue their higher education from class IX and onwards at village/Kasba/Tahseel/District level the department intends to construct more hostel buildings for SC students for increasing literacy rate among S/C students by providing hostel facilities, under this scheme

90% grant will be provided by the State Government and rest 10% cost of construction of hostel will be borne by the such N.G.O.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

61. The Tribals of Uttar Pradesh are among the nascent tribal groups joining the main stream of planned development, to which they have brought a distinct and colorful cultural variety. Many of these tribes live in strategically important border areas which make their position sensitive as regards the security of the country. Their economy is closely linked with the forests and they are living a sub-standard life because of their primitive mode of livelihood. Majority of them are placed below the poverty line, possessing meager assets and are exclusively dependent on wages, forest produce and agriculture. Therefore, there is an urgent need to uplift them from their present level of subsistence living. The socio-economic profile of the Scheduled Tribes in U.P. is described in the following paragraphs:

Population:

62. Total population of Scheduled Tribes in the State was 1.99 lakh in 1971 which increased to 2.33 lakh in 1981 and further to 2.88 lakh in 1991. The compound annual rate of growth in their population was 1.6 percent during 1971-81 which increased to 2.1 percent during 1981-91. Due to formation of the State of Uttaranchal from Uttar Pradesh, few districts having high concentration of Scheduled Tribe population were transferred to Uttaranchal whereby Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Uttar Pradesh reduced to 107,963 as per 2001 census, which is 0.06% of the total population of U.P. (166,197,921).

63. However, the Government of India have included (1) **Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Rajgond** (In the Districts Mahrajganj, Siddharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra), (2) **Kharwar, Khairwar** (In Districts Deoria, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra), (3) **Sahria** (In District Lalitpur) (4) **Parhia** (In District Sonbhadra), (5) **Baiga** (In District Sonbhadra), (6) **Pankha, Panika** (In Districts Sonbhadra and Mirzapur), (7) **Agaria** (In District Sonbhadra), (8) **Patari** (In District Sonbhadra), (9) **Chero** (In Districts Sonbhadra), (10) **Bhuiya, Bhunia** (In District Sonbhadra). Castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes by SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE ORDER. (AMENDMENT) Act. 2002. Population of Scheduled Tribes in various census are summarized as below:

Table : 1
(Population in lakh)

Year	Total Population	Scheduled Tribes Population	S.T. Population as %age of Total Population
1971	883.41	1.99	0.23
1981	1108.62	2.33	0.21
1991	1391.12	2.88	0.21
2001	1661.98	1.08	0.06

64. The decennial growth of ST population has been 42 per-cent, which is 16% higher than the growth of total population (25.8 per cent) during 1991-2001.

Distribution of STs in the State

65. The State has a total of five (5) Scheduled Tribes and all of them have been enumerated at 2001 census. The tribal population of the State is predominantly rural with 88.8 per-cent of them residing in villages. District wise distribution of ST population shows that Kheri district has the highest proportion of STs (1.2 per cent), followed by Balrampur (1.1 per-cent), Shrawasti & Bahraich (each 0.4 per-cent) districts. Nine (9) districts, each having a proportion of 0.1 per cent tribal population whereas remaining fifty seven (57) districts have negligible proportion of ST population.

66. Out of five STs, Tharu is the most populous tribe, having a population of 83,544; they constitute 77.4 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. Buksa is the second major tribe, having a number of 4,367, followed by Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji. These four tribes along with generic tribes constitute the balance 22.6 per cent of total ST population.

67. At the level of individual tribe, Tharu are primarily concentrated in Kheri, Balrampur and Bahraich districts. Buksa have the highest concentration in Bijnor, followed by Farrukhabad districts. Other three STs, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji have returned maximum population in Agra, Kheri and Gorakhpur districts respectively.

68. Among the five STs, Buksa and Raji tribes have been recognized as Primitive Tribes. Together, they constitute 5 per-cent of the total tribal population of the State.

69. State-wise and Union Territory wise total and ST population in India as per 1991 and 2001 census is given in the table below :

	India/State	Total Population of the State/UT		Of which ST Population in State/UT		%age of STs to total population in 2001
		1991	2001	1991	2001	
1	Andhra Pradesh	66508008	76210007	4199481	5024104	6.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	864558	1097968	550351	705158	64.22
3	Assam	22414322	26655528	2874441	3308570	12.41
4	Bihar	86374465	82998509	6616914	758351	0.91
5	Chhattisgarh		20833803		6616596	31.76
6	Goa	1169793	1347668	376	566	0.04
7	Gujarat	41309582	50671017	6161775	7481160	14.76
8	Haryana	16463648	21144564			0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	5170877	6077900	218349	244587	4.02
10	J&K		10143700		1105979	10.90
11	Jharkhand		26945829		7087068	26.30
12	Karnataka	44977201	52850562	1915691	3463986	6.55
13	Kerala	29098518	31841374	320967	364189	1.14
14	Madhya Pradesh	66181170	60348023	15399034	12233474	20.27
15	Maharashtra	78937187	96878627	7318281	8577276	8.85
16	Manipur	1837149	2166788	632173	741141	34.20

	India/State	Total Population of the State/UT		Of which ST Population in State/UT		%age of STs to total population in 2001
		1991	2001	1991	2001	
17	Meghalaya	1774778	2318822	1517927	1992862	85.94
18	Mizoram	689756	888573	653565	839310	94.46
19	Nagaland	1209546	1990036	1060822	1774026	89.15
20	Orissa	31659736	36804660	7032214	8145081	22.13
21	Punjab	20281969	24358999	0		0.00
22	Rajasthan	44005990	56507188	5474881	7097706	12.56
23	Sikkim	406457	540851	90901	111405	20.60
24	Tamil Nadu	55858946	62405679	574194	651321	1.04
25	Tripura	2757205	3199203	853345	993426	31.05
26	Uttarakhand		8489349		256129	3.02
27	Uttar Pradesh	139112287	166197921	287901	107963	0.06
28	West Bengal	68077965	80176197	3808760	4406794	5.50
29	A & N Islands	280661	356152	26770	29469	8.27
30	Chandigarh	642015	900635	0		0.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138477	220490	109380	137225	62.24
32	Daman & Diu	101586	158204	11724	13997	8.85
33	Delhi	9420644	13850507	0	NSI	
34	Lakshadweep	51707	60650	48163	57321	94.51
35	Puducherry	807785	974345	0		0.00
	India	838583988	1028610328	67758380	84326240	8.20

Sex Ratio

70. The overall sex ratio of the ST population is 934 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average (978) for all STs. Individually, all the five tribes have recorded an overall sex ratio lower than the national average. The sex ratio among STs, in the age group 0-6 years (973) is equal to that of all STs at the national level.

Literacy & Educational Level

71. The overall literacy rate of the STs has increased from 20 per-cent at 1991 census to 35.1 per-cent at 2001 census. Despite improvement, the literacy rate of STs is considerably lower than the national average of 47.1 per-cent aggregated for all STs. Male and female literacy rates (48.4 per-cent and 20.7 per-cent) are also considerably lower in comparison to those recorded for all STs (59.2 per-cent & 34.8 per-cent) at the national level.

72. Among tribal literates, 45.2 are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportions of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels are 25.2 per cent and 16 per-cent respectively. Persons educated up to matric/higher secondary/ Intermediate constitute 10.8 per cent. Graduates and above are 2.8 percent. Only 40.3 per-cent children in the age group of 5-14 yrs. go to school.

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

73. The work Participation rate (WPR) of the ST population is 40.3 percent which is lower than that of all STs at the national level (49.1 per-cent). There has been a slight increase of 2.4 per-cent in the over all WPR of STs during 1991-2001. Male and Female WPR (49.1 per-cent & 30.1 per-cent respectively) are lower than those of the national average. Among the total workers, 66.6 percent are main workers and this proportion is marginally lower than the national average (68.9 per-cent).

Category of Workers

74. Cultivators' constitute the highest proportion (44.6 per-cent) among the total Tribal workers, which is equal to that of all STs at the national level (44.7 per-cent). 'Agricultural Laborers' account for 31.4 per-cent, which is lower than the national average of 36.9 per-cent recorded by all STs in this category. 'Other Worker' from 21.6 per-cent which is higher than the national average of 16.3 per-cent. Workers engaged in 'Household Industry' (HHI) constitute 2.4 per-cent which is same as that of the national level (2.1 per-cent).

Table : 5 Percentage of School going children in the age group 5-14 yrs.

Economic Category	All STs
Cultivators	44.6
Agricultural Laborers	31.4
HHI Workers	2.4
Other Workers	21.6

Marital Status

75. The data on marital status show that more than half of the ST population is 'never married' (53.6 per-cent) whereas 'married' persons constitute 43.6 per-cent. 'Widowed' persons from 2.7 per-cent while a negligible 0.1 per-cent is 'divorced and separated'.

76. The proportion of married girls below 18 years (2.9 per-cent) is slightly higher than that of all STs the national (2.1 per-cent) whereas married boys below 21 years constitute 5.4 per-cent which is considerably higher than the national average of 2.8 per-cent. Among all Tribes, Jaunsari and Bhotia have registered the proportion of married girls below the stipulated age higher than that of the State. On the other hand, Raji and Tharu have shown the proportion of married boys below legal age higher than the state average.

77. The mean number of children ever born per ever married ST women (45-49 yrs) is 5, which is higher than the all STs at national level (4).

Poverty

78. The poverty ratio of STs and of the total population at National and State level is given in the in the following table:

Table : 6 Scheduled Tribes population below poverty Line

Year		U.P.		India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1993-94	Total	42.28	35.39	37.27	32.36
	STs	37.11	36.89	51.94	41.14
1999-2000	Total	31.22	30.90	27.11	23.65
	STs	34.06	13.37	45.86	34.75

Religion

79. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the Tribes of the State (80.6 per-cent). The STs profession Hinduism account for 98.5 per-cent. Muslim Tribes constitute 0.9 per-cent. Tribes following Christianity (0.3 per-cent), Sikhism and Buddhism (each 0.1 per-cent) together constitute half per-cent only.

Vision:

80. The Twelfth Plan provides an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision based on faster, more broad-based and inclusive growth. It is designed to reduce poverty and focus on bridging the various divides that continue to fragment our society. The Eleventh Plan will aim at putting the economy on a sustainable growth trajectory with a growth rate of approximately 10 percent by the end of its period to create productive employment at a faster rate and targeting agriculture growth at 4 percent per annum. The Twelfth Five Year Plan seeks to reduce disparities across regions and communities.

Challenges:

81. Development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups and bringing them at par with the rest of the society is our constitutional commitment.

82. Education is the one of the most effective instruments of social empowerment and is vital for securing horizontal and vertical mobility. Though, schemes for the educational uplift of STs have borne fruit, the gap between the general population and STs is still at unacceptable levels because these schemes have not been implemented with full sense of commitment and involvement. Educational schemes in favour of this section therefore need to be continued with redoubled vigour through Tribal Sub-Plan to remove all socio-economic disparities. The Twelfth Plan will ensure that they are implemented with further innovations and deeper commitment.

83. Over a period of time, a larger number of people, particularly tribal groups, have severely suffered from the brunt of mega development project. They have often become dispossessed of their traditional means of livelihood and got alienated from their cultural heritage. What is worse, they have been rarely properly rehabilitated and resettled. There is no reason for them to bear such an enormous cost of mega-

project led development, if they have no stake in that development. Efforts therefore will be made during the Eleventh Plan to prepare a comprehensive and integrated national policy for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement.

84. While bringing the STs to national level may take time, complete elimination of the abhorrent practice of manual scavenging will be accomplished by the middle of Twelfth Five Year Plan. Likewise total eradication of equally abhorrent practice of bonded labour especially targeting STs will be achieved in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

85. The Twelfth Plan pays special attention to the needs of primitive tribal groups and elderly and disabled groups. Particular attention must be paid to TSP guidelines for expenditure and monitoring of outcome.

86. The socio-economic profile of the Scheduled Tribes amply demonstrates that though the status of Scheduled Tribes in U.P. has improved appreciably over the years particularly in literacy but there is still a long way to go in this direction. The main problem of Scheduled Tribes in U.P. is poverty, which is primarily due to under-developed agriculture. Debt and inadequate means of livelihood is another important problem. Inadequate means of transport and communication facilities further compound these problems. In view of it, welfare programmes were formulated and implemented during past period. In addition, Area Development Approach was also adopted for the integrated development of Tribal Areas. However, it is needed that the strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes would have to be based on comprehensive economic and human resource development efforts so that they could acquire the ability to benefit from the general economic development programmes. In view of above fact, the approach, objectives and strategy during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) are mentioned as below:

Approach:

- ▶ To provide infrastructural support to their traditional local economic activities.
- ▶ Only those schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan have been taken which ensure direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Tribes.
- ▶ Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Tribes Bastis/Villages having majority of Scheduled Tribe population has been allocated under Tribal Sub- Plan.
- ▶ Wage Component under the schemes has not been included in the Tribal Sub-Plan.
- ▶ Priority has been given for providing Basic Minimum Services like Primary Education, Health, Drinking Water, Rural Housing, Rural Link Roads, Rural Electrification and Nutrition.
- ▶ Review of the on-going schemes has been done so that they are able to tackle the problems of Scheduled Tribes effectively.

Objectives:

- ▶ To improve in the economic and social conditions and scheduled tribes.
- ▶ To enable and empower members of scheduled tribes to share fully in the benefit of socio-economic development.

- ▶ To enable the scheduled tribe population to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
- ▶ To facilitate and provide appropriate environment and infrastructure for participation of scheduled tribes in the development process.
- ▶ To effect substantial reduction in poverty and un-employment,
- ▶ To create productive assets in favour of Scheduled Tribes to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts,
- ▶ To promote human resource development by providing adequate educational and health services and
- ▶ To provide physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression,

Thrust areas :

- ▶ Primary and secondary Education by opening new Ashram Type Schools etc.
- ▶ Improvement of socio economic status of ST Population to raise the socio economic status of scattered tribal population.
- ▶ Technical and Vocational training.
- ▶ Promoting literacy and education among women and girls.
- ▶ Health and Nutrition.

Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in Uttar Pradesh

- ▶ On the instructions of Govt. of India, Tribal Sub-Plan or (TSP) was launched in Uttar Pradesh in 1979-80 to provide especial benefit to Scheduled Tribes of the State.
- ▶ The State Government, in 1995-96 had taken a decision to provide at least 0.21% outlay to TSP and a cell (Kalyan Niyojan Prakoshtha) was constituted in planning department under the supervision of Principal secretary, Social Welfare to implement TSP from 1996-97.
- ▶ In order to implement TSP more effectively, the Government in 1997-98 had further taken a decision to put the cell at secretariat level under Principal Secretary/Secretary of Social Welfare Department who would also act as Principal Secretary/Secretary, Planning for TSP and formulate Annual Plans and Five Year Plans in consultation with different departments. The Planning department would provide at least 0.21% of the total outlay in accordance to ST population.
- ▶ In the year 2002-03, to further strengthen the mechanism of implementing SCSP in the state, following major steps were taken by the State Govt. :
 - ▶ Social Welfare Department was declared as Nodal department for formulation and monitoring of Five-Year and Annual Plans for TSP.
 - ▶ Social Welfare Commissioner and Principal Secretary would allocate the outlays to different departments.

- ▶ Finance Department will release the budget under TSP to different departments on the recommendation of Social Welfare Commissioner.
- ▶ Social Welfare Commissioner would be fully authorised to allocate the outlays, releases of sanctions and re-appropriation of budget/re-allocation of outlays under TSP.

Following measures were taken to allocate outlays from TSP :

- ▶ Such present continuing schemes, which provide cent-percent benefit to the community belonging to Scheduled Tribes, total outlay involved in the scheme will be included under Tribal Sub-Plan.
- ▶ For providing infrastructure facilities for development of Scheduled Tribes, cent-percent outlay will be included under Tribal Sub-Plan.
- ▶ The General Schemes, in which no special emphasis is given or no provision has been made for the uplift of Scheduled Tribes as such not providing direct benefit to them, the outlay involved in such scheme will not be included under Tribal Sub-Plan.
- ▶ For any other general schemes aimed at benefiting 0.21% or more population of ST, only additional percentage of outlay over & above 21% would be counted towards TSP.
- ▶ Mainly those schemes relating to creation of Socio-economic infrastructure, employment generation and economic development which directly benefit the Scheduled Tribes would be included in TSP.
- ▶ As per directives of the Planning Commission, Govt. of India, only those schemes are included under TSP that ensure direct benefits to individuals or ST families.
- ▶ Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Tribes hamlets/villages having more than 40% Scheduled Tribe population are included under TSP.
- ▶ In order to streamline and strengthen the budgeting, effective monitoring of expenditure, issuing of sanctions and re-appropriation of budget, "Budget Prakoshtha" has been created in the year 2002-03.
- ▶ In order that funds allotted and budgeted for the benefit of Schedule Tribes under TSP are used exclusively for the benefit of this particular group and could not be diverted elsewhere, a separate budget head grant no.-81 had been created in the State Budget since 2002-03. The State Govt. further fortified the procedure by creating a minor head "796 - Tribal Area Sub-Plan" under various functional major head within grant no.-81 from 2009-10.
- ▶ At present, Planning Department, out of total outlay for the state, earmarks outlay under TSP/SCSP in proportion to ST/SC population of the state. Social Welfare Department, which is a nodal department for the planning of TSP, allots outlays to various departments for scheme-wise budgeting under grant no.-81 after which sanctions are issued on the recommendations of Social Welfare Department. During the financial year, as and when required, Social Welfare Department is empowered to re-appropriate/re-allocate the budget and outlay both within the ambit of TSP and grant no.-81.

- ▶ A three-member committee headed by Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary has been constituted to approved the draft Plan prepared by Kalyan Niyojan Prakosth, Social Welfare Department. Principal Secretary, Planning Department and Principal Secretary, Finance Department or his nominee will be member of the committee. A secretary level officer in Social Welfare Department will be the secretary to the committee. After the finalisation of the draft plan by the committee, it is included in the State Plan.
- ▶ Mainly those schemes related to creation of Socio-economic infrastructure, employment generation and economic development which directly benefit the ST's groups would be included in TSP.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

87. The Plan wise and year wise allocation and expenditure and proposed outlay up to Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2012-13 are as follows:

Table : 1
Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. In Crore)

Plan Period	State Plan		Tribal Sub-Plan		%age Col.	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Allocated/ Quantified	Exp.	4-2	5-3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)						
Annual Plan (2002-2003)	7250.00	6617.84	5.94	4.29	0.08	0.06
Annual Plan (2003-2004)	7728.00	6141.73	6.00	3.15	0.08	0.05
Annual Plan (2004-05)	9661.51	8456.04	24.00	6.33	0.25	0.07
Annual Plan (2005-06)	13500.00	13506.50	35.00	9.13	0.26	0.07
Annual Plan (2006-07)	19000.00	20096.90	43.00	18.79	0.23	0.09
Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12	181094.00		141.00		0.08	
Annual Plan 2007-08	25000.00	24296.53	20.00	11.19	0.08	0.05
Annual Plan 2008-09	35000.00	34287.62	27.00	17.44	0.08	0.05
Annual Plan 2009-10	39000.00	37211.51	28.45	17.87	0.07	0.05
Annual Plan 2010-11	42000.00	41148.99	31.00	21.23	0.07	0.07
Annual Plan 2011-12	47000.00	45152.91	31.85	26.46*	0.07	0.06

*Anticipated

Special Central Assistance:

88. In addition to the TSP outlay, Special Central Assistance is also allocated to the State for Basic Minimum amenities and socio-economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes population. The Plan-wise amount of Special Central Assistance sanctioned under Tribal Sub-Plan to the State and its utilisation is incorporated in the table as follows on the next page.

Table : 2 Utilisation of Special Central Assistance
(Rs. In Crore)

Plan Period	Special Central Assistance			
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilized	%age	No.of Beneficiaries
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)	2.78			
Annual Plan (2002-2003)	1.08	0.46	143.75	818
Annual Plan (2003-2004)	0.34	0.25	83.33	871
Annual Plan (2004-05)	0.29	0.18	62.10	566
Annual Plan (2005-06)	0.58	0.31	106.89	905
Annual Plan (2006-07)	0.29	0.14		454
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)	6.60			NA
Annual Plan (2007-08)	4.25	4.25	100.0	17761
Annual Plan (2008-09)	6.44	3.95	61.33	3672
Annual Plan (2009-10)	-	-	-	-
Annual Plan (2010-11)	-	-	-	-
Annual Plan (2011-12)	-	-	-	-

Rani Laxmi Bai Pension Scheme

89. Under Rani Laxmi Bai Pension Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the families who are not covered under B.P.L. list - 2002 and not having the Antyodaya Card and also not covered under any pension scheme of the government. The financial assistance of Rs.400/- p.m. is provided twice in a year and there is a provision of online transmission. The Department will increase the target beneficiaries as per the availability year wise. This in turn will benefit the families who are not covered under Government of India B.P.L. list-2002. It is also proposed that second instalment of financial assistance under this scheme will be disbursed by the month of December of the ongoing financial year during the Five Year Plan period 2012-17.

Change in budgeting pattern

90. In order that the outlays and funds earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Castes are used exclusively for the benefit this particular group, the State had created a separate budget head-81 in which the budgetary provisions of all the schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan are being made. The State Government has further strengthened the procedure by creating a minor head "796 - Tribal Area Sub-Plan" within the Grant - 81 from the year 2009-10.

SUBSIDY FOR RELIEF FROM ATROCITIES :-

91. A scheme for providing financial assistance to the Schedule Tribes families subjected to atrocities is being run by the department as per rules and regulation laid down in prevention of atrocities act, 1989 (PCR Act, 1989). For this an out lay of Rs. 4.71 lacs. have been proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

ESTABLISHMENT/CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTEL FOR BOYS (C.S.S.) :-

92. Students who are unable to continue their higher education from class IXth and onwards at village level, the department provide hostel facilities to such students. At present there is one hostel in running condition. An out lay of Rs. 36.24 Lacs for construction is being proposed for construction of Boy's hostel for the year 2012-13.

ESTABLISHMENT & CONSTRUCTION OF ASHRAM TYPE SCHOOLS :-

93. Nine Ashram Type School had already been established for children whose parents are not able to afford the expenditure due to extreme poverty. Provision for free education along with free lodging, fooding, clothing, stationary and medical facilities had been made under the scheme. The number of A.T.S. is not sufficient in view of prevailing, Socio-Economic and Educational backwardness of scheduled tribes. Government of India have increased the grants 100% for consturction of girls A'TS in the entire State. Where as 100% for constration for boys A'TS in naxal effected district i.e. Sonbhadra.

94. By the inclusion of ten new cast into the category of Scheduled Tribes the number of S.T. in Uttar Pradesh have been increased many folds. Resulting in increased operational area from six to twenty districts. Rs 75.00 lacs. have been proposed for the year 2012-13.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT- Kheri (C.S.S.)

95. The project area lies in Nighasan Tehsil of Lakhimpur Kheri Dist. in Trai belt of Himalayan range adjoining the borders of Nepal. Its major area is situated in the forest area of North Kheri. The project area comprises 41 villages out of which two villages SURMA & MAUR PURVA fall within the boundary of Dudhwa National Park. The total geographical area of the project is 9936.77 hectes.

THARU DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, BALRAMPUR (C.S.S.)

96. The project area is bounded on North & North-East by the country of Nepal. It comprises 46 villages out of which 35 villages are in PUCHPERWA Development block an 11 villages in GAINSADI Block. The total geographical area of the project is 9497.17 hectes.

97. For the development of Tharus (S.F.) living in the project area various schemes such as agriculture, horticulture, cottage industry, training centre and economic development schemes etc. are run by the Project Office.

BUXA PRIMITIVE TRIBAL PROJECT, BIJNOR

98. "Buxa" the only primitive tribe found in Uttar Pradesh reside in the interior of Bijnor District. There are 427 families with a population of 2427 in 18 villages. These tribals (P.T.G.) reside in 3 development blocks namely Najeebabad, Kotwali and Afzalgarh. Schemes for the poverty eradication programmes, increase in agricultural production, drinking water facilities etc.

DEVELOPMENT OF DISPERSED TRIBES

99. In the year 2003, the Government of India notified ten new casts as scheduled tribes in Uttar Pradesh, resulting in increase of operational area from six districts to twenty districts and population of S.T. increased many folds.

100. The concentration pockets of S.T.'s are yet to identified for the declaration of ITDP's. Till then for poverty eradication programmes through agricultural, horticulture, development of cottage industries, expansion of irrigation facilities through Cluster boring with pump set, development of livestock, women welfare programmes etc. .

Marriage And Diseases

101. To assist the S.T families living below poverty line by providing them RS. 10,000.00 for their daughters marriage and Rs. 2,000.00 for seriously sickness. An out lay of Rs. 50.00 lakh have been proposed for Annual Plan for year 2012-13.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SONBHADRA :-

102. Most of the newly declared ten scheduled tribes reside in district Sonbhadra. For over all development of these tribes schemes such as drinking water, housing, construction of A.T.S. Hostel etc. is proposed for the year 2011-12 For this an allocation of Rs. 50.22 lacs. have been proposed for the year 2012-13.

BOOK BANK

103. The scheme was launched in the year 2004-05. Under this scheme the course book of class IXth and Xth is to be provided to days-scholar scheduled tribe girls. For this scheme an out lay of Rs. 5.00 lacs. have been propose for the year 2012-13

Welfare of Backward Class

104. The population of other backward class is about 54% of the total population of the state. As far as the reservation of backward classes is concerned. It is 27% at par with Government of India. Government of India supports financially in prematric and post matric scholarship schemes and construction of hostels

for backward classes. Government of India provides 50% amount of the total cost in the construction of hostels, whereas in scholarship sector the share is effectively approximately 10% only. This segment of population is socially, educationally and economically backward and needs special attention for their development. The state Government is committed for providing assistance and support to this section of society, so that this can be protected from injustice and exploitation.

105. A large number of schemes have been launched and run to raise the socioeconomic, educational status of backward classes. These schemes are Pre-matric Scholarship, Post matric Scholarship and Fee reimbursement, construction of hostels, assistance for Daughter's marriage and illness, O-Level computer training programme to the unemployed youths .

Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme

106. The Backward Class Welfare Department provides financial assistance in the form of scholarship to all the OBC students for class 1 to 8 without considering income limit. All 9th. and 10th. class OBC students whose parents/Guardians annual income does not exceed Rs. 30,000/- are also entitled for scholarship. As per norms scheme is being run with 50% Government of India share. But the amount released by Government of India. is very little, i.e. approximately 10%.

Post-matric Scholarship /Fee Reimbursement Scheme

107. Those students whose Parents/Guardians annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lacs, are eligible for scholarship and fee reimbursement. This is Government of India scheme and 100% share is of Government of India. But the amount released by central government is approximately 15% only.

Hostel Construction Scheme

108. This scheme is run by state with 50% Government of India share. Under this scheme the hostels are constructed for OBC students within the premises of educational institution. Construction norms are as laid down by P.W.D.

Marriage & Illness Scheme

109. The scheme was launched in the year 2007-08 by the State Government. The financial assistance of Rs. 10000.00 in case of marriage of the daughters and Rs. 5000.00 in case of illness is provided to OBC families living below the poverty line.

O-Level Computer Training Scheme

110. The Intermediate passed unemployed male and female living below the poverty line are trained under the computer training programme so that trained youth may get employment. Under this scheme Rs. 10000.00 per student is given to training centre.

Welfare of Minorities

111. The constitution of India while aiming at secular socialist and democratic system in this country has taken care of the social, educational and economic up-liftment of the the minorities by making special provisions under different articles.

112. Religious minorities are one such backward group, which requires special opportunities and attention in order to catch up with other groups and be able to join the national mainstream.

VISION, STRATEGY AND PROGRAMMES FOR 12TH, FIVE YEAR PLAN

113. The segment of minority population is socially, educationally & economically weak and needs a special attention in respect of their development. The State Government is committed for providing assistance and support of this section of society. Keeping this view top priority is accorded to raised there literacy rate along with social and economic states. The major break through by way of launching of various beneficiaries and other development schemes for section of the society.

114. During the 12th Five Year Plan to bring the minority community in the mainstream of development through filling the prevailing critical gaps in Social, Economic and Educational Status .

115. Mainstreaming the minorities in development programs through ensuring appropriate share in various on going schemes of different departments, credit institutions etc. through convergence and by fixing minimum 15% Budgetary provision for minorities. Special schemes for the betterment of the minorities where required.

116. Increased Educational Opportunities, Modernization of Madarsa Education, Economic Empowerment through Skill Development, Increased Employment Opportunities, Ensuring Access to Credit, Inputs and Markets and Improvement in Quality of Life in terms of Improved Housing, Sanitation, Access to health services through the ongoing and new proposed schemes during the 12th, Five Year Plan.

Year-wise Performance and Outcomes of Eleventh Plan (2007-12)

	Financial Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Physical Ach. (No)
1	2007-08	858.00	1011.55	73517
2	2008-09	1250.08	3014.31	186279
3	2009-10	5318.23	4532.00	452806
4	2010-11	12559.25	9893.60	524490
5	2011-12 (Anticipated)	26647.24	14735.26	1807823
	Total	46632.80	33186.72	3044915

Pre/ Post matric Scholarship and Fee Reimbursement Scheme

117. During Eleventh Five year Plan (2007-12) the total No. of 15409466 students benefited from the amount spent on pre-matric scholarship scheme including non-plan and plan sector.

118. The total No. of 819521 students benefited from the amount spent on post-metric scholarship scheme including non-plan and plan sector.

119. The total No. of 82337 students benefited from the amount spent on Fee-reimbursement scheme to Post-Metric students including non-plan and plan sector.

Financial assistance to the poor girl's marriage :

120. Under this scheme financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- each is provided to poor girl's marriage for minority communities. This benefit is available for the families are under the poverty line. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12, the total No. of 49445 beneficiaries have been covered by an amount of Rs. 4944.50 Lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakh has been proposed for the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 400.00 lakh for the year 2012-13.

Grant for Arabi-Farsi Madarasas:

121. The total number of recognized Madarasas in U.P. is 6248, out of which 2322 Allia level Madarasas stand as permanant recognition. In great achievement 1392 Madarsas taken under recognition since December 2007 to December, 2011.

122. Grant is given by the government for salary to teaching/non teaching staff of the Arbi Farsi Madarasas which primary institutions are providing education from primary to degree level to students of the minority community in Arabic/Persian medium. With view to enhance welfare of minority, Previously upto 10th plan, Government has provided grant in aid status to 360 more madarsas and additional 99 more madarsas taken into grant-in-aid in 2010-11 during the 11th, plan .After taken 99 new madarsas on grant the total number 459 madras's has been taken under the one Umbrella.

123. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12, the 3655 Madarsa's Teachers have been covered by an amount of Rs. 5589.55 Lakhs and outlay proposed for the 12th, Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 29000.00 Lakh is for 7500 Madarsa's Teachers., simultaneously for the year of 2012-13 is Rs. 4550.00 Lakhs for Madarsa's Teachers .

Establishment of I.A.S./P.C.S. coaching institute

124. keeping in the view of Government desire and the need and importance to establish the I.A.S./P.C.S. coaching institute is under process. To enhance and encourage to the minority community to take more participation in State/National level competitive examinations. A Boarding Institution for this purpose is under construction for 300 students with the cost of Rs. 237.56 Lakh in Lucknow District.

125. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12, the a sum of Rs. 237.56 has been spent and proposed outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan, is Rs. 560.00 Lakhs and for the year of 2012-13 is Rs. 162.00 Lakhs.

Construction of Haj House :-

126. To facilitate to the Haj Pilgrim's (Hajis) in a smooth holy travel the State Government committed to construct a Hajj House with full amenities at Lucknow, Varanasi & Ghaziabad. A sum of Rs. 440.00 Lakhs has been spent for this purpose during the Eleventh Plan.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

127. In addition to above schemes few schemes which are financed by the Government of India are implemented by this department which are as follows:

Modernization of Madarasas:

128. To teach modern subjects to the students of Madarsa honararium and financial help is provided. According to revised Guide-Lines dated 29.10.20 Graduate teachers Rs.6000/- per month and for Post-Garduate with B.Ed. teacher Rs. 12,000/- per month will be paid as honararium. In addition to this Rs.50,000/-for Book-Bank, Rs.15,000/-for Maths/Science-Kit and for Secondary/Higher Secondary leveled madras's will get Rs. 1.00 Lakh for Computer Lab.

Construction of Hostels & School building

129. As per the revised Guide-Lines dated 1.12.2008 of Government of India for construction of Hostel. Where the minority population at Block/Tehsil/District level is 20 percent or more, each eligible applicable educational institute/school (Primary/Junior High School/High School/Higher Secondary School) will be granted maximum Rs.50.00 Lakh per institute/school with the condition 25% of the project cost will be born by the Institute.

Merit Cum Means and Pre/Post Metric Meritorious Scholarship Scheme

130. Under the Prime Minister's 15 Point programme the Merit Cum Means scholarship scheme(100%), Post matric meritorious Scholarship scheme (100%) and Pre-metric meritorious Scholarship scheme (75:25%) have been introduced to up-liftment of quality education among the minorities sections.

Multi- Sectoral District Development Plan

131. Under the Prime Minister's 15th points programs a special drives has been taken into action in this matter for minority concentrate identified 21 districts, it is needed to focus and resolve the basic needs and meet out the critical gaps of minority community. A sum of Rs.101570.00 Lakh is estimated to be spent for this purpose by the Central Government during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), against which The Central Government has approved the various project of Rs.100427.85 Lakhs under which a 107120 Units were proposed to be constructed/completed. For which Central Government has released Rs.79012.30 Lakhs till 31-03-2012.

Financial Assistance to Muslim Girl's after passing 10th class/For Marriages

132. Under the priorities of the government, a new feature/scheme is proposed for Financial Assistance to Muslim Girl's after passing 10th class/For Marriages . Under this scheme all Muslim Girls will be eligible to get the benefit of Rs. 30,000/- per candidate in one time after passing the class 10th or for marriage purpose as financial assistance.

Boundrywall of Muslim Graveyard :-

133. Under the priorities of the government, a new feature/scheme is proposed for maintaining the security of muslim graveyard by making the boundrywall of pravelling registered graveyard in the state. At present about 70351 registered graveyards are available on record for which the construction of boundrywall is under consideration with the cost of Rs. 50,000 Lakhs during the twelfth plan (2012-17) and subsequently proposed outlay for 2012-13 is Rs. 20,000.00 Lakhs in first phase of the scheme.

- ▶ **Computerization of on going scheme and District/Division/Directorate Office's level:-**To keep in the view of Government desires/Directives to stream-line and maintain the transparency of the beneficiaries schemes as per government directives. It is necessary to develop a mechanism to ensure the scheme-wise and beneficiarieswise strong monitoring and Computerization of Scheme at Districts, Division and Directorate Level through a perfect system. For this a comprehensive efforts will be carried out with the help of various level required staff and necessary system will be provided from the financial 2012-13.
- ▶ **Free Cycle to Minority Girls studying in class 9th (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) :-**This scheme initially proposed by the Central Government with the concept of 50 % share of central as well as 50% of State share. Under the scheme the girls are studying in class 9th with the restriction of parental/guardians annual income is not exceeding Rs.1.00 Lakhs, will be eligible to get a free cycle to promote to education level.

Welfare of Handicapped

134. . A separate and independent department for Handicapped Welfare was established in Uttar Pradesh on 20-9-95. The basic objectives of the department are to adhere to the commitment for equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of persons with disabilities without any discrimination in every field of human activity.

135. A handicapped person is not handicapped by his own choice and therefore he deserves all empathy and support from society and State. The data of the census 2001 regarding the population of persons with disabilities in U.P. attracts the alarming need of intervention in the field of disable welfare. As per census 2001 the population of PwDs in India is 2.19 crore out of which 34.53 lakh PwDs were found in U.P. only.

136. The U.P. Government's top priority is to provide special educational, training and rehabilitation facilities to all categories of persons with disabilities and is consistently striving for providing necessary facilities through various schemes. State Govt. is running the following major schemes to provide a better life to the persons with disabilities:-

- Grant-in-aid for maintenance of persons with disabilities.
- Free transportation in UPSRTC buses to certain categories of persons with disabilities. In the cases of severe disability one escort is also given the similar facility.
- Marriage Incentive grant up to Rs. 15,000/- is given when the male in the couple is disabled and up to Rs. 20,000/- when female or both of the spouses are disabled .
- Grant in aid up to Rs. 20,000/- for construction and maintenance of shops to persons with disabilities.
- 15 Special schools are devoted for different types of handicapped children where free education is being provided. Out of the said 15 schools 7 are for the visually handicapped, 4 for the hearing handicapped, 2 for the physically handicapped and 2 for the mentally retarded children.
- 7 sheltered workshop-cum-production Centres are imparting free vocational training out of which 4 Centres are providing free boarding and lodging facilities to the handicapped.

Expansion of Directorate:

137. The Department of Disable Welfare was created in the year 1995 with a Skelton Human Resource Structure at Directorate level having only one section with nominal staff. With increasing budget & number of beneficiaries the work load has gone up tremendously high. Practically it is next to impossible to run a full-fledge department with only one section. The Directorate needs at least six sections namely Planning and Co-ordination, Accounts & Audit, Establishment, Computer Cell, Law Section and Special Education and Institutions and Officials accordingly. An outlay of Rs. 830.05 Lakh is proposed for 12th plan.

Grant-in-Aid to Persons with Disabilities (Viklang Pension) :-

138. The Disabled Welfare Department provides financial assistance of Rs. 300/- per month to the persons with disabilities having minimum 40% disability and maximum income of Rs. 1000/- per month for their maintenance.

139. This assistance is proposed to be increased to Rs. 400/- per month. In the year 2011-12 a demand for pension of about 105000 new beneficiaries was raised from different districts, out of which 30000 were covered in 2011-12 and remaining 75000 are proposed be covered in year 2012-13.

140. The amount required in T.S.P. is Rs 12.50 Lakh for the five year plan hence a total outlay of Rs. 27611.47 Lakh is proposed for the 12th plan.

- ▶ Grant for purchase of Artificial limbs/Assistive aids:-The scheme is being run from Non-Plan side and an outlay of Rs. 100.00 Lakh was made also in S.C.S.P. side in the year 2011-12 also to cover the schedule caste disables. Under this scheme Assistive Aids up to maximum Rs 6000/- are distributed free of cost to PWDs having minimum 40% disability and maximum income of Rs. 1000/- per month. Rs. 500.00 Lakh outlay is proposed in 12th plan.
- ▶ Construction and running of Special School & Hostels: The Department is running 15 Special schools in different districts for all the four major categories of Students with disabilities. In these schools free facilities of education with special techniques and methods, fooding & lodging for inmates, to and fro conveyance for daily students are being provided. Two such existing schools urgently need funds for building construction. Land is already available for both the Schools. One special school for mentally retarded students at Allahabad is functioning in a very old and damaged building. Another special school for blind students at Saharanpur is being run in a small building of Education Department. This school could not run to its full sanctioned strength as it does not have the sufficient space. Both the schools need their own new building costing about Rs. 621.00 Lakh. Two new special schools for hearing impaired students is proposed at Varanasi and Jhansi as the Eastern region and Bundelkhand does not have such special schools. At Varanasi the Department has a huge building of Amrawati Purshotam Multipurpose Institution for persons with disabilities. The special school may be established in this building hence only non-constructional expenditure are to be borne which is expected to be Rs. 545.00 Lakh. The special school at Jhansi is proposed to be established in 2013-14. The construction/procurement of land and regular running of this school will require a fund of about Rs. 755.00 Lakh. In addition to above funds are required to start and run the newly constructed 06 Hostels for disable students studying in higher classes, 02 Inter Colleges for visually handicapped students and 01 school for deaf students. For all the above mentioned works an outlay of Rs. 5245.17 Lakh is proposed for 12th plan.
- ▶ Shelter Home for Mentally Retarded:-Most of the mentally retarded & persons with disabilities come from weaker section of society and as such they are unable to bear the day-to-day expenses for their livelihood and medical treatment. The adolescent girls suffering from mental retardation are discarded from the society and left as destitute and are liable to be misused. For proper rehabilitation of such mentally retardation persons three Centres were proposed to be started in 11th plan. Construction of building have been completed and most of the furnishing works are likely to be completed in the year 2011-12. For remaining furnishing works and running expenditure an outlay of Rs. 348.60 Lakh is proposed for 12th plan.
- ▶ University-University has been established at Mohan Road, Lucknow where minimum 50% seats are reserved for different types of disabled students. The main objective of the University is to encourage the disabled students for higher education and to provide the facilities in the barrier free environment. The University has been established and made functional in 11th plan. One more Academic building and some other construction works would be required to be carried out during the 12th plan. For these construction works and other financial expenditure an outlay of Rs. 31901.32 Laks is being proposed for 12th plan.

- ▶ Strengthening of Hqs./Divisional/District Offices:-At present at the district level the department has only one district level officer with two clerks. Due to expansion of schemes and increase in work load, it is now difficult to cope-up day to day work with such a limited staff. There is strong need of one accountant and one computer operator at district level. At divisional levels out of 18 divisions in state the department have only 05 Deputy Director's with one clerk and one stenographer as supporting staff. The divisional level set-up is a strong administrative machinery to ensure effective implementation of departmental programmes. Hence, it is mandatory to have one post of Deputy Director in each Division equipped with one vehicle, one stenographer, at least two clerks, two peons and one guard. All the Offices of Disable Welfare Department, Whether Directorate or Divisional Offices or District Offices are not furnished with necessary equipments and furniture etc. For strengthening of these Offices with computer, fax, photocopier and other very essential equipments Rs. 1290.00 Lakh is required during 12th plan.
- ▶ Spinal Injury Centre, Bareilly:-This Centre was established and run by the finances made available by Govt. of India. The object of the Centre is to provide specialized medical treatment to the persons having spinal injury and to provide assistance for their rehabilitation. As the G.O.I. has stopped the financial assistance the smooth running of this scheme needs about Rs. 150.00 Laks in 12th plan.
- ▶ Bachpan Day Care Centres:-A man's major personality development and learning process are made in his childhood. This was the motivation behind the establishment of 08 "Bachpan Day Care Centre" where disable children of the age group of 3 to 7 year are being trained to face the challenges of disability as well as getting nursery education in the specialized method suitable to their disability as such, they are pre-school readiness Centres. They are also catering facilities of psycho-counselling, speechtherapy and physiotherapy. All these facilities along with to and fro conveyance are being provided free of cost. It is required to establish 10 more Centres to cover every division of U.P.
- ▶ State Referral Centre, Lucknow:- The Centre is functional at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Lucknow. The Centre was established and being run by the funds made available by G.O.I. in N.P.R.P.D. scheme. The Centre is providing Paramedical facilities like Physiotherapy, Speech therapy and Treatment of Hearing problems. As the funds of N.P.R.P.D. scheme for this Centre has exhausted the smooth functioning of the Centres needs Rs. 52.00 Lakh in 12th plan.

Women Component Plan

141. No country can afford development without women who constitute about half of its stock of human resource. Contrary to the general belief that development is gender neutral, statistics show that women lag behind men all over the world in almost all aspects of life. The principle of equity and gender equality have been given due consideration in different five year plans since the beginning of the planning

era. Women specific and women related laws have been enacted to safeguard the rights and interests of women besides protecting against discriminations, violence, atrocities and also to prevent against socially undesirable practices. Women's presence in governance is a crucial indicator of women empowerment. As per 2011 census, population of U. P. is 19,95,81,477 out of which number of males and females are 10,45,96,415 and 9,49,85,062 respectively. The sex-ratio of the State is 908 females per 1000 males as per 2011 census.

Priorities

142. The basic priority and responsibility of Women Welfare Department is to make the policies for the upliftment of women to protect the rights of children, including the rights to be protected from economic exploitation and harmful work from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse and from physical and mental violence as well as ensuring that children will not be separated from their family against their will. In male dominated society, the women and children, who belong to the weaker sections of the society are harassed in different ways and the result is denial of justice to them. In any civilized society, the childhood is protected by parents, but so many children become parentless due to certain circumstances or their reactions to certain events. The protection of growing children is also the primary responsibility of this Department and the Department also ensures to provide all eligible benefits to the society by implementing the various schemes in practical aspect.

Objectives

- ▶ To ensure proper implementation of the rules, regulations and rights for the safety of the women provided by different Acts and Constitution.
- ▶ To involve the women in decision making process in all spheres of life.
- ▶ Creating an environment through proper economic and social policies for the full development of women to enable them to utilise their full potential.
- ▶ Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, carrier and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security etc.
- ▶ Strengthening legal system aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.
- ▶ To inculcate the moral values among downtrodden children to enable them to be a good citizen.

Policies

143. The women and the children are different aspects of the same Coin. Their problems are inter-related. So the protection of children and the rights of women are the prime objectives of the Government of India as well as State Governments. Hence, the Government of India and State Governments enacted different laws and started different schemes regarding:

- ▶ Enhancing women's self esteem & dignity.
- ▶ Capacity building of women through training.

- ▶ Implementation of various laws/Acts in true spirit in protecting womens'/children rights & provide a platform of equality in the society.

Strategies

144. The principles of equity and gender equality have been given full consideration in different five year plans since the beginning of the Planning era. Women specific and women related laws have been enacted to safeguard the rights and interests of women, besides protecting against discrimination, violence and also socially undesirable practices.

145. Following strategies may be adopted to achieve the goals-

- ▶ Provide women access to saving and credit mechanism and institutions.
- ▶ Improve women's access to vocational training, science and technology and continuing education.
- ▶ Allocate sufficient resources for and monitor the implementation of various schemes.
- ▶ Take integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women.
- ▶ Study the causes and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of preventive measures.
- ▶ Increase women's capacity to participate in decision making and leadership.
- ▶ Promote women's economic right and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working condition and control over economic resources.
- ▶ Promote harmonization of work and family responsibilities for women.
- ▶ Promote and protect the human rights of women, through the full implementation of human rights instruments especially the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and develop sensitivity among people which will in turn change the attitude of people towards women.
- ▶ To create organizational structure to protect children welfare in participation of various segment of society i.e. corporate, education, medical, police, judiciary, labour, social welfare etc.
- ▶ To increase the publicity of basic guidelines of adoption of children so that people may take more interest in adoption of orphan children so that they may get family atmosphere.
- ▶ To make more participation of social organizations in promoting the various schemes to improve the quality of life of women and children.
- ▶ To implement various schemes in the society as per local requirement to remove the gaps.

146. In male dominated society, the women and children who are from the weaker section of the society are harassed in different ways and the result is the denial of justice to them. However, in any civilized society, the childhood is protected by parents, but so many children become orphan due to certain circumstances or their sharp reactions to certain events. Hence, to protect the rights of women and

children, the Government of India as well as State Governments enacted different laws and started different schemes. Details of the scheme in this regard are as follows -

Pension (grant) for destitute widows

147. This scheme was launched in the year 1971-72. The main motive of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to those women who are destitute and widows. At present, total number of beneficiaries are 1635089 under widow pension, out of which **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension (N.S.A.P.)**, the number of beneficiaries are 3,06,000. The widows within the age of 40 to 60 years and who are in the B.P.L. list are covered under **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension**. Under this scheme central government provides Rs.200/- per month as financial assistance.

Mahila Utpidan Aur Nivaran Prakoshtha

148. Crime against women has been increasing over the years. Although women may be the victims of many crimes. In the 12th Five Year Plan we may try to create a cell to take integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women in all the Districts. This cell will also ensure to check domestic violence and rehabilitation of rape victims as well as study the causes of violence and suggestions for their removal.

Mahila Nidhi

149. The different studies revealed the fact that the credit needs of poor women are not fulfilled by the formal banking institutions. Due to this they are bound to get credit on higher rate of interest which ultimately affects their quality of life. To establish 'Mahila Nidhi' to provide interest free loan to the poor women in the society. Its main highlights are as follows:

- ▶ To provide or promote the provision of micro-credit to poor women for income generation activities or for asset creation.
- ▶ To adopt a quasi-informal delivery system, which is client friendly, uses simple and minimal procedures, disburses quickly and repeatedly, has flexibility of approach, links thrift and savings with credit and has low transaction costs both for the borrower and for the lender.
- ▶ To demonstrate and replicate participatory approaches in the organisation of women's groups for thrift, savings and effective utilisation of credit.
- ▶ To use the group concept and the provision of credit as an instrument of women's empowerment, socio-economic change and development.

Vraddha Mahila Ashram

150. In all the seventeen divisions of the state the old age shelter homes are established for the women (of the capacity of 100) who are attaining the age of 60 or more than 60 years and leading life in difficult circumstances such as destitute widows, deserted by their families, women prisoners released from jail etc..

The package of assistance under the scheme includes provisions for shelter, fooding and lodging and health care. 'Old Age Women Home' is established with the help of voluntary organizations and active participation of different people of society with govt. assistance.

Intregated Child Protection Scheme

151. The main motive of this centrally sponsored I.C.P.S. scheme is to create an atmosphere for positive thinking and qualitative development of downtrodden children so that they feel important themselves for the society. To ensure the best interest of the child, there are many components of this scheme related to safe and secure environment to the children in the state. The children who are in need of care and protection as well as children conflicting with law, financial support for up-gradation/ maintenance of existing homes, setting up of child protection, Structure-State Child Protection Society, Child Welfare Committee ,Juvenile Justice Board, to promote Foster Care , Sponsorship, Adoption and after Care are the major components of this scheme.

Formation Of Departmental Institutions And Homes

152. Where land is available the construction of home would be ensured to improve the quality and condition of government run observation and protection home resulting the proper development of orphan children.

'Swadhar Greh' - Scheme for women in difficult circumstances

153. This scheme is merger of two scheme 'swadhar' and 'Ujjawala' to create a support on institutional framework for women victim of difficult circumstances so that she could lead her life afresh with dignity and conviction. Under no circumstances these women should not be left unattended or abandoned which lead to their exploitation and desolation. For the running/construction of 'Swadhar Greh', the cost would be shared by Central Government and the State Government in the proportion of 75% and 25% respectively. One time non-recurring grant of Rs.5000/- per women for purchase of necessary items including furniture, beds, bedding, utensils etc. 'Swadhar Greh' if runs in rented building, the rent would be maximum Rs.25000/- for 30 residents and minimum space must not less than 80 square feet excluding common space and utilities.

154. The scheme envisions a supportive institutional framework for woman victim of difficult circumstances so that she could lead her life with dignity and conviction. It envisages that shelter, food, clothing, and health as well as economic and social security are assured for such women. It also envisions that the special needs of these women are properly taken care of and under no circumstances they should be left unattended or abandoned which could lead to their exploitation and desolation.

155. Under the scheme, new swadhar greh will be set up in every district with capacity of 30 women with the following objectives:

- ▶ To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support.
- ▶ To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances.
- ▶ To provide legal aid and guidance for their readjustment in family/society.
- ▶ To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally.
- ▶ To act as a support system that understands and meet various requirements of women in distress.
- ▶ To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction.

156. For big cities and other districts having more than 40 lakh population or those districts where there is a need for additional support to the women, more than one swadhar greh could be established. The capacity of swadhar greh could be expanded up to 50 or 100 on the basis of need assessment and other important parameters.

Strategies

157. The objectives cited above would be pursued adopting the following strategies:

- ▶ Temporary residential accommodation with or without the provision of food, clothing, medical facilities etc.
- ▶ Vocational and skill up gradation trainings for economic rehabilitation of such women
- ▶ Counseling, awareness generation and behavioral trainings
- ▶ Legal aid and Guidance
- ▶ Counseling will also be provided through telephone.

Beneficiaries:

158. The benefit of the scheme could be availed by women above 18 years of age of the following categories:

- ▶ Women who are deserted and are without any family support;
- ▶ Widows survivors of natural disaster who have been rendered homeless and are without any social and economic support;
- ▶ Women affected by HIV/AIDS;
- ▶ Women prisoners released from jail and are without family, social and economic support;
- ▶ Women victims of domestic violence, family tension or discord, are made to leave their homes without any means of subsistence and have no special protection from exploitation and/ or facing litigation on account of marital disputes; and Women affected by domestic violence could stay up to one year. For other categories of women, the period of stay could be up to 3

years. The older women above the 55 years of age may be accommodated for maximum period of 5 years after which they will have to shift to old age home or such other institution.

- ▶ Swadhar greh facilities could also be availed by the children accompanying women in the above categories. Girls up to the age of 18 years and boys up to the age of 12 years would be allowed to stay in the swadhar greh with their mothers. (Boys of more than 12 years of age will be shifted to the Children Homes being run under JJ Act).

Implementing Agencies and Eligibility Criteria :

159. Any of the following agencies/organizations can seek assistance under the scheme:
- ▶ State Government agencies including Women Development Corporations set up by the State Government
 - ▶ Urban Municipal Bodies
 - ▶ Cantonment Boards
 - ▶ Panchayati Raj Institutions and Co-operative institutions
 - ▶ Departments of Women and Child Development/Social Welfare in the State Governments which may construct swadhar greh, and lease them to organization(s) having requisite experience for such period as deemed fit, for managing the operations under this scheme.
 - ▶ Public Trusts registered under any law for the time being in force.
 - ▶ Civil Society Organizations such as NGOs etc. having proven track record of working in the fields of women's welfare/social welfare/ women's education subject to the condition that such organization is registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any relevant State Act;
160. The organization should meet the following criteria:
- ▶ It should be either recognized by the State/UT Administration under any existing scheme/law or should be well known with the experience of working in the field for at least 3 years, and its work should be reported to be satisfactory by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned,
 - ▶ It should ordinarily have been engaged in the field of women's welfare/social welfare/women's education for a minimum period of two years prior to the request for grant-in-aid under the scheme,
 - ▶ It should have facilities, resources, personnel and experience to undertake the management of such a project,
 - ▶ Its financial position should be sound to take care of expenditure for a few months in case the grant is delayed.
 - ▶ It should run the swadhar greh on a no - profit basis.
161. The organization should have facilities like computers, internet connections etc. at swadhar greh.
162. Organization will be given sanction for swadhar greh for a period of five (5) years to begin with. After the expiry of 5 years period, it will be renewed for a further period of five (5) years each time.

Social Security and Welfare

Social Welfare

163. Under the sector of social welfare, the destitute aged and old person of 60 years and above are being provided social security by financial help and moral support. Institutional and non-institutional facilities have been established to provide special care and protection for needy and helpless.

164. Programmes under the sector aim at providing minimum essential supports, financial or otherwise to the destitute children, women, infirm, poor and physically handicapped persons who are in need of special care and protection.

165. Several facilities are being provided to them for socio-economic and educational development through the developmental schemes run by the department.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

166. The planning commission GOI, in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development has decided to transfer the National Old Age Pension, National Family Benefit and Annapurna Scheme to the State Plan from the year 2002-03, i.e. beginning of Tenth Plan. The three schemes have been put under one National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). It is expected that the transfer of these schemes will provide requisite flexibility to the State in choice and implementation of the scheme. The funds for the operation of the scheme will be provided as additional central assistance (ACA) to the State by Government of India.

Review of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension/Kisan Pension

167. For old, aged-destitute persons who are 60 years or above of age and having below income of Rs.12000/-per annum or having less than 2.5 acres of agricultural land, such persons would be provided pension in urban areas as Old Age Pension and in rural as Kisan Pension at the rate of Rs. 125/- per month per person, under National Social Assistance Programme. During Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07 the rate of pension had been increased from 125/-p.m. to Rs. 150/-p.m. per beneficiary w.e.f. 01-04-2003. From 30.08.2007 the rate of Old Age Pension has been revised Rs. 300/- per month.

168. During 2003-04 annual income limit for the families living below poverty line has been increased viz. Rs. 19884/- in rural areas and Rs. 25546/- in urban areas.

Family Benefit Programme

169. To assist the aggrieved family after their earning member's death in the age group of 18-64 years of age, the families who are living below poverty line, such families would be provided grant of Rs. 10000/- per family. From 20.06.2006 the rate of National Family Benefit Programme has been revised Rs.20000/- per beneficiary.

Financial Review-NSAP

170. The State Government had approved an outlay of Rs. 789514.46 lakh to run the schemes under National Social Assistance Programme viz. National Old Age Pension Scheme and National Family Benefit Programme. An amount of Rs. 587377.80 lakh under National Old Age Pension Scheme and Rs. 72770.30 lakh had been spent under National Family Benefit Programme against approved outlay for these schemes Rs.715914.46 lakh and Rs.73600.00 lakh respectively.

Welfare of Other Classes

Educational Development

171. Some new schemes had been started for the welfare of Other Classes for the families who are socially and economically backward and living below poverty line viz. for educational development-award of scholarship to the students reading in pre-matric classes (I to X) and students reading in post-matric classes had been started from 2004-05.

Economic Development

172. Under economic development-Grant to general category living below poverty line for marriage of their daughter / treatment of persons who suffer from severe diseases @ Rs.10,000/- for marriage of daughter and for treatment of severe diseases @ Rs.2000/- as lump-sum grant had been provided respectively. This scheme was started from 2006-07. This grant was being provided to those families whose annual income is below Rs.19884/- in rural areas and Rs. 25546/- in urban areas. This income limit has been revised from 2003-04. An amount of Rs.73512.59 lakh had been spent during Eleventh Five Year Plan for educational and economic development of the families / students.

Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17

Objectives

- ▶ To provide social security to all the aged, infirm and destitute persons.
- ▶ To provide old Age/Kisan pension to the deserving targeted persons.

- ▶ To improve the qualitative aspect of the social security and welfare programmes by ensuring efficient implementation.
- ▶ To strengthen the administrative infrastructure for implementation.
- ▶ To ensure revision of rates of grants and income ceiling depending on resources.
- ▶ To ensure more coverage under social security and welfare programmes as per policy framed by the State Government from time to time.
- ▶ To construct the buildings of departmental institutions.

Priorities

- ▶ To ensure maximum coverage of eligible aged persons under the old age pension schemes with the assistance of Central Government.
- ▶ To confer more powers to village panchayats for transparent and speedy delivery of benefits to the beneficiaries.
- ▶ Elimination of reasons for causing delay in providing relief.
- ▶ To evolve system for regular checking and verification of beneficiaries.
- ▶ To establish a monitoring and evaluation cell for social welfare schemes at Directorate level.
- ▶ To cover more coverage by implementing various welfare scheme for the families belonging to general category and living below poverty line.

173. The State Government have allocated an outlay of Rs. 1225000.00 lakh and Rs. 166000.00 lakh for formulation of Draft XII th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2012-13 for the schemes running under National Social Assistance Programme.

Welfare Of Other Classes

174. Some Schemes have been started during 2004-05 for the welfare of other classes viz. the families of general category living below poverty line and whose annual income is Rs. 19884/- in rural areas and Rs. 25,546/- in urban areas.

- ▶ Scholarship in Pre-matric Classes
- ▶ Scholarship in Post-matric Classes
- ▶ Pre-examination Coaching
- ▶ Grant to General Category belonging to below poverty line
- ▶ Rani Laxmi Bai Pension Yojana

SAINIK- KALYAN

175. The Ex-Servicemen below the rank of Junior Commissioned Officer join the armed forces at the age of 18-20 years and retire at the age of 35-40 years and they mostly belong to rural areas. In the service period they serve the nation as a true soldier and save our motherland from terrorist and enemy attacks as

well as help the civil administration in the time of natural calamities. The State is very sensitive towards the ex-servicemen. It is, therefore, necessary to initiate new programmes/schemes for re-employment of ex-servicemen because the pension they earn is quite meagre and they are unable to meet their needs.

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 2017) and Annual Plan 2012- 2013

		Rs.in Lakh	
	Name of scheme	TWELTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012 – 2017)	ANNUAL PLAN 2012- 2013
1.	Construction and completion of Two Office buildings and rest houses per year.	707.00	115.83
2.	Information technology training. to dependents. of Ex-servicemen .	243.00	39.85
3.	Written/S.S.B. training of ex-servicemen wards for selection as officers in the Defence services . .	33.00	5.35
4.	50 Percent state share of the Construction of Sainik rest house being Constructed by kendriya Sainik board at Naraina in Delhi.	28.05	28.05
5.	Computer Aided designing training of war-widows and mahila wards of ex- servicemen (AUTO CAD).	67.00	10.92
	TOTAL	1137.80	200.00

STRATEGY

- ▶ It is the policy of State Government to provide gainful self employment and rehabilitation to the Ex-servicemen and their dependents. The on going schemes of construction of office buildings, rest houses, renovation of old Offices and rest houses, and self Employment Training programmes will continue.
- ▶ As a long term perspective this will have a direct impact on the morale of serving Soldiers of the State as they will have the assurance of State Governments concern for their welfare and rehabilitation and also the security of their families.,
- ▶ Training schemes which would go a long way in welfare of Ex-servicemen and their dependents are proposed for implementation.
- ▶ To create infrastructure for the training of wards of ex-servicemen in professional courses, this would be purely a welfare measure and would go a long way in building the morale for ex-servicemen of the State of Uttar-Pradesh.
- ▶ To achieve above welfare targets, the State government has a large network of Zila Sainik Kalayn Evam punarvas Karyalayas which are controlled by the Directorate of Sainik Kalyan Evam Punarvas, U.P.
- ▶ To liaison with agencies such as Govt departments, security agencies, CAPART, SIDBI and NGOs to ensure maximum employment of ex-servicemen.

APPROACH AND THRUST

176. As far as the development Schemes of Ex-servicemen and their dependents and war widows are concerned, the following measures have to be adopted:-

- ▶ To achieve optimum welfare target, the state Government has a large network of Zila Sainik Karyalayas. Construction of Office and rest house building is of prime importance.
- ▶ training. of Information technology , Pre-selection training of ex-servicemen wards for recruitment as officers in the Defence services and other ranks in Army/ Police ,Computer Aided designing training of war-widows and mahila wards of ex- servicemen.
- ▶ Emphasis on the schemes which are of larger benefit to the ex-servicemen/dependents to achieve self employment ,

Chapter-VI

REGIONAL DISPARITIES AND BACKWARDNESS

Uttar Pradesh is a large state, the largest among all States of India in population and fifth largest in area. There are large variations in geophysical conditions of the State, including land, soils, rainfall and climate, owing to its geography and expansive area. Partly on account of these variations and partly for some historical reasons, there are also marked differences in levels of development within the State.

2. Based on these and some allied factors, the State is divided into four economic regions viz. Western, Eastern, Central and Bundelkhand with more or less similar conditions and easily distinguishable from each other. Out of these regions, Eastern and Bundelkhand are chronically backward in almost every critical area (Annexure-I). There are several reasons for this backwardness, but the most significant among these are their deficiency in some natural resources or exposure to natural calamities, both which are largely beyond human control and have been great barriers to their growth and development.

3. The State government has made huge investments during the first three decades of planned development in backward region to reduce regional disparities but the achievements were disproportionately low. The accelerating income growth since the early 80's appears to have aggregated regional disparities. The ongoing economic reforms since 1991 have further widened the regional disparities.

4. During the 11th Plan Govt. have adopted "inclusive growth" agenda and gave special emphasis to the schemes/ programmes meant for reducing regional disparities and backwardness, especially through the mechanism of decentralized Planning. Mid-term appraisal of 11th Plan reveals that the achievements are now encouraging.

5. As per provisional data of Census 2011, the total population of the State is 1995.81 lakhs. Its share in the total population of the country is 16.45 percent where as in terms of area, its share is only 7.3 percent. Regional analysis indicates that 39.95 percent of the total population of the Uttar Pradesh resides in its Eastern region followed by 37.20 percent in Western region, 18.01 percent in Central and 4.84 percent in Bundelkhand region. As per data 2001, the corresponding share of these economic regions in the geographical area of the state is 35.63, 33.13, 19.03 and 12.21 percent respectively Region wise population and area of Uttar Pradesh have been shown in the following table.

Region wise Population and Area of Uttar Pradesh

Regions	Population (Lakh), (2011)*	Area (Sq. km.), 2001
Eastern	797.42 (39.95%)	85845 (35.63%)
Western	742.38 (37.20%)	79831 (33.13%)
Central	359.41 (18.01%)	45834 (19.03%)
Bundelkhand	96.60 (4.84%)	29418 (12.21%)
U.P.	1995.81	240928

Note :- (*) For provisional data of Census 2011

6. While the population of Uttar Pradesh has increased by more than 3.33 crore during 2001-11, but the decadal growth rate in population has declined from 25.85 percent in 1991-2001 to 20.09 percent in 2001-11. During the decade (2001-2011), the Western region of the State has highest population growth (21.31 percent) closely followed by Eastern region (19.71percent) and Central region (19.17percent) against the State average of (20.09 percent). Bundelkhand region registered somewhat lowest population growth (17.33 percent) during this period. It is evident from the following table that growth rate in population in all the regions in the State have declined during the decade (2001-2011) than (1991-2001).

Region wise Decadal Growth rate in population

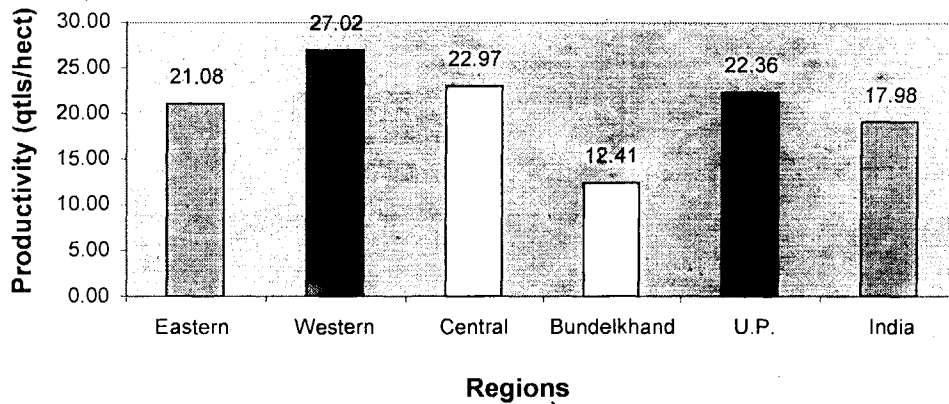
S.N.	Regions	1991-2001	2001-2011
1.	Western	26.38	21.31
2.	Central	26.37	19.17
3.	Bundelkhand	22.34	17.33
4.	Eastern	25.58	19.71
5.	U.P.	25.85	20.09
6.	India	21.53	17.64

7. The increasing size of population negates the growth in every sector of economy. The increase in population is not always in proportion to the increase in infrastructure. As per provisional data of Census 2011, the density of population is as high as 937.15 persons per sq. km. in Western region followed by 928.92 in Eastern and 679.86 in Central region. It is lowest in Bundelkhand region (328.49) while for the State it is (828). In sex ratio, the Eastern region has highest sex ratio(949) followed by Central region (888) and Western region (879). It is lowest in Bundelkhand (876) against the State figure of (908).

8. The degree of urbanization plays a crucial role in the process of economic development. There is considerable unevenness in degree of urbanization across the regions and districts in the State. The Census data 2001 reveals that the urbanization in State is the highest (28.25 percent) in Western region followed by Central (25.15 percent) and Bundelkhand region (22.39 percent). It is extremely low (11.74 percent) in the Eastern region of the State.

9. Land is the most important factor which affects productivity. Quality of land is not even in all the region in the State. The Bundelkhand region is characterized as low rain fall and dry with vast marginal lands. Although, the Bundelkhand Region has larger average size of holdings in comparison to other regions, but the total food grains productivity in Bundelkhand region was lowest (12.41 qt. / ha.) among all the regions during 2009-10. The rocky terrain of the region reduces the moisture retaining capacity of the land and make it unsuitable for intensive cultivation. On the other hand due to application of new agricultural technology and proper irrigation facilities, the Western region having productivity of (27.02 qt. / ha.) is the most developed region in the State.

Productivity of total food grains(qtls / hect), 2009-10



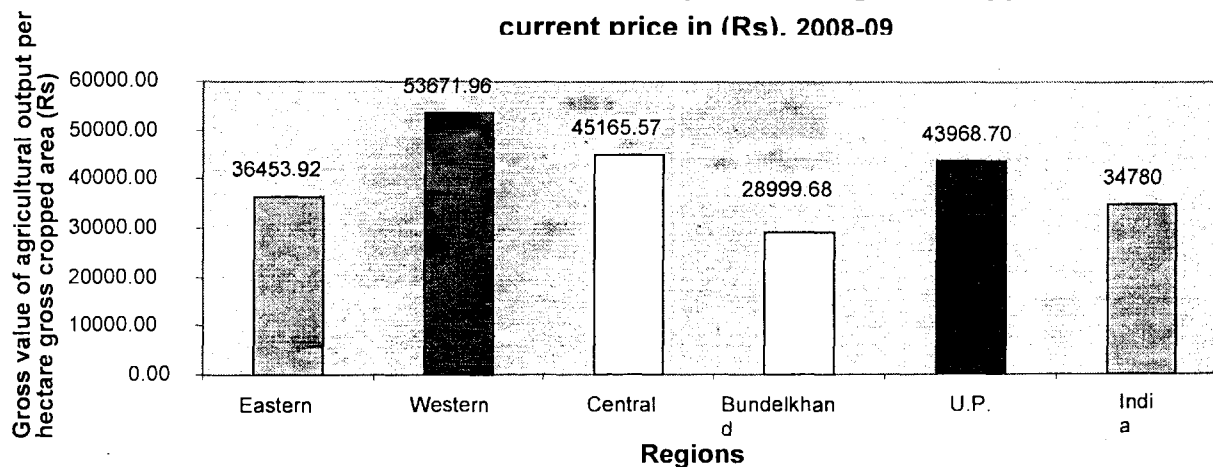
10. The average yield of major crops in the State are considerably lower than those in the agriculturally developed States like Punjab and Haryana. A number of factors are responsible for low productivity and slow growth of agriculture in the State. The size and distribution of holdings are most important factors hindering the growth of agriculture in the state. The percentage of holdings of less than 1.0 hectare is highest in Eastern Region (84.95) and lowest in Bundelkhand (54.55). This shows that majority of the farmers in Eastern region come under the category of marginal farmers.

11. In Uttar Pradesh majority of people depend on agriculture. The economy of all the regions in the State is predominately based on agricultural activities. Census data 2001 indicates that percentage of main workers engaged in agriculture to total main workers is highest in Bundelkhand region (70.08) followed by Eastern (66.14) and Central region (63.78). The Western region is more diversified with 56.08 percent of workers being engaged in agriculture sector.

12. Fertilizer is one of the key elements of new agricultural technology. It is very important input for crop production. As per 2009-10 data, the total fertilizer distribution per hectare gross cropped area was highest in Western region (194.51 kg) followed by Eastern region (174.07 kg). It was lowest in Bundelkhand region (43.39 kg.).

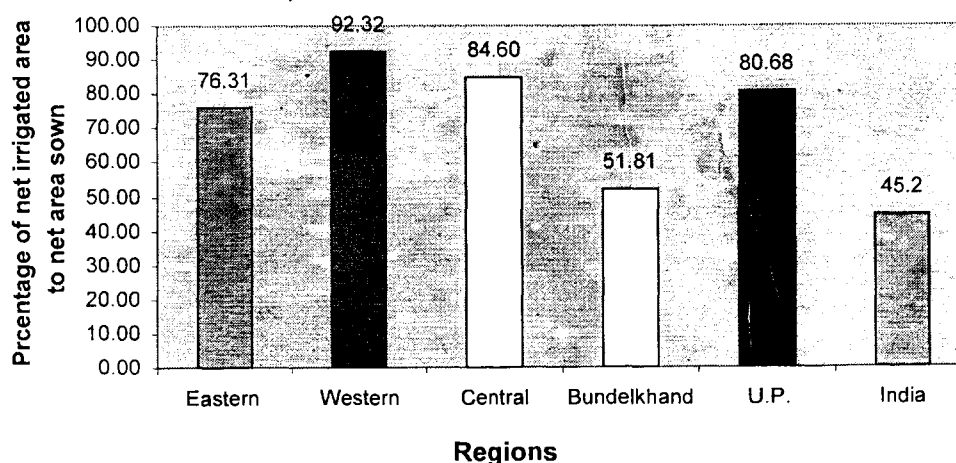
13. The economy of Uttar Pradesh is dominated by agriculture. As per data 2008-09, the gross value of agricultural output per hectare gross cropped area at current prices was highest in Western Region (Rs.53671.96) followed by Central Region (Rs.45165.57) and Eastern Region (Rs.36453.92). It was lowest in Bundelkhand Region (Rs.28999.68).

Gross value of agricultural output per hectare gross cropped area at current price in (Rs). 2008-09



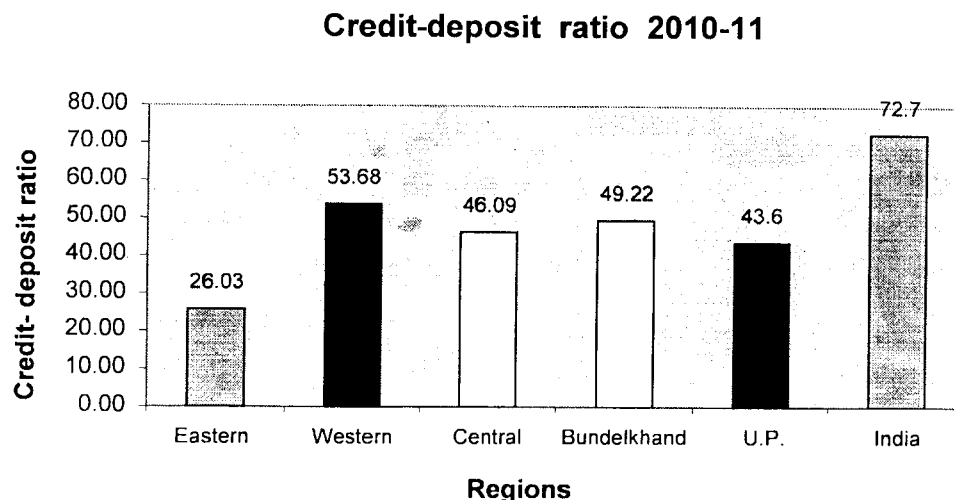
14. Irrigation is also a deciding factor for the growth of agriculture production. The growth of agriculture production can not be achieved without sustained irrigation facilities. In Bundelkhand region, the irrigation facilities are inadequate because of very difficult terrain and rocky strata. The percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown is lowest in Bundelkhand region (51.81) and highest in Western region (92.32) followed by Central (84.60) and Eastern region (76.31) against the State figure of (80.68).

Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown 2009-10



15. The role of Credit-deposit ratio is very important in overall development of the State. The higher C D ratio provides improved credit facilities for agriculture development and financial support to small and medium entrepreneurs. The western region having credit –deposit ratio (53.68) is at highest position

followed by Bundelkhand region (49.22) and Central region (46.09).The Eastern region having credit – deposit ratio (26.03) is at lowest position.



16. Industry is the life blood of an economy. It plays an important role in the growth of economy. As per data 2007-08, the number of total registered factories per lakh of population was highest (11.46) in Western region followed by Central region (5.88) and Eastern region (1.67). It was lowest (1.52) in Bundelkhand region. This indicates that development of industry in Bundelkhand region is inadequate. Similarly the number of persons engaged in registered factories per lakh of population during 2007-08 was only 70.42 in Bundelkhand region, while the Western region is most developed with 809.62 persons followed by 317.60 persons in Central region and 114.85 persons in the Eastern region.

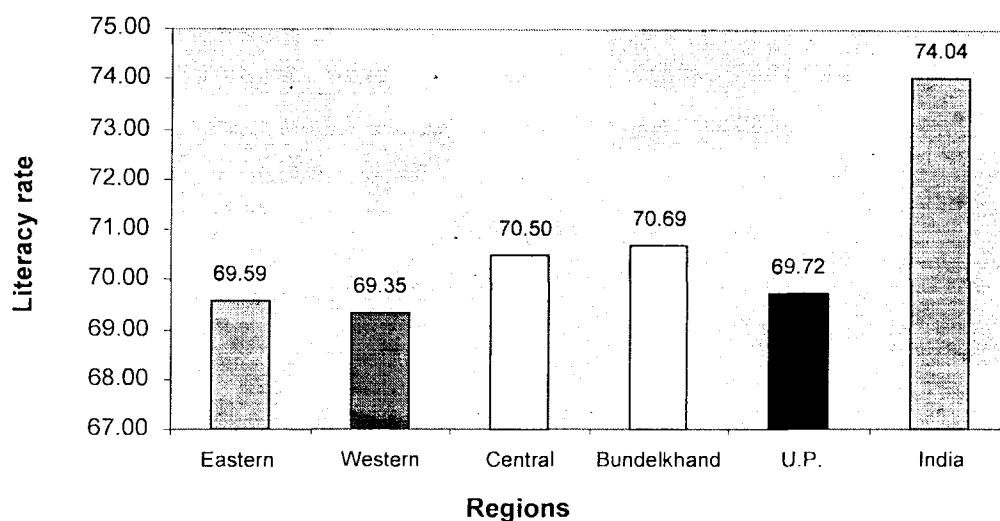
17. In social sector, the education and health play an important role in over all Human Development of the State. Although significant achievement have been made in education sector but still regional disparities are prevailing among the regions. The Census data 2011 indicates that Bundelkhand region has highest literacy rate (70.69 percent) followed by Central region (70.50 per cent). The lowest literacy rates are in Western region (69.35 per cent) and Eastern region (69.59 per cent). In terms of female literacy, the Central region has highest female literacy rate (61.68) against the State figure of (59.26). It is lowest in Eastern region (58.20). It is mark able that the gender gap in literacy rate in the State has decreased from 26.60 in 2001 to 19.98 in 2011. The following table shows that gender gap in literacy rate in all the regions in the State have decreased during the year 2011 than 2001.

Region wise Gender Gap in Literacy rate

S.N.	Regions	2001	2011*
1.	Western	24.87	18.78
2.	Central	22.54	16.62
3.	Bundelkhand	30.02	22.95
4.	Eastern	29.47	22.27
5.	U.P.	26.60	19.98

Note:- (*) For provisional data of Census 2011

Literacy rate, 2011*



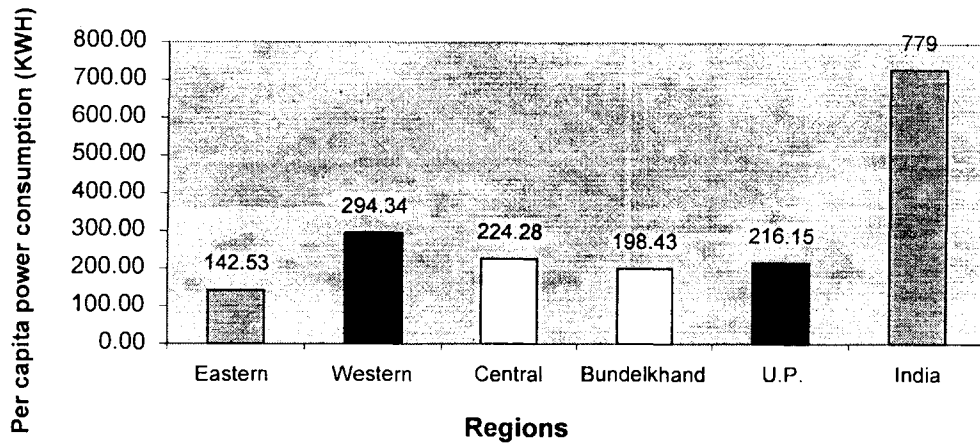
Note:- (*) For provisional data of Census 2011

18. Social services are needed for proper development of a region. There are significant inter-regional disparities in social services too in the State. These include number of junior basic schools, senior basic schools, higher secondary schools, hospitals, post offices and telephone connections etc. These are the primary needs of development. In terms of educational facilities, the number of junior basic schools per lakh of population are highest (104.79) in Bundelkhand region followed by (78.57) in Western region, (70.08) in Central region and (67.69) in Eastern region. Similarly, the number of senior basic schools per lakh of population are highest (43.12) in Bundelkhand region followed by (26.60) in Western and (25.58) in Eastern region. Central region is at lowest position (25.18) in this respect.

19. Health facilities are very important for overall development of a region. In year 2011, the number of Allopathic hospitals/dispensaries (including PHC) per lakh of population, the Bundelkhand region is at top position (3.32) followed by Eastern region (2.51), Central region (2.25) and Western region (2.22). Similarly when the number of beds in Allopathic hospitals/dispensaries (including PHC) per lakh of population is considered, the Bundelkhand region is at highest position (44.20) with a State figure of 35.95.

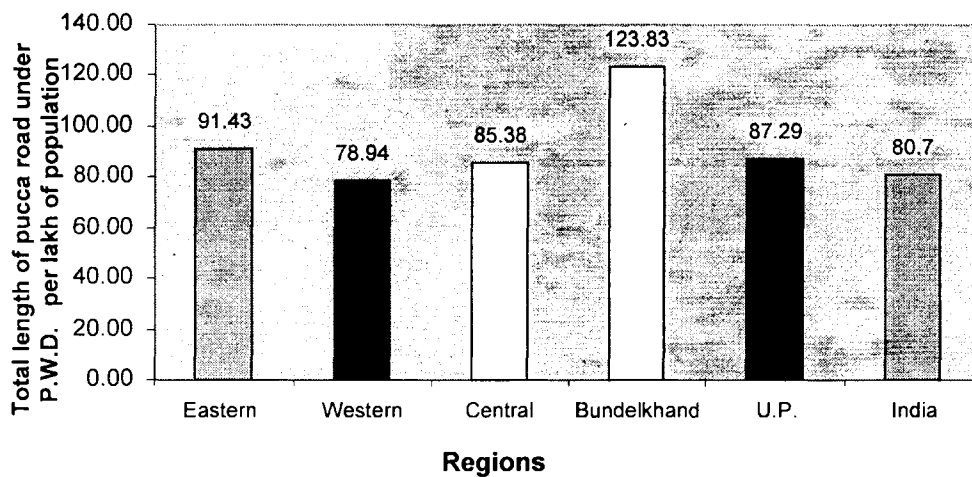
20. The per capita power consumption is an important indicator in economic infrastructure facilities. Data 2010-11 indicates that per capita power consumption is highest (294.34 KWH) in Western region and lowest (142.53 KWH) in the Eastern region. In Bundelkhand region, the per capita power consumption is 198.43 KWH. The percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages is highest in Bundelkhand region (95.62) followed by Central region (95.55). It is lowest in Eastern region (84.10).

Per capita power consumption (KWH), 2010-11



21. Roads are very critical requirement for economic growth and social development of a region. Therefore, development of a good road infrastructure is crucial for removing regional disparities. The length of pucca road under P.W.D. per lakh of population during 2009-10 was highest in Bundelkhand region (123.83 Km.) as compared to other three regions. The Western region (78.94 Km) is at lowest position. On the other hand, if length of pucca roads per thousands sq. km. of area under P.W.D. is considered, the Eastern region occupies the top position (835.46 Km.) while Bundelkhand region (399.03 Km) is placed at the bottom.

Total length of pucca road under P.W.D. per lakh of population, (2009-10)



Net Domestic Product At Current & Constant Prices

22. Net Domestic Product is a commonly used economic indicator which assess the economic well being of the population. Region / district wise total and per capita Net Domestic Product in the state at current and constant prices have been given in Annexure-II. The region wise picture that emerges from the content of Annexure-II is shown in the following table.

Net Domestic Product At Current & Constant Prices , 2009-10

Regions	At Current prices		At Constant prices(2004-05)	
	Net Domestic product(Total) Rs.(in cr.)	Per capita Net Domestic product(Rs.)	Net Domestic product(Total) Rs.(in cr.)	Per capita Net Domestic product(Rs.)
Western	213947	29616	150591	20846
Central	88166	24709	60312	16903
Bundelkhand	23556	24848	16642	17555
Eastern	125577	16009	89360	11392
U.P.	453020	23132	316906	16182

23. The above table indicates that Western region has highest per capita Net Domestic Product at both current and constant prices as compared to other three regions in the state. The Eastern region occupies the lowest position in this respect. The Bundelkhand region has the higher per capita Net Domestic Product than Eastern and Central region. It may be due to the lower population size in the Bundelkhand region.

Inter-District disparities in Uttar Pradesh

24. The backwardness and level of development of districts in the State is identified on the basis of 36 development indicators. These include 10 indicators of agriculture and allied activities, 7 indicators of industrial infrastructure, 10 indicators of economic infrastructure and 9 indicators of social infrastructure. On the basis of these 36 development indicators, Composite Index of Development have been calculated to identify the position of districts in terms of development. These districts have been placed in the following five ranges.

Districts Having Very High Composite Index of Development (125.00 and above)						
S. N.	District	Index		S. N.	District	Index
1	Gautam Buddha. Nagar	394.91		4	Meerut	133.88
2	Ghaziabad	154.81		5	Mathura	132.63
3	Lucknow	138.85		6	Kanpur Nagar	129.09
Districts Having High Composite Index Of Development (102.00-125.00)						
7	Jyotibaphule Nagar	124.52		17	Fatehpur	107.56
8	Agra	120.25		18	Varanasi	105.22
9	Mahamaya Nagar	119.06		19	Jalaun	105.17
10	Bulandshahar	118.65		20	Kannauj	104.96
11	Sahranpur	117.08		21	Baghpat	103.21

Districts Having Very High Composite Index of Development (125.00 and above)						
S. N.	District	Index		S. N.	District	Index
12	Muzaffar Nagar	114.80		22	Moradabad	103.07
13	Etawah	111.55		23	Sultanpur	102.90
14	Farrukhabad	111.08		24	Barcilly	102.78
15	Bijnore	109.86		25	Aligarh	102.35
16	Rama Bai Nagar	109.68		26	Firozabad	102.11
Districts Having Medium Composite Index Of Development (95.00-102.00)						
27	Sonbhadra	101.76		34	Mahoba	96.94
28	Barabanki	101.50		35	Hamirpur	96.85
29	Jhansi	100.81		36	Shahjahanpur	96.47
30	Mainpuri	100.42		37	Etah	95.91
31	Allahabad	100.17		38	Gorakhpur	95.29
32	Pilibhit	98.54		39	Faizabad	95.18
33	Rampur	97.19				
Districts Having Low Composite Index Of Development (79.00-95.00)						
40	Sant Ravidas Nagar	94.81		49	Basti	85.83
41	Auraiya	94.76		50	Mau	85.02
42	Budaun	92.77		51	Gonda	83.59
43	Ambedkar Nagar	92.35		52	Rachareli	83.26
44	Balarampur	92.03		53	Hardoi	82.64
45	Unnao	91.52		54	Chitrakoot	82.54
46	Lakhimpur Kheri	90.64		55	Lalitpur	82.20
47	Sitapur	88.11		56	Siddharth Nagar	79.75
48	Chandauli	87.34				
Districts Having Very Low Composite Index of Development (Below 79.00)						
57	Pratapgarh	78.56		64	Maharajganj	75.26
58	Ballia	78.24		65	Ghazipur	74.79
59	Kaushambi	77.75		66	Azamgarh	74.22
60	Deoria	77.17		67	Mirzapur	73.35
61	Jaunpur	77.16		68	Kushi Nagar	72.93
62	Bahraich	76.59		69	Shrawasti	72.85
63	Banda	75.37		70	Sant Kabir Nagar	72.47

Source:- Niyogan Atlas, UP-2009

Note :- District Kanshiram Nagar, Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj Nagar, Bhim Nagar, Prabuddh Nagar and Panchshil Nagar have been created as new districts of the state. Due to non availability of data/ information, these districts have not been included in the above analysis of classification. The position of these districts are included in their parental district.

25. The above analysis shows that 14 districts viz. Sant Kabir Nagar, Shrawasti, Kushi Nagar, Mirzapur, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Maharajganj, Banda, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Deoria, Kaushambi, Ballia and Pratapgarh have very low Composite Index of Development as compared to other districts in the State. Therefore in order to minimize the inter districts disparities, special efforts are needed for effective implementation of various area development schemes in the State.

Inter-Block wise disparities in Districts of Uttar Pradesh

26. The disparities among the Development blocks of each district are also identified on the basis of block wise Development Indicators. On the basis of these indicators Composite Index of Development is calculated which indicates that out of 820 development blocks of the State, 393 blocks are relatively backward. The list of backward blocks identified in each district is given in the Annexure-III

27. A brief analysis of various schemes launched by State Government and Government of India to overcome the regional disparities are given below:

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

28. The Backward Regions-Grant-Fund-is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:

- ▶ Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows;
- ▶ Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity to facilitate participatory Planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,
- ▶ Provide professional support to local bodies for Planning, implementation and monitoring their Plans.
- ▶ Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

29. The BRGF has been approved in the financial year 2006-07, replacing the erstwhile Rashtriya Sum Vikas Yojana (RSVY). Under BRGF the grant is to be used to fill critical gaps to be identified by the Panchayati Raj Institutions. In Uttar Pradesh BRGF covers 34 districts in which all the 21 districts covered under RSVY are also included. The outlay approved for 11th Plan (2007-12) under BRGF is Rs.2608.27 crores against which anticipated expenditure is Rs.2058.65 crores. The proposed outlay for the 12th Plan (2012-17) is Rs. 3975.56 crores. and the proposed outlay for the annual Plan (2012-13) is Rs. 636.09 crores.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

30. The Border Area Development Programme is a 100 percent centrally funded programme and special central assistance (SCA) is provided for execution of approved scheme. The main objective of BADP is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the border.

31. The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) covers seven districts of Uttar Pradesh which borders Nepal. These districts are Maharajganj, Siddharthnagar, Pilibhit, Balrampur, Baharaich, Shrawasti

and Kheri. The State Govt. has undertaken schemes in order to fulfill the critical gaps in the following sectors-Medical & Public Health, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Solar Energy, Construction (Building & Residential Accommodation For Panchayat), Rural Development, Roads & Bridges, Dairy Development, Soil Conservation & Education.

32. The approved outlay for 11th Plan period under BADP is Rs.153.98 crores against which anticipated expenditure is Rs.160.20 crores. The proposed outlay for the 12th Plan (2012-17) is Rs. 343.75 crores. and the proposed outlay for the annual Plan (2012-13) is Rs. 55.00 crores.

POORVANCHAL VIKAS NIDHI AND BUNDELKHAND VIKAS NIDHI

33. In order to ensure the twin objectives of balanced development and reducing inter-regional disparities and backwardness, the State Government had created Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi for Eastern region and Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi for Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh in the year 1990-91. The schemes funded by Nidhis are as an additional to the development efforts of the State Government.

34. The objectives of the Nidhis are mentioned below:

- ▶ To fund those schemes/projects which are mainly based on local felt needs of the area so as to provide infrastructural facilities to the local people in the areas of construction of roads, minor bridges, drinking water facility, construction of Govt. educational buildings, installation of power sub - stations, which, due to any reason, could not be funded either from State or District Plans.
- ▶ Under the Nidhis, those projects can only be sanctioned which can be implemented and completed immediately, at the most within two years.
- ▶ Those projects are given top priority in which two or more districts are likely to be benefitted.
- ▶ Fifty percent each of the allocated amount under both the Nidhis is earmarked for sanctioning of the projects at district level by Divisional Commissioner which is called 'Jilansh'.
- ▶ Remaining fifty percent of the amount is earmarked for sanctioning of the projects at State level, called Rajyansh.

35. The total approved outlay for 11th Plan (2007-12) in Poorvanchal and Bundelkhand Kshetriya Vikas Nidhi both, is Rs.1680.00 crore against which anticipated expenditure is Rs.1481.57 crore. The proposed outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) is Rs. 2256.25 crore.

BUNDELKHAND PACKAGE

36. The Bundelkhand Special Package for drought mitigation is being implemented over a period of three year starting from 2009-10 in seven districts of Bundelkhand region of U.P. These districts are

Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Banda and Chitrakoot. The total approved outlay of the package is Rs. 3506 crores.

37. The package is being implemented with a multi-sectoral approach giving primary focus for water resource sector and livelihood improvement. Highest Priority has been accorded to water management especially for completion of ongoing and incomplete irrigation projects for speedy accrual of benefits to farmers. Convergence of various flagship schemes like MGNREGA, IWMP, RKVY etc. are effectively being achieved in implementation of the Package.

EXTENDING GREEN REVOLUTION IN EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

38. The scheme was introduced under RKVY in the financial year (2010-11) for Extending Green Revolution to Eastern India comprising of Bihar, Jharkhand, Eastern UP, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and West Bengal with an allocation of Rs 400 crores. The Union budget (2011-12) has also allocated additional Rs.400 crores under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for extending green revolution to the Eastern Region of the country in continuation to the allocation made during 2010-11. An amount of Rs.85.66 crore has been tentatively allocated for U.P from the total allocated Union budget of Rs.400 crore for the scheme in the financial year 2011-12.

39. In Uttar Pradesh, all the 28 districts of Eastern region of State have been covered under the scheme. Green revolution envisages adoption of new seed varieties, farm machines, nutrients, pesticides and knowledge based intervention as developed for different agro climatic zones. Essentially, the objective is to increase the crop productivity by intensive cultivation through promotion of recommended agriculture technologies and package of practices.

Monitorable Targets

40. Keeping in view the country's commitment to attainment of Millennium Development Goals and need to improve the position of the country in Human Development Index, the Planning Commission Government of India has fixed State specific Monitorable Targets highlighting inclusiveness concerns for the Twelfth Plan. These include targets for agriculture growth, poverty reduction, employment generation, school enrolment, reduction in gender gap in literacy, reduction in IMR and MMR, and access to clean drinking water. Government of Uttar Pradesh has also committed it self for the attainment of these targets. With the view State Government has fixed following monitorable targets to be achieved by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan. (2012-17)

- ▶ To reduce infant mortality rate from the level of 61 to 32
- ▶ To reduce maternal mortality rate from the level of 359 to 200
- ▶ Reduction in Total fertility rate from 3.5 to 2.8
- ▶ To reduce malnutrition of children below 3 years of age from 47.0 to 23.5 percent

- ▶ Reduction of anemic ever-married women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) from 51.6 to 20 percent
- ▶ Sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years to be improved from 899 to 924
- ▶ Drop out in the elementary education up to the level of 5 percent.
- ▶ Literacy rate to be increased up to the level of 85 percent and gender gap in literacy to be lowered up to 10 percentage points
- ▶ 10 percent rate of growth in State's economy
- ▶ Targets for the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy are fixed at the level of 5.0, 11.2 and 11.9 percent respectively

41. The indicators relating to social infrastructure viz. education, health, nutrition and sanitation reveals that the position of India among other nations of the world is not satisfactory. India is currently placed at 134th (HDI value 0.547) position in the Human Development Report 2011. Like wise Uttar Pradesh is also on 16th position among the 17th major states in respect of human development index in 2005. Thus it is clear that if Uttar Pradesh fails to achieve the set goals/ targets, then India will also not be able to achieve the millennium development goals by the year 2015. Hence Monitorable targets need to be rigorously monitored during the Plan period

42. The Monitorable Targets for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is given in the following table:-

	Indicator	Unit	Status at the end of Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Twelfth Plan Target (2012-17)
1.	Infant Mortality Rate	Per thousand	61	32
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate	Per lakh live birth	359	200
3.	Total Fertility Rate	Per productive couple	3.5	2.8
4.	Malnutrition of children (0-3 Years) of age who are underweight	Percent	47.0	23.5
5.	Anaemia among ever married women (15-49 years)	Percentage	51.6	20.0
6.	Sex Ratio (0 -6 years)	Per thousand	899	924
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	69.72	85.0
8.	Gender Gap In Literacy Rate	Percentage	20.0	10.0
9.	Drop Out In Elementary Education	Percentage	11.0	5.0
10.	Growth Rate Of Economy	Percentage	6.9*	10.0
11.	Growth Rate In Agriculture & Allied (Primary)	Percentage	3.0*	5.0
12.	Growth Rate In Industry (Secondary)	Percentage	5.4*	11.2
13.	Growth Rate In Services (Tertiary)	Percentage	9.6*	11.9

*Advanced Estimate Of 2011-12

43. The above table reflects that these monitorable targets are primarily focused on attainment of a high economic growth rate and improvement in the indicators relating to health, nutrition and education. For faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth State Government has decided to take the following innovative steps during the Twelfth Plan.

AGRICULTURE

- ▶ Rapid Growth in Agriculture Sector. Concentration will be more on other foods, and on animal husbandry, dairying, poultry and fisheries where feasible.
- ▶ Technology will focus on land productivity and water use efficiency
- ▶ For farmers better functioning markets for both outputs and inputs. Also, better rural infrastructure, including storage and food processing will be established.
- ▶ MGNREGS will be redesigned to increase contribution to land productivity and rain-fed agriculture.
- ▶ Higher priority to watershed management.

INDUSTRIES

- ▶ Need to grow at 11 to 12 percent per year
- ▶ Tune-up FDI and trade policies to attract quality investment in critical areas
- ▶ Improve business regulatory frame work: 'cost of doing business', transparency, incentives for R & D, innovation etc.
- ▶ Land and infrastructure constraints are a major problem. State will develop special industrial zones' with good connectivity and infrastructure.
- ▶ 'Clusters' need to be supported to enhance productivity of MSMEs

EDUCATION

- ▶ Universalisation of Secondary education by 2017
- ▶ Reducing dropout rates in primary and secondary education
- ▶ Raising the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in primary and Secondary education
- ▶ New focus has been shifted to improved quality of education
- ▶ To invest in faculty development and teachers' training
- ▶ Significant reduction in social, gender and regional gaps in education. Targets to be set for this purpose
- ▶ Major curriculum reforms in vocational/skill development to ensure employability in response to changing market needs

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- ▶ Better health is not only about curative care, but about better prevention

- ▶ Clean drinking water, sanitation and better nutrition, childcare, etc.
- ▶ Increase in the expenditure on health sector to around 2-3 percent of GDP
- ▶ Desperate shortage of medical personnel. Targeted approach to increase seats in medical colleges, nursing colleges and other licensed health professionals.
- ▶ Improve quality of NRHM services vs. quantity of NRHM infrastructure, Structured involvement of PRIs/CSOs can help
- ▶ Role of PPP in secondary and tertiary healthcare will be expanded
- ▶ Health insurance cover will be expanded to all disadvantaged groups
- ▶ Focus on women and Children; ICDS will be revamped

Region wise comparative Status of Development in Uttar Pradesh

	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
I- Population							
1.	Population -2011 (Lakh)#	797.42	742.38	359.41	96.60	1995.81	12101.93
2.	Area-2001 (Sq. km)	85845	79831	45834	29418	240928	3287000
3.	Density of population (per sq.km.) (2011) #	928.92	937.15	679.86	328.49	828.00	382
4.	Decennial growth in population (%) (2001-2011) #	19.71	21.31	19.17	17.33	20.09	17.64
5.	Percentage of urban population to total population (2001)	11.74	28.25	25.15	22.39	20.78	27.8
6.	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population (2001)	21.15	18.17	26.10	25.14	21.15	16.2
7.	Sex- Ratio, 2011)#	949	879	888	876	908	940
8.	Percentage share of various regions in State's population (2011) #	39.95	37.20	18.01	4.84	100.00	-
II- Health and Education							
9.	No.of Allopathic Hospitals /Dispensaries including PHC's per lakh of population (2010-11)	2.51	2.22	2.25	3.32	2.39	1.1 (1.1.10)
10.	No.of beds in Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries (including PHCs) per lakh of population (2010-11)	36.60	31.61	41.14	44.20	35.95	48.5 (1.1.10)
11.	No. of PHCs per lakh of population (2010-11)	2.20	1.89	2.02	3.01	2.09	N.A.
12.	No.of Maternity and Child Welfare centre/Sub-centre per lakh of population (2010-11)	10.30	9.68	9.90	16.45	10.29	N.A.
13.	Literacy Rate (Total) , (2011) #	69.59	69.35	70.50	70.69	69.72	74.04
14.	Literacy Rate (Female) , 2011)#	58.20	59.36	61.68	58.44	59.26	65.46
15.	No.of Schools per lakh of population (2010-11)						
	(a) Junior Basic School	67.69	78.57	70.08	104.79	73.93	69 (2007-08)
	(b) Senior Basic School	25.58	26.60	25.18	43.12	26.73	29 (2007-08)
Pupil-Teacher ratio (2010-11)							
	(a) Junior Basic School	83.47	77.54	78.89	61.96	79.23	47 (2007-08)
16.	(b) Senior Basic School	73.71	67.85	72.10	43.76	68.76	35 (2007-08)

Development Indicator		Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
III - Infrastructural Facilities							
17.	Total Length of Pucca Roads per lakh of population under PWD (km.) (2009-10)	91.43	78.94	85.38	123.83	87.29	82.3 (2007-08)
18.	Total Length of Pucca Roads per thousand sq.km. of area under PWD (km.) (2009-10)	835.46	714.35	664.69	399.03	709.55	286.0 (2007-08)
19.	Per capita power consumption (kwh) (2010-11)	142.53	294.34	224.28	198.43	216.15	779.0 (2009-10)
20.	Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages (2010-11)	84.10	92.91	95.55	95.62	88.89	83.9 (2009-10)
IV- Agriculture And Allied							
21.	Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown (2009-10)	76.31	92.32	84.60	51.81	81.1	45.2 (2009-10)
22.	Percentage of Flood Affected area to total area sown (Kharif), (2010-11)	2.10	5.34	10.06	-	4.55	N.A.
23.	Percentage of holdings of less than 1.0 hectare (2005-06)	84.95	72.16	79.15	54.55	77.96	64.76 (2005-06)
24.	Average size of holdings Less than 1.0 hect area (2005-06)	0.37	0.42	0.42	0.46	0.40	0.38 (2005-06)
25.	Total Fertilizer distribution per hectare of gross cropped area (kg) . (2009-10)	174.07	194.51	173.56	43.39	167.51	135.8 (2009-10)
26.	Gross value of agricultural output per hectare of gross cropped area in Rs at current price (2008-09).	36453.92	53671.96	45165.57	28999.68	43968.70	34780 (2007-08)
27.	Net area sown per rural person (hect.) (2009-10)	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.32	0.13	0.19 (2009-10)
28.	Productivity of major crops (qtls/hect.) (2009-10)						
i.	Total Foodgrains	21.08	27.02	22.97	12.41	22.36	17.98 (2009-10)
ii.	Wheat	25.53	32.44	28.87	22.52	28.56	28.39 (2009-10)
iii.	Rice	20.02	23.15	21.06	10.19	20.84	21.25 (2009-10)
iv.	Potato	211.62	260.56	238.66	247.92	248.66	199.30 (2009-10)
v.	Oilseeds	7.00	12.41	6.89	2.46	7.24	9.59 (2009-10)
vi.	Sugarcane	496.06	628.61	568.86	382.37	592.51	700.20 (2009-10)
29.	Per capita foodgrains production (kg) (2009-10)	202.62	246.80	225.44	305.75	228.07	185.87 (2009-10)
V- Industry and Minerals							
30.	Number of persons employed in Registered factories per lakh of population (2007-08)	114.85	809.62	317.60	70.42	405.65	1005 (2009-10)
31.	Per capita gross value of industrial production (Rs (2007-08)	2081.71	16736.93	6251.06	1875.28	8231.69	4960 (2009-10)
32.	Number of total registered working factories per lakh of population (2007-08)	1.67	11.46	5.88	1.52	6.04	13.54 (2009-10)

Development Indicator		Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
VI- Banking and Finance							
33.	Credit Deposit ratio (2010-11)	26.03	53.68	46.09	49.22	43.60	72.7 (2009-10)
34.	No.of Scheduled Commercial Bank per lakh of population. (2010-11)	4.62	5.83	6.18	5.61	5.40	7.16 (2009-10)
VII- Employment and Manpower							
35.	Percentage of Main workers to total population (2001)	22.02	24.19	25.36	27.01	23.67	30.40
36.	Percentage of Main workers engaged in Agriculture to total Main workers (2001)	66.14	56.08	63.78	70.08	62.12	53.39
37.	Gross value of Agricultural Produce per rural persons in Rs at Current prices , (2008-09)#	5308.34	12024.08	9254.26	11112.65	8506.23	10239.72 (2009-10)
38.	Per capita Net Domestic Product in Rs at current prices (2009-10).	16009.35	29616.03	24709.34	24848.34	26355 (2010-11)	53331 (2010-11)

DISTRICTWISE NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT(TOTAL & PER CAPITA), 2009-10					
S.No	DISTRICT/REGION	AT CURRENT PRICES		AT CONSTANT PRICES (2004-05)	
		DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL) (RS IN Cr)	PER CAPITA DOMESTIC PRODUCT(Rs)	DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL) (RS IN Cr)	PER CAPITA DOMESTIC PRODUCT(Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Saharanpur	10830	32831	7597	23030
2	Muzaffarnagar	13147	31770	8759	21165
3	Bijnor	12109	32451	7992	21419
4	Moradabad	13009	27841	8826	18889
5	Rampur	5649	24581	3753	16330
6	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	5214	32433	3759	23382
7	Meerut	12721	36385	8928	25536
8	Baghpat	5135	41049	3421	27348
9	Ghaziabad	15442	34965	11671	26426
10	Gautam Budh Nagar	14474	93095	11188	71961
11	Buland sahar	11331	34653	7818	23909
12	Aligarh	9569	26618	6587	18323
13	Mahamaya Nagar	4396	32303	3195	23477
14	Mathura	7210	29616	5003	20550
15	Agra	12739	28871	9668	21911
16	Firozabad	5491	21662	3905	15405
17	Etah	4199	23352	2759	15340
18	Kanshiram Nagar	3491	24071	2311	15932
19	Mainpuri	3781	20763	2711	14888
20	Budaun	9520	26442	5942	16483
21	Barcilly	11031	25818	7468	17480
22	Philiphit	5712	29042	3643	18520
23	Shahjahanpur	6287	20586	4219	13814
24	Farrukhabad	4002	21993	2853	15677
25	Kannauj	3184	20342	2443	15609
26	Etawah	3159	21055	2187	14573
27	Auraiya	2887	21963	1986	15111
	Western Region	213947	29616	150591	20846
1	Kheri	8446	21460	5293	13450
2	Sitapur	9614	22447	5775	13484
3	Hardoi	6526	16548	4505	11424
4	Unnao	6317	20284	4558	14636
5	Lucknow	17525	38465	13182	28933
6	Rae Bareli	5170	15510	3792	11374
7	Ramabai Nagar	3602	19882	2605	14377
8	Kanpur Nagar	17230	35026	12767	25952
9	Fatehpur	4492	17051	3221	12226

DISTRICTWISE NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT(TOTAL & PER CAPITA), 2009-10					
S.No	DISTRICT/REGION	AT CURRENT PRICES		AT CONSTANT PRICES (2004-05)	
		DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL) (RS IN Cr)	PER CAPITA DOMESTIC PRODUCT(Rs)	DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL) (RS IN Cr)	PER CAPITA DOMESTIC PRODUCT(Rs)
10	Barabanki	9243	29348	4614	14651
	Central Region	88166	24709	60312	16903
1	Jalaun	4390	26772	2996	18269
2	Jhansi	6609	32935	4898	24410
3	Lalitpur	2967	25057	2009	16970
4	Hamirpur	2673	23022	1884	16227
5	Mahoba	2155	26531	1648	20287
6	Banda	3342	19907	2254	13427
7	Chitrakoot	1421	14246	954	9561
	Bundelkhand Region	23556	24849	16642	17555
1	Pratapgarh	4181	13236	2965	9386
2	Kaushambi	2737	19846	2018	14627
3	Allahabad	12903	21368	9364	15508
4	Faizabad	4666	19100	3245	13282
5	Ambedkar Nagar	3647	15238	2550	10656
6	Sultanpur	6098	16346	4345	11647
7	Bahraich	4362	15143	3008	10444
8	Shrawasti	1523	10891	1009	7212
9	Balrampur	3020	15509	2029	10420
10	Gonda	4899	15071	3346	10293
11	Siddharth Nagar	3157	13137	2116	8805
12	Basti	3487	14461	2397	9941
13	Sant Kabir Nagar	2199	13402	1497	9120
14	Maharajganj	3688	14116	2401	9189
15	Gorakhpur	8226	18753	5830	13291
16	Kushi Nagar	4644	13310	3077	8817
17	Deoria	3851	12134	2699	8504
18	Azamgarh	6584	14199	4644	10016
19	Mau	3970	17965	2904	13143
20	Ballia	4538	14403	3147	9989
21	Jaunpur	5923	13229	4187	9351
22	Ghazipur	5404	15007	3738	10380
23	Chandauli	3470	17625	2444	12415
24	Varanasi	7546	20390	5589	15102
25	Sant Ravidas Nagar	2655	16707	2074	13053
26	Mirzapur	4000	15889	2877	11408
27	Sonbhadra	4197	22753	3861	20929
	Eastern Region	125577	16009	89360	11392
	Uttar Pradesh	453020	23132	316906	16182

List of backward blocks identified in each district of Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No	District	Total No. Of Blocks	Backward Blocks In District	
1	Saharanpur	11	4	Gangoh, Sarsawan, Sadhauli kadcem, Puwarka
2	Muzaffar Nagar	14	6	Oon, Jansath, Charthawal, Shahpur , ThanaBhawan, Muzaffar Nagar,
3	Bijnor	11	3	Nazibabad, Afjalgarh, Kotwali
4	Moradabad	13	7	Deegarpur, Bahjoi, Dilari, Panwasa, Munda Pandey, Bhagatpur Tanda, Bilari
5	Rampur	6	3	Shahabad, Swar, Milak
6	Jyotibaphule Nagar	6	3	Gangeshwari, Joya, Hasanpur
7	Meerut	12	5	Parikshitgarh, Kharkhauda, Daurala, Rajpura, Jaani Khurd ,
8	Baghpat	6	3	Pilana, Binauli, Chhaprauli
9	Ghaziabad	8	3	Loni, Dhaulana, Hapur
10	Gautam Buddha Nagar	4	3	Jewar, Dadri, Dunkaur
11	Bulandsahar	16	8	Pahasu, Sikandarabad, Arniya, Danpur, Khurja, Unchagaon, Dibai, Shyana
12	Aligarh	12	7	Gangiri, Tappal, Jawan, Dhanipur, Lodha, Gonda, Bijauli,
13	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	7	3	Hasayan, Sadabad, Sikandaramau
14	Mathura	10	4	Govardhan, Mathura, Nauhjheel, Chhata,
15	Agra	15	7	Fatehpur, Barauli Aheer, Jaitpur kalan, Pinahat, Kheragarh, Akaula, Saiya
16	Firozabad	9	4	Tundala , Khairgarh, Firozabad, Eka
17	Kansi Ram Nagar	7	4	Sahawar, Soro, Ama pur, Sirhpura.
18	Etah	8	4	Sakeet, Aliganj , Nidhulikala , Jethara
19	Mainpuri	9	4	Ghiror, Kishni, Mainpuri, Kurawali
20	Budaun	18	6	Usawan, Sahaswan, Rajpura, Gannaur, Junamai, Dahgawan
21	Barcilly	15	9	Majhgawan, Shergarh, Alampur Jafarbad, Bhoota, Nawabganj, Bhojipura, Bhadpura, Ramnagar, Richchha
22	Pilibhit	7	2	Pooranpur, Bilsanda
23	Shahjahanpur	15	7	Madanapur, Kalan, Mirjapur, Jalalabad, Nigothi, Jaitipur, Dadraul,
24	Kheri	15	7	Mohammadi, Nighasan , Bijua, Ramia behar , Isa nagar, Bhitauli, Nakaha
25	Sitapur	19	10	Rampur Mathura, Reusa, Pahla, Godlamau, Kasmanda , Sidhauli, Pisawan, Mishrikh, Madrehta, Biswan
26	Hardoi	19	10	Saandi, Kothawan, Behandar, Ahirori, Bilgraam, Kachona, Bharawan, Maadhoganj, Harpalpur, Bharkhani,
27	Unnao	16	8	Auras, Miyanganj, Hasanganj, Baangarganj, Asoha, Fatehpur Chaurasi, Ganjmoradabad, Safipur

Sl.No	District	Total No. Of Blocks		Backward Blocks In District
28	Lucknow	8	6	Gosainganj, Kakori, Mohanlalganj, Mal, Malihabad, Sarojininagar,
29	Raibareli	21	12	Dcenshahgaura, Salon, Rohania, Chhatoh, Raahi, Dalmau, Simhapur, Bachhrawan, Maharajganj ,Dech, Amaba,Santaab
30	Farrukhabad	7	2	Kayamganj, Mohammadabad
31	Kannauj	8	5	Gugrapur, Saurikh, Taalgram,Umarda, Chhibramau
32	Etawah	8	4	Chakarnagar, Badpura, Maheba, Takha
33	Auraiya	7	3	Achhalda, Auraiya, Vidhuna
34	Ramabai Nagar	10	5	Rasulabad, Amraudha, Malasa, Jhijhak, Sandalpur
35	Kanpur Nagar	10	5	Patara, Ghatampur, Vidhanu, Bhcetargaon, Kakvan
36	Jalaun	9	4	Kadaura, Nandigaon, Kuthond, Rampura
37	Jhansi	8	4	Bangara, Gurusarai, Bamaur, Mauranipur
38	Lalitpur	6	3	Birdha, Jakhaura, Mandavara
39	Hamirpur	7	4	Sumerpur, Maudaha, Sarila, Gohaand
40	Mahoba	4	2	Kabrai, Charkhari
41	Banda	8	5	Kamasin , Bisanda, Baberu, Tindwari, Mahua
42	Chitrakoot	5	3	Manikpur, Pahari, Ramnagar
43	Fatehpur	13	8	Vijaipur, Airayan, Hathgam, Asothar, , Bahua, Bhitara, Dhata, Hasua,
44	Pratapgarh	17	2	Baba Belkhar nath, Rampur sangram
45	Kaushambi	8	4	Mooratgarh, Sirathu, Newada, Sarsawan
46	Allahabad	20	10	Koraon, Shankargarh, Kaudiha, Manda, Chaka, Uruwan, Baharia, Jasra, Bahadurpur, Partappur
47	Barabanki	15	10	Banikodar, Sirauli gauspur, Siddhaur, Dariyabad, Suratganj, Pooredalai, Trivediganj, Fatehpur, Haidergarh, Mindaora
48	Faizabad	11	7	Rudauli, Milkipur, Haringtanganj, Beckapur Mawai, Masodha, Tarun
49	Ambedkar Nagar	9	3	Jalalpur , Taanda Akbarpur
50	Sultanpur	23	11	Sukul bazar, Dubcupur, Kurwar, Dostpur, Valdirai, Bhadoya, Jaisinghpur, Jamon, Kaadipur, Akhand Nagar, Dhanpatganj
51	Bahraich	14	8	Shivpur, Mahasi, Mihipurwa, Risiya, Tajwapur, Huzoorpur, Phakharpur, Visheshwarganj
52	Shrawasti	5	3	Jamunaha, Sirsia, Gilaula
53	Balrampur	9	5	Harraiya satdharwan, Gaisari, Pachperwa Tulsipur, Rehera bazar
54	Gonda	16	5	Rupaidecha, Katra bazar, Paraspur, Itiyathok, Mujehna
55	Siddharth Nagar	14	5	Khesarha, Khuniyaon, Mithwal, Bhanwapur, Shohratgarh
56	Basti	14	7	Bahadurpur, Saltua gopalpur, Kaptanganj, , Vikramjot Saughat, Kudaraha, Bankati, Haraiya
57	Sant Kabir Nagar	9	5	Belharkalan, Pauli, Mehdawal, Baghauri Semariyawan
58	Mahrajganj	12	5	Laxmipur, Nichlaul, Brajmanganj, Siswan, Paniyara

Sl.No	District	Total No. Of Blocks	Backward Blocks In District	
59	Gorakhpur	19	11	Urua, Belghat, Jangal kauriya, Gagha, Sahjanwa, Kauriram, Brahmpur, Bansgaon, Pali, Barhalganj, Khajni
60	KushiNagar	14	5	Dudahi, Sewarahi, Padrauna, Khadda, Nebua naurangia
61	Deoria	16	8	Lar, Bhaghalpur, Bankata, Barhaj, Rudrapur, Bhaluani, Bhatani, Rampur Karkhana
62	Azamgarh	22	13	Palhani, Martinganj, Tarwan, Thekma, Sathiyaon, Haraiya, Ahiraula, Pawai, Mirzapur Mohammadpur, Bilariyaganj, Jahanaganj, Tahbarpur
63	Mau	9	4	Fatehpur Madraun, Kopaganj, Muhammadabad Gohna, Ranipur
64	Ballia	17	8	Seeyar, Nagra, Pandah, Rasra, Grawar, Beruakhari, Banskceh, Maniyar
65	Jaunpur	21	8	Sujanganj, Rampur, Machalisahar, Shahganj, Mugarabad shahpur, Barsathi, Mariyahun, Ramnagar
66	Ghazipur	16	7	Bhadaura, Rewatipur, Bhanwarkol, Jamaniya, Kasimabad, Barachawar, Karanda
67	Chandauli	9	4	Barhani, Dhanapur, Chandauli, Sakaldeccha
68	Varanasi	8	2	Pindara, Chiraigaon
69	Sant Ravidas Nagar	6	4	Amoli, Dcegh, Aurai Bhadohi,
70	Mirzapur	12	7	Haliya, Pahari, Rajgarh, Lalganj, Jamalpur, Marihan, Chhanvey
71	Sonbhadra	8	3	Chopan, Babhani, Duddhi
	TOTAL	820	393	

Note :- Due to non availability of data/informations, the newly created districts viz. Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj Nagar, Bhim Nagar, Prabuddh Nagar and Panchshil Nagar have not been included in the above analysis.

Chapter- VII

Industrial Development

Uttar Pradesh has always been in the forefront in the area of industrial development. During the Vth, VIth and VIIth Five Year Plan, the industrial growth rate was 9.4, 11.8 & 10.9% respectively. In the post liberalization period the industrial growth rate somewhat dropped. However, the state was able to meet the challenges. The Industrial growth rate during the Xth Five Year Plan in the State revived and has been to the tune of 6.6%. It is significant that during the period the world at large was hit by recession.

2. For XIth Five Year Plan, the industrial growth rate was targeted at 10.5% and that of manufacturing sector at 12% in order to achieve overall 10.0% GSDP growth. This requires huge investment in the industry sector along with up-gradation of existing technology and modernization as well as creation of world class infrastructure. The growth rate of Industrial Development was 9.3% in 2007-08, -7.8% in 2008-09, 3.9% in 2009-10 and 9.2% in 2010-11.

3. The State has now taken a lead in improving overall infrastructure and logistical facilities, essential for driving industrial, economic and social growth. It was felt that growth can only be achieved by combining the industrialization and infrastructure projects. In this direction, to enhance industrialization in the state, efforts have been made for improving infrastructure facilities like speedy transportation of goods by constructing expressways, up-gradation of highways, making more availability of power to the industrial units, etc.

4. Many schemes and incentives have been announced for the entrepreneurs to attract more investment. Now it is evident that U.P. has become the preferred destination for entrepreneurs, which is visible from figures of the total industrial capital investment that stood at about Rs. 4,918 crore during 2007-08, rose to Rs. 10,446 crore in 2010-11, as a result of the industry-friendly policies. During the last financial year i.e., this figure touched Rs. 25,052 crore marks.

IEM/LOIs

5. The total number of IEMs/LOIs filed in the State during Eleventh Five Year Plan period from the year 2007-08 till 2011-12 were 888 involving investment of Rs.84140.33 crores and employment of 391508 persons.

Year	No. of total IEM+LOI	Proposed Investment (Rs. in Crs.)	Employment Potential (in Nos.)
2007-08	187	13709.86	142034
2008-09	203	13089.89	132471
2009-10	175	10468.98	38376
2010-11	148	22073.00	46130
2011-12	175	24798.60	32497
Total	888	84140.33	391508

Source : DIPP, GOI

Capital Investment

6. Details of capital investment and employment generation in the State during the 11th plan in Heavy Industries Sector are as under:-

Year	No. of total Industries set-up	Capital Investment (Rs. in Crs.)	Employment Generation
2007-08	35	2421.59	8913
2008-09	10	1210.51	1672
2009-10	87	7006.86	30171
2010-11	53	5054.70	9271
2011-12	140	19307.06	33643
Total	325	35000.72	83670

Source : Directorate of Industries, U.P.

7. It is evident from the above data that there is a gradual growth in setting up of Heavy Industries along with significant employment generation. The highlights of achievement of 11th plan in overall industrial sector as well as heavy and medium industries/enterprises are as under:-

Year	No. of Units			Investment Rs. In Cr.			Employment		
	Total (Micro, Small, Medium & Heavy)	Medium only	Heavy only	Total (Micro, Small, Medium & Heavy)	Medium only	Heavy only	Total (Micro, Small, Medium & Heavy)	Medium only	Heavy only
2007-08	32837	53	35	4918.26	391.78	2421.59	207720	5019	8913
2008-09	33771	35	10	5176.63	299.03	1210.51	212573	1613	1672
2009-10	37435	83	87	11951.93	584.95	7006.86	296469	7214	30171
2010-11	35861	72	53	10446.03	488.43	5054.7	253077	6642	9271
2011-12	36129	65	140	25052.42	499.03	19307.06	274779	7212	33643
Total	176033	308	325	57545.27	2263.22	35000.72	1244618	27700	83670

Source : Directorate of Industries, U.P.

8. Region-wise Breakup of number of industries set up, investment made and employment generated is as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Region	Units established	Investment made (Rs. in Cr.)	Employment Generated
1	Poorvanchal	53333	14684.14	296066
2	Central Zone	28778	6335.19	204194
3	Bundelkhand	10043	496.69	48608
4	Western	83879	36029.25	695750
	Total	176033	57545.27	1244618

Source : Directorate of Industries, U.P.

9. It is evident that beside increase in number of heavy industries, there has been a surge in the number of Micro & Small & Medium enterprises being setup in the state. There are MSME pockets in the state like Varanasi, Allahabad, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Ferozabad, Meerut, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Noida, Barcilly, Gorakhpur, Khurja, Aligarh and Mathura. However industrial development in the state is not taking place evenly. Mainly 50% of the industries are located in Western Zone and Ghaziabad and Noida are developing as centre of the industries. There is emphasis to remove the regional imbalance by providing incentives for Purvanchal & Bundelkhand areas.

Financial Performance

Industrial Investment Promotion Scheme

10. During Eleventh Plan the total budget allocation was to the tune of Rs. 429 crores for the scheme out of which Rs. 416.47 crores was disbursed by PICUP and UPFC. The details of expenditure/investment by the Industrial Authorities during 11th year plan were as under:-

(Rs. In crore)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Greater Noida	1724.69	1820.39	1530.58
Noida	1584.98	1575.93	2234.91
Total	3309.67	3196.32	3765.49

Development of Special Economic Zones

- ▶ In the fast changing global economic scenario, Special Economic Zones are rightly called the engines of growth. Uttar Pradesh Government in Aug 2007 announced U.P. Special Economic Zone (Amended) Policy-2007 in order to foster the industrial and economic development and creating conducive environment for the development of SEZ in the State.
- ▶ So far 56 SEZs proposal have been recommended by U.P. Government to Government of India. Out of these proposals, 21 SEZs have been notified, formal approval to 34 SEZs & In-principle approval to 1 SEZ have been granted by Government of India.
- ▶ Eight numbers of SEZs are functional out of which six have been developed under private sector and two SEZs have been developed by the public sector.

11. **As envisaged, during the 11th Five Year Plan**, several ambitious projects are coming to the State under PPP policy laid out for the development of infrastructure with maximum involvement of private investors in addition to private sector and public sector projects.

SEZs set-up by	No. of SEZs	No. of units working with-in the SEZ	Total Investment made so far (Rs. In Crores)	Total Exports made during F.Y. 2009-10 (Rs. In Crores)	Total Exports made during F.Y. 2010-11 (Rs. In Crores)	Total Exports made during F.Y. 2011-12 (Rs. in Crores)	Direct Employment generated
Govt.	2	536	3033.55	8569.2702	9407.219	8259.23	39841
Private Developers	6	28	3227.98	1095.16	1295.85	2700.27	23715
TOTAL :	8	564	6261.53	9664.4302	10703.169	10959.50	63556

Priorities-

Priority	Strategy
Investment promotion	Industrial Investment Promotion Scheme, 2003
Backward areas development	Proposal to set up NMIZ in Poorvanchal & Bundelkhand area
Export promotion	To boost up Special Economic Zones in the State
Development of world class infrastructural facilities in the State, to attract Heavy Industries for making optimum capital investment	Proposed Investment to be brought through various PPP Projects in Road, Power, Housing and Other Sectors
Employment Generation	Proposal of lowering threshold of Industrial Investment Promotion Scheme, 2003 to cater small industry as well

Targets-

- ▶ **During the 12th five year plan**, the State Government is planning to develop world class infrastructural facilities in the State. Several expressways and state highways in road sector, thermal power projects in energy sector and airport in aviation sector are the major areas where the investment is proposed through PPP mode. Some of the projects under these areas have already been initiated in the 11th five year plan but it will take the final shape in the 12th five year plan.
- ▶ To sustain a 10% average growth rate in State GSDP in 12th Plan, UP will require Rs. 754105.87 Crores to mobilise total investments (public + private) in manufacturing and infrastructure to the tune of 26% of GDP in manufacturing and infrastructure
- ▶ Rs. 3,17,754.06 Crores investment will be required in Manufacturing Sector (11.1%)

	Investment to GSDP Working for 12th Five Year Plan					
	2012-13 (P)	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (P)	12th Plan
Mfg Investment as a % of Mfg GSDP ¹	65.18%	69.29%	69.33%	69.63%	70.12%	
Manufacturing Investment YoY (in Rs Crores)	42472.59	52969.93	62194.10	73326.93	86790.51	317754.06
Required mfg. investment rate as a % of total GSDP	9.12%	10.39%	11.09%	11.84%	12.62%	11.01%
Infrastructure Investment as a % of Infra GSDP	38.28%	54.85%	56.30%	57.79%	59.31%	
Infrastructure Investment YoY (in Rs Crores)	46329.98	75475.22	88374.09	103816.86	122355.67	436351.81
Required mfg. investment rate as a % of total GSDP	9.95%	14.81%	15.76%	16.76%	17.79%	15.02%
Total Investment required	88802.56	128445.15	150568.19	177143.79	209146.17	754105.87
Total Mfg. and Infra. Investment as a % of State GSDP	19.08%	25.20%	26.86%	28.59%	30.41%	26.03%
Break up of Manufacturing Investments in 12th Five Year Plan						
	Avg share in 11th Plan		Break up (Rs crore)			
Heavy	32.38%		102892.31			
Medium	3.60%		11454.55			
Small & Micro	64.01%		203407.20			
Total			317754.06			
Break up of Infrastructure Investments in 12th Five Year Plan ²						
			Break up (Rs crore)			
Private & PPP	50.00%		218175.91			
Government	50.00%		218175.91			
Total			436351.81			

Approach

12. There is ample scope for the industrial growth in the MSME sector as well as medium sector, heavy sector therefore emphasis has been laid towards providing adequate infrastructure facilities and improvement in environment and business in addition to various concessions and attractive incentives.

Proposed Outlay

13. An outlay of Rs. 150.30 crores has been earmarked for 2012-13 while proposed outlay for the Twelfth Plan is Rs. 1322.19 crores.

¹ Assuming an Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) of 4.0; Source: Investment Strategy for India Investment Commission Report, February 2006. In the absence of an ICOR for UP, the ICOR for UP has been assumed at India levels though realistically UP should have a higher ICOR because of lower factor productivity.

² As per 12th Plan Approach Paper, 50% Infrastructure Projects need to be targeted in Private & PPP Sector.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

14. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector is very important for economic development of the State. This sector is backbone of economic progress and development of the Country because of its contribution in industrial productivity, employment generation, versatile nature, adaptability and contribution in exports. MSME sector provides employment in bulk next to agriculture sector in the State. Information Technology, Biotechnology, and fast emerging Service sector are providing new dimensions to development.

15. Development of infrastructure facilities, availability of electricity and credit is necessary for developing industry so that economy of the state is strengthened, regional imbalances are removed and products for consumers are made available.

16. Uttar Pradesh is a leading state in Agriculture produce and livestock. There is immense scope for agro industry, food processing, animal feed, fertilizers, cold storage etc. Development of such industries will also improve working environment of rural people by utilizing surplus farm produce and minimizing farm waste.

17. There is huge potential for development of Small & Micro enterprise in Industrial & Service sector besides hard core industries like Engg. goods. Chemical and Mechanical industries, Plastic, readymade garments, tailoring, textiles and furnishing, IT and ITES, services like consultancy services, retail and financial services, logistics, health services, hotel and tourism, cyber café, auto services centers, computer hardware repair and maintenance, handicrafts industry, forms a large part of Small and Micro Enterprises. It provides maximum employment with low investment.

State wise status of Filing of EM since October 2006 to March 2010 (In Nos.)
Top Ten Performing States

	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
	India	355050	48847	2012	405909
1	Uttar Pradesh	59678	1845	41	61564
2	Gujarat	43568	11007	440	55015
3	West Bengal	45092	3124	28	48244
4	Karnataka	41381	2573	71	44031
5	Maharashtra	29463	10449	278	40190
6	Tamil Nadu	29373	6067	693	36133
7	Rajasthan	33508	1818	42	35368
8	Kerala	26984	1745	17	28746
9	Andhra Pradesh	13572	3388	74	17034
10	Orissa	7640	591	30	8261

Establishment of Micro and Small Enterprises:

Year	S.S.I Units Established (No.)	Capital Investment (` in crore)	Employment (No.)
1 2007-2008	31734	1270.83	148985
2 2008-2009	33302	2046.80	171141
3 2009-2010	34063	3474.12	175504
4 2010-2011	34178	3188.43	175120
5 2011-12	33532	3452.93	186755
Total	166809	13433.11	857505

18. During the 11th Five Year Plan, it was envisaged to create 6,50,000 employment opportunity by establishing 1,65,000 Micro & Small enterprises and against this target 1,66,809 Micro & Small enterprises were established with an investment of Rs. 13433.11 Cr. and 857505 employment opportunities.

Status of SSI Units

19. At the end of Eleventh Five year Plan 747413 SSI units were established with the capital investment of ` 19334.31 Cr. and employment generation for 3104641 persons .

	Name of Region	SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES		
		NO OF UNITS	EMPLOYMENT	INVESTMENT(Rs.Cr)
1	BUNDELKHAND	45046	138409	575.78
2	CENTRAL REGION	120964	474411	3267.19
3	EASTERN REGION	207124	756549	3101.73
4	WESTERN REGION	374279	1735272	12389.60
	TOTAL	747413	3104641	19334.31

Upgradation & Improvement of Infrastructural facilities in Industrial Estate:

20. For the Industrial Development and infrastructure facilities, 80 large Industrial Estates in 57 districts were developed in the State. In these 985 sheds and 3628 plots were developed. On these sheds and plots 2676 units are established.

21. In the year 2007-08 Rs 398.00 lacs was spent for upgradation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in 16 Industrial Estates. In the financial year 2008-09, 2009-10 2010-11, and 2011-12 Rs 100.00 lacs was spent per year for the upgradation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in 5 Industrial Estates per year.

Technology Upgradation:

22. Under the above scheme in the year 2007-08, 76 units were provided assistance of Rs 113.85 lacs. In the year 2008-09, 109 units were provided assistance of Rs 200.00 lacs. In the year 2009-10, 122 units were provided amount of Rs 200.00 lacs, in the year 2010-11, 114 units have been provided assistance

with a total amount of Rs 200.00 lacs. Similarly in the year 2011-12, 107 units were provided amount of Rs 200.00 lacs

Handicrafts Training Programme:

23. Under the Handicrafts Training Programme per year 630 artisans were trained in the Financial Year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. In the Year 2010-11 and 2011-12 for 610 trainees were trained each year.

24. Under the Handicrafts Pension Scheme 60 pensioners were benefited in the Financial year 2007-08. In the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 105 Handicrafts Pensioners were benefited. In the year 2010-11, 130 Handicrafts Pensioners were benefited and similarly in the year 2011-12, 150 Handicrafts Pensioners were benefited.

Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes Training Programme:

25. Under this scheme 2086 candidates were trained in the year 2007-08, 5589 candidates were trained in the year 2008-09. 3721 candidate in the year of 2009-2010, 4425 in the year 2010-11. Similarly in the year 2011-12, 6215 SC/ST persons were trained.

Export Promotion:

26. Under MDA scheme 439 exporters were benefited in the year 2007-08, 307 exporters were benefited in the year 2008-09, 519 exporters were benefited in the year of 2009-10. 319 exporters have been benefited in the year 2010-11. And in the year 2011-12, 429 exporters have been benefited under the scheme.

27. Under the Freight Assistance *Upto Gateway Port scheme* 296 exporting units were benefited in the year 2007-08, 303 exporting units were benefited in the year 2008-09, 201 exporting units were benefited in the year of 2009-10, 211 units in 2010-11 and 147 units have been benefited in the year 2011-12.

Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):

28. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, Cluster Development Programme is been implemented in the State. So far the Steering Committee of Govt. of India has approved 2 clusters of Glass Beads, Varanasi and Carpet Cluster, Bhadoi totalling of Rs 1392.50 lacs in the financial year 2008-09 and 3 Clusters (Pottery Cluster, Khurja; Leather Cluster, Chauri Chora, Gorakhpur and Scissor Cluster, Meerut) approved in the financial year 2009-10 for hard intervention. Nineteen other clusters have also been approved for soft intervention in eleventh plan period.

Problems in the establishment of industries:

29. As a result of liberalization / globalization the opportunities for the development of industries has increased many folds during the recent years but the State has to face the competition of neighboring states also. There are certain bottlenecks in the industrial development in the State; few of them are narrated below:

- ▶ Being land locked State, deprived of harbour facilities.
- ▶ Lack of standard infrastructure facilities.
- ▶ Increasing gap between demand and supply in power sector.
- ▶ Regional Imbalances
- ▶ Complexities of Labour laws
- ▶ Lack of resources for investment
- ▶ Low C:D ratio in the state.
- ▶ Sickness in SSI units.
- ▶ Problems in Marketing of SSI products.

30. The Main Objectives & Priorities of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is as below:

- ▶ Employment generation with inclusive development
- ▶ Enhancing competitiveness
- ▶ Enabling Infrastructure
- ▶ Build capacities for industrial innovation and technology startup
- ▶ Export Thrust
- ▶ Sectoral Focus
- ▶ Promotion of Environment Friendly Technology
- ▶ Strengthening Governance and Accountability

Strategy for the 12th Five Year Plan:

- ▶ Investment Promotion
- ▶ Strengthening of Existing Industrial Infrastructure
- ▶ Strengthening of Single Table system and the Help Desks
- ▶ Emphasis on development of MSME Sector.
- ▶ Promotion of Handicrafts
- ▶ Export & Marketing Promotion
- ▶ Promotion of service sector
- ▶ Thrust on MSE clusters

- ▶ Upgradation of Infrastructural Facilities in the large Existing Industrial Estates

Main Monitorable Targets for Twelfth Five Year Plan

- ▶ 1.75 Lacs MSMEs to be established in the Plan Period.
- ▶ 10 Lacs Employment Generation in the Plan Period.
- ▶ Rs 20000.00 Cr Capital Investment in above MSMEs
- ▶ 20000 SC/ST persons will be benefitted under Training Programmes.
- ▶ Infrastructure up-gradation in 25 Industrial Estates.
- ▶ 10 CFCs & 25 Soft Interventions in Clusters.
- ▶ 2500 Export Units to be benefitted.
- ▶ Under Intergrated Development Scheme for Handicrafts assistance will be provided to 7833 artisans during the Plan Period.

Technology Upgradation Scheme

31. Technology Upgradation Scheme has been started in 2007 to provide grants to MSME enterprises regarding purchase/import of modern and latest technology to make them globally competitive. Money spent on purchase/import of technology enhancing quality and production is reimbursed upto 50%, maximum ceiling of Rs 2.50 lacs. Money spent on purchase/import of additional machines enhancing quality and production is reimbursed upto 50% to a maximum ceiling of Rs 2 lacs. Interest levied by financial institutions/banks on purchase of machines will be reimbursed upto ceiling of Rs 50,000 for five years on purchase of ISI and ISO mark is reimbursed upto 50% upto a ceiling of Rs 2 lacs. For consultancy on technology and production from authorised institutions is reimbursed upto 90% upto maximum Rs 50,000

Scheme for Accelerated Promotion of Exports

32. A comprehensive scheme by putting various schemes/incentives together was put in place for the 11th Plan period under the **Scheme for Accelerated Promotion of Exports**. This Scheme comprises of the following-

- ▶ Support for Export Growth International.
- ▶ Support for Export Growth National.
- ▶ Freight Subsidy/Freight Rationalisation Schemes
- ▶ Capacity Building
- ▶ Study, Survey, Brand Promotion & Creation of Data Base
- ▶ Export Award

Support for Export Growth International. :

33. To promote export from the State participation in foreign Fairs & Exhibition is essential. Hence Exporter at present participates in prestigious Foreign Fairs, which on an average require Rs. 4 - 5 lacs, which is difficult to meet by SME's. Hence financial assistance in the form of partial reimbursement of their expenditure on stall charges and air ticket as follows is provided -60% of Stall charges paid up to max. of Rs. 100000/- for one fair exhibition Air fare 50% by economy class max. up to Rs. 50000/- per fair for one person. Financial Assistance is also provided for Publicity, Advertising, Catalogue Creation, Website Development to the tune of **60% of total cost of Expenditure maximum up to Rs. 60000/- annually** Sending free trade samples to foreign Buyers- 75% of the expenses of courier charges or Rs. 0.50 Lacs per annum per unit (lower of the two). Financial Assistance is also provided for various certification such as ISO 9001-2000 quality certification/BIS 14000 series for environment to the tune of 60% of the expenses or maximum Rs. 0.75 Lacs per annum. **Support for Export Growth National scheme is implemented by UPTPA, Directorate of Industries, U.P.** Under this scheme market development for industrial units is undertaken for the tiny, small scale, handicraft, khadi-gram-udyog, handloom sector units which get covered under the MSME Act are benefited substantially.

34. Such units are financial assistance to reimburse expenses on travel to exhibitions, charges on stall booking for display of their products in such exhibitions.

Freight Rationalisation Scheme:

35. Since U.P. is a land locked State and far away from gateway ports it is essential to compensate the additional cost of freight to SME's to make them more competitive. Hence Financial Assistance is provided at 25% Freight Subsidy or maximum Rs. 5000/- per TEU for containers booked for ICD's/CFS located in U.P. Additional facilities, wider eligibility criterion have been put in place. 25% of Freight Subsidy on partial container load booked from ICD's/CFS situated in U.P are also eligible, with Subsidy is provided according to volume of export consignment (in proportion to the container load booked). It is observed that only a part of the export in U.P. is booked from ICD's situated in U.P. & major part of export consignment is transported by trucks to gateway port. Hence assistance is also due on Freight Subsidy to the Goods transported by Trucks up-to Gateway Port, subject to the condition that before export, the export consignment has to be countersigned by the Trade Tax Department.

Capacity Building

36. It is proposed that EPB will hold open house meetings with exporters of the State in export potential areas for solving the export issues and suggesting necessary matter to the govt. for policy changes/amendments. It is also proposed to hold Export Documentation & Procedures training, WTO Training for Exporters & Export Officials in coordination with Apex Institutes/EPC's etc. It is also proposed to hold State Seminars, Workshops with Apex Institutes related to Export & Industries.

Study, Survey, Brand Promotion & Creation of Data Base

37. To fully inform the state exporters, particularly the SMEs about foreign markets demand, product demand etc. information and consultancy is important. However compared to the large MNCs etc. who spend large sums of money to get studies, survey etc. done whereas the SME Exporters lack the resources. Hence it is essential that the EPB gets such studies/survey, publicity, information collation etc. conducted and the information so obtained is shared /provided to the Exporters of U.P

38. Also Consultancy, Technology Surveys for different Export Sector, Studies, Preparation of WTO compatible schemes & brand promotions (including Geographical indications registry, and publicity campaign to develop brand identity for products exported from U.P.) are carried out.

EXPORT AWARD

39. The Exporters of the State invigorate the Industrial & Business environment of the State. In addition to bringing significant foreign exchange, the exporters also increase the level of competitiveness in the State. Keeping this contribution in mind such exporters are recognized and honored individually for their outstanding achievement and export performance based on export turn over & growth achieved. Awards in 25 product categories on the basis of their export performance are provided. First and Second (one each for 25 different categories) prizes are given to Exporters. One Outstanding Export Award is given overall from amongst all the categories of exports.

Air Freight Subsidy Scheme

40. SSI Exporter and Merchant Exporter registered with EPB and concerned DIC are provided financial assistance on their Export Cargo sent by Air Cargo Complex in U.P. (Amausi, Lucknow and Babatpur, Varanasi). 20% of freight charges or Rs 50/- per Kg. which ever is less. Maximum Rs. 2.00 lacs per unit per year can be obtained by exporters of U.P

Support for Handicraft Sector.

Training of Handicraft Artisans / Skill development and design workshops for export

Basic training under master crafts man to Generation Next

- ▶ The main objective of this scheme is to bring changes in traditional way of handicraft to modern way. to expose the artisans to modern technologies ,improving there skills through proper training and adequate know- how of latest equipments This scheme is organized in those places where there are plenty of artisan and craftsman involved in this industry, all those artisans and craftsman who comes between age of 18 yeas to 35 years can utilize this scheme ,but in this age regard there is privilege for sc/st they have relaxation of 5 years in maximum age limit, however education and annual income of artisan areno constrain to get benefited from this skill development training scheme. As per this scheme, artisans are

provided with skill development training and use of modern tools and equipments in best possible way. Training for skill development in younger generation is proposed to be provided under the national and state awardees craftsmen/shilp Guru and other renowned craftsmen in case of no availability of national/state awardees/shilp guru in a district. such trainers will be known as master crafts man .the training will be provided under their strict and personal guidance.

Training under Facilitator-traders in design development:-

- ▶ Objective of this scheme is to improve upon handicraft industry by providing skill development and enhancing there technical know how to artisans , all those artisans and craftsman who comes between age of 18 yeas to 35 years can utilize this scheme ,but in this age regard there is privilege for SC/ST they have relaxation of 5 years in maximum age limit, however education and annual income of artisan have no constrain to get benefited from this skill development training scheme.

Design Workshops for Export Market: -

41. Although Handicraft export account for 60% of total exports from the state but this is almost limited to traditional designs which need a change to suit the requirement of fast changing market. In order to meet this challenge, design development workshops will be organized in main clusters of handicraft like Moradabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Agra, Firozabad etc. Designers of International repute shall be invited through Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi and other sources for need-based period necessary to cover up the course content. Presently there is a shortage of skilled designers for export market, the exporters employ unskilled/semi-skilled persons who get trained while working in the establishment. Besides the proposed design workshops as above, additional workshops shall be arranged on demand of such exporters to create further job opportunities.

Pension Scheme for Distinguished Artisans

42. The art of artisans is giving handicrafts international recognition all over the world but as the artisans have to live and work in poor condition and have always been hand to mouth in maintaining their families consequently they suffer poor health and get older and develop physical infirmities much ahead of normal population and loose there earning capacities. State support to provide and compensate for their livelihood will be an honour and recognition for their talents As such a pension scheme is proposed to be taken up.

43. It will be operated in the entire State. Under the scheme a monthly pension of `1,000/ is envisaged to each artisan honoured with *shilp Guru* citation of the GOI/ National Handicrafts Award/State Merit Award and who also have attained a minimum age of 50 years.

Upgradation and improvement of Industrial Infrastructure

44. 80, large industrial estates were developed in the 57 districts of State in decade of 1960. In these 80 industrial estates 985 shades and 3618 plots have been developed and 2676 industries are established. Hence, there is high requirement of infrastructure development like roads, drainage, drinking water supply, electric feeder etc. in these industrial estates. It is proposed to develop infrastructure facilities in 05 industrial estates in the financial year 2012-13.

Provision of Entrepreneurial Services (Single Table System)

45. Single Table System was introduced in the State to facilitate the entrepreneurs at single place i.e. District Industries Centres (DIC's) for resolving their problems providing approvals, sanctions, licenses required from different departments. As per orders of the Government Meetings at District Level "Udyog Bandhu and Divisional Level" Mandaliya Udyog Bandhu" are to be held every month. It has been observed that this system needs to be strengthened by providing a capacity building programme for resolving the problem of the entrepreneurs by organizing several meeting at different levels with Government Officers/ Technical Institutions/Different Association and NGO's. This needs a sufficient budget for meeting out the expenses postal stamp, purchasing of stationery, Preparing agenda notes, making reference to concern department and other activities connected with such meeting where the problems of the units are resolved.

Massive Training of Schedule caste/Schedule Tribes candidates for Self employment.

46. To develop skill among the young SC/ST candidates a massive training programme has been launched at district headquarter through Entrepreneur Development Institute, Lucknow and other govt. Institutions. Under this programme indicative trades are as under:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Carpanter | 10. Raj Mistry |
| 2. Plumbing | 11. Bamboo Cane work |
| 3. Security Guard | 12. Spinning of Carpet & druggets |
| 4. Medical Nursing(Aaya) | 13. Boring Mechanic |
| 5. Two Wheeler Repairing | 14. Lathe Machine Machanic |
| 6. Puncar Repairing | 15. Electrician |
| 7. Tractor Repairing | 16. Printing & Embroidery of Sarcees |
| 8. Electric Motor Repairing | 17. Tailoring |
| 9. Misc. Electric articles Repairing | |

47. Other trades of which skill labour requirement for enterprises and industries is there in and around the district and employability is there.

48. The trainees will be given theoretical training for a month and three months practical training in different local industries/service centres. After completion of training programme toolkits of concerned trade will be provided to the candidates. Candidates so trained will cater the local need in the concerned trade.

State Capital Subsidy Scheme:

49. For Promotion of Industrial units and investment in 29 districts of Purvanchal and 07 districts of Bundelkhand regions, State Capital Subsidy Scheme was introduced by the Department which was in force w.e.f. 09-06-2006 to 31-03-2008. Under the Scheme, an Industrial unit was entitled to get a subsidy @ 10 % (maximum Rs 5.00 Lacs) of the investment on the fixed assets. At present, claims of 40 Units amounting to Rs 1,30,41,531/- which was sanctioned during the continuance of the scheme under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate are still pending. For the disposal of the said claims an outlay of Rs 63.00 lac is proposed for the financial year 2012-13.

Marketing Incentive to handicraft artisans

50. Approx. 25 lacks of artisans are there in our State, U.P., in which these artisans belong to minority community in majority. These artisans are engaged in different crafts such as-Carpet, bangle, zari & zardozi, chicken, brassware & handloom etc. These artisans brighten the name of State not only in the country but in the whole world. Unfortunately, most of these artisans are very poor though they are very skilled & experienced.

51. The main problem of these artisans is marketing. To help them, this scheme "Hast Shilp Vipran Protsahan Yojana" is going to be introduced. According to this scheme all artisans who will participate in Mela or pradarshani in U.P. & outstate U.P., they will be provided state assistance. An artisan will get financial support from U.P. State Govt. in the form of stall rent & freight charges. One artisan will get Rs. 10,000/- per Mela or pradarshani. He/she can get only three times in one year. In financial year 2012-13, the target of 833 artisans is proposed with the outlay of Rs. 250.00 lacs.

MICRO & SMALL-CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(MS-CDP SCHEME)

52. Government of India has initiated Micro Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme for enhancing, skill development, technology development and encouraging competitive products in clusters to compete internationally. As per the scheme small artisans, craftsmen and units operating in groups, clusters may be strengthened for mass production ensuring competitive advantage. These clusters are selected on the basis of Micro, Small Units, Artisans, minority, women enterprises working either traditionally or developed over time period.

53. The scheme is run by Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) as the implementing agency. Maximum Rs 25.00 lacs is earmarked for soft intervention and Rs. 15.00 crores maximum for hard intervention project by Government of India, Maximum 60% -80% GOI share, rest is shared between SPV and State

Government land Building recurring costs are not provided under project. Only one time assistance is given by GOI, Cluster is required to be self sufficient in a period of 3-5 year maximum.

54. As per the present pattern, the Steering Committee of Government of India has approved glass beads Varanasi and Carpet cluster Bhadohi, Pottery cluster Khurja, Scissor cluster Meerut, and Leather Cluster, Chauri Chaura.

Collection of Statistics of SSIs :

55. Collection of Statistics Scheme is being implemented during the 5th Plan and has been continuing since then. The prime objectives of the scheme are:-

- ▶ Information on production, raw materials, fuels, employment, exports, fixed assets, plant & machinery/equipment, products/services, net worth and a few classificatory characteristics would be collected in the Fourth Census with a view to formulate policy formulation and introduction of new programmes and schemes for promotion and development of MSME Sector . An assessment of sick and incipiently sick micro and small enterprises would also be made through the Census data..
- ▶ To Collect, compile and disseminate statistical information on various economic parameters like employment, Export, Production, Investment, Credit Facilities, Sickness etc in this sector. These are needed to facilitate policy formulation and introduction of appropriate programmes and schemes for the promotion and development of the MSME Sector.
- ▶ To update Frames for micro, small and medium approx. 852 no. of working (included seasonal) enterprises.
- ▶ To conduct Census of MSMEs.
- ▶ To update Census data through Sample Survey.
- ▶ To conduct regular surveys for collection of data required to no. of 1060 enterprises for index of industrial production (IIP) in 28 districts

Assistance to States for development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) scheme

56. Exports play a valuable role in the Economic and Industrial Growth. One of the most crucial aspects to enable competitiveness of export goods between nations is the availability of infrastructure. The need for development and availability of global standard infrastructure has been a long felt need expressed by Government, Industrial and Exporting entrepreneurs. In the past the Government of India has worked towards fulfilling this need under its schemes for development of Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP), Export Processing Zones (EPZ) and Critical Infrastructure Balancing Scheme (CIB). To promote the development of such complementary infrastructure to promote exports the development of Road networks, Land, Energy, Water, Pollution Control are some of the important areas of infrastructure resources where the State Government can play an important role. Given this premise the Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India launched the ASIDE scheme in September 2002. This was on the back of the

requirement for large scale funding normally required for infrastructure development projects by various states of Union of India. All the previous infrastructure development schemes such as EPIP, EPZ, and CIB were consolidated in to the ASIDE scheme to enable integrated infrastructure development and funding for the scheme. The projects already underway under CIB, EPZ, EPIP were merged under the ASIDE scheme, to ensure funding for the infrastructure projects underway.

57. A formula was put in place for the distribution/provision of funds to the states under the ASIDE scheme. 80% of the total budget/ funds under ASIDE schemes are provided as State component to the states. The rest 20% is referred to the Central component. 50% of funds under the state component of ASIDE are distributed inter-se between states on the basis of export growth and rest 50% on the basis of export growth

58. A new provision was introduced in 2003 and is still an important provision wherein funding of infrastructure projects must have 50% of projects under the PPP mode. The projects under ASIDE are sanctioned by a State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) chaired by the Chief Secretary. A shelf of projects for which funding is to be made available under the ASIDE scheme is created and these projects then are put up before the SLEPC for sanction. At the state level Export Commissioner has been named as the Nodal officer and Export Promotion Bureau as the state level Nodal Agency.

Funds Made under Aside Schems		
	Year	Total Fund Received
1	2007-2008	2310.00 Laes
2	2008-2009	2210.00 Laes
3	2009-2010	2099.00 Laes
4	2010-2011	2099.00 Laes
5	2011-2012	3413.00 Laes

Khadi & Village Industries

59. The task assigned to Khadi & village industries department is to provide opportunities of self-employment & employment to the unemployed rural youths and traditional artisans and crafts-men through tiny sector industrialization and development of Khadi.

60. Unorganized sector accounts for more than 90% of employment opportunities. KVI sector which utilized local skill, local raw material to generate local employment is one of the major apex agencies dealing with employment generation through micro enterprise in the state.

61. Khadi and Village Industries sector has been recognized as an important sector for rural development and in terms of employment and income generation. These are the keys to a healthy rural economy and decentralized process of growth. All programmes of Khadi development and rural industrialization are carried out and imparted by U.P Khadi & Village Industries Board.

62. During last three five year plans viz. IX, X & XIth Five year plan U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board has played a vital role in employment generation through rural industrialization in the State. U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board was imparting three employment generation schemes in IX, X and XIth plan viz. Consortium Bank Credit Scheme, Mukhya Mantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojna, Rural Employment Generation Programme/Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and few other supporting schemes. The data's of unit establishment, Institutional finance and employment generation of last three five year plans are as under :

Plan Period	Name of the Scheme	No. of units	Investment (crore Rs.)	Employment
IXth Plan 1997-98 to 2001-02	MMGRY	9938	96.51	30466
	REGP	5225	205.85	63956
	CBC	1890	65.65	26635
	Total	17053	380.01	121057
Xth Plan 2002-03 to 2006-07	MMGRY	14367	207.73	79284
	REGP	7007	358.20	120434
	Total	21374	565.92	199719
XIth Plan 2007-08 to 2011-12	MMGRY	27240	674.90	277372
	REGP/PMIEGP	6255	525.53	154221
	Total	33495	1200.43	431593
	Grand Total	72122	2146.37	752369

Priorities, Target, Policy and strategy for the 12th Five Year Plan

- ▶ To create more & more rural Employment
- ▶ Technical/ Skill up-gradation Training for all beneficiaries
- ▶ Support in establishing Village industries
- ▶ Promotion of service sector industries
- ▶ Provide market support through exhibition and other activities
- ▶ Special emphasis on SC/ST, Women's and other weaker section beneficiaries
- ▶ Special emphasis on backward areas like Bundelkhand.

Proposed Schemes and Programmes for 12th Five Year Plan

Rebate on sale of Khadi

63. Under Khadi Development Programme of UPKVIB/KVIC there are about 617 Khadi Institutions engaged in the production of Khadi and other products which are providing employment to about 4,15,000 spinners, 50,800 weavers, 58,700 dyers, tailors and 1,32,000 other employees, a total of 6.60 lakh rural women as well as men.

64. To encourage production and sale of Khadi in the state, 10% rebate on sale of Khadi through certified Khadi Bhawans/Bhandars is being provided by the State Government. 10% rebate is admissible for 60 days period or the period fixed by Government on sale of Khadi from Gandhi Jayanti.

65. During 11th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 49.75 crore was sanctioned to provide Khadi Rebate. The scheme will be continued in 12th plan for which apprx. Rs. 151.90 crore will be required to provide rebate of sale of khadi. An outlay of Rs. 11.75 crore was earmarked for the year 2011-12 and an outlay of Rs. 12.90 crores is being proposed for the year 2012-13.

Blanket Production Centres

66. U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board having 8 blanket centers that requires to modernization/ up-gradation. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 Lakhs was earmarked for the year 2011-12 and an outlay of Rs. 25.00 Lakhs is being proposed for the year 2012-13.

New Training centres & Modernization/Up-gradation of Existing Training centres

67. Training and employment generation are the most significant areas to become self reliant to rural youths and unemployment people. At present 10 training centres are covering the 75 district of the state. 05 new training centres are proposed to established in Mujaffarnagar, Kanpur, Mirzapur, Faizabad/Gopiganj, Banda/Jhansi.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme

68. The scheme (PMEGP) is launched by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME), Government of India and Khadi and Village Industries Commission will act as a nodal agency which is being implemented by District Industry Centre, UPKVIB and KVIC also. Under the Scheme projects costing upto Rs. 25.00 lac may be financed by the Commercial Banks and a lump sum grant of 25% - 35% is provided initially as interest free loan to the beneficiaries which after successful running of the unit for three years, is converted into Margin Money Grant. Main features of the Scheme are -

- ▶ Financing to individual entrepreneurs/societies/institutions is up to Rs. 25.00 lakh for manufacturing units and Rs. 10.00 lakh for business/service industry.
- ▶ 25% Margin Money is given to general category.
- ▶ Margin Money to weaker sections, minorities, handicapped, women, ex-servicemen etc. is 35% instead of 25%.
- ▶ Margin Money will be converted in to grant after three years of successfully running of the unit.

Handloom and Textiles

69. The Handloom sector is the largest unorganized economic activity next only to agriculture. Handloom sector provides employment to people, belonging to socially and economically weaker sections, particularly in rural areas. The strength of handloom lies in innovative designs which can not be replicated by the Power Looms. Some of the excellent work of arts transformed on fabrics by the weavers

is Brocades of Varanasi.. As per the Handloom Census of 2009-10 conducted by Govt. of India, there are 80,000 Handlooms and 2,50,000 Handloom weavers reported in U.P. Handloom is a protected sector due to which the responsibility of state contribution becomes vital. There are problems of marketing the handloom products due to lack of effective strategy in place.

70. The modern mechanism of advertising and marketing could be used to provide effective platform to handloom sector. The handloom sector should be encouraged to produce designs that reflect a blend of traditional culture and modern style. The determination of quality, its maintenance and promotion of sales of handloom products at the national and international level could be achieved with the formulation of effective policies and strategies. Handloom sector makes little demand on conventional sources of energy and has no adverse ecological effect. The handloom sector today may look small in terms of its tools and technology but it plays a pivotal role in our economy in terms of its employment potential. It is a natural productive asset and tradition at cottage level, which has sustained and grown by transfer of skill from one generation to the others.

Inter-State Comparison:

71. The inter-State comparisons could be done on the basis of population of weavers, production per day and earning of weavers per annum. The inter-state comparison of major handloom oriented States are presented on the above parameters . The comparisons reflect that status of handloom sector is not satisfactory. The inter-state comparison of major handloom oriented states is shown in the tables given below:

Inter-State Comparison

States	Population	Production/ meter/day	Annual Income
Uttar Pradesh	2,57,000	77,511	22,547
Assam	16,43,453	8,99,842	40,343
Tamilnadu	3,52,321	1,05,544	24,181
Bihar	43,392	8,616	23,903
Andhra Pradesh	3,55,000	73,519	28,305

Physical status of the 11th Plan

Year	Targets of Employment Generation	Achievements	Handloom Textile Production (in Million Meter)	Achievements (in Million Meter)	Outlay (In Lacs)	Achievements (In Lacs)
2007-08	30,000	21,032	600	582.34	2120.00	1446.86
2008-09	25,000	18,541	610	600.05	1812.37	165.99
2009-10	25,000	17,534	620	426.56	993.00	90.64
2010-11	25,000	17,411	630	444.19	819.00	433.67
2011-12	25,000	17,954	640	706.98	1078.98	1078.23
Total	130000	92472	3100	2760.12	6823.35	3215.39

72. The reasons for shortfall in employment generation is the decline in number of handloom weavers in the State from 5.5 lacs to 2.5 lacs according to census conducted in 2009-10 by the central government. Moreover, the number of handlooms has also decreased to 80,000 from the previous 2.5 lacs in 1995-96.

Vision, Priorities, Goals and Targets of 12th FYP:

73. The vision for the next five year plan includes- enhancing the competitiveness of the Handloom Sector; providing the raw materials at the economical price to the weavers, ensuring the social security of the weavers; providing the adequate working capital for the handloom sector; improvement in the working conditions of the handloom weavers and improvement in the marketing infrastructure of the handloom sector.

74. The priorities of the State government include debt relief on electricity bills and providing free electricity to the weavers. In this regard the department of energy of the state government is nominated as the nodal department to take necessary action.

75. The majority of the weaver's population is constituted of minority sections of the society and every effort is being made for their welfare through various schemes run by the department. Besides this, the State assistance to schemes like- integrated handloom development scheme, health insurance scheme, and powerloom promotion scheme both for the scheduled castes and general category is being increased in the proposed annual and five year plans. The schemes are focused on the -social security of the weavers; enhancing competitiveness of the sector; distribution of semi-automatic and automatic powerlooms to powerloom weavers of SC category, skill development and technology upgradation; infrastructure development; improvement in the marketing strategies for the handloom sector; and ensuring the healthy and conducive working environment to the weavers.

76. The future goals include- checking the drop-out rate of weavers in the handloom sector; increasing the contribution of handloom sector in the economic growth of the State and increasing and sustaining the employment in the sector.

77. This is composite of both major and monitorable targets for the sector. The major targets are focused upon the revival of handloom sector. This will be achieved through skill development and technology upgradation; promotion of handloom products through effective marketing strategies and infrastructure development in the handloom sector. On the other hand, monitorable targets include- production of handloom textile production; employment generation; provision of health facilities. through health insurance scheme and cluster development and formation of weavers' groups.

The targets for the 12th are proposed as follows:

12 th FYP(2012-17)	Targets of Employment Generation (in thousands)
2012-13	25000
2013-14	25000
2014-15	25000
2015-16	25000
2016-17	25000
12 th FYP(2012-17)	Handloom Textile production(in million metre)
2012-13	640
2013-14	640
2014-15	640
2015-16	640
2016-17	640

Proposals for 2012-13

- ▶ The centrally sponsored integrated handloom development scheme and health insurance scheme through ICICI alongwith State sector schemes of powerloom promotion scheme for the weavers belonging to SC's and general category are run by Directorate of Handloom and Textile Industries under 11th FYP. These schemes are proposed to be continued in the 12th FYP also.
- ▶ The **Integrated Handloom Development Scheme** is a centrally sponsored scheme which includes components of i) cluster, ii) group approach and iii) marketing incentive. The cluster and group approach components are based upon the 80:20 sharing basis whereas marketing incentive on 50:50 basis between Centre and the State.
- ▶ The **Health Insurance Scheme** is a centrally sponsored scheme which provides health insurance upto Rs. 15,000 to the handloom weaver on the payment of annual premium of Rs.939.76. The 80 percent of the premium amount is given by the central government through ICICI Lombard while the remaining 20 percent is equally shared between the State government and the weaver.
- ▶ Powerloom promotion scheme for the welfare of powerloom weavers and for powerloom weavers belonging to SCs' under SCP is currently run by state government which is also proposed to be continued in the 12th FYP.

- ▶ Powerloom Promotion Scheme (General): Components of the Scheme include-
 - ▶ Technical/ managerial Training @ 2000 per weaver max.
 - ▶ Loom purchasing
 - ▶ For general 50% grant of cost of the loom
 - ▶ For OBC 60% grant of cost of the loom
 - ▶ For BPL of any category 90% will be borne by State Govt. and 10% by the beneficiary.
 - ▶ Maximum two looms will be given to one beneficiary. The outlay proposed for this scheme during 12-13 is Rs.250 lakhs.

Powerloom Promotion Scheme (SCP): Components of the Scheme include-

	Components of Scheme	Total	State Share	Weaver's Share
A	Margin Money	1.00	0.75	0.25
B	Delivery Van	1.50	1.00	0.50
C	Publicity / Advertisement	0.50	0.50	—
D	Establishment of Powerloom	7.50	5.00	2.50
E	Establishment of Powerloom Workshop	2.25	2.25	Land
F	Training	0.50	0.50	..

Revival, reform and restructuring package for Handloom Weavers:

78. In the Budget speech for 2011-12, the Finance Minister has announced the financial package for Rs. 3884 crore for the handloom sector of country. The State Government will bear approx. 20% share i.e. Rs. 747 crore.

79. The component wise details of the package are as follows for which the required funds will be placed with NABARD as the implementing agency.

	Component	Rs. crore
1.	Loan waiver and recapitalization of handloom weavers cooperative societies as on 31.03.2010	3021.00
2.	Waiver of individual weaver loans as on 31.03.2010	500.00
3.	Strengthening of weaver cooperatives societies	88.00
4.	3% Interest Subsidy for fresh loans	180.00
5.	Credit Guarantee for fresh loans	25.00
6.	Training for the functionaries	30.00
7.	Loss assessment exercise & Cost of Implementation	40.00
	Total	3884.00

80. In the package, Uttar Pradesh will get Rs. 500 crore as central share which is a tentative figure and based on the primary data collected by NABARD. As per the guidelines 20% share will be borne by State Government which will be Rs. 100 crore.

81. The funds required for loan waiver and recapitalization of handloom weavers cooperative societies and that for individual weavers will be shared in the following ratio:

S.No.	Beneficiary	Central : States
(i)	State level apex societies	75 : 25
(ii)	Primary handloom cooperative societies	80 : 20
(iii)	Individual weavers/SHGs etc.	80 : 20

82. In this package 80% of the share of Government of India will be released upon the signing of the MoU by the U.P. Govt. and completion of special audits by NABARD's team. The balance 20% will be released upon fulfillment of commitments by State Government.

83. The scheme is "demand-driven" i.e. all "eligible" weaver cooperative societies and individual weavers will be waived off. An interest subvention of 3% for 3 years to be extended from the date of disbursement of fresh loan by the banks. The State Government has sent the commitment letter to Govt. of India. Hence, the provision of Rs. 100 crore is been made.

Proposed Outlay for Schemes during the year 2012-13:

	Name of Scheme	Proposed Central Share(in lakhs)	Proposed Outlay (in lakhs)
	Centrally sponsored		
1.	Integrated Handloom Scheme	2003.493	1321.08
i)	Cluster	629.058	84.765
ii)	Group Approach	182.425	44.305
iii)	Marketing Incentive	1192.01	1192.01
2.	Health Insurance Scheme	-	178.92
	State sector schemes		
3.	Powerloom promotion scheme(SCP)	-	250.00
4.	Powerloom promotion scheme (General)	-	250.00
	Total	2003.493	2000.00
5.	Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package (New Scheme)	-	10000.00
	Grand Total		12000.00

Sericulture

84. Sericulture is an agro based industry. The pre cocoon activity, which consists of host plant development and silkworm rearing being performed by the farmers, comes under agriculture whereas post-cocoon activity such as reeling etc. falls under cottage and small scale industries. The agro climatic conditions of U.P. is most suitable for sericultural activities.

85. With the advantage of its agro climatic conditions, U.P. is producing three types of silk viz. Mulberry, Tasar and Eri inter alia U.P. also produces world famous Varanasi Silk Sarees. The silk production in the country is about 17797 MT where as the silk consumption is about 22000 MT which shows a huge gap between production and consumption. With reference to U.P. there is also a huge gap between production and consumption whereas production being 114 MT while the consumption being 6000 MT.

86. Department of Sericulture, U.P. is committed to minimize the gap between production and consumption with its various plan schemes and centrally sponsored scheme. The silk production of State during the year 2006-07, the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan, was 30.67 MT and it would be 114.00 MT by the end of 11th Five Year Plan i.e. year 2011-12.

Silk Production Scenario

87. India is second largest silk producing country. Its annual silk production is about 17797 MT. The southern States viz., Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu are producing about 90% of the total silk production of the country. West Bengal is producing about 1552 MT of silk every year. The State wise silk production is given below :-

	State	Production (MT)	Consumption (MT)
1	Karnataka	7471	5000
2	Andhra Pradesh	5375	3500
3	West Bengal	1552	2000
4	Jharkhand	717	--
5	Chhattisgarh	168	--
6	Uttar Pradesh	114	6000
7	Jammu & Kashmir	95	300

Physical and Financial Progress of 11th Plan

88. The detail of physical target and achievement are as under:-

	Programme	Level of Year 2006-07	Level of Year 2010-11	Projection of Year 2011-12
1	Raw Silk Production (MT)	30.67	85.97	114.00
2	Average Income of rearers (Rs)	2150.00	5443.70	5443.70
3	Employment Generation (No.)	13350	26245	26245
4	Participation in Private Sector	10%	40%	45%

89. Establishment of Eri grainage in district Kanpur Nagar and Silk Exchange in Varanasi. Sericulture Training Institute is under construction at Barkacha Village in Mirzapur district.

90. Under post-cocoon activities 401 silk loom upgradation, 196 certified handlooms, 03 computer aided textile designs, 05 twisting machines and 12 shuttleless looms have been established by the department.

- ▶ Increase in plantation from 1600 acre to 9200 acre.

- ▶ Increase in cocoon productivity per 100 DFLs.
 - ▶ Mulberry -- 28 Kg to 35 Kg
 - ▶ Eri -- 25 Kg to 37 Kg
 - ▶ Tasar -- 3000 to 3600 cocoons

Strategy During 12th Five Year Plan

91. U.P. has undertaken initiative to boost-up silk production in the State but due to paucity of funds, the scheme and programmes were undertaken on pilot project mode. The results of 11th Five Year Plan are encouraging, hence department has reorganised its State plan and centrally sponsored scheme to achieve 650 MT by the end of 12th Five Year Plan. Since the gestation period of tasar host plants are more than 3 years, therefore, plantation taken by forest department in forest land during first 3 years will not produce cocoons. During last two years of the 12th plan, 120 MT and 240 MT of raw silk can be produced. The result of plantation done in 2016-17 will show results only in 2017-18 and 1000 MT of raw silk can be produced by 2017-18 onwards. To achieve this goal, department has modified its two running schemes and is proposing one new scheme.

Goals

92. Although the programme in which host plant development has been considered to produce 1000 MT of raw silk by the end of 12th Five Year Plan but Tasar host plant having gestation period of more than 3 years shall be capable of giving desired result only from 2017-18 onwards. Thus, 650 MT will be produced by the end of 12th Five Year Plan. To achieve the above targets for plugging the gap between demand and supply of silk yarn, the following goals shall be taken into consideration :-

- ▶ Increase in employment generation
- ▶ Increasing the income of farmers
- ▶ Increase the sericulture cocoon productivity
- ▶ Qualitative sericulture production
- ▶ Self dependence in seed production and seed requirement
- ▶ Development of Eri Host Plant in revines.

Priorities

- ▶ Increase in area of host plants.
- ▶ Introduction of high yielding host plant varieties through Government and Kisan Nurseries.
- ▶ Initiation of Hi-tech sericulture.
- ▶ Dissemination of improved technology and good practices through Extension.
- ▶ Skill development.
- ▶ Modernisation of post cocoon sector such as reeling, weaving and marketing activities.

- ▶ Inter-departmental coordination particularly with the Forest department for Tasar Host Plant Development in forest areas.

Centrally Sponsored Catalytic Development Scheme:-

93. The main objective of the scheme focuses on complete and holistic development of sericulture industry in the State involving State and stake holders for sustainability and improvement in output in terms of quality and quantity. Department also proposes to increase the production of raw silk including superior quality bivoltine silk by providing matching State share under the scheme.

Eri Development Scheme:-

94. It is proposed to promote eri cocoon production in Fatehpur, Kanpur Nagar, Ramabai Nagar, Hamirpur, Banda, Chitrakoot and Jalaun districts. Caster host plant cultivation has been traditionally practised in these districts. Eri cultivation was started during 11th Five Year Plan as a trial scheme and the result vis-a-vis interest of farmers is very encouraging. Hence it is proposed to continue this scheme in 12th Five Year Plan also. The main component of the scheme are chawki rearing, maintenance of cester garden and reeling etc.

Resham Kitand Ke Vikas Ki Yojana:-

95. This scheme was run during 11th Five Year Plan and under this scheme State was catering to about 30% seed demand. Since State has targeted to achieve 650 MT and 1000 MT of raw silk can be produced by 2017-18 onwards of raw silk by the end of 12th Five Year Plan, hence there is a need to develop new seed zone and grainage by the end of 12th Five Year Plan. State requires about 70.00 lakh dfls of silkworm seeds (Mulberry, Tasar and Eri) under this modified scheme. As a result, State will be able to produce 60% to 70% requirement of seeds from own resources, the rest 30% to 40% seeds will be met from CSB.

Naxal Prabhavit Kshetra Mein Resham Utpadan Dwara Rozgar Srajan:-

96. This scheme with help to create employment opportunities in naxal affected districts of the State by developing the host plant (Arjun & Mulberry). Programme will be undertaken either on Forest, Gram Samaj or beneficiaries' private land. Thereafter silkworm rearing and cocoon silk production will be undertaken under revenue generation schemes in naxal affected areas of the State. This scheme will be run in Sonbhadra, Chandauli, Deoria, Ghazipur and Balia districts of the State.

Establishment of Grainage for Mulberry Hybrid Silkworm Seed Production:-

97. In order to be self sufficient in 12th Five Year Plan in mulberry hybrid silkworm production, it is proposed to setup silkworm production centre in District Auraiya. A new scheme has been chalked out in which establishment of P-1 farm, grainage building, grainage tools and rearing house etc. are proposed.

Strategy

Backward Linkage

- ▶ Development of nursery plants of high yielding races.
- ▶ Development of sericulture seed centres and high yielding varieties of mulberry and arjuna plants.
- ▶ Skill upgradation of farmers and the staff engaged in production of high quality cocoon.
- ▶ Disease management.
- ▶ Establishment of new grainage along with increased capacity and modernization of old grainage for the production of hybrid seed.
- ▶ All expansion activities will be based on cluster approach (Model silk village will be established).

Forward Linkage

- ▶ Establishment of additional reeling units for consumption of cocoon produced in the State.
- ▶ Marketing management based on grading of cocoon and marketing of raw silk
- ▶ Arrangement of "silk expo" for weak & unorganised weavers for sale of their products.
- ▶ Participation of pvt. sector/NGO in accordance with PPP model.

Yearwise Road Map to Achieve the Physical Targets during 12th Five Year Plan

	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	Host Plant Development (Acre)						
	A- Through Dept. of Sericulture	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	22500
	B- Through Dept. of Forest	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	60000
2	Silkworm Seed Production (DFLs in Laes)						
	A-Mulberry	30.00	35.00	41.00	47.00	53.00	206.00
	B-Tasar	2.50	3.10	5.40	7.70	10.00	28.70
	C-Eri	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	25.00
3	Cocoon Production						
	A-Mulberry (MT)	1180	1400	1640	1880	2120	8220
	B-Tasar(in Cr.)						
	(i) On Deptt. Plantation	1.12	1.39	2.43	3.46	4.50	12.91
	(ii) On Forest Plantation	--	--	--	120.00	240.00	360.00
	C-Eri (MT)	150	200	250	300	350	1250
4	Raw Silk Production (MT)						
	A-Mulberry	118.00	153.00	193.00	249.00	325.00	1038.00
	(i) On Dept.	11.25	14.00	24.00	32.00	41.00	122.25
	(ii) Forest Based	--	--	--	120.00	240.00	360.00
	C-Eri	15.00	20.00	26.00	34.00	44.00	139.00
	Total	144.25	187.00	243.00	435.00	650.00	1659.25
5	Farmer Training (No.)	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	15000
6	Establishment of Demonstration Plot at Farmers Level (Acre)	50	60	70	80	100	360
7	Organisation of Silk Expo	10	10	10	10	10	50
8	Employment Generation (No.)	30000	30000	30000	47000	64000	201000

Yearwise Financial Requirement during 12th Five Year Plan
(Rs. in Lacs)

	Scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	Centrally Sponsored Catalytic Development Scheme	800.00	840.00	882.00	926.00	950.00	4398.00
2	Resham Kitand Ke Vikas Ki Yojana	100.00	120.00	144.00	172.00	206.00	742.00
3	Employment generation in Naxat effected areas through Sericulture development	148.00	162.00	178.00	196.00	212.00	896.00
4	Eri sericultuire development scheme(DS)	52.00	62.00	75.00	90.00	108.00	387.00
5	Establishment of grainage through mulberry hybrid silkworm seed production	304.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	452.00
	Total	1404.00	1221.00	1316.00	1421.00	1513.00	6875.00

Information Technology & Electronics

98. The Department of Information Technology and Electronics, Government of U.P. is the Nodal Department for the development of IT & ITeS as well as the implementation of various schemes of e-Governance in the State. Establishment of IT infrastructure is one of the main thrust areas of the Department. The other focal area includes enablement of electronic delivery of key Government services to the citizens in an efficient, effective and hassle-free manner. The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the Govt. of India is being implemented in the State to fulfill this objective. The NeGP envisages creation of certain core and support infrastructure which would provide web enabled services to the citizens for anytime anywhere access. The current status of the schemes being implemented by the Department is as under:

State Wide Area Network (SWAN):

99. SWAN is a core infrastructure project which would provide 2 mbps bandwidth connectivity for to & fro data transmission from HQ to Blocks and vice versa. A total of 885 POPs were to be established - 1 at State Head Quarter Level, 70 at District Level, 240 at Tehsil Level and 574 at Block Level. This shall be a Closed User Group network within the Govt. At present, a total of 883 PoPs are established and operational. This network is currently being used by e-District Project, 96 Offices of Commercial Tax Department, Koshwani, Tehsil Diwas Yojna, Blocks under MNREGA scheme and Blocks/Tehsils under Bhulekh scheme through horizontal connectivity. Equant Technology Private Ltd has been selected for TPA (Third party Audit) of SWAN Project.

State Data Centre (SDC)

100. SDC would be a reservoir for data of various State Government Departments. It would help in consolidating services, applications and infrastructure to provide efficient electronic delivery of

Government services and would provide better operation & management control. This project is expected to Go-Live shortly.

Common Service Centre (Jan Seva Kendra)

101. CSC would be the Front-end delivery point for various Government and Business services at village level. A total of 17909 CSCs are being established in the State on PPP model out of which 8665 CSCs have been commissioned (upto April' 2012). To monitor the functioning of the CSCs and online monitoring tool (OMI) has been developed. This tool has been installed on 6069 CSCs (upto April' 2012). G2C services are being delivered in 6 Districts selected under pilot e-District Project. e-Filing of Commercial Tax Return through CSCs have been launched recently. Issuance of RoR (Khatauni) through CSCs shall start very soon, Govt. Order has been issued for the same.

State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG), e-Forms & State Portal

102. SSDG Project is being implemented to act as a core infrastructure for achieving interoperability between various e-Government applications implemented at various levels and geographically dispersed locations. It shall help in clubbing various citizen centric services at a single access point. Any citizen centric service can be accessed from State Portal/India Portal or SCA portal (for delivery through CSCs) at a single access point. For horizontal connectivity with SWAN, 163 mast towers for RF (Radio Frequency) based connectivity are being established at district level. e-Forms of 26 Govt. Services have been developed and customization of the State portal as per the norms laid down by Govt. of India is under progress.

e-District

103. e-District is a State Mission Mode Project under the NeGP and has been Implemented in 6 Districts on pilot basis. This Project will provide 10 services / 32 sub-service at district level. Project aims to target certain high volume services and undertake backend computerization for e-delivery of these services through CSCs. 38 lacs plus certificates using Electronic Delivery of Services mechanism has been issued in 6 pilot districts. Administrative approval for rollout of e-District for remaining districts has been accorded by the Govt. of India. The project shall be rolled out throughout the State in the 12th five year plan.

Capacity Building

104. A Capacity Building process with a bigger plan to develop the human resource pool has been initiated. The trainings/workshops for sensitization and awareness of political leadership, sr. level officials and district authorities were organized in the recent past. 18 Divisional Workshops are currently being conducted throughout the State by SeMT to sensitize the Divisional / District Level Govt. Officials on NeGP and ongoing e-Governance initiatives taken up by the State.

Mission Mode Projects (MMPs)

105. The state has selected 17 Mission Mode Projects for departments viz. Commercial Tax, Urban Local Bodies, Agriculture, Panchayati Raj, Home, Finance, Food & Civil Supplies, Labor (Employment), Minority Welfare, Handicap Welfare, Women & Child Welfare, Backward Welfare, Social Welfare, Revenue, Transport, Secondary Education and Medical & Health which have high volume citizen centric services. This will cover complete back-end computerization i.e. H/w, S/w, Training, Networking & Horizontal Connectivity.

Other Initiatives

106. Besides above, the other major initiatives which were taken up by the department in the recent past are as follows:

- ▶ The SMART City project became a reality after launch of e-Suvidha in Lucknow. The e-Suvidha had started with bill payment for Electricity and included Water Tax, House Tax, Railway Reservation etc. in a phased manner. e-Suvidha is planned to be rolled out in more districts including all the divisional head quarters.
- ▶ The Software Technology Parks in collaboration with STPI were established in Noida, Lucknow, Kanpur and Allahabad.
- ▶ e-Tendering was implemented in the State for maintaining transparency and confidentiality in tendering system. The PWD, Printing and Stationary, Industries, IT & Electronics, Irrigation, NEDA are the departments where e-tendering system was implemented in the first phase.
- ▶ IP based Video Conferencing studios are being set up at Secretariat Annexe, DGP office, 18 Commissioner offices and Kanshi Ram Nagar district.
- ▶ All the 86 State Government Departments' websites were taken up for upgradation and refurbishment.
- ▶ Provision of Computer Education under ICT project in 1500 Secondary Schools.
- ▶ Digitization of Revenue records is under process in 18 districts of U.P.
- ▶ e-Patrawali System implemented in State Secretariat.
- ▶ IVRS based Daily Monitoring System for checking attendance of beneficiary students taking Mid Day Meals in 1.52 Lac schools implemented.
- ▶ e-Learning Portal was hosted for the benefit of Students of Technical Institutions affiliated with UP Technical University.
- ▶ Facilitated in computerization of electoral process of the State.
- ▶ Recognition for excellence in implementation of e-Governance was given by awarding best e-Governance initiatives taken up by State Departments/ Institutions under different categories.

State Wide Area Network (SWAN):

107. SWAN is operational & Live from the last 4 years in the State. SWAN is operational in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Jharkhand, Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry, Tripura, Lakshadweep, West Bengal, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttarakhand. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala,

Tripura, Orissa, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh have empanelled the TPA agencies for monitoring the performance of the SWAN in their respective States.

State Data Centre

108. The SDC is due for inauguration in the State. Gujarat, Tripura & Rajasthan SDCs are operational.

e-District

109. Pilot has been implemented in the 6 districts of Uttar Pradesh (Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur and Rae Bareli). Pilot project has been implemented in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. The pilot project is in advance stage of implementation in 8 States viz. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Orissa and Jharkhand.

Computer Software / Service Export

110. A Comparative Chart for the export of computer software and services across various states in India is given as under:

Region	States/union	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-11	
		Rs. Cr	US\$ Mln.	Rs. Cr	US\$ Mln.	Rs. Cr	US\$ Mln.
SOUTH	Territories						
	Karnataka	73150.00	15905.63	76150.00	16051.85	77420.00	16992.98
	Andhra Pradesh	32300.00	7023.27	32500.00	6850.76	34776.00	7633.01
	Tamil Nadu	32800.00	7131.99	30300.00	6387.02	44384.00	9741.88
	Kerala	2200.00	478.36	2510.00	529.09	2520.00	553.12
	Pondicherry	81.00	17.61	150.00	31.62	160.00	35.12
	Region Total	140531.00	30556.86	141610.00	29850.34	159260.00	34956.10
WEST	Maharashtra	46500.00	10110.89	49700.00	10476.39	58791.00	12904.08
	Gujarat	1300.00	282.67	1500.00	316.19	2971.00	652.11
	Goa	13.00	2.83	20.00	4.22	21.00	4.61
	Region Total	47813.00	10396.39	51220.00	10796.80	61783.00	13560.80
NORTH	Haryana	14500.00	3152.86	17900.00	3773.19	15600.00	3424.06
	Uttar Pradesh	11300.00	2457.06	14600.00	3077.57	12000.00	2633.89
	Delhi	5100.00	1108.94	6000.00	1264.76	2000.00	438.98
	Rajasthan	500.00	108.72	850.00	179.17	600.00	131.69
	Chandigarh	750.00	163.08	812.00	171.16	850.00	186.57
	Madhya Pradesh	325.00	70.67	525.00	110.67	200.00	43.90
	Punjab	250.00	54.36	350.00	73.78	360.00	79.02
	Uttaranchal	21.00	4.57	175.00	36.89	86.00	18.88
	Jammu & Kashmir	4.00	0.87	5.00	1.05	1.00	0.22
	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	0.43	3.00	0.63	1.00	0.22
	Region Total	32752.00	7121.55	41220.00	8688.87	31698.00	6957.42
EAST	West Bengal	5500.00	1195.91	6500.00	1370.15	8335.00	1829.46
	Orissa	1230.00	267.45	1390.00	293.00	1400.00	307.29
	Assam					10.00	2.19
	Bihar	5.00	1.09	5.00	1.05	5.00	1.10
	Chattisgarh	3.00	0.65	5.00	1.05	5.00	1.10
	Jharkhand					2.00	0.44
	Meghalaya					2.00	0.44
	Region Total	6738.00	1465.10	7900.00	1665.26	9759.00	2142.01
	Total	227834.00	49539.90	241950.00	51001.26	262500.00	57616.33

Vision for the 12th Five year plan:

111. To deliver the Government Services at the doorsteps of citizens by setting the highest standards of e-Governance in the State. This will entail increased accountability, increased responsiveness of Government, greater transparency, cost savings to citizens and Government.

Goals & Priorities:

Core Infrastructure

112. To create the core infrastructure including SWAN, SDC, SSDG and CSCs and utilize them to the fullest extent possible.

e-District

- ▶ Formation of District e-Governance Societies (DeGS) in all the Districts of the State,
- ▶ STQC audit of e-District Pilot application,
- ▶ State wide Rollout of the Application.

Mission Mode Project

- ▶ Formation of Project e-Mission Team in MMP Deptts,
- ▶ Facilitate the implementation of MMPs in the Deptts.

Capacity Building

113. Organization of training and capacity building programs for officials of citizen centric Deptts. Strengthening of Centre for e-Governance (CeG)

Attract IT Investment / Industry By:

- ▶ Establishment of Software Technology Park.
- ▶ Incentives to IT / ITeS Industry.
- ▶ Preferential allotment of land to IT/ITeS units by Development Authorities.
- ▶ Giving 100% stamp duty and registration fees exemption to IT/ITeS units.
- ▶ Establishment of high quality infrastructure facilities like schools, housing, health care and entertainment encouraged in IT locations.

General

- ▶ To provide guidance for Back office computerization of departments.
- ▶ To promote development of Applications for initiatives taken by various State Govt. Deptts.

New initiatives:

- ▶ Establishment of STPs at Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur & Azamgarh
- ▶ For funding of e-Gov Projects, a proposal of creation of IT pool fund is under consideration which if adopted, shall speed up the process for back office computerization of concerned departments. The departments shall submit their proposals to IT&E department which in turn place them before the Apex/Empowered committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary for review. The committee shall take the decision for funding of these projects on case-to-case basis
- ▶ Centre for e-Governance (CeG), which is the coordinating agency of the State for all the e-Governance initiatives in the State, is temporarily manned by the manpower provided by UPDESCO. Strengthening of the same is very much required for smooth, effective & efficient function of Deptt of IT&E.

Major areas / schemes:

114. Implementation of the various schemes of NeGP / State i.e

- ▶ SWAN: Voice, Data & Video transfer between the Deptts across the State.
- ▶ SDC: Common data centre for Government Deptts.
- ▶ CSC/Lokwani: Citizen centric service delivery centers.
- ▶ SSDG: State web portal including Gateway to all the services.
- ▶ e-District: Citizen centric services outlet.
- ▶ MMPs: Complete automation of 17 Deptts.
- ▶ Capacity Building: Training & enablement of concerned Govt officials.
- ▶ State IT pool fund: Innovative e-Governance schemes of non MMP Deptts
- ▶ IT/ITeS industry: Invite IT/ITeS industry in STPs and attract investment

115. An outlay of Rs. 1772.00 lakhs for the year 2012-13 and Rs. 21102.30 Lakhs for 12th Plan has been earmarked.

116. To implement the schemes efficiently and in a time bound manner for the benefit of the common citizens. During the implementation of the National e-Governance Plan, employment opportunities shall be generated for the youth. The awareness created by these schemes shall go a long way for the development of the urban and rural masses of the State.

Externally Aided Projects

117. The Central Assistance to State Plans has two components viz. normal central assistance that is based on modified Gadgil Formula and Additional Central Assistance that consist of Assistance for

Externally Aided Projects and assistance for special programmes based on specific criterion and guidelines.. External Aid constitutes an important source for financing sectoral and regional development programmes. U.P. receives foreign aid in the shape of additional central assistance through Government of India under bilateral assistance and assistance from multilateral donor agencies such as World Bank, ADB, JBIC etc.Externally Aided Projects are of vital importance towards increasing State's development resources In view of this, it is necessary that the Government departments prepare a shelf of projects and put forward them for the consideration of donor agencies as and when required . A summary of Externally Aided Projects which are being implemented in the State are given below:

Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forestry Management and Poverty Alleviation Project

118. Government of Uttar Pradesh has launched the Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forestry Management and Poverty Alleviation Project with the assistance from Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) previously known as Japan Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC). The project period will be of 8 years (2008-09 to 2015-16) at an estimated cost of approximately Rs. 575.2 crores out of which JICA loan portion is Rs. 468.2 crores and rest Rs. 107.00 crores will be borne by the State Government.

119. The project aims at the participatory rehabilitation of degraded forests and the enhancement of the livelihood of the local people. Its basic objectives are to restore forests and to augment forest resources, secure sustainable forest management by improving forest administration, community organisation and active participation of forest dependent communities. It also aims to improve the income of target forest dependents thereby alleviating poverty.

120. The project is being implemented in fourteen districts of U.P. namely Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Pilibhit, Mirzapur, Chandauli, Sonabhadra, Allahabad, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Hamirupur, Jhansi, Balrampur, Shrawasti and Chitrakoot embracing fifteen territorial forest divisions (Renukoot, Obra, Sonabhadra, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot, North Kheri, South Kheri, Bahraich, Shrawasti and Pilibhit) and five Wild Life Divisions (Dudhwa, Katarniaghat, Sohelwa, Kashi and Kaimur).

121. The most notable intervention under the project is for restoration of degraded forests along with enhancement of income of the people living close to such forests. The basic approach shall be the adoption of Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Eco-Development (ED), emphasis on non-wood forest produce (NWFP), community development and livelihood security enhancement, capacity building and ensuring sustainability. The Total Forest Intervention area in departmental mode and the Joint Forest Management mode under the project are **20200 ha** and **60300 ha** respectively. Activities like fixing boundary pillars, drainage line treatment, renovation of 118 permanent nurseries, establishment of two units of clonal nursery and two units of Non Wood Forest Produce Research Centres are also provided.

122. Unlike conventional forestry projects, the species to be planted will be decided by Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) based on their requirements which will stress upon NWFP (non wood forest produce) and fodder grasses with minimum emphasis on timber species because the forest dependents (mostly the poor) can benefit directly from the extraction, consumption and marketing of these

NWFs Most project activities will be implemented by JFMCs and Eco Development Committees (EDCs). These JFMCs and EDCs are constituted under Joint Forest Management Rules 2002 and Eco-Development guidelines 1999 respectively. The area of intervention in Joint Forest Management mode will be in Village Forest declared under Joint Forest management Rules 2002. With the technical support of the Experts and Foresters, JFMCs and EDCs will formulate micro plans which will be incorporated in the plan of the Project. The work will be entrusted to the JFMCs and EDCs and the project cost will be paid to them for the execution of the works.

123. In order to ensure successful implementation, the Project lays special emphasis on Capacity Building of the participating communities through thematic trainings, exposure visits and various institution building programmes. Training for all staff members of 56 partner NGO teams, members of 800 JFMCs and 140 EDCs and members of 2680 Self Help Groups (SHG) is provided.

124. The livelihood enhancement activities proposed in the project are aimed towards training of rural persons/village level workers to increase their skill which in turn will lead to enhanced income. These activities include medical health care camps, promotion of indigenous social medical practitioners, development of peer health group, development of village agricultural extension officer, development of village masons for better housing, promotion of micro insurance, extension of school buildings/construction of JFMC/EDC office buildings, improvement of link road, promotion of biogas and improved stove, promotion of Solar lamp and installation of drinking water facilities.

125. It also incorporates strong awareness campaign about environment and forests for the children in schools under 'Children Forest Programme' which will contribute to the conservation of forests and environment in the long run by encouraging the involvement of school children in plantation activities and by educating the students through environment related awareness programmes. This programme is to be implemented in **Noida and Greater Noida, Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Kanpur and Agra districts**. A total number of **six hundred and fifty** schools are estimated to be covered under it.

126. For effective planning, implementation and monitoring of this project the Project Management Unit has been constituted at State headquarter as an autonomous society under the Societies Registration Act 1860. At the field level Divisional Management Units and Field Management Units have been constituted at Forest Division and Range level, respectively. These are responsible for the implementation of the project in the field for which money will be allotted to them by the Project Management Unit.

Current status

- ▶ 565 Village Forests Notified – Empowerment of villagers
- ▶ 133 Eco-development committees created
- ▶ 76 NGO teams working to Empower villagers – through Capacity development
- ▶ Entry point activities started in 535 villages
- ▶ 10163 ha. ANR/Plantation has been done by JFMC's

- ▶ The project will finance 2680 SHG's in 335 villages in entire project period . Till March 2012 total 400 SHGs have been formed and internal savings have been started
- ▶ Construction of 412 buildings for frontline staff completed
- ▶ Training of Officers & staff a continuing process
- ▶ 20200 ha. ANR/Plantation completed in departmental mode
- ▶ Advance Soil works in JFM mode : 14500 ha have been completed till March 2012
- ▶ For long term sustainability ARCDM work initiated - around 5000 ha area has been identified in 271 JFMC's
- ▶ Work for IGA activity development by other agencies (Resource Organizations) has started
- ▶ Socio-economic Baseline, Impact Assessment Surveys and Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation by "WINROCK" as third party monitor
- ▶ Children Forest Programme started in 200 schools in 6 districts through NGO's engaged for this purpose

Buddhist Circuit-Phase II

127. A Master Plan was formulated by Department of Tourism for vast development of Buddhist Circuit phase II with the help of consultant - A. F. Ferguson New Delhi. The report submitted by A. F. Ferguson was for Rs. 2591.00 crore, which was to be completed in three phases. First and important part of Buddhist Circuit was for Rs. 1062.00 crore. The report of A.F. Ferguson and for first part of Buddhist Circuit for Rs.1062.00 crore was sent to GOI for JBIC Assistance. JBIC has appointed a consultant team-SAPROF, for Special Appraisal for project formulation, and JBIC finalized the works of Rs. 680.00 crore. JBIC recommended a soft loan for 9495 million Yen (Rs. 396.00 crore) for the projects in first phase in the year March, 2005.

128. Government of India has not finalized the list of Consultants, and hence there is no release in this regard from the Government of India. The expert from J.L.C.A office located in New Delhi for Buddhist circuit phase II was of the opinion that the State Govt. should reconsider and advised to survey the places within the circuit again but Government of U.P. has requested to GOI to sanction the same project which was sent earlier.

Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation III Project

129. Sodic soils are worst kind of degraded soil in which no crop can be grown unless it is treated with suitable amendments. In Uttar Pradesh 1152 thousand ha sodic lands spreading over 48 districts have been identified as sodic lands in the year 1989 through satellite imagery, the worst kind of degraded lands belonging to resource poor people. In view of the ever increasing population of the State leading to increasing food demand and as a measure towards food security of poorest people to whom such sodic lands belong, U.P. Bhumi Sudhar Nigam (UPBSN) planned for the first time in the state to initiate sodic lands reclamation programme on a large scale and in an integrated manner with people participation.

130. Further in 1993 UPBSN got underway two externally funded sodic lands reclamation projects, first the World Bank assisted UPSLRP (1993-2000) and second European Union aided UP Alkaline Land Development Project (1994-2000). The World Bank funded pilot project was started in 10 districts of the state reclaiming more than 68,400 ha sodic lands against the initial target of 45,000 ha while EU aided project was instigated in another five districts and reclaimed more than 28,800 ha of sodic lands. However during the period of 1999-2007, the World Bank funded UP Sodic Lands Reclamation II Project was implemented by the UPBSN reclaiming an area of more than 189,000 ha sodic lands.

Table 2: Major Achievements of UPALRDP, UPSLRP and UPSLR II P

	Particulars	EU Project	UPSLRP	UPSLR-IIP
1	Project Villages		1003	3591
2	Sodic Lands reclaimed	28,643 ha	68,414 ha	189,715 ha
3	Main Drain Rehabilitation	445.58		7,620 km.
4	Panchayat Bhawan constructed	-	-	1271
5	Sodic Haat developed	-	-	360
6	Farm-to-market Road developed	162 km	-	1,112 km.
7	Total number of farmers benefited	70,947	155,892	367,621
8	SC/ST	20141(28%)	43586 (28%)	111564 (30.3%)
9	OBC	28271(40%)	67797 (43%)	172167 (46.8%)
10	Marginal Farmers	38264	82354 (52.8%)	209318 (57%)
11	Small Farmers	28432	64905 (41.6%)	133916 (36.4%)
12	Cropping intensity	201%	202%	198%
13	Incremental production of paddy	4849mt	204,000m t	531,000mt
14	Incremental production of wheat	4090mt	177,000 mt	428,000mt
15	Appreciation in value of lands	3-4 times	3-4 times	3-4 times
16	Increase in employment generation	133 man-days/household/year	143 man-days/household/ year	155 man-days/household/year
17	Reduction in out migration of labor	About 30%	About 42%	About 63%
18	WSHG formed	1377	2166	7193
19	WSHG accessing CCL fund from Banks	-	Rs. 36 million	Rs. 177 million
20	FIS formed	-	-	238

131. Most of the leftover un-reclaimed sodic lands are in the names of farmers who belong to most economically backward community or the farmers who have been allotted sodic lands and became first time land owners under Government policy. With increasing pressure of population on the land, people want to ameliorate such soils to make it productive, but high cost of amendment (gypsum or press mud), water charges and labour cost makes it difficult for such resource less people. It is notable that in reclamation process heavy earth work for farm preparation, sufficient quantity with assured supply of water and high priced gypsum are the pre-requisites. All these cost high and farmers living below poverty line or even marginally above cannot afford the reclamation cost because the amount of reclamation cost for one ha and crop production on reclaimed lands is equal to the amount of total income of one to two years of the households having sodic lands.

OBJECTIVES OF UPSLR III P

- ▶ Estimated increase in Productivity (C-Class Sodic Land):

- ▶ Paddy - 0 to 35 q/ha
- ▶ Wheat - 0 to 30 q/ha
- ▶ Cropping intensity would increase from 45% to 200%
- ▶ After completion of the project, incremental production of Paddy and Wheat is estimated at 5.84 lakh tons and 5.86 lakh tons per annum respectively
- ▶ Approx 96,000 ha additional area would become irrigated with 24,000 new borings
- ▶ After reclamation land value would appreciate 3 to 4 times
- ▶ Reduction in Migration is expected about 75 mandays per annum
- ▶ Farmers to be benefited 2,40,000

PROJECT TARGETS:

132. Based on the experiences of earlier projects implemented by UPBSN as well as its capacity a target of 130,000 ha of sodic lands reclamation has been set during four cohorts (PY 1-4) of the project. Each cohort being a set of activities to be implemented over a period of four years in a selected village. Year wise target have been phased out as under:

Year wise phasing of the targets		
	Year	Area in ha.
1	PY-1 (July 2010-June 2011)	20,000
2	PY-2 (July 2011-June 2012)	35,000
3	PY-3 (July 2012-June 2013)	40,000
4	PY-4 (July 2013-June 2014)	35,000
Total		130,000

Project Districts

133. Though the sodic area is spread over 48 districts of Uttar Pradesh, initially 25 intensively sodic infested districts were selected for implementation of proposed UPSLRIIP. Afterward four new districts have also been added to the list. The districts where previous two projects were implemented have also been selected in order to reclaim entire left over sodic lands. These selected districts are as follows:

1. Aligarh, 2. Ferozabad, 3. Mainpuri, 4. Etah, 5. Lucknow, 6. Unnao, 7. Raebareli, 8. Hardoi, 9. Sitapur, 10. Fatehpur, 11. Allahabad, 12. Kaushambi, 13. Kanpur Nagar, 14. Ramabai Nagar, 15. Etawah, 16. Auraiya, 17. Kannauj, 18. Farrukhabad, 19. Azamgarh, 20. Jaunpur, 21. Ghazipur, 22. Sant Ravidas Nagar, 23. Pratapgarh, 24. Sultanpur, 25. Barabanki, 26. Buland Shahar, 27. Kanshi Ram Nagar, 28. Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Nagar and 29. Ambedkar Nagar

Project Financing

▶ World Bank Contribution	Rs. 965.30 Crore (\$1970)
▶ Uttar Pradesh Govt. Contribution	Rs. 241.00 Crore (\$492)
▶ Farmer Contribution	Rs. 126.18 Crore (\$258)
▶ Total	Rs. 1332.48 Crore (\$2720)

Project Components

134. Project has five components out of which four are technical and one is project management. These components are;

- i) On-Farm Development and Land Treatment
- ii) Improvement of Drainage Systems
- iii) Agriculture Support Services
- iv) Institutional Strengthening for improved Market Access
- v) Project Management

PRESENT STATUS :

- ▶ During the first cohort of the project, i.e., year 2011, a total of 21281 ha sodic lands were reclaimed of which 15257 ha 'C' class lands, where no crops were taken up earlier, were added for the first time Kharif and Rabi crops.
- ▶ For assured irrigation facilities in reclaimed sodic areas 3194 shallow borings were developed.
- ▶ For the successful reclamation of the sodic lands 144 drains were rehabilitated.
- ▶ 6151 IPNM, 556 IPM, 2338 Crop Diversification, 718 Seed Village, 3068 NADEP, 2357 Vermicompost Pit and 150 Bee Keeping demonstrations were conducted.
- ▶ 1235 Animal Health Camps and Mineral mixture demonstrations, 2698 Fodder demonstrations were conducted.
- ▶ 706 Goat rearing groups and 121 pig rearing groups have been formed.
- ▶ 2504 Women Self Help groups have been formed
- ▶ During the second cohort of the project, i.e., year 2012, 26189 ha sodic lands have been selected for reclamation against a target of 25000 ha.
- ▶ 134 drains have been selected for rehabilitation.

FUTURE ACTION PLAN:

135. The balance target of 85000 ha sodic land reclamation during the remaining two cohorts, i.e., during the year 2013 and 2014 will be achieved as per schedule. For successful reclamation of the sodic lands the rehabilitation of drains in selected villages will be completed as per schedule and to ensure assured irrigation for new boring will also be developed under the project. Besides, demonstrations under

agriculture services & animal husbandry component will be conducted according the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) after discussion with Department of Agriculture & Department of Animal Husbandry and institutional strengthening and capacity building for improved market access will be ensured as per the targets set under the project.

Agra-Water Supply Project - Gangajal (JBIC Assisted)

136. At present River Yamuna is main source of raw water for Agra Water Supply Project. Water of River Yamuna is highly polluted. The level of pollution is beyond the capacity of the conventional water treatment plants to treat it. Since the quality of Yamuna water is deteriorating day by day, it was an urgent need to search for alternate good quality water source for Agra/Mathura. Seeing public hue and cry, water crisis and city's heritage value the Government opted to bring Ganga Jal for water supply of city Agra & Mathura. For suitable and long-term solution of raw water problem of Agra Town an estimate amounting to Rs. 1179.72 crores was prepared for conveyance of raw Ganga Water from Palra regulator at upper Ganga Canal (Distt. Bulandshahar) to Agra. Against this the project amounting to Rs, 1076.98 crore has been sanctioned in March 2007. Date of commencement of the project is 23.05.2008. This project is being financed by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) now Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). 85% of the cost of project is proposed to be financed by JICA while balance 15% of the cost is to be shared by Govt. of U.P. It is proposed to provide water supply to the residents of Agra through this project by December 2012 and the remaining works of the project are proposed to be completed by March 2014. After the formation of PMC detailed survey, investigation and testing was done. After this designing on component wise rate for the year 2010-11 DPR was prepared. A DPR of Rs. 2887.92 crore was approved by State EFC on dated 24.12.2010 and at present scheme is with Gol for approval. In the financial year 2011-12 amount of Rs. 162.68 crore has been released against outlay of Rs. 500.00 crores.

137. An outlay of Rs. 29000.00 lacs has been proposed for the financial year 2012-13. In this project 150 cusecs of water is to be conveyed through 130 km of pipe line from head works near Palra Regulator (Distt. Bulandshahar) to Agra & Mathura city. Out of 150 cusecs of water 10 cusecs of water is proposed to be provided to Mathura and balance 140 cusecs to Agra.

Chapter – VIII

Governance

The basic objective of our planning has always been growth with equity and justice. There has been tremendous rise in expenditure on various programmes implemented through plan schemes. A sizeable number of persons belonging to weaker sections of the societies, for whom these schemes are primarily intended, are not able to benefit because they are not sufficiently empowered to access the benefits due to them. This is despite the fact that there exist number of legislations aimed at securing legally guaranteed rights. In this context, the good governance assumes vital importance.

2. With rapid expansion of the economy, rising per capita income and growing awareness and assertion of rights by an increasingly educated population, both the need for good governance and the demand for good governance have increased. Good governance is needed for effective implementation of Plan Schemes. It is also needed for ensuring that ordinary citizens can effectively access the public services that are their right. Finally it is needed for a better functioning of the private sector in economy. Poor governance or governance deficit may lead to slow decision making resulting in cost and time over run in projects. Slow decision making may also lead to harass merit dealy and even corruption. Corruption undermines the legitimacy of the system in the eyes of the public and reduces potential for achieving efficiency through competition.

3. Efficient governance requires efficient institutions and the efficiency and effectiveness of institutions in turn, depend on their adopted delivery mechanism and the supportive framework of rules and procedure. Each of these needs to work in harmony with the other to discharge the functions for which the institutions have been created, “only then one would expect the institutions to fulfil their stated objectives and carry out their assigned responsibilities in managing the affairs of the society.

4. “Prevention is better than cure” This maxim of universal application, holds good in administration and more so in respect of prevention of corruption, as it would bemuch better to devise systems and measures to prevent corruption rather than to investigate case and prosecute public servants through a complex and time consuming process.

5. In order to improve the quality of Governance in the State, the State Govt. has taken a number of initiatives, as per its commitment, to enhance accountability, transparency and to develop new work culture. In this regard the State Government has issued a **Development Agenda** which included financial resources, flagship schemes of Govt. of India, and sectors like Agriculture Industries, Infrastructure, Public works, Energy, Education, Medical, Social security, Rural Development, Irrigation, Public Distribution System, Civic amenities, Labour etc. and in each sectors specific activities have been identified. It is essentially needed that every department must ensure its honest implementation through vigilant monitoring to provide clean, efficient and responsive administration.

6. Major initiatives in the Development Agenda and important sectoral reforms taken in the light of good governance are given below:-

Development Agenda of State :

- ▶ Time bound implementation of National Flagship programmes.
- ▶ New Policy initiatives :
 - ▶ Agriculture Policy : for increasing production and productivity.
 - ▶ Horticulture and food processing Policy
 - ▶ Industrial policy to attract private sector investment
 - ▶ Bio -- technology policy
 - ▶ Renewable energy policy
 - ▶ Higher education policy to attract private participation
 - ▶ Housing and rehabilitation policy
 - ▶ I.T. policy : to promote information Technology / Information Technology Enabled Service Industries.
 - ▶ Ensure time – bound implementation of power projects
 - ▶ Projects with 75 percent and above progress would be completed.
 - ▶ Verification, Evaluation and impact Assessment of development programmes
 - ▶ To saturate all villagers by Kisan Credit Cards
 - ▶ To connect all district head quarters by 4 lane roads
 - ▶ E-payment system to be introduced in all treasuries
 - ▶ E-procurement and E-tendering to be introduced in all Government Contracts.

Finance Department

E-Governance in Treasuries.

- ▶ State Government started Web based Centrally Budget Allotment System with effect from 1st April, 2012. In this System Treasury cannot enter allotment from more than the budget approved by the Legislative Assembly as compared to earlier system where the budget of departments were feeded by the Treasury Manually, in which there was a possibility of feeding the budget more than the approved budget. In this System. The Budget Controlling Officer of a department himself feed the budget on the central server, which is accordingly transferred to the particular Treasury Server in whose favour the budget is allotted. Due to this there is almost Zero possibility of fake allotment, as it is directly feeded to Treasury Servers via Central Server after validation from the budget approved by the Lagislative Assembly which is already loaded on Central Server.

- ▶ In accordance with the order given by the Central Govt. with the guidelines given by the Reserve Bank Of India (R.B.I.), we have also started developing a new system (E-Payment), in which salary of a Govt. employee and pension of all pensioners will be directly transferred to his account via Net Banking System, thus there will be no need for generating cheques. This will save Govt. a lot of paper work. We have also started this system as a pilot project in Barabanki Treasury with effect from 1st June, 2012 and accordingly this E-Payment system will be adopted by the Treasuries of Lucknow Division with effect from 1st July, 2012 and rest of treasuries of the State from 1st October, 2012. Due to this system there is no chance of manipulation and it will also save a lot of time which will be very beneficial to pensioners and govt. employees who often have to run from bank to treasuries in case his salary or pension is not credited by the bank timely.
- ▶ Under Mission Mode Project, Finance Department already submitted the D.P.R. for Computerization and Upgradation of Treasuries to the central Govt. In this D.P.R. we have proposed to make connectivity between Treasuries to Banks, A.G. Office, All departments of Finance, all Divisional Addl. Directors offices, all budget controlling officers. The total amount of D.P.R. is Rs. 52,66,06,842.00 which is still pending at the disposal of Central Govt.

Stamp and Registration Department

- ▶ Citizens would get the facility of buying e-stamps from designated banks etc., thus avoiding running around for stamp vendors or for the treasury.
- ▶ A major part of the time consuming and erroneous work will be reduced and registration process will become transparent, faster, easier and highly efficient.
- ▶ Automation of search and indexes and documentation will facilitate convenience for officials of Sub-Registrar offices.
- ▶ Administrative needs like preparation of day book, reconciliation of cash book, preparation of periodic reports, information about pending documents etc. will be taken care of by the registration software.
- ▶ Document image access will make the copying process fast and easy.
- ▶ Timely report generation would help in decision making and process tracking.
- ▶ Automation of various functions for the citizen would lead to reduced rush and chaos at various offices across the State.
- ▶ Automation of processes and outsourcing of some unimportant tasks to the partner service provider would reduce the workload of the Department of Stamp and Registration officials.

Trade Tax Department

7. Commercial Taxes form the most important revenue base for Uttar Pradesh, accounting for 60% - 70% of the total state revenue. The Commercial Taxes departments are entrusted with the administration and enforcement of Tax Legislations as might be applicable. As the CT department mainly interfaces with

businesses, its functioning can directly affect the attractiveness of the state as a business destination. Currently the State has aligned its processes with the new Value Added Tax (VAT) System adopted since 01-01-2008.

UPVAT PROJECT

- ▶ Implemented from 1st Jan 2008, the day VAT was adopted in the state
- ▶ Web based software in client server architecture.
- ▶ .NET Framework & SQL Database
- ▶ Modules developed --
 - ▶ Receipt,
 - ▶ Registration,
 - ▶ Return & Challan
 - ▶ Forms,
 - ▶ User and Role Administration
- ▶ Online Applications --
 - ▶ NET Payment
 - ▶ E Return Filing
 - ▶ Transit Declaration Form
 - ▶ Import Declaration Form (Form 38)
 - ▶ Certificate of Tax Deduction (Form 31)
 - ▶ E-registration
 - ▶ Online MIS Reports

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- ▶ Implementation Agency -- CFD on behalf of Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP)
- ▶ End Users/ Customers -- UP Government Departments/ Business Houses/ Corporations/ Traders/Citizens
- ▶ Bandwidth Provider -- BSNL/TULIP IT Services Ltd
- ▶ Technical Consultants -- NIC
- ▶ Software Vendor : NIC
- ▶ Testing Agency : STQC/NIC

Government to Citizen (G2C)

- ▶ Acknowledgement/Receipt through front office

- ▶ Issue of acknowledgment/receipt for Appeal, Enforcement applications and other papers/documents
- ▶ Online Registration of Dealers
- ▶ Online Tax Payment and Refunds **Application**
- ▶ Online Filing of Tax Returns
- ▶ Online Availability of **Departmental** Forms
- ▶ Online Submission of Forms
- ▶ Availability of Information/ Enquiries/ Seeking Clarifications:
 - ▶ Current Rates of Tax applicable and other legal provisions.
 - ▶ Dealer's **detail**.
 - ▶ Status of Registration/ Tax Payment/ Returns/ Assessment/ Audit.
 - ▶ **Verification of transaction** through SMS
- ▶ Call Centre for Online Services support
- ▶ Acknowledgement
- ▶ Resolution Monitoring
- ▶ Departmental Portal Development

Government to business (G2B) and Government to Government (G2G)

- ▶ Online availability of Acts/Rules/Notification/Orders/Tax Rate/Commodity Codes etc.
- ▶ Online Reconciliation of Tax deposit from Treasuries and Banks.
- ▶ Online Tax Collections and return file monitoring.
- ▶ Department statistical reports and formats related to department's diary section available on the system through MIS.
- ▶ All employee records available on the software.
- ▶ Closed User Group (CUG) for low cost communication among the officers.

Initiative

8. The key modules of the comprehensive Commercial tax to be developed in the information system are described below.

Refund processing system

9. This module shall facilitate capture of all refund cases for refund audit and subsequent to the performance of the refund audit, facilitate generation of electronic data exchange formats to communicate with dealer, banks as well as treasuries on status of refund processing.

Tax accounting system

10. The Tax Accounting System would be one of the key functional requirements from the GST Information System. The Tax Accounting System is expected to integrate information from the following sources and provide a comprehensive and consistent view to both the CTD officials as well as the taxpayers. The Department needs to receive information from these entities at different points in time and reconcile the information to maintain an up-to-date snapshot of every dealer profile and to be able to answer the two pertinent questions:

- ▶ How much does the dealer owe to the Department?
- ▶ How much does the Department owe to the dealer?
 - ▶ Returns and Information about tax paid
 - ▶ VAT Refunds issued
 - ▶ Information on refunds for electronic clearance
 - ▶ Summary scroll for payments received and challan scroll
 - ▶ VAT/GST Refunds issued to dealers
 - ▶ Information about payment realized
 - ▶ Information for adjustments related to other acts
 - ▶ Information on interests and penalties due
 - ▶ Information about assessments issued
 - ▶ Carry forward information of dealers

Audit case selection systems

11. Audit case selection systems would require extensive data analysis and Multivariate Data Analysis (MDA) capabilities to select dealers based on risk scoring methodologies. It would feature gathering, storing and interpretation of data from the community to assist in case identification and selection. It would feature analytical models to support case selection and the risk and market segment treatment of clients including

- ▶ Creation and maintenance of analytical models
- ▶ Regular update of risk and segment information for operational systems
- ▶ Provision of case selection candidates for processing

Collection and Debt Management

12. This module shall assist in processing tax payments and also managing tax debts. This module will provide ageing analysis of tax debts and also in managing debt recovery proceedings.

13. Apart from the above workflow and reporting oriented functionality, two key technology requirements would be Enterprise Case Management Systems which would assist the CTD in preparing

complete dealer files and also in effective management of disputes. Supports enterprise wide case management using the initiate, plan, execute and close (IPEC) model. This includes:

- ▶ Case management, assignment, tracking, administration and reporting
- ▶ Case actioning including default assessments, amendments, penalty & interest, form letters etc.
- ▶ Update of case plans

Contact Management Systems

14. Contact Management Systems would help the CTD in maintaining updated and complete dealer as well as CTD official contact information. These systems would be especially beneficial to Audit and Enforcement teams of the CTD by providing client contact management services, in particular for the phone channel. It could also provide

- ▶ IVR integration for staff operated phone services
- ▶ Integrated View of Client
- ▶ Tracking, recording, escalation and monitoring of client contacts

Revenue Department

Computerization of land records

15. To facilitate easy maintenance and updating of the changes taking place in the Record of Rights, and to ensure timely issuance of accurate copies of Record of Rights to the land owners and to provided for low cost and easily reproducible storage media for reliable preservation of records for a long time and to ensure fast and efficient retrieval of information both graphical and textual etc., Govt of India had launched CLR (Computerization of Land Records) scheme in the year 1988-89. Under this scheme the computerization of Record of Rights was started in the state in the year 1988-89.

16. Record of Rights of 99949 villages all the districts of Uttar Pradesh (out of consolidation process) have been computerized successfully under this scheme by 2005. Legal sanctity has also been duly given to the computerized RoR by the "Uttar Pradesh Record of Right (Computerization) Rules, 2005" and manual preparation and issuance of the copies of RoR has been stopped under the provisions of these rules.

17. Further computerization of Khasra and digitization of Cadastral Maps has been started in 5 districts: Allahabad, Barabanki, Jaunpur, Ghaziabad and Mathura. A proposal of diversion of funds from survey/resurvey (50% CSS) work of the amount Rs 847.80 Lakh has been sent to the Government of India. After the approval of GOI, the above amount is proposed to be utilised on computerization of Khasra records in the remaining other districts of the State.

18. It has been proposed to the GOI that for the next five years, the digitization of khasra/maps in 11 districts in the current year and 14 districts every year of this plan shall be done subject to the approval of funds fro GOI.

Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Adhiniyam - 2011

19. To Provide for the delivery of services to the people of the State within Stipulated time limit and its connected therewith and incidental thereto, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 213 of the constitution of India, the Government is pleased to promulgate the UTTAR PRADESH JANHIT GUARANTEE ADHYADESH, 2011. Revenue Department is nominated as nodal Department.

Following Department are Covered in this Act. 2011

- ▶ Revenue Department
- ▶ Nagar Vikas Department
- ▶ Medical & Health Department
- ▶ Food and Civil Supplies Department
- ▶ Transport Department

Name of Department	Services	Nominated Officer's	Fix time Limit of Services	First Appeal Officer	Fix time Limit of Disposal of First appeal	Second Appeal Officer
Revenue Department	Caste Certificate	Thasildar	20 Days	S.D.M.	30 Days	D. M.
	Income Certificate	Thasildar	20 Days	S.D.M.	30 Days	D. M.
	Niwas Certificate	S.D.M.	20 Days	D. M.	30 Days	Commissioner
	Bhum ka Avivadit Namantaran	Thasildar	45 Days	S.D.M.	30 Days	D. M.
	Kisan Bahi (Mul)	Thasildar	20 Days	S.D.M.	30 Days	D. M.
	Kisan Bahi (Duplicate)	Thasildar	30 Days	S.D.M.	30 Days	D. M.
Nagar Vikas Department	Avivadit Namantaran in Nagar Nigam Area	zonal officer of Nagar Nigam area	45 Work-ing days (from the date of Depositing Namantaran fees	Nagar Aayukt	45 Work-ing days	Commissioner
	New water supply combination (where technically possible)	Water Supply engineer of Nagar Nigam Area	30 Work-ing days	Maha Pranband hak Nagar Nigam Area	30 Work-ing days	Nagar Aayukt
	Birth & Death Certificate of Nagar Palika parishad/ Nagar Panchayat Area	Nagar Palika Parishad/ Nagar Panchayat ka Adhishasi Adhikari	45 Work-ing days	S.D.M.	30 Work-ing days	Nagar Aayukt

Name of Department	Services	Nominated Officer's	Fix time Limit of Services	First Appeal Officer	Fix time Limit of Disposal of First appeal	Second Appeal Officer
Medical & Health Department	Birth & Death Certificate in Nagar Nigam	zonal officer/ zonal Swasthya Adikari	45 Work-ing days	Apar Nagar Aayukt	30 Work-ing days	Nagar Aayukt
	Viklangta	C.M.O.	60 Work-ing days	Divisi - nol Add. Director	60 Work-ing days	Commissioner
Food and Civil Supplies Department	New A.P.L. Rashan Card zari karna (City Area)	Area food & Suppli Officer/ food & Suppli officer/	30 Work-ing days	D.M.	30 Work-ing days	Commissioner
Transport Department	New A.P.L. Rashan Card zari karna (Village Area)	Khand vikas Adhikari	30 Work-ing days	S.D.M.	30 Work-ing days	D.M.
	Issuance of duplicate copy of driving license	Licensing Authority	7 Work-ing days	Regional Transport officer of the region concerned	45 Work-ing days	Divisional Commissioner
	Issuance of duplicate copy of conductor license	Licensing Authority	7 Work-ing days	Regional Transport officer of the region concerned	45 Work-ing days	Divisional Commissioner
	Issuance of duplicate copy of Registration certificate	Registering Authority	7 Work-ing days	Regional Transport officer of the region concerned	45 Work-ing days	Divisional Commissioner
	Issuance of duplicate copy of Permit	Secreatry Regional Transport Authority	7 Work-ing days	Deputy Transport commisi oner of the zone concerned	45 Work-ing days	Divisional Commissioner

Urban Development Department

Online Service Level Benchmarking (SLB) data monitoring and notifying Urban Basic Services under 13th Central Finance Commission

20. The *Handbook of Service Level Benchmarks 2008* provides for standardized framework for performance monitoring in the four sectors- **Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste and Storm Water Drainage**. For which Uttar Pradesh Service Level Benchmarking (SLB) baseline data notified on 31st March 2011 first times in UP State Gazette under 13th CFC, which reflects that water supply is available

for 1-18 hours per day in Nagar Palika Parishads (NPP) and Nagar Nigams (NN). The NRW that includes physical and revenue losses account for 20-48 percent of total water supply. About 24-80 percent households do not have sewerage connections and only less than 31 percent of total waste water is treated. Likewise 19-75% of urban households are being served by tap and remaining by tube well or hand pump and 27% of households had no latrines, 53% were using septic tank and 20% were using sewerage system. Sewerage connections varied from 0% to 76%. It is estimated that per capita waste generation in cities varies between 0.2 – 0.5 kg per day and it is increasing every year due to change in lifestyle of urban citizens.

21. In FY 2010-11 and 2011-12, UP was the first state in the country to notify SLB data and became eligible for Performance Grant of Rs. **109.02 Cr and Rs. 255.72 Cr** for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12. In the year 2011-12, MoUD, GOI launched web based online SLB data monitoring application available on www.urbanservices.gov.in. The State SLB data for 13 Nagar Nigams and 194 Nagar Palika Parishad have been entered on it for public scrutiny and refinement. The objective of collection and notification of SLB data every year and putting it online in public domain, is to find out exact status of urban services in cities and towns of State and after course correction in service delivery methodology and refinement of SLB data if required, setting progressive SLB target each year to achieve national benchmark at the end of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). The Urban Local Bodies service delivery plan and annual budget are proposed to be linked to target service level benchmark (SLB) so the fund utilization on various urban sectors could be reviewed in terms of anticipated and achieved budgetary outcome.

Providing online Urban Basic Services by the implementation of National E Governance Plan (NEGP) “National Mission Mode Project (NMMP) for Municipalities”

22. In Uttar Pradesh there are 630 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) - 13 Nagar Nigam, 194 Nagar Palika Parishad and 423 Nagar Panchayats. Largely they use Computer and Information Technology (IT) for the back end office work and maintenance of records, data and accounts. They have either developed their own websites or through linking to the district websites put most of municipal information related to the citizens on it. A step forward many of ULBs including JNNURM (UIG & UIDSSMT) towns have also developed standalone e governance modules based on the e-Governance guidelines issued by MoUD, Government of India and made them online for service delivery purposes like - registration and issue of birth & death certificate, online property tax calculation and payment, payment of utilities bills, citizen grievance redressal, e-procurement and monitoring of project, issuing of licenses, personnel management system etc. Likewise, Local Bodies Directorate has its own website with MIS, PIS applications for centralised web based data collection and monthly revenue receipts progress review at state level.

23. Since all 630 ULBs are working on different platform and applications, which could not be integrated together under centralised architecture so it was conceptualised to have a web based state wide integrated software application at state portal with fully integrated municipal service delivery modules with customised web face for each ULB. The project has been titled as **Uttar Pradesh State-wide Computerized Administration for Local Entities (UPSCALE)**. It proposes to implement a unified State-wide e- Governance Framework (USGF) for all 630 ULBs of State. The State has got seven mission cities (Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, Kanpur, Meerut, Allahabad and Mathura) under NMMP for municipalities for the implementation of e-Governance under 1st phase of JNNURM. The GOI has approved the State Level DPR of Kanpur Nagar Nigam as the first selected Local Body and will be the first subscriber of the project. Other mission cities in Uttar Pradesh will follow KNN as later subscribers in the 1st phase. In the later phases, all other local bodies in the state will have the services of Project UPSCALE for adoption of integrated e-governance application for their municipal jurisdictions. Currently State Government, with the help of **NIC UP**, is developing integrated e-Governance application which would be rolled out in all 630 ULBs of State in phases during 12th FYP (2012-17). The solution is designed to provide *workflow, flexibility and scalability* to handle these phases. Initially the USGF has two broad components:

Sanctioned E-Governance Projects			
	Name-of City/ULB	Sanctioned Cost	CSMC Ref. Date
1	SLNA / Kanpur	23.61 Cr.	(20.12.2010)
2	Meerut	01.45 Cr.	(08.11.2011)
3	Agra	01.95 Cr.	(03.01.2012)
4	Allahabad	03.38 Cr.	(24.02.2012)
5	Varanasi	03.51 Cr.	(24.02.2012)
6	Mathura	01.83 Cr.	(24.02.2012)
7	Lucknow	08.65 Cr. Under Consideration at MOUD GOI	

- ▶ The USGF to be deployed centrally at the State Data Centre (SDC) and DR site,
- ▶ Kanpur Nagar Nigam as the first subscriber for e governance application.

Proposed E Governance Application Modules under USGF:

Main Modules	Additional Modules	
1. Birth and Death Registration	11. User Administration (State/ULB) Module	21. UD ULB MIS
2. Property Tax	12. Work Flow Management	22. ULB Service Level Performance
3. Water Works (Public Works Management)	13. Goods Procurement, inventory Management	23. State UD Employee Database
4. Public Grievances	14. Payment and SMS Gateway	24. Post Implementation Management Tools
5. Building Proposal Approval	15. Kiosks	25. General Functions at Directorate
6. e Procurement	16. Procedure and Programmes	
7. Health & License (Health Programs) - Solid Waste	17. Estates	
8. Management System	18. Legal	
9. Accounting System	19. ULB General Administration	
10. Personnel Information System	20. UD Knowledge Management Repository	

Progress at end of FY 2011-12: E Governance Modules under development

S N	Module	Current Status
1	Department's Web Portal	Portal Framework ready with dynamic content management.
2	User Administration (Super Admin : State) (ULB Admin : ULB)	Complete with functionality based on USGF (Unified Statewide e-Governance Frame Work).
3	Birth and Death Registration	Ready for testing
4	Property Tax	Ready for testing
5	Public Grievances	System Study and development work going simultaneously.
6	Health and License	System Study and development work going simultaneously.
7	Accounting	Ready for testing
8	e -Procurement	Ready for testing

Implementation Of Accrual Based Double Entry Accounting System (DEAS) : Financial Reforms (2012-2017)

24. In a major initiative towards modernizing the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), the State Government has replaced the outmoded, highly rudimentary, and non-transparent cash based single entry accounting system by an Accrual based Double Entry Accounting System (DEAS) in all the 630 ULBs of the state. To implement this new accounting system old Municipal Account Rules 1918 & 1960 have been revised to make them conform to DEAS, new Municipal Account Rules 2012 and UP Municipal Account Manual 2012 have been framed and is ready to be placed before the cabinet for approval. In past 18 months starting 2010, over 450 ULBs have prepared inventory of assets and liabilities, opening balances, BS for FY 2009-10, and trained their staff sufficiently to ensure a smooth transition from the existing accounting system to computerised double entry accounting system. It is expected that by August 2012 roll-out to all the 630 Local Bodies will be complete. Thus the first phase of work will be accomplished by the end of 2012. However, it is important that the momentum gained is maintained not only to consolidate the work done but also to take forward the financial reforms to the next level in letter and spirit.

25. During the 2nd Phase (2012-2017) our focus and thrust areas shall be:

- ▶ Financial Transparency
- ▶ Financial Accountability
- ▶ Cost control
- ▶ Cost recovery
- ▶ Outcome based inclusive budgeting
- ▶ Improvement in financial health of ULBs and sustainability

26. This thrust will have far reaching implication in ensuring that the Local Bodies portray their true financial picture to the prospective investors, improve their credit, issue bonds for raising funds, become financially self-reliant /self-sustaining, and deliver better services to the citizens.

Housing and Urban Planning Department

27. Governance is a critical issue which needs to be properly addressed during the 12th Five Year Plan period to ensure qualitative and timely delivery of public services. It is also necessary to meet the growing expectations of the public to cope with rapid pace of urbanization. Following Policy interventions and institutional measures are required in the Housing Sector to strengthen good governance of urban areas in the State:

Enforcement of Citizen Charter

- ▶ Citizen Charter has been framed for the Development Authorities and the Housing and Development Board which establishes clearly enforceable norms to ensure an efficient housing and related infrastructure delivery system. The time limits stipulated for delivery of various services under the Citizen Charter need to be enforced through Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Adhiniyam. Besides, an independent agency may be deployed or a Citizen Forum constituted in every Development Authority for redressal of public grievances.

Use of Information Technology

- ▶ At present the use of IT and e-governance in Development Authorities, Housing & Development Board and Town and Country Planning Department is low, occasional and piece-meal. These agencies need to be empowered so that they can make use of IT to perform their functions efficiently. The use of IT tools and e-governance is required to be strengthened and adopted compulsorily in all the agencies. This will require skill up-gradation and budgetary provisions for adoption of IT in terms of hardware, software and personnel.

Affordable Housing to the Urban Poor

- ▶ Housing and Urban Planning Department has framed a policy to provide affordable housing to economically weaker sections and lower income groups which prescribes separate planning norms and building bye-laws in terms of plot/plinth area, ground coverage, Floor Area Ratio, density and parking, etc. However, innovative methods need to be adopted to promote local and environmentally sustainable materials as well as pre-fabricated techniques so as to augment the supply of affordable housing commensurate with demand. Low-cost building materials, specifications and techniques are also required to be incorporated in the Schedule of Rates.

Innovation in Land Assembly

- ▶ Land acquisition has always been a major problem for development works. Innovative mechanism likes Land Pooling, Land Sharing, Accommodation Reservation and Transferable

Development Rights, etc. need to be adopted to ensure assembly of land for implementation of various housing and infrastructure development projects.

Capacity Building

- ▶ Inadequate capacity and capability is apparent through the lack of professionals especially Town Planners, Architects and Computer Programmers in the Development Authorities, Housing and Development Board and Town and Country Planning Department which hampers urban planning, implementation and delivery of services. Most of the Development Authorities in the State do not have the requisite expertise to prepare Master Plans, Zonal Development Plans, Lay out Plans/Project Plans and to develop Public-Private-Partnership, mobilize finances and manage implementation of such projects. Therefore, capacity and capability of these agencies need to be augmented through recruitment, training and skill up-gradation.

Monitoring, Social Audit and Third Party Inspection

- ▶ A system of regular monitoring and social audits for various schemes and development works undertaken by the Development Authorities and Housing and Development Board need to be introduced. Besides, third party inspection may also be introduced to ensure quality of development and construction works.

Agriculture

28. The department has made an all out effort to establish contact with all the stake holders, especially farmers and suppliers, with the use of modern communication techniques.

- ▶ **Kisan call centre:** Toll free No. 1551 (facility provided by the GOI) is under operation. It has been publicized extensively amongst farmers. This call centre can be used for any kind of agricultural query and its solution.
- ▶ **Kisan call centre (UP):** Another call centre has been setup by state. It has Toll free No. 0522-4155999. This call centre is now operational and wide publicity is being made through print and audio/visual media for creating awareness amongst the farmer community. Farmers can register their telephonic complaints regarding agricultural activities on this centre. These complaints are disposed off on regular basis.
- ▶ Besides redressing complaints, another facility of giving technical information to farmer is also taken up twice a week between 2-4 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday. Agriculture experts are available to answer questions of farmers on technical issues.
- ▶ **Kiosk:** Establishment of Kiosk at Gram Panchayat level is under pipeline. It will furnish all the relevant information's to farmers in Hindi just by touching the screen. The necessary modules have been developed.
- ▶ **E-Governance:** All the offices of agriculture department are being computerized and connected on-line through VPN Line and Broad Band. A departmental website www.upagriculture.org has been developed to provide all information related to

schemes/programme and departmental activities. Soil Health card, Fertilizer Rake Movement Plan, Input Management System & MIS are been displayed in the website. Process of E-tendering/e-procurement is now operational.

Cane Development & Sugar Industries Department

29. The Sugarcane Information System(SIS) is the largest rural information technology platform in the country. To ensure and facilitate cane growers in areas of survey, cane supply, weighment & payment. Sugarcane Information System has been launched in Cane Development Department from 2010-11 crushing season in which website in sugar mills. Interactive Voice Response System(IVRS), Short Messaging Service(SMS) and Hand Held Computer(HHC) systems have been adopted by the sugar mills situated in 44 district. Information regarding above system have been uploaded by sugar mills. Sugar cane farmers are getting related information through this system.

New Initiatives

- ▶ To provide more facility to cane growers (1) survey through GPS and
- ▶ to provide accuracy in weighment linking weigh-bridge in HHC system. these two programmes will be followed as below:
- ▶ To start Global Positioning System(GPS) in crushing season 2012-13 in the beginning 25% area will be surveyed through this system and in the coming three years 100% area will be surveyed by this system, covering 30% area in each year. i.e. upto 2015-16.
- ▶ There are almost 7000 purchasing centre in the sugar mills. The target of the department is to achieve 10% (almost 700 centres) to link weigh-bridge in HHC system in crushing season 2012-13 and in the coming three years 100% weigh-bridge will be linked in HHC system, covering 30% weigh-bridge in each year. i.e. upto 2015-16.

Horticulture & Food Processing Department

Major initiatives

30. The identified areas for good governance programmes during XIIth five year plan are given below:-

Issuance of Licenses

- ▶ The issuances of following licenses/registrations done by the department will be brought under public utility system, so that the issuance is completed with in the stipulated time period :-
 - ▶ Cold Storage licences & its renewal.
 - ▶ The nurseries licenses & its renewal.
 - ▶ Registration of primary horticulture cooperative marketing societies.

Beneficiaries selection

- ▶ The implementation of different central & state sector schemes will be further strengthened by more emphasis on transparent selection of beneficiaries through advertisements, publicity as well as through the open meetings of Gram Sabha.
- ▶ The details of beneficiaries along with the inputs & subsidies given to them will be uploaded on public domain.

Programme implementation in cluster approach

- ▶ The programmes are being implemented in the cluster approach, so that the transfer of technology, input management and implementation monitoring and marketing of the produce is smooth and commercially managed by the beneficiaries. This will be further strengthened during XIIth five year plan by selecting the crop cluster as per the suitability of agro climatic condition.

Verification system

- ▶ The inputs given to the beneficiaries will be verified at the delivery point by the constituted team of officers.
- ▶ The verification of beneficiaries of all programmes will be done by district, divisional and head quarter level officers.
- ▶ The task force constituted by district magistrate will also verify the programmes.
- ▶ Joint Inspection Team (JIT) constituted by Government of India is also verifying programme implementation.
- ▶ Third party evaluation of programme implementation will also be done.

Public Redressal System

- ▶ The public redressal system will be launched in XIIth FYP which will address the following issues:-
 - ▶ The technical guidance be given to the farmers/entrepreneurs through public domain.
 - ▶ Complaints regarding programme implementation will be registered and will be redressed through public domain.

Food and Civil Supply Department

Computerization of Public Distribution System

31. The Computerization of Public Distribution System is important for better operation and transparency in lifting and distribution of food grains. For computerization of P.D.S a common application software is being developed by NIC. The main goal of computerization is to identify the eligible families and to ensure the proper record keeping of P.D.S.

32. The computerization work of P.D.S is to be covered in three stages. In the first stage all the ration cards have been digitized, P.D.S portal is prepared, toll free number/ call centre has been established and S.M.S alert are being sent to the beneficiaries.

33. In second stage the computerization of supply chain management is under process. Rs.10.97 Crore have been released and been placed on the disposal of U.P.D.E.S.CO. The work on this project has begun. Computerization of this stage will be completed by September 15, 2012.

34. In Third stage, the biometric smart card/ bar coded ration card will be issued to the beneficiaries of P.D.S and the POS Machine will be installed on Fair Price Shop. The concept paper of third stage work is being prepared by NIC.

Creation of additional storage capacity for Public Distribution System in U.P.

At present total Existing storage capacity in U.P is 55.56 Lakh M.T :-

S. No.	Organization	Storage capacity (Lakh Metric Tones)
1	UP Pradeshik Co-operative Federation	10.51
2	Food Corporation of India	14.92
3	Central Warehousing Corporation	6.27
4	State Warehousing Corporation	23.86
	Total	55.56

35. Above capacity is primarily used for keeping stocks of food grains for P.D.S and other government Schemes. Total peak storage demand is 67.18 L.M.T, Thus leaving a gap of about 11.6 L.M.T. Past 3 to 4 years saw highest level of procurement of food grains by Govt. Agencies ever, resulting in severe strain on the available capacities with the Govt. Agencies for storage of food grains.

36. To tackle this situation arising out of high procurement and with a view to reduce dependence on CAP (open) storage, Govt. of India has formulated a scheme for construction of go-downs through private entrepreneurs under P.P.P model. Under this scheme, the F.C.I would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring. In U.P a capacity of about 18.60 Lack tones is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and S.W.C/C.W.C. In addition to this proposal for construction of 1.35 L.M.T. by S.W.C is to be put up before HLC. HLC (High level committee of F.C.I) has sanctioned 15.85 LMT storage capacity out of this construction of 10,000 M.T capacity is complete and construction of 9.16 L.M.T capacity has been started.

37. As per schedule provided by S.W.C and C.W.C the construction of 17.85 L.M.T capacity will be completed by October, 2013. While schedule for construction of 1.85 L.M.T capacity by F.C.I is still awaited.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Social Audit and 3rd Party Monitoring of various programmes/schemes to be strengthened. Independent Directorate of Social Audit to be established.

- ▶ Expert and Professionals to be appointed as State Quality Monitors (S.Q.M.) to ensure quality execution of works.
- ▶ Selection of beneficiaries has been major concern as complaints of non-transparency and exclusion of eligible households have marred the good intentions and objectives of Beneficiaries. Oriented Programmes to eliminate the scope of these vices, compulsory Videography of Gram Sabhas' and Gram Panchayats' meeting to be introduced.
- ▶ Insufficient participation of women labour in MGNREGS has been the cause of worry. Separate SOR and sufficient representation in Rozgar Sewaks and Mates of women will be ensured.
- ▶ Capacity Building and regular training of PRIs and officials and skill development & enhancement of SHG members to be vigorously implemented.
- ▶ Providing market linkages to SHGs, standardization & certification of their products, integration of already created marketing infrastructure with the SHG. Federations of SHGs have to be given requisite attention and emphasis.
- ▶ All the information and data related to the implementation MGNREGA are updated on website www.nrega.nic.in and www.mgnregaupbudgetandfunds.in. In each block computer, internet facilities are available for work and their muster roll, Boucher's, M.B, Job card, Photographs etc. Information are generally available to people in the citizen option of www.nrega.nic.in website. Recruited employee at district level updates the information every day. Citizen can also access information through internet.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Irrigation organisation Uttar Pradesh has its website www.irrigation.up.nic.in which contains details of Irrigational organisation which is being updated as it requires.
- ▶ Computerization has been developed upto the divisional level of different irrigation organization for mailing and messaging of information.
- ▶ Updated government orders and office orders of Engineer in Chief are loaded on the site and right to information of different organizations of irrigation has already uploaded on the website.
- ▶ For transparency of civil and mechanical works an online tendering through E-tender are being emphasized in this regard digital signature card required for e-tendering has already been generated. The tenders above 2 Lacs upto the 40 Lacs are regularly being uploaded on website.
- ▶ Participatory irrigation management (PIM) is functional in the district Raibareilly, Prataphgarh, Barabanki, Sultanpur & Jaunpur which has shown the improved irrigation results had found 8858 Kulaba Samiti, 805 Alpika Samiti, 28 Rajwaha Samiti are still functioning.
- ▶ 26 modules have been developed for whole of the irrigation organisation and detailed entries in the respective modules are being uploaded consequently the irrigational will be shown at a glance.

- ▶ A toll free number 1800-180-5440 has been established with the help of BSNI, to communicate the suggestions/grievances of consumers to the departmental officers for speedy transforming the remedies of the complaints.
- ▶ The new initiation under the flood information a software which was developed earlier is functional for entering the river gauge right from the respective work site of different rivers of Uttar Pradesh, which will reflect the rising and alarming trend of rivers as on the data has been entered from the work site. In case of alarming condition of river the precautionary measure can be made to overcome the disaster. Addition to that the information of rising trend of river will directly be intimated through SMS to the concerning officers.
- ▶ During the flood season a control room has been established to record the rainfall and river gauge of different rivers of Uttar Pradesh. And the control room is very well connected with the administrative authorities for speedy and faster transformation of information to take the precautionary actions in the case of disaster through rivers.
- ▶ Under the new initiations we are planning to develop the real-time data of rainfall and real-time date of runoff of rivers for forecasting the flood.
- ▶ Under the new initiation we are planning to intimate the canal water users in regarding with actual roaster of the canal through SMS of the respective canal system by that the optimum use of canal water may be made.
- ▶ For utilizing the natural resource of solar energy we are planning to place solar panels along the alignment of the existing canal system as it has already been provided in the different states to meet the paucity of power in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
- ▶ The old existing power houses along the different canal system will be regenerated for the production of power to overcome the crisis of power in the state.
- ▶ Other different multipurpose uses of canal system are being scrutinized for better development of the state.

Public Works Department

38. The **Institutional Development and Strengthening work** has been done to review and redesign of all major systems and work processes, redesign of financial management and budgeting system and the Management Information System (MIS) of the PWD.

39. The Study of Technical Assistance for Implementation of Institutional Reform in the Road Sector of Uttar Pradesh has been done by M/s LEA International Limited, Canada in joint venture with M/s LEA Associates South Asia Private Limited, India. The reports submitted by M/s LEA Associates are available on the website of UPPWD. Based on recommendations of the Consultants six Cells have been established with the intent to modernize the working of PWD and effectively plan and monitor road network. The Cells established by Government Orders are as follows:-

- ▶ **E-Tendering:** The process of e-tendering has been introduced in order to promote greater transparency in the tendering process, attract maximum participation of quality contractors and

discourage anti-social elements. With increasing awareness, as and when it becomes feasible, it may become possible to make this mandatory in due course of time.

- ▶ **Computerisation:** The computerization of the department is also underway. Establishment module, Complaints module and budget module etc. are already in the advanced stage. GIS work of mapping the major road network is also under progress.
- ▶ Details regarding sanctions of the projects is being made available on the website of UPPWD.
- ▶ Strengthening & widening of SH,MDR, some ODR/VR and connectivity of villages/habitations is the priority of the department.
- ▶ All the bridges related with H'ble Chief Minister's announcement, which are already sanctioned will be completed on priority.
- ▶ All the District Headquarters of the state will be connected by 4 lane wide roads.

Power

- ▶ Rural Domestic and Agriculture feeder separation programme is proposed to be taken up all over the State in 12th Plan through budgetary support. The scheme have been stated in Pachhimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. 30 projects have been taken up on turnkey basis and 13 distribution circles. The amended documents are to be issued shortly.
- ▶ U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. has its own website at www.uppel.org. Important and significant Commercial and Financial data are being posted. Centralize major tender notices are also been made available on website. The introduction system for e-Tendering is in advance stage.
- ▶ In order to improve the customers relationship a help-line is working in U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. where consumer can register their complaints and grievances as well as cases of theft of electricity.
 - ▶ Help Line Nos: 0522-2287749, 2287747, 2287092, 2287831
 - ▶ E-Mail to uppelhelpline@uppel.nic.in
 - ▶ Fax No: 0522-2288137
- ▶ U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. has established a online call center for Redressal consumer grievances. The call center is working 24x7, where consumer can lodge their complaints related to electricity.
- ▶ In order to further improve the resolution of consumer electricity related problem a web based online complain registration and monitoring facility has also been launched. Another automated feature pertaining to the sms alert service has also been incorporated under this facility.
 - ▶ Call center toll free no. 1800-180-8752
 - ▶ website : www.uppel.callcenter.com
- ▶ Feeder wise energy accounting and transformer level metering to improve the energy accounting and auditing.

- ▶ Introduction of unified billing system for all Distribution companies.
- ▶ U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. through State Designated Agency U.P. has initiated the following action for energy conservation :
- ▶ Energy auditing of Govt./Semi Govt. buildings having connected load of 500 K.W. or more and to implement energy conservation technology to reduce energy consumption.
- ▶ Mandatory use of CFL in place of incandescent lamps in all Govt./Semi Govt. buildings.
- ▶ To provide supply with minimum disturbance (break down) and proper voltage. Distribution system should be equipped with appropriate capacity of conductor, transformer and with good services. Such system is proposed to be equipped under R-APDRP and Business Plan (System Improvement).

INNOVATION

- ▶ U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. through State Designated Agency U.P. has initiated the following action for energy conservation :
- ▶ Energy auditing of Govt./Semi Govt. buildings having connected load of 75 K.W. or more and to implement energy conservation technology to reduce energy consumption and implementation of audit reports.
- ▶ Mandatory use of CFL in place of incandescent lamps in all Govt./Semi Govt. buildings.
- ▶ By way of above exercise there is a proposal of saving energy amounting to Rs. 300 crores in this year.

NEDA

40. Solar energy capture is technically proven and it draws on a virtually inexhaustible primary energy resource. As the resultant carbon emission and greenhouse gas impact is virtually nil, it has the least impact on the environment.

41. The technology of harnessing solar energy is fast establishing itself and it is bound to lead to the Sun being the most reliable and economical source of energy.

42. The State is endowed with vast potential of solar energy and the Government is keen to tap this resource for strengthening power infrastructure in the State by setting up solar energy based power projects and thereby address the problems arising from depletion of conventional sources of energy and environment pollution.

43. Recognizing the growing importance and eventual necessity of evolving an effective energy solution for the State and with the objective of promoting generation of power through use of solar energy, the proposed State Solar Policy is under formulation to be adopted and implemented from the year 2012-13 as a part of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The policy will endeavour to create an enabling environment to

seek public & private investment in generation and manufacturing of solar energy based plant & machinery in the State.

44. The policy will ensure that a transparent mechanism for selection of serious project developers is evolved by defining key technical and financial parameters and appropriate processes will be established to protect the interests of all the stakeholders including developers, financiers, utilities and the consumers. The policy will promote a conducive environment thereby engendering socio-economic transformation by employment generation and skill enhancement of local youth and provisions for promotion of solar related manufacturing and ancillary infrastructure will be included in the policy.

IT & Electronics Department

Initiative :-

- ▶ **State Wide Area Network (UP-SWAN):** UP-SWAN is one of the major core infrastructure project under National eGovernance Plan in which a network of 885 nodes connecting all the blocks, tehsils & districts to the state capital over a 2 Mbps bandwidth connectivity is established.
- ▶ **Common Services Centers (CSCs) -** The CSCs have been envisioned as the front end delivery points for the Government, Business and Social Services to the rural citizens. The aim of the Scheme is to build a network of 17,909 rural businesses across UP. A total of 8665 (Upto April, 2012) centers have been established so far.
- ▶ **State Data Centre (SDC):** The State Data Centre is a major core infrastructure project being executed by the State Government. It shall be a centralized reservoir for data, information and services for state government departments. The establishment of SDC is about to complete and it is expected to Go-Live shortly.
- ▶ **e-District:** e-District is a State Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan and has been successfully rolled out in 6 pilot districts (Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Sultanpur, Sitapur, Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli) of the state since December 2008. Project aims to target delivery of certain high volume citizen centric services through front end delivery channels. Approximately 38 lacs+ certificates through Electronics Delivery System (EDS) using digital certificates have been issued to the citizens in the e-Districts so far. The project shall be rolled out across the state in a phased manner in the current five year plan.
- ▶ **State Portal, e-Forms and State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG):** The Project aims at setting up a State Gateway called SSDG (State Service Delivery Gateway) to ensure interoperability between the various departmental applications at the back end and connect the CSCs or other delivery channels at the front end.
- ▶ **Capacity Building:** Keeping in view the enormous task of driving NeGP in line with overall spirit of services orientations, the capacity at State and Departments level is being established. Training and awareness workshops are being organized to enable the employees and officers for implementation and usage of e-Governance initiatives.

- ▶ Software Technology Parks: Software Technology Parks (STPs) have been established in Noida, Lucknow, Kanpur and Allahabad in collaboration with Software Technology Parks of India. STPs in Agra, Azamgarh, Varanasi and Gorakhpur are proposed to be established in the current five year plan.
- ▶ e-Learning Portal: An e-learning web portal for use of students studying in technical institutions of the state has been developed and hosted by UPDESCO recently.

Science & Technology Department

45. It will be CST's effort to develop Biotechnology-infrastructure, human resource and required R&D under the guidance of Biotechnology Policy in the state in the next Five Year Plan. All the advertisements, notification etc. are uploaded on the website time to time making it convenient and easy for the public. CSTUP is initiating to establish "Innovation Cell" in the XIIth Five Year Plan to promote innovation at grass root level.

Industrial Development Department

- ▶ GoUP has launched 'Nivesh Mitra', a web based online facility for entrepreneurs desirous of setting up an enterprise in UP. Nivesh Mitra has been envisaged as a simple, user friendly, entrepreneur centric web application that enables existing & prospective investors and entrepreneurs to get online clearances /NOC's from concerned department with ease and minimal "running around". Now entrepreneur will not need running from pillar to post for filling and submitting various application forms manually with a number of enclosures in order to get the requisite clearances as for setting up of an industry.
- ▶ Nivesh Mitra acts as a seamless interface, aimed to facilitate faster and time bound issuance of various approvals needed by entrepreneur desirous of setting up of an enterprise in U.P. It provides a hassle free and user friendly platform between existing & prospective investors and entrepreneurs and various departments to ensure faster and time bound issuance of various approvals. Entrepreneurs can make payments towards processing fee of applications online by using Credit/Debit Cards, through Internet Banking. Initially, State Bank of India and Punjab National Bank have been selected as partners in this online endeavour.
- ▶ It also provides online monitoring facility for seeking the status of application within the stipulated time limits. This helps in ensuring systematic and time bound clearances without actually having to make endless visits to different departments and not knowing what is actually happening to one's application.
- ▶ Nivesh Mitra provides all relevant information, Government orders, process flows of all concerned departments with helping user manuals and guidelines. In the first phase, this system has been introduced in 45 districts and 12 Government departments have been roped in the system. This facility shall be extended to the entire state shortly.

- ▶ The objective of e-Governance in the State is “To deliver the Government Services to the citizens at their doorstep in an efficient and transparent way from Common Service Centres at an economic and affordable cost.”
- ▶ To fulfill the above objectives, 17909 Common Service Centres (CSCs) are being set up in the rural areas of the State. The citizen will be able to get various Government Services (e.g. Caste, Income, Domicile, Handicap, Birth/Death certificates, Pension related services such as Old Age, Handicap & Widow Pensions, Revenue Court and Ration Card related services, lodging of complaints to Police department etc) from these centres and they will not be required to run from one office to other for the required services which will cause saving in their travelling expenditures and time.
- ▶ In rural areas, single window kiosks known as ‘Jan Suvidha Kendra’ are being setup with network connectivity while, bringing more departments/services under the fold of IT for a better delivery mechanism.
- ▶ To encourage investors and to promote business opportunities, a robust investor and industry friendly policy framework with active involvement of industrial and business bodies and thoughtfully devised facilitation mechanisms are being spruced up. Procedures and processes are being simplified and rationalized further, so that, entrepreneurs are guaranteed the best services, support and facilities right from the inception to the implementation of their projects becoming functional. In order to achieve this objective, Udyog Bandhu has planned to have a regular interaction with the Industrial Associations by participating in their monthly meetings and important events organized by them.

Transport Department

46. UP Transport Department is the 4th largest revenue-earning sector in the state. The department performs various vehicle operation and regulatory activities under the guidelines of Central Motor Vehicle Act and UP Motor Vehicle Rules. The activities of the department can be categorized as registration of vehicles, issuance of driving license, fitness test of vehicles, granting of permit, collection of tax / fees and enforcement.

47. The tremendous increase in vehicular numbers can be assessed by the fact that every year over 10 lakhs vehicle registrations take place at transport offices spread across the state. Statutory documents of vehicles such as Registration Certificates, Fitness Certificates, Permits, and Receipts etc, have to be issued in huge numbers. The computerisation of many of these processes has been undertaken through the Transport Computerization Project which has been done in co-ordination with, and in technical consultation with National Informatics Centre (NIC). VAHAN and SARATHI are the primary software solutions provided by NIC. These software are made under the strict guidelines and supervision of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Govt of India. These have been set as the standard for implementation in all the states of country. VAHAN software deals with computerization of vehicular registration and other vehicle related activities, while SARATHI software has been made to computerize Driving License (DL) & Learning License (LL), and its allied activities.

Current Status of SARATHI software

48. Although the implementation of SARATHI software has not been done in the state yet, it has been implemented on pilot basis at Regional Transport Office, Lucknow. Photographs, signatures and biometric (Thumb Impressions) of the applicants are being captured using the software. Currently the Learning Licenses and Driving Licenses are not being generated on Smart Cards but on paper, with photograph and signature also being printed through SARATHI software. Based on the pilot project, the implementation of SARATHI in the entire state has now been taken as a thrust area and is included in the Development Agenda of the State. This project will be implemented by National Informatics Center Services Incorporated (NICS).

49. As far as the timelines of implementation are concerned, the project will start with the signing of the Agreement and transfer of advance funds to NICS in July, 2012, and it is expected that the infrastructural facilities will be put in place by NICS by January, 2013 in all transport offices in the state. With the start of this project the citizen services of Driving Licenses will become more secure and more prompt. In Smart Card based DL, the information related to owner and prosecutions will be kept digitally in a smart card. This information will be readable using Smart Card Reader.

Current Status of VAHAN software

50. VAHAN software has been implemented in pursuance of the government directives to implement e-governance services in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The field level offices at Region level (RTO offices) as well as at Sub-region level (ARTO offices) have been computerized. All major activities namely Registration, Fitness, Taxation and Permit have been taken up for computerization at these offices. The Enforcement module of the software is also being developed and will be implemented soon.

3. Creation of State Register and National Register of Vehicles

51. Using the VPN Connectivity, vehicular data is being regularly fetched at the State Register of Vehicles. The State Register has been created at NIC Data Centre UP, Lucknow under the technical guidance of NIC and Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Govt. of India.

52. This State Register further provides State Level Data for National Register of vehicles. This National register can be accessed at <https://vahan.nic.in>

53. Various government agencies such as Police Department, Traffic Police Directorate, Income Tax Department etc are using this National Register for vehicle related information.

Delivery of On-Line and SMS based Services

54. Various citizen centric G2C and G2G services are being provided through State Register as well as National Register.

- ▶ **On-Line Issuance of Authorization** for vehicles having National Permit is done through the Transport portal at <https://vahan.nic.in/npermit>
- ▶ **Access of National Register of Vehicles** (<https://vahan.nic.in>) for common citizens is being provided in a secured way. Login based multiple information and queries are available for government officials.
- ▶ **On-Line Road Tax Collection** of other state's vehicles for UP Transport Department has been started through the portal <<https://vahan.up.nic.in/upcheckpost>>. The due taxes of commercial vehicles of other states entering UP can be paid by using the internet banking facility of SBI available on the portal.
- ▶ **SMS based query** and response system (09212357123, TD-VAHAN) has been provided for National Permit Authorization. Similarly vehicular information related SMS based query and response system has also been made and deployed for government officials and for common citizens. This has been done in technical and logistic support from NIC and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Govt of India.

Primary Education Department

New Initiatives:-

- ▶ To set up transparent system for re-deployment of teachers by contextualizing the software designed by Govt. of India. Government order has been issued.
- ▶ To establish transparent system for regular recruitment of teachers to fill vacancies. Government order issued.
- ▶ Computerization of payment of salary, pension and GPF to teachers. Government order issued.
- ▶ Strengthening decentralized system of transfer of funds to schools by intimation to Village Education Committee/ School management committee regarding release through IT enabled mechanism. A software in this regard is being developed.
- ▶ Strengthening & empowering School Management Committees so as to seek greater participation in the affairs of school.
- ▶ Strengthening the mechanism for the identification of out of school children and their enrolment. Special attention in urban areas by involving NGOs, urban local bodies etc.

Quality of Education :

- ▶ Improving regular attendance of teachers and students through strengthening the supervision system as well as using technology.
- ▶ Operationalising the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation System for assessment of learners. The CCE system has already been developed and currently it is being field trialed in 5 districts.

- ▶ Strengthening block level administrative and academic structure so as to enable it to provide support and monitor all activities in the schools of the block. Block Resource Centers have been revamped in this regard. 5 Resource persons, 1 computer operator and 1 accountant have been provided at each BRC. These centers will be further strengthened and activated.
- ▶ Developing a system for School assessment and implementing the same across the State. Keeping in view the experience of other states and the provisions of RTE Act 2009, the parameters of school assessment will be finalized.
- ▶ Augmenting capacity for teachers training- DIET & private training institutes through revised Teacher education scheme. The object is to make adequate number of trained candidates available for recruitment of teachers so that vacancies of teachers do not remain unfilled for long time.
- ▶ More researches and evaluations of innovative quality interventions would be promoted so that it may be ensured that various interventions are moving in the right direction.

Mid Day Meal

55. Since July, 2010, an IVRS based Daily Monitoring System (DMS) has been implemented for real-time data collection directly from the schools. A web based MIS and DMS are also built into the system for effective and intensive monitoring of the scheme and immediate intervention in the problem areas. This system is very successful and the State has received many awards for this including the National Gold Award in the 15th National Conference on e-Governance 2011&12, Government of India has decided to replicate the IVRS based DMS of Uttar Pradesh for monitoring mid day meal scheme in the entire country.

56. It is also proposed to introduce Biometric system for monitoring attendance of teachers, students and cooks etc and for keeping a vigil on realistic distribution of uniforms, books and bags etc. The system is proposed to be piloted in selected blocks of the State.

Higher Education Department

57. The sector of education is of great significance from the view point of human development and sustainability of socio-economic progress. For development of state, the following 4 agenda points have been assigned for XII plan:

- ▶ Encouraging Private investment in higher education sector for mounting the number of higher education institutions:
- ▶ Presently, higher education department is running two schemes to attract private investment:
 - ▶ Establishment of Private Universities: Detailed guidelines and directions have been issued by government order dated 6 February 2008 which are uploaded on departmental website www.uphed.up.nic.in. So far, 16 private universities have been established in the state.

- ▶ Financial assistance to private management for opening of degree colleges in unserved blocks: The State provides financial assistance varying from Rs. 30 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh to private management for opening of degree colleges in the unserved blocks of the state. Detailed guidelines are available on the website of and investors are also informed through advertisement in news paper.
- ▶ In this way, private investment in the higher education sector is being attracted and thereby reducing the financial burden on the state. Apart from these, state universities and 331 aided colleges may invest in opening of self financing courses to improve extension and quality of education.
- ▶ To establish higher education institutions in minority concentration areas.
 - ▶ Out of 37 minority concentration districts of the states, 05 districts – Gonda, Bahriach, Sultanpur, Moradabad and Muzaffarnagar districts have no government degree colleges. To facilitate access of SCs/SI's/Weaker Sections and Minorities and ensure affordable and quality education in the country, MHRD, New Delhi, during XI Plan, launched a scheme of setting up 374 Model Degree Colleges in low GER Districts of the Country. The centre identified 41 Districts of the state for opening of such colleges. As a government priority, department has proposed the opening of 36 Model Government Degree Colleges in educationally backward districts including minority concentration districts in the year 2012-13.. Letters have been sent to district administration for identification of land and necessary provisions have been made in budget for establishment of such colleges. By opening of model degree colleges, there will be: an increased access of minority population to higher education, social disparity will be reduced, enhanced gross enrolment in higher education and gender disparity in higher education will be minimized.
 - ▶ To enhance the educational quality in higher education institutions through curriculum updating:
 - ▶ A meeting of all the Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities was held under the chairmanship of Professor H. K. Sehgal, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, C.S.J.M. University, Kanpur and it was decided to implement Common Minimum Syllabus at undergraduate level in state universities. At present there are 11 State Universities of general higher education. All state universities will take action on curriculum updating at their level. Curriculum updating is a continuous process. It has been decided to review the report of Professor R. C. Sarawsat, constituted in this regard, in the June 2012 and then after at every 2 months at State level.
- ▶ Accreditation of higher education institutions by National Assessment and Accreditation Council [NAAC] for quality improvement in higher education.
 - ▶ Presently there are 13 State Universities, 137 Government Degree Colleges, 331 government – aided private degree colleges and 3085 self financed private degree colleges. It has been proposed to monitor continuously the

accreditation of state universities and colleges by NAAC for quality enhancement. Targets have been assigned and it will be monitored at university level, regional higher education officer's level and finally at the state level to ensure the quality and benchmark facilities in higher education institutions in the state.

Technical Education Department

58. In technical education department I.C.T. scheme is being run. It is a centrally sponsored scheme which has following two major components

- ▶ e-connectivity
- ▶ e-content generation

59. For e-connectivity 25% expenditure of total expenditure is to be paid by state govt. as state share and 75% of total expenditure is to be paid by central govt. as central share. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been nominated as nodal agency for e-connectivity.

60. It is a priority of the department to maintain the transparency in every departmental schemes/projects. A transparent method for admission of the students through joint entrance examination is being adopted by the department. Central evaluation process is being adopted by board of technical education for the reflection of transparency in Board Examinations.

Medical Health and Family Welfare

Implementation of Routine Immunization Program in State

- ▶ Under Routine Immunization in all Districts of UP vaccination is being done against 7 Diseases (Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles & Hepatitis-B) as well as in 35 Districts against Japanese encephalitis (JE) vaccination is being carried out regularly.
- ▶ Identified all SAMAGRAH VILLAGES of UP vaccination against above all disease is also being carried out regularly.
- ▶ Year 2012-13 has been declared as a Intensification of Routine Immunization year. In this programe last week of June, July, August and September, 2012 have been declared immunization week in which addition additional immunization session has been carried out.
- ▶ Proposal for Measles catch up program in the month of September, November-December, 2012 and March, 2013 has been sent to Govt. of India.
- ▶ From 17th June, 2012 Pulse Polio round will be conducted in 65 Districts in which Bivalent Vaccine will be used and target number of children (0-5 yrs) will be 34.96 million.
- ▶ To strengthen the mother Child and Tracing System (MCTS) proposal for MCTS cell at Block Level, District level, State level has been put in NRIIM PIP 2012-13.

- ▶ To strengthen the Cold Chain at 1112 cold chain points, Proposal for extra Genset 2663 has been kept in PIP 2012-13.
- ▶ Monitoring of immunization program is being done regularly at District level through District Health Society (DHS) by DM, at Divisional level by Additional Director and State level through Video Conference by Principal Secretary.

Medical Education Department:

creation of a facility for comprehensive cancer treatment

61. It is proposed that Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (SGPGIMS) creates a "SGPGI Comprehensive Cancer Care Center"-an institute within the institute to address these lacunae in cancer care delivery, teaching-training and research in the field of oncology. The proposed SGPGI CCCC can share a lot of administrative, infrastructure and manpower with the existing SGPGI facility, and would need considerable additional capacity building in order to become an effective and noteworthy institution. Cancers are best treated in multi-disciplinary milieu. It is vital to create a critical mass of eminent expert of various facets of oncology-medical, surgical, radiation, preventive, as well as bring in people with backgrounds of social work to promote advocacy, volunteerism and philanthropy-all of which are critical to bring in perceptible change in cancer care in a society. Specialists in one area spur the development of similar experts in other areas and strive to achieve excellence. Collaborations with leading oncologists and opinion leaders; and with leading national (e.g. Tata Memorial Hospital Mumbai) and international (e.g. MSKCC New York, Karolinska Institute Stockholm Sweden) cancer centers would help achieve these goals.

Social Welfare Department

62. Uttar Pradesh has become the first state in the country that has used I.T. based initiative for electronic transfer of Old Age Pension, Pre-matric Scholarship and Post-matric Scholarship. The impact of the computerisation on the beneficiaries as well as on the government has been tremendous in the form of saving costs and time, reducing malpractices and making the system more efficient and effective. Resultantly, decision-making process has become faster, making services more citizen-centric, complete transparency in transaction and making people participation more effective. It will be endeavor of the Department to complete the distribution of second installment of pension by December, 2012 and the distribution of Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship will also be completed by December, 2012. During the Five Year Plan 2012-2017, Department is also proposing to have a concurrent evaluation and impact assessment of these above stated programmes. Government will also devise the mechanism to closely monitor these programmes so that shortcomings during the implementation of the schemes may be tackled and corrected well in stipulated time framework. Government will conduct a post-facto evaluation study of these programmes so that any loop holes in the implementation of these programmes can be effectively plugged.

63. Social Welfare Dept. is also working on to update the Management Information System and computerization of National Family Benefit Scheme, Financial Assistance for Marriage of Daughter and Treatment of Illness, and Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under P.C.R. Act, 1955 and P.O.A. Act, 1989 during the plan period of 2012-2017. Department is also planning to conduct the impact assessment studies for these programmes so as to people participation may be enhanced and complete transparency may be brought in.

64. Under National Family Benefit Scheme, it is proposed to make available the financial assistance within a month to the beneficiary after the verification of the applications has been completed. Moreover, under this scheme, in the wake of the non-availability of the budget, amount of money is disbursed immediately by the District Authorities under T.R.-27.

65. Under Rani Laxmi Bai Pension Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the families who are not covered under B.P.L. list - 2002 and not having the Antodhya Card and also not covered under any pension scheme of the government. The financial assistance of Rs.400/- p.m. is provided twice in a year and there is a provision of online transmission. The Department will increase the target beneficiaries as per the availability year wise. This in turn will benefit the families who are not covered under Government of India B.P.L. list-2002. It is also proposed that second instalment of financial assistance under this scheme will be disbursed by the month of December of the ongoing financial year during the Five Year Plan period 2012-2017.

Handicapped Welfare Department

- ▶ A major decision has been taken to provide following departmental services by Electronic Delivery System through Common Service Centres / Lokvani Kendras in all the districts of U.P. :-
 - ▶ Loan for shop construction/establishment.
 - ▶ Award incentive for marriage of Disabled Person.
 - ▶ Financial Assistance for purchase of Artificial Aids/ Assistive Equipments.
- ▶ Under the National E-Governance scheme all the departmental district level offices have been equipped with Computers & Printers.
- ▶ About seven lakh disabled persons are getting disability pension from State Budget. Further 265000 new beneficiaries are proposed to be covered during 12th five year plan. A massive exercise was done to prepare a computerized data base of all the disabled pensioners so as to ensure more effective and transparent transfer of pension. Disability pension is being directly transferred to the respective bank account of beneficiaries twice in a year (1st six monthly installment between April to Sept. and 2nd six monthly installment between oct. to march)
 - ▶ The data base has been prepared on a software developed by N.I.C. which contains many important information's of disability pensioners as Name, Address, Type of Disability & Percentage, Sex, Details of Bank Account etc.

- ▶ Verification of disabled pensioners is done every year and in case of death or any other such cause, which ceases the eligibility of the pensioner, his name from pension data base is deleted.
- ▶ The department has its own website at "[hwd. up. nic. in](http://hwd.up.nic.in)". All the important and significant information's including budget allotments etc. are being posted and web site is updated regularly.
- ▶ Keeping in view the special need of disabled students and to make them highly educated and self-dependent the Govt. of U.P. has established "U.P. Viklang Uddhar Dr. Shakuntala Mishra University" at Mohan Road, Lucknow. The University is being developed as an excellent center to empower disabled students and to provide them higher education in an accessible environment along with other normal students. 50% seats are reserved for disabled student.
- ▶ In every district of U.P. district disabled welfare officer is looking after the grievances of disabled persons. Besides this every District Magistrate has been nominated as Additional Commissioner, Disabled Persons. Disabled persons can lodge complaint and put up grievances to the Additional Commissioner Disabled Persons at district level and to the Commissioner, Disabled Persons and Director disabled welfare Department at state level.
- ▶ Under SIPDA (Implementation of the Scheme for persons with Disabilities Act) Scheme it is proposed in 12th Five Year Plan to provide barrier free environment in important Government Buildings/Institutions and to make Government websites accessible to Persons with Disabilities.
- ▶ The university has started B.Ed (Spl.) and M.Ed (Spl.) classes in the field of Visually impaired, Hearing impaired & Mentally Retarded. Beside these Graduation and Post Graduation classes and BBA classes have also been started from this year. During the 12th five year plan it is proposed to start science faculty and I.T electronic classes

The University has a website at www.dsmru.org

66. Disability Pension Scheme is the only scheme of Disabled Welfare Department which has been included in "Government's agenda for the development of Uttar Pradesh. In Disability Pension scheme about seven lakh disabled persons are getting pension from State Budget. Further about 2.40 Lakh new beneficiaries are proposed to be covered during 12th five year plan out of which 75 thousand are proposed to be covered in the year 2012-13.

67. A massive exercise was done to prepare a computerized data base of all the disabled pensioners so as to ensure more effective and transparent transfer of pension. Disability pension is being directly transferred to the respective bank account of beneficiaries twice in a year (1st six monthly installment between April to Sept. and 2nd six monthly installment between Oct. to March)

68. The data base has been prepared on a software developed by N.I.C. which contains many important information's of disable pensioners as Name, Address, Type of Disability & Percentage, Sex, Details of Bank Account etc.

69. Verification of disabled pensioners is done every year and in case of death or any other such cause which ceases the eligibility of the pensioner his name from pension data base is deleted.

Backward Welfare Department

Initiatives

- ▶ Computers, UPS and printer have been provided to 72 districts and to rest 03 districts computer will be supplied in near future i.e. financial year 2012-13.
- ▶ Training has been given to all District level Officers by NIC.
- ▶ The total computerization of scholarship & Fee Re-imbusement schemes are is being run with the help of NIC.
- ▶ By using the e-banking facilities of the State Bank of India, funds are being directly transferred to the bank accounts of Gram Panchayats, educational institutions and Students.
- ▶ Directorate of Backward Welfare, & 72 districts have their own web sites and are well connected online & rest of the 03 districts will be connected soon i.e. in 2012-13 The Internet facility provided through Data Card has connected Directorate Officers, Zonal Deputy Directors and District Level Offesers. It has helped them to send the directions and get the complianee reports as well, similarly, District Level Officers get the directions and send thier complianee reports timely. It has also hoped to get the update progress of the schemes.
- ▶ C.U.G. connections have been provided to all officers of the Directorate, Zonal officers and 72 Districts Backward Welfare officers for faster and better communication.
- ▶ Newly created 03 districts i.e. Bheem nagar, Panchsheel nagar & Prabudh nagar will be connected through computer, internet very soon & C.U.G. connection will also be provided in year 2012-13

Public-Private Partnership

70. The State has taken a lead in improving overall infrastructure and logistical facilities, so essential for driving industrial, economic and social growth. It was thought proper that this growth can only be achieved by combining the industrialization and infrastructure projects on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. In this direction, to enhance industrialization in the state, GoUP is continuously improving infrastructure facilities like speedy transportation of goods by constructing expressways, up-gradation of highways, making more availability of power to the industrial units, etc. With the aims to create

infrastructure facilities in the state, it has launched many large scale projects under PPP mode to match international standards.

Achievements of 11th Five Year Plan

Initiatives taken for setting up PPP projects

71. The PPP projects are being promoted mainly in Road Sector, Power Sector, Urban Rejuvenation. In the 11th Five Year Plan, GoUP had proposed to bring investment through PPP mode worth Rs.2,64,204 crores as per annexure-‘A’ against which developer for various ongoing projects worth about Rs.1,42,467 crores (mainly Yamuna Expressway, Ganga Expressway, Ring Road, Power Generation and Transmission Projects) have been selected through transparent and competitive bidding process. Bidding Process for projects of Rs.49,016 crores has been initiated for selection of developer and Projects for Rs.72,721 crores are in pipeline.

72. As per FICCI report based on PPP India database as on 31.07.2011, Uttar Pradesh is amongst the top five States of the country, in the matter of PPP Projects.

73. Further, an investment of Rs.42,942 crores has already been generated through part implementation of Yamuna Expressways, Municipal Solid Waste Management Projects and some of the power projects.

74. UPSHA has been sanctioned a grant of Rs.1,042.93 crores for their six highways projects under Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme of Government of India, specially meant for promoting PPP projects and making them financially viable.

Yamuna Expressway

75. The State Government had shared a dream with people - a 165 km. long Greater Noida-Agra Yamuna Expressway erstwhile known as Taj Expressway proposed, which has been almost completed for development model. This 6-lane access controlled Expressway **costing Rs.9,935 crore** shall soon be opened for commercial operation. The expressway is on the left side of the river Yamuna and passes through the state of UP only, while the other road (NH-2) connecting the same two ends passes through the state of Haryana & UP.

76. The Developer has been granted tolling rights for 36 years with development rights for 90 years over the land for development. The construction work of the expressway has been completed. The construction work of 2 Interchanges has been completed and remaining 4 Interchanges are under construction. Similarly work of 3 Toll Plazas is in progress.

Power Sector

77. **Generation** In 11th Five year plan power plants for 1st 500MW unit of Anpara 'D' 2X600 MW Anpara C, 2x300 MW Rosa2x300 MW Rosa extn., 4x82.5MW Shri Nagar Hydro and 450MW in sugar mills have been commissioned.

78. The two major power generation projects, under PPP mode, are coming up at Bara and Karchhana in Allahabad district with generation capacity of 3300 MW. The work of Bara (3x660MW) and Karchhana (2x660MW) has already been awarded on competitive bidding basis and most of the land has already been acquired for these projects and have been handed over to the developer.

79. **Bara project**, initial ground work like construction work of office building, field hostel, store etc is in progress. Environmental clearance has been obtained. Physical possession of land for 761 ha has been taken over by the developer.

80. **Karchhana project**, main issues like acquisition of land, obtaining of environmental clearance, etc have already been taken up. Most importantly, physical possession of 513 ha land has also been taken over by the developer. However, the work is hampered due to some problems of local residents.

81. Besides above Lalitpur, Bhoganipur Phase-1 & Bhoganipur Phase-2 Power Generation Plants are under the stage of implementation.

82. **Distribution** U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. has implemented suitable franchisee model in urban areas. In this direction, UPPCI. has planned to implement Input Based Urban Franchisee in various cities like Meerut, Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi Discoms and KESCO, Kanpur.

83. In first phase Input Based Franchisee has already been selected for KESCO, Kanpur and Agra city DVVNL. The agreement for both the areas has already been signed on 18-5-2009 among utility and franchisee. The electricity system to M/s. Torrent Power Ltd., the selected Input Based Franchisee has been transferred for Agra City.

Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) in cities

84. Government of India has sanctioned solid waste management projects for 26 cities of the state under JNNURM/UIDSSMT programme to provide better amenities in the urban area of the State. The projects comprise of door-to-door collection, primary storage, secondary collection, transfer, transportation, processing (with composting as the main process) and development of sanitary engineered landfills.

85. Solid Waste Management project for Kanpur, Agra, Raibericly, Muzaffarnagar, Kanauj cities have been made operational and various projects of other cities are at the verge of completion. Composting is being done to obtain organic manure. In Kanpur and Agra by-products like pellets and eco-bricks are being produced.

Investment Generated through PPP projects during 11th Plan

	Particulars	Anticipated investment during 11th Plan (Rs.In Cr.)
1	Yamuna Expressway	9,615
2	Power Sector	22,008
	a Anpara 'C' Thermal Power	4,192
	b Roza Thermal Power	2,937
	c Roza Extn Thermal Power	3,099
	d Lalitpur Thermal power	2,360
	e Bara Thermal Power	2,179
	f Karchhana Thermal Power	543
	g Bhoganipur Phase-I	1584
	h Bhoganipur Phase-2	1,584
	i ShreeNagar Hydro Projects	3,299
	j Input Based Franchise	220
	k Transmission Projects	11
3	Hi-Tech/Integrated Townships with Private Developers	10,839
4	Solid Waste Project Management	480
	Total	42,942

Target for investment in infrastructure sector for 12th Five Year Plan

86. To sustain a 10% average growth rate in GSDP of the state in 12th Five Year Plan, Uttar Pradesh would require to mobilize total investment of Rs. 4,36,352 crores through Private sector/PPP mode and Government investment, in Infrastructure sector to the tune of 26% of GDP in manufacturing and Infrastructure sector. Further, it is assumed that 50% of the investment (i.e. Rs.2,18,176 crores) would come from private sector/PPP mode and same amount of investment would come through Government. For 12th Five Year Plan, the investment worth Rs.2,03,868 crores has already been envisaged out of projects identified under PPP mode in 11th Five Year Plan and new projects shall be identified for remaining investment of Rs.14,308 crores during 12th Five Year Plan.

87. The targets for investment in 12th Five Year Plan with regard to Infrastructure sector has been kept as under including already envisaged projects under PPP mode:

Year	Targets ¹ (Rs. in Crores)		
	PPP Mode/Private Sector (50% Share)	Government investment (50% Share)	Total Investment
2012-13	23,165	23,165	46,330
2013-14	37,738	37,738	75,476
2014-15	44,187	44,187	88,374
2015-16	51,908	51,908	1,03,816
2016-17	61,178	61,178	1,22,356
Total	2,18,176	2,18,176	4,36,352

Investment likely to be generated during

12th Five Year Plan through PPP Projects

88. Projects conceived under PPP mode during 11th Five year Plan by the State Government, shall be implemented in 12th Plan and some of these projects are in the process of its implementation. All these projects would able to fetch investment of around Rs. 2,03,868 crores. Suitable arrangement as State's share, of around Rs.13,000 crores as grant under VGF Scheme is proposed to be provided.

Investment to be generated through PPP Projects during 12th Five Year Plan

Particulars	(Rs. in Crores)					Total ²	VGF ³ Grant (State Share)
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17		
Yamuna Expressway	680	-	-	-	-	680	-
UPEIDA	400	2500	14900	16200	16000	50000	10000 ⁴
Upgradation of Road Network (UPSHA)	3183	3733	3858	2539	2100	15413	770 ⁵

¹ 5 year GSDP data of the state has been analyzed. Manufacturing and Infrastructure sectors have been analyzed for their average growth and share in total GSDP. For the current FY (2011-12) numbers have been projected on these average growth rates. The three key assumptions taken for projections for the 12th Plan period are that (i) UP's GSDP will grow at an average of 10% (ii) Manufacturing will occupy an 18% share of GSDP in 2016-17 (iii) Infrastructure will occupy 30% of GSDP in 2016-17. The growth rates in manufacturing and infrastructure in 12th Plan are derived as a result of this analysis. The Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) has been applied to these subsector growth rates to derive investment rates for these subsectors and then expressed as a % of State GSDP.

² 1/3 of the investment proposed by UPEIDA and 1/2 of the investment proposed by Medical Education has been considered.

³ VGF is considered as 5% in UPSHA projects, 20% for Expressway, Urban Rejuvenation, Medical Education, and Transport & Kushinagar Airport

⁴ VGF provision for UPEIDA projects shall be met out from the budget of PWD.

⁵ VGF provision for UPSHA projects shall be met out from Rajya Sarak Nidhi.

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total ²	VGF ³ Grant (State Share)
High-Tech Town ships	3000	2800	3000	3200	3800	15800	-
Power Sector	11226	20861	31221	27654	18772	109734	-
Micro Hydel Power Projects	80	200	150	50	-	480	-
Urban Rejuvenation Plan	777	1330	1330	1330	534	5301	1060
Medical Education	200	400	600	600	600	2400	480
Medical health	100	100	100	100	100	500	-
Transport	1000	1000	1100	-	-	3100	630
Tourism Initiatives- Kushinagar International Airport	60	100	100	50	-	310	60
Solid Waste Management in 26 cities	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
Total	20856	33024	56359	51723	41906	203868	13000

*source: Concerned Department

Major PPP projects likely to be implemented during 12th Five Year Plan

Ganga Expressway

89. This 1047 km long 8-lane access controlled expressway from Greater Noida to Ballia, planned along the river Ganga, shall reduce the travel time from Delhi to Uttar Pradesh - Bihar border to 10 hours.

90. The Developer for the Rs. 30,000 crores Ganga Expressway project passing through 18 districts has been selected through an open and transparent competitive bidding process. The Developer has been granted tolling rights for 35 years with development rights for 90 years over 12300 hectares of land for development along the Expressway.

91. This expressway is held up due to pending clearances from the Ministry of Forest and Environment. Steps are being taken to obtain early clearances.

Agra-Lucknow Expressway

92. This proposed 8-lane access controlled Green Field Expressway from Agra to Lucknow would provide the smooth journey from Greater Noida to Lucknow via Agra covering about 530 km presently consumes time of around 9 hours. While on construction of expressway from Agra to Lucknow, linking Yamuna Expressway, the journey time will drastically reduce to 5 hours and likewise the 6 hours journey of 365 km between Agra and Lucknow would reduce to around 3.30 hours through this proposed Expressway.

93. UPEIDA has been nominated as nodal agency for selection of consultant for preparation of concept report of the project. The concept report is expected to be completed within four months from the date of selection of consultant.

Highways in the State

94. The State Government through **Uttar Pradesh State Highways Authority**, an authority set up for maintenance of highways, is undertaking Upgradation/maintenance of state highways in Uttar Pradesh under public-private-partnership mode on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer ("DBFOT") basis.

95. Presently, as many as 19 state highways, in the different part of the state have been undertaken by the authority with total length of about 2200 km long and having estimated cost around Rs.15,500 crores. The authority is planning for early implementation of these state highways.

96. The developers for 4 state highways containing length of 484 km long, have been selected. The consultant for the remaining projects has already been selected and they are carrying out feasibility and Viability study for these projects taking VGF into considering.

Power Sector

97. To meet out the shortfall in availability of power, in addition to Bara and Karchhana power generation projects, Dopaha (3x660MW), Jawaharpur (2x660MW), 2000 MW Yamuna Expressway and Thermal Power Plants at Chitrakoot, Barabanki, Etawa and Hardoi & Mirzapur are under active consideration. The consultant for Dopaha, Jawaharpur and Yamuna Expressway has been selected and bidding process for selection developer is at its various stages.

98. **Transmission** UPPTCL has planned to construct the 765kv & 400kv sub-stations along with associated transmission lines to evacuate power from proposed Anpara-D (2x500MW), Bara (3x660MW), Karchhana (2x660MW) & Meja (3x660MW) thermal power house and to wheel them to diverse load centers concentrated mainly in central & western part of Uttar Pradesh. The cost of proposed transmission projects have been estimated at Rs.20,462 crores out of these transmission projects 2 projects worth Rs..9862 crores have been awarded under PPP mode on BOOT basis. Developer has been selected for package-I and package II and LOI has already been issued to the developers.

Kushi Nagar Airport

99. This airport is to be constructed in Kushinagar with the estimated cost of Rs.310 crores. Considering land is the key issue, required land of 615.55 acre for this project is in the possession of the department. Land for city side for development has already been acquired. Necessary approval for this airport has been obtained. Bidding process is expected to be completed by September, 2012.

Development of Tourism Properties

100. Government of Uttar Pradesh intends to provide clean and safe accommodations at reasonable price to the tourists to sustain tourism in the state. In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply in such accommodations, Tourism Department has offered their 68 properties on Lease-cum-Development Contract and 9 properties on Management Contract (Concession) on lease/concession period of 30 years. Bidding process is in progress. The details about the project may be obtained from Tourism Department.

Integrated Urban Rejuvenation Plan for Major Cities

101. The State Government has launched an ambitious programme to improve and strengthen urban infrastructure by constructing multi level car parking to decongest the road traffic. The various components under this programme comprise construction of ring roads, multi-level parking, fly-overs, and truck terminals, river-front development, convention centres, multi-speciality hospitals and sports complexes, etc.

102. Under this scheme, 8 cities namely Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow, Meerut, Ghaziabad, and Aligarh have been selected and city specific projects have been identified for implementation.

New Townships

103. For meeting the ever growing demand for residential facilities with modern amenities in the State, the Government of UP has decided to invite private players in this sector. Accordingly, a New Township Policy has been framed in the year 2009. Under this scheme, the New Township Development Authority shall acquire the entire land under Land Acquisition Act.

Hi-Tech Townships with Private Developer

104. These townships are of the size of 1500 acres or above each and are planned to provide world class infrastructure for industrial, service and residential sector.

No. of selected Developers/Townships	13
No. of Functional Developers/Townships	6
Proposed Area for all Townships	32,552 Acres
Total land assembled by the Developers	7504 Acres
Total Investment by the Developers	Rs.3727.06 Crores
Total completed Housing Stock (Plots/Houses)	3451

*source: Concerned Department

Integrated Townships with Private Developers

105. These townships are of the size from 25 acres to 500 acres for providing modern residential facilities.

No. of selected Developers/Townships	33
No. of Functional Developers/Townships	13
Proposed Area for all Townships	5,228 Acres
Total land assembled by the Developers	3245 Acres
Total Investment by the Developers	Rs.3509.21 Crores
Total completed Housing Stock (Plots/Houses)	4404

*source: Concerned Department

Municipal Solid Waste Management

106. To provide better amenities in the urban area of the State, Solid Waste Management Projects in 26 cities having aggregate plant capacity of 7555 TPD have been launched with the estimated cost of Rs.754 crores. The projects comprise of door-to-door collection, primary storage, secondary collection, transfer, transportation, processing (with composting as the main process) and development of sanitary engineered landfills. The concession agreements for all cities have been signed with the developer. Physical work for door to door collection in all cities has been started. SWM projects have been implemented in Kanpur Moradabad Muzaffarnagar Raibareilly and Kannauj cities and various projects of other cities are at the verge of completion.

Hospitals and Medical Colleges

107. The Government of U.P. has undertaken the establishment of allopathic medical college at Azamgarh, Banda and Paramedical College at Safai (Etawah) with an intake capacity of 100 MBBS student every year through "Public Private Partnership" basis. The objectives are to provide opportunities of higher standard of learning in the field of medical education and meet the rising demand of doctors and other Paramedical personnel and also provide high quality medical care facilities in the state.

108. These proposed medical colleges are strategically located at places where they would serve a large population and provide tertiary medical care services. Selection process for consultant is in progress. The Government is planning to establish 17 more medical colleges in the state.

Renewable Energy

109. Uttar Pradesh has promising potential for Solar Energy and Biomass. Abundant sunshine available throughout the year can be harnessed for electricity generation and heating applications. Biomass is available in large quantity in the State as renewable agricultural waste. Uttar Pradesh is the leading State of the country in biomass power generation. The existing canal network and dam toes in the State too have potential of generating power through Micro Hydel Power Plants. In this regard, GoUP through its department has identified 21 projects under PPP mode at various locations in the state; these projects shall

be able to produce power of 53.20 MW. The consultants for inviting bids for all these projects have been selected. Out of these, the developer for 6 Hydro power projects with the capacity to produce 29.95 MW (Ramganga SHP-3.2 MW, Madho-I SHP-3.75 MW, Madho-II SHP-2.50 MW, Dunda SHP-3.5 MW, ShardaSagar SHP-3.0 MW, Badraun SHP-14.00 MW) of electricity have been selected. After signing the agreement, the physical work shall be started soon. Bidding process for selection of developer for remaining projects is underway.

Dedicated Freight Corridor Project

110. Uttar Pradesh is the biggest beneficiary of DFCC project. Out of the total length of Eastern Corridor 2700 Kms, the total stretch of corridor in the state is 1063 Kms.

111. Districts involved are Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Hapur (Panchsheelnagar), Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar, Gautam Budh Nagar, Aligarh, Mahamayanagar, Agra, Ferozabad Etawah, Auriya, Kanpur , Fatehpur, Kaushambhi, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Chandauli.

112. The possibility of development of logistic hubs at suitable places along the Eastern Freight Corridor may be explored.

STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION IN DFC

Total length of corridor	2700 Kms
Length of the Alignment in U.P.	1063 kms
Number of Districts in U.P.	19
Total land to be acquired (Private)	2896 Ha.
Total land to be acquired (Government)	4721 Ha.
Total Scope (Kms)	1063
Total Scope (Ha)	3368
Progress (Km.)	821
Progress(Ha)	2374
Award Declared (in Cr.)	610
Disbursement (in Cr.)	152
Land taken over (Ha.)	459

113. Region wise proposed investment through PPP Projects for 12th Five Year Plan (including investment done during 11th Plan)

REGIONS	INVESTMENT (Rs. in Cr.)
Poorvanchal	60,737
Bundelkhand	27,710
Central-UP	45,591
Western-UP	60,494

► Note :-As alignment of UPEIDA's Expressways (except Ganga Expressway) has yet not been finalized therefore investment has not been accounted in above table.

► Transports projects, Common Service Centres, proposed transmissions projects and 17 Medical colleges have not been shown in region-wise investments.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Floods:

114. Any natural calamity affecting a large number of people in densely populated state of Uttar Pradesh can only be termed as a national calamity.

115. Flood is such a natural calamity which adversely affects a huge population of Uttar Pradesh. The eastern part the state experiences flood hazard almost every year. Naturally man has jeopardized the ecological balance for short term gains. In addition the erratic distribution of rainfall is one of the main causes of flooding because the river could hardly carry within the channel the excess rainwater. This is true for eastern U.P. also. Recent onset of monsoons resulting in heavy rainfalls caused widespread flooding and water logging in 42 districts of eastern U.P. and several districts along Yamuna Rivers. The magnitude of rains can be perceived from the fact that during the current monsoon season the state received (-) 10.00 mm deviation from normal rainfall.

116. It is an important sub-system of the Ganga and drains about 127950 sq. km. area in India and Nepal and brings an average annual flow of 94,400 mill. c.m.(peak discharge 6,700 cumecs). Its upper catchments is hilly which lies in Nepal (average elevation 4000 m.) and accounts for about 75% of its total area. Its upper tributaries are snow-fed. The basin is highly conical in shape. The Ghaghra meets the Ganga near Chapra city.

117. Since its major upper catchments area lies in the highly fragile Himalayan Zone and receives heavy rainfall, it brings huge amount of sediments (sand 45% silt 30%, and clay 25%) from the upper reaches and due to sudden break of slope in Tarai Zone, it releases the load. Consequently big sandy shoals and Diara lands are formed throughout its plain region. Due to this, it is highly braided and the width of the river at places is 7-10 km. The water is divided into a number of channels. The gradients in the upper, middle and lower reaches are 53, 30 and 12 cm./km. respectively.

118. The Ghaghara is the recipient of all the drainages of the Saryupar plain, west of the Gandak through its tributaries like the Kuwano, the Rapti, the Chhoti Gandak and other smaller ones. It covers about 41.5% of the area of Eastern U.P. since the general slope of the plain is the north-west to south-east, it

Hazard Vulnerability in UP

Approx. 27 lakh hectares affected annually due to Floods

The vulnerable rivers in Uttar Pradesh are Ghagra, Sharda, Rapti, Ganga, Kuano, Gandak.

Annual estimated loss due to floods is around Rs. 2000 crores.

The year 2007 & 2009 were severe in terms of drought, with loss to crop, livestock and property assessed at Rs. 7540 crores and Rs. 1194 crores respectively.

The Terai belt districts of UP and entire districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bagpat, Bijnor, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautambuddh Nagar, JP Nagar, Rampur, Moradabad, Bulandshar, in western UP are in the Earthquake High Damage Risk Zone-IV

The following are the Weak Zones in the State-may be termed as trigger points:

Ridges

1. Delhi-Haridwar Ridge
2. Delhi Muzaffarnagar Ridge
3. Faizabad Ridge

Faults

1. Moradabad Fault
2. Bhairawan Fault
3. East-West Running Tear Faults

receives no significant stream from the south in the lower reaches and hence the divide runs very close and parallel to the Ghaghara in the south. Rapti is an important tributary of the Ghaghara that rises in the snowy Nepal Himalaya. It is very much notorious and brings great flood-havoc, of course, it brings fertile soils. The little Gandak and the left hand tributaries of the Rapti like Burhi, Banganga, Ghonghi Rohin etc. take their rise in the Siwalik hills, others like Ami, Kuwana, Manwar etc. in the Tals of the plain. The smaller tributaries of Rapti, that add the bulk of water to it, disappear in the gravelly talus of Bhabhar, before reappearing in the Tarai.

119. All the rivers of this system excepting some which rise in the Tals are perennial due to their rise in snowy and forested source regions. The rivers coming from hilly region are notorious for flash floods in Tarai Zone. They often change their courses due to constant erosion and siltation. They frequently overflow and inundate large areas of Eastern U.P.

120. The most affected areas were Western and Central regions of Uttar Pradesh which faced the fury of overflowing rivers causing widespread floods. River Ghaghra crossed its highest ever-recorded flood level in the year 2010.

121. This fury of the Nature has resulted in large-scale damages, not restricted only to the loss of crops and property but also to the loss of cattle and human life. The total numbers of affected villages were more than 6968 approx. involving about 52 lacs population. According to estimates about 9.1 lacs hectare sown agricultural area was adversely affected. This calamity had claimed the life of 1057 cattle. Preliminary estimate of houses damaged was 64722. It had also adversely affected the infrastructure facilities; such as - roads, waterworks, irrigation channels, bunds, health facilities and buildings of educational institutions.

Drought:

122. **Drought:** - Rainfall is one of the major constraints for Kharif crops because vagaries of monsoon create moisture stress conditions for the growth of Paddy and other crops. To address different kind of situation arising in Monsoon period, a relevant circular is issued every year by the department which depicts the recommendation and suggestions for sustainable crop growth under various categories of rainfall situations. Some new initiatives have been taken during kharif season to mitigate drought.

- ▶ Free seed minikits of crops like Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Toria etc. have been distributed to the farmers belonging to small and marginal category.
- ▶ Funds to meet out expenses on seed minikits was arranged under various Schemes.
- ▶ Distribution of sprinkler and drip irrigation system is taking place in Bundelkhand region. The system being provided to small and marginal/ SC/ST/Women farmers on 100% subsidy and other farmers are being benefited at 75% subsidy.

Fires:

123. Every year a large number of houses and other establishments are affected by fire in the state. In the rural areas, fires destroy thousands of houses and a sizeable part of agriculture crop every summer. Similarly, fire accidents are a common occurrence in the urban and industrial areas also.

124. The Fire Department in the state has planned to modernize the department and equip itself with required number of Rescue Tenders and Advanced Rescue Tenders, which are in shortage right now. Necessary resources are being

made available to Fire Department for purchase of the same. The Fire Services

Training Institute, Unnao, has been made the Nodal Institute for the training in the area of Search & Rescue Operations and the institute is being strengthened by dovetailing resources of CRF and the fund available with the departmental. All the field level fire stations are being provided with the facility of the 'Closed User Group' mobile phone network in order to have a better co-ordination and faster communication by the civil administration in times of emergencies/accidents. The fire safety act has been passed in the state.

Equipping the Fire Services

1. Advance Fire Tenders-for cities of Kanpur Nagar, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow and Meerut., along with mobile sets and hand wireless sets.

2. Fire Boats for Ayodhya, Allahabad and Gadmuteshwar (Ghaziabad)

3. Thirteen Rescue Tenders along with mobile sets and hand wireless sets.

4. Use of GIS: -

- Best approach route planning for relief operation
- Quick information on extent of disaster damages
Inventory map of high rising buildings
- Placement of adequate number of fire tenders to cover maximum areas by demarking buffer zones
- Development of **FIRE ROAD MAP** by the State Fire Department.

4. Earth Quakes:

125. As depicted in the map, UP is broadly divided into three Earth quake Risk Zones- High Damage Risk Zone-IV, Moderate Damage Risk Zone III and Low Damage Risk Zone II. **The districts falling in the High Damage Risk Zone-IV are -** Entire districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bagpat, Bijnor, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautambuddh Nagar, JP Nagar, Rampur, Moradabad, Bulandshar, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj, Kushinagar, and parts Of Pilibhit, Shajahanpur, Kheri, Baharaich, Gonda, Mathura, Aligarh, Budaun, Bareilly, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Deoria And Ballia.

126. The districts falling in the Moderate Damage Risk Zone-III are – Entire Districts of

127. Sonbhadra, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Sultanpur, Raebarli, Faizabad, Unnao, Lucknow, Barabanki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kannauj, Mainpuri, Firozabad, Etah, Mahamayanagar, Farukabad, and part of Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Kanpur Nagar, Auraiya Etawah, Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, Badaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Baharaich, Gonda, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Deoria And Ballia.

128. The districts falling in the Low Damage Risk Zone-II are -

Entire districts of Lalitpur, Jhansi, Mahoba, Jalaun, Banda, Kausambi, Allahabad, and parts of Agra, Etawah, Auraiya, Kanpur Nagar, Fatchpur, Pratapgarh, and Mirzapur.

129. The following Weak Zones In the State may be termed as trigger points:

Ridges

- ▶ Delhi-Haridwar Ridge
- ▶ Delhi Muzaffarnagar Ridge
- ▶ Faizabad Ridge

Faults

- ▶ Moradabad Fault
 - ▶ Bhairawan Fault
 - ▶ East-West Running Tear Faults
-
- ▶ For earthquake safety, State govt has amended the building byclaws and codes in the year 2008. These amended building bylaws and codes have been accepted by the development authorities in the state and are being complied. All the govt buildings are being through earthquake resistant technology.
 - ▶ Building designs of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan schools have been modified; EQ resistant features have been incorporated in it. Since the year 2006, all the primary school buildings in the state are being made earthquake resistant.

Other Key Developments in the field of Disaster Management, U.P.:-

SDMA:-

130. The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA): State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) has been constituted in Uttar Pradesh in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of section 14 of DM Act 2005. The UPSDMA has few distinct objectives viz.

- ▶ Development and updating of Plans, policies and Strategies to handle any type of disaster at various levels and (b) Undertake projects for restoration and strengthening of infrastructure damaged by disasters. Undertake projects for restoration and strengthening of infrastructure damaged by disasters. UPSDMA is expected to review and approve the technical proposals received form the executing agencies, process the procurement packages, manage the disbursement of funds and monitor the implementation.
- ▶ Disaster Risk Reduction & Mitigation related activities.
- ▶ Development of Multi-hazard response plan,
- ▶ Establish and maintain a failsafe communication network interconnecting the State, district, block and GP Headquarters for dissemination and collection of information relating to disaster management.
- ▶ Institutional capacity building

- ▶ Capacity building of the communities and Community Based Organisations to handle emergencies.
- ▶ Preparation of Geographic Information System (GIS) for disaster mitigation and development planning.
- ▶ Design and development of training programme for decision makers, elected representatives and the Civil Society groups.
- ▶ Coordination of NGO efforts
- ▶ The one of the main role of UPSDMA is to coordinate between the executing agencies i.e. the various line departments and the various funding agencies, Govt. of India, various funding agencies such as the World Bank, the DFID, etc.
- ▶ 100 Positions have been sanctioned under SDMA.

SEC:-State Executive committee of SDMA:-

131. Under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, SEC has been formed. Four meetings of SEC have taken place.

UPSDMI:-The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Institute

132. The role of UPSDMI is critical in preparedness and mitigation capacity building initiative in the State through designing, developing and implementing effective public policies to reduce risk and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters. For this UPSDMA has established a UP State Disaster Management Institute under SDMA. It is functional in PICUP Bhawan, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.

133. A multidisciplinary group in UPSDMI will be set up to strengthen the Disaster Management Unit. The group may include technical experts with experience in managing various disasters, GIS personnel, social scientist, Geologist, Medical officer with specialization in Preventive and Social medicines and Communication specialist. The officials of UPSDMI will participate in professional training programmes on various aspects of disaster management for their capacity building in Disaster Management.

It has organised a series of training programmes on different aspects of disaster management and conducted special studies and documentation following the flood Disasters, Drought etc.

SDRF/DDRF/ SDMA/ DDMA budget:

134. Budget provision for State Disaster Response Fund/ District Disaster Response Fund/ State Disaster Management Authority/ District Disaster Management Authority has been done in the state budget. .

Relief Commissioner Organization:

135. Relief Commissioner Organization headed by the Relief Commissioner of the state is situated at 6th Floor, Babu Bhawan, Lucknow. It has got a functional Emergency Operation Center.

State Level warehouse:

136. A state level warehouse has been established in the state capital. This warehouse stores all the essential supplies and material which on the requisition from the districts is sent to be used.

Other Stakeholders:-

UP Academy of Administration and Management (State ATI)

137. UPAAM was set up with the prime aim of providing Institutional Training for officers of the State Administrative Service and Induction Training to the Officers of the Indian Administrative Service. It also conducts in-service trainings, refresher trainings programmes, short duration training programmes for various senior and middle level officers of the State Government. It facilitates seminars, symposia, conferences and special studies.

138. A Disaster Management Cell supported by GoI has been established in UPAAM. This cell was established in 2006 under the Central Non Plan Scheme funded by Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, in order to build up the training capability of the Institute in different aspects of disaster management. The Institute has hostels with other infrastructural facilities and a well-equipped library.

State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)

139. The State Institute of Rural Development located at Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow is the apex Training institute under the Rural Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh for imparting training to government officials, elected Panchayat and Zilla Parishad representatives and voluntary agency. A Disaster Management Cell supported by GoI has been established in SIRD also. It conducts training programs on disaster management, research studies and assists in organizing off-campus programmes, seminars, workshops and conferences through RIRDs and DIRDs. The infrastructure facilities include an administrative building, classrooms and conference halls, library, and hostel.

Remote Sensing Applications Centre (RSAC):

140. RSAC is a specialised agency in the area of remote sensing, cartography and space application. It has in its possession various sophisticated system and equipments relating to image analysis, photogrammetric, cartography, photography, environmental monitoring, geophysical investigations, soil survey laboratory, a wide spectrum of satellite and aerial data and adequate number of professionals (scientists and technical) staff for handling remote sensing data and GIS.

RSAC has the potential of providing very critical knowledge management support to UPSDMA and other organisations by providing inputs like remote sensing, geographic information system and management information system support in critical disaster management related parameters. Institutional linkages between RSAC and UPSDMA can provide a synergy of disaster management efforts in the State.

National Informatics Centre (NIC):

141. The National Informatics Centre has facilities like VSAF-based video conferencing, Internet connections from state headquarters to the district headquarters. It has district centers functional at headquarters of 71 districts. It also has district informatics attached to district collectors. The services of NIC will be harnessed to strengthen the communication and information database systems related to disaster management at the State and district levels.

State Fire Training Institute:

142. State Fire training Institute, established in district Unnao has conducted several training programs on disaster management. This institute conducts training on search & rescue to various officials of government as well as civil society and community. So far Fire training institute has organised several programs on S&R.

Civil Defence Training Institute:

143. CFI is established in Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow. This institute provides training on first aid to various government officials & volunteers from community and NGOs.

State Institute of Health & Family Welfare:

144. SIHFW has recently established a Disaster Management Cell in SIHFW campus which is in Indira Nagar, Lucknow. SIHFW has dovetailed some funds from NRHM for conducting capacity development programs of the doctors and paramedics. This cell has developed various manuals and guideline for disaster management in health sector.

Emergency Operation Center:

145. State level Emergency Operation Center is established at relief commissioner organization. The state EOC is connected with all the district EOCs.

Indian Meteorological department:

146. IMD office is situated at Amausi airport. Data provided by IMD helps in better decision making and plan things better.

Central Water Commission:

147. CWC provides information about water level at various places and release of water. This data helps in taking decision and plan better.

Flood Control Room, Irrigation Department:

148. Irrigation department has established a flood control room. During flood season this control room functions round the clock. Irrigation department provides all the details about water level and flood situation in the state. Flood control room of irrigation department works closely with the UPSDMA & relief commissioner organization.

Battalions of PAC earmarked as flood battalions:

149. Few battalions of PAC have been converted into flood battalions. These battalions have been provided special equipments and tools for S&R.

NDRF:

150. One Battalion of National Disaster response Force is placed in NOIDA. Almost half of the districts of the state are looked after by the battalion of NDRF which is based in NOIDA. Remaining districts are being looked after by another battalion of NDRF which is placed in Uttarakhand.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Agencies

151. Various NGOs working in the area of Disaster Management in the state have formed a group named Inter Agency Group. This group works closely with various govt. departments for better preparedness and management of disasters.

The non-governmental organisations and voluntary agencies play an important role in disaster management, and provide valuable resources and expert manpower. Their capacity to reach out to community groups, and their sensitivity to local traditions of the community give them added advantage, during the disaster situation. Some of the agencies, both from within and outside state, have evolved technical expertise and capabilities, which can be brought into managing typical issues.

152. During post-disaster phase, in the process of rehabilitation, therefore, efforts would be made to enlist partnership of some of the NGOs with relevant expertise, to assist the district administration. However, the choice and extent of their participation would be clearly defined, in order to avoid administrative confusion or undermining of coordination structure at the district level. Involvement of DCs in evolving partnership with such NGOs will be one of the tasks to be managed by Services Branch of the EOC.

Civil Defence:

153. At present civil defence is present in 19 districts of the state. with trained volunteers and emergency equipments. The Civil Defence Units impart training to its members on self-defence, provide protection to any person or property, against any hostile attack, rescue trapped and incapacitated persons using improvised techniques, search for survivors after an incident, etc. State government have been authorised to utilise the services of civil defence, including training civil defence volunteers, on a voluntary capacity at their own cost and initiatives during natural calamities.

State of the art training on search and rescue operations will be imparted to the Civil defence volunteers. They will be used to train different task forces created at various levels. There will be an elaborate but simple co-ordination with the Civil Defence for communication and information exchange with the government to ensure their prompt response after of a disaster.

Awareness Generation:-

Dissemination of Other IEC Materials

154. Following activities have been taken up by the State Disaster management Department/SDMA;

- ▶ Wall Writing,
- ▶ Poster. Pamphlets and brochure preparation and distribution
- ▶ Street plays,
- ▶ Volunteers training,
- ▶ Task force training, etc.

Mock Drills

155. The objective of full scale drill include evaluation of the following

- ▶ Practicality of the plan (structure and organization)
- ▶ Adequacy of communication and interactions among the agencies and the public
- ▶ Emergency equipment effectiveness
- ▶ Adequacy of first aid and rescue procedures
- ▶ Adequacy of emergency personnel response and training
- ▶ Public relation skills
- ▶ Evacuation and count procedures
- ▶ Timely updating
- ▶ Coordination with the CBOs / NGOs

Other Key initiatives:-

UP Disaster Management Act was passed on 11th August 2005.

- ▶ State Disaster Management Authority set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. Authority has been registered.
- ▶ State executive committee has been formed and 3 meetings have been held under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.
- ▶ District disaster Management Authority has been constituted in all the districts.
- ▶ Working Groups are developing Hazard Specific Plans for Earthquake, Flood, Drought and Fire, etc.
- ▶ State EOC has been functional at State Secretariat building Lucknow (Capital of Uttar Pradesh)
- ▶ District EOCs have been built and well equipped within 13 pilot programme districts in the year 2006 from Disaster Risk Management programme.
- ▶ Building bylawas & codes have been amended and provisions of National Building Code have been adopted by the Housing Department by a government order.
- ▶ Design of school buildings modified as per provisions of National Building Code. All the new school buildings are being constructed with new earthquake resistant design.
- ▶ Staff and students of more than 1217 schools have been oriented in disaster management. Disaster management plans have been formulated by these schools and mock drills have been conducted.
- ▶ Training of engineers of the construction agencies such as public works department, C & Ds Jal Nigam has been initiated with technical support of IIT (Kharagpur) for the construction of lifeline buildings of medical health department.
- ▶ State has developed UPAAM, State Fire Training Institute, Civil Defense Training Institute and SIRD as a premier institute for disaster management training.
- ▶ Preparation of 14 SOPs for various emergency support functions & 11 State Disaster Management Plan for below mentioned disasters are prepared-
 - ▶ Flood
 - ▶ Drought
 - ▶ Fire
 - ▶ Earthquake
 - ▶ Epidemics
 - ▶ Communal Tension
 - ▶ Big/Large Accident
 - ▶ Industrial Disaster

- ▶ Tornadoes & Hurricanes
- ▶ Gas leakage &
- ▶ Industrial Disaster
- ▶ Disaster Management made compulsory in all government training programmes for all levels.
- ▶ All District Magistrates, Chief Development Officers & ADMs were given a 3 day training in DM covering powers and responsibilities under the Act, methodology of DM planning, etc.
- ▶ State has already created 17 paramilitary companies dedicated to flood rescue and response.
- ▶ U.P. Fire Prevention & Safety Act 2005 has been passed.
 - ▶ Standard norms as per NBC of India in all buildings (existing and newly constructed)
 - ▶ Fire safety arrangement should be necessary
 - ▶ Fire drill practice has been promulgated in six months interval.
 - ▶ Punitive action system has been established by the state fire department
 - ▶ Action : seize of building, 10 year imprisonment, Rs. 10 lac fine
- ▶ Fire Safety Norms has been established for temporary events eg. Exhibition, huge gathering, fate, seminar etc.
 - ▶ Noc has been made compulsory from state fire department.
 - ▶ Fire deptt. has been established a Set of safety norms for all such function
 - ▶ Norms has been formulated as per indication of NBC code.
- ▶ State fire institute Unnao has developed new area and module of S & R training
 - ▶ Fire
 - ▶ Air crash
 - ▶ Rail accident
 - ▶ High rise building hazard
 - ▶ Chemical hazard
 - ▶ Industrial hazard

LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE

Panchayati Raj

156. In 1947 U.P Panchayati Raj Act 1947 brought in the institution Gram Panchayats and in 1961 Kshetra Panchayats & Zila Panchayats were added by the U.P Kshetra Panchayat & Zila Panchayat Act 1961. Further, in accordance to the provision of the Article 243 of the Constitution of India, inserted with

the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, the above referred two State Acts were amended accordingly in 1994, the amendments in the PR Acts made PRIs stronger & effective than ever before.

157. April 24, 1993 is a red-letter day in the history of Panchayati Raj in India as on this day the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions. With this Amendment the part IX was inserted in the Constitution of India.

158. The Article 243 with its sub articles in Part IX provides a uniform Panchayati Raj system throughout India which provide for :-

- ▶ 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all States having population of over 20 lakh.
- ▶ Regular Panchayat elections at an interval of every 5 years.
- ▶ Reservation of Offices and seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes in proportion of their population and women (not less than one third of total offices and seats)
- ▶ Enables state legislature to make reservation in favor of backward classes.
- ▶ Constitution of State Finance Commission to make recommendations with regard to the devolutions of functions, finance and functionaries to the Panchayats.
- ▶ The 74th Amendment, enacted simultaneously brought provisions for ULBS in Chapter IX-A, of the Constitution of India provided for PRIs as well as ULBs, a District Planning Committee to prepare draft development plan for the district as a whole.

Centrality of Panchayats in the Rural Development –

159. 85- According to the Constitution, Panchayats are to be given powers and authority to function as institutions of self-government. The following powers and responsibilities are to be delegated to Panchayats at the appropriate level:-

- ▶ Preparation of plan for economic development and social justice.
- ▶ Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice in relation to 29 subjects given in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.
- ▶ To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.
- ▶ Development Plan and Planning process for rural bodies
 - ▶ As per Section-1 sub-section (1) of UP PR Act-1947, there should be 2 General meeting of Gram Sabha in each year, one at the time of harvesting of Kharif and another at the time of harvesting of Rabi crops and as per section 12 there should be at least one meeting of Gram Panchayat every month.
 - ▶ As per Section 15-A of UP PR Act-1947, Gram Panchayat will prepare an annual development plan and send it to concerned Kshetra panchayat.

- ▶ As per Section 86 & 63 of UP KP& ZP Act-1961 Kshetra Panchayat & Zila Panchayat will also prepare their respective annual development plans.
- ▶ Keeping in view the spirit of decentralization and for better execution of work/function of Panchayats, in Uttar Pradesh 6 committees are constituted in every tier of Panchayat
- ▶ Those committees and their functions are follows:

Committees and their functioning

No	Name of Committee	Function
1	Planning & Development Committee	To Prepare development plans and execution of these plans.
2	Education Committee	Execution and monitoring of various programme related with primary ,upper primary ,informal education and literacy programme
3	Construction Committee	Monitoring and supervision of all type of construction and maintenance works.
4	Health & Family Welfare Committee	Monitoring of programme related with medical heath and family welfare etc.
5	Administrative Committee	Subject related to management of Panchayat level functionaries of various department. Monitoring of fair price shops.
6	Water Management Committee	Maintenance of tube -wells , execution and monitoring of drinking water and sanitation programmes.

District Planning Committee for District Planning

160. The State Government through the U.P. District Plan Committee Act, 1999 has activated the District Planning Committee in all the districts of the state as stipulated in Article 243 ZD of the Constitution and in the District Planning Committee Act,1999 of the State.

161. As a first step in this direction, there is need to implement the concept of integrated village planning. This is proposed to be carried out through a series of exercises in which local community including the Panchayati Raj member's asses and analyse their own situation; explore alternatives and potential actions; develop an action plan for development and monitor progress against these plans. The plans so prepared for each Gram Panchayat are to be collated at the Block Panchayat and District Panchayat level and approved by the District Planning Committee. Likewise the urban local bodies will prepare their own plans and forward the same to the District Panchayat Committee which will be the final body to decide and approve the District Plan. The process has been adopted in the preparation of Panchayat Plans under centrally sponsored Backward Region Grant Fund.

BEST PRACTICES of Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh

Panchayat Election –

162. Consequent to the enactment of the 73rd constitution Amendment Act, Uttar Pradesh enacted appropriate legislations for setting up strong, viable Panchayats at village, intermediary and district level. After constitutional amendment first General Elections were held in the year 1995. Thereafter, second and third general elections were held in the year 2000 and 2005 respectively. Elections for 51,914 Gram Panchayat, 821 Kshetra Panchayat and 72 Zila Panchayats were held in Oct 2010.

State Finance Commissions –

163. The Ist Finance Commission recommended devolution of 3 percent of the total net tax revenue receipts of the State to PRI's, the State Government increased it to 4 percent. Government also accepted the recommendation of IInd SFC and devolved 5% of the state net income from taxes to PRI's. The IIIrd State Finance Commission chaired by Shri S.A.T. Rizvi in submitted its report in 2009. Taking the recommendation of III SFC, in to consideration the state Government has decided to devolve 12.5% of the total tax net receipts to the ULBs and Panchayats. The Panchayats are being given 5.5 % of the total net tax receipts. As per recommendations of III SFC the funds among Panchayats are being given in following manner :-

- ▶ Zila Panchayat - 20%
- ▶ Kshetra Panchayat - 10%
- ▶ Gram Panchayat - 70%
- ▶ Under the guidelines issued for the funds of state finance commission, the main thrust is on maintenance of the existing properties of all the three tier panchayats.
- ▶ 1% of the funds allocated to Gram Panchayats is reserved for the training of elected representatives of PRIs.

Transfer of Untied Funds

164. So far an amount of Rs. 12946.04 crore under state Finance Commission and an amount of Rs. 7005.71 crore under Central Finance Commissions since 1996-97 have been transferred to Panchayats in the State.

Year	Amount (in crore Rs.)	
	Under State Finance Commission	Under Central Finance Commission
1996-97	20.00	189.88
1997-98	255.00	189.88
1998-99	300.00	189.88
1999-00	328.00	189.88
2000-01	362.33	233.42
2001-02	382.00	233.42

Year	Amount (in crore Rs.)		
	Under State Finance Commission	Under Central Finance Commission	
2002-03	393.00	233.42	
2003-04	550.00	233.42	
2004-05	585.00	0.00	
2005-06	675.00	585.60	
2006-07	1174.66	585.60	
2007-08	1444.99	585.60	
2008-09	1438.19	585.60	
2009-10	1262.07	585.60	
2010-11	1787.58	911.00	
2011-12	1988.23	1473.51	
Total	12946.04	7005.71	

13th Finance Commission

165. The State Government has received an amount of Rs. 1142.43 crore till July, 2011 Ist and IInd installment of the basic grant and Rs 331,1791 crore till March, 2012. Ist and IInd installment of the Performance grant under 13th Finance Commission in the year 2011-12. The State government has met all the conditions laid down by the 13th Finance Commission, to obtain the performance grant. The conditions are as follows:

To ensure and put in place :

166. All the requirement as follows have been met:-

- ▶ **Budget-** Budget Supplement Document, Accounting to be done vide eight forms approved by CAG, and accounting of PRI's to be done on PRIA Soft w.e.f. 2010-11.
- ▶ Audit Systems in Local Bodies- PRI's to be audited by Chief Accounts Officer, Co-operative Societies and Panchayats.
- ▶ Independent Local Body Ombudsman-Lokayukta
- ▶ Electronic transfer of Grants is being done within 5 days to PRI's.
- ▶ Prescription of qualification for SFC members
- ▶ Levy of property tax-C.P. Tax etc.

167. The funds are being transferred to each and every level of panchayats through electronic system (CBS). For the purpose of Accounting of the Panchayat Account System, as recommended by the MoPR and C&AG has been adopted and has been put in PRIA-Soft. The accounts of the panchayats are being maintained on PRIA-Soft.

168. Under 13th Finance Commission guidelines the works to be taken up are primarily of sanitation, drinking water, sewage system, solid & liquid waste's management, Street lighting and other related civic amenities.

169. Under the 13th Finance Commission grants, sanitation activities especially environmental sanitation works were taken up by the Gram Panchayats :

- ▶ Maintenance of drains including underground drains for the proper waste water disposal.
- ▶ Solid waste disposal.
- ▶ Maintenance of H.P. Platforms, bathing platform, soaking pits etc.
- ▶ O&M of sanitary complex and school toilets.
- ▶ Cleaning of village drains.
- ▶ Maintenance of drinking water wells.

170. Article 243 (g) of the constitution provides for the devolution of functions, to PRIs and encompasses the list of 29 subjects in 11th schedule. In Uttar Pradesh so far 16 activities with the funds of 10 activities have been devolved to Gram Panchayat. The Process of devolution is continued & more and more function are expected to be devolved to PRIs in future. The status of transfer of functions, funds and Functionary is as given bellow.

Devolution of functions:

Subjects transferred Functions/ Powers	Activity Transferred
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Operation & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply schemes. ▶ Poverty alleviation programmes ▶ Basic education including mid day meal ▶ Operation and Maintenance of rural market and fairs. ▶ Rural Sanitation Programme. ▶ Maintenance and Supervision of 'D' category Veterinary Hospitals. ▶ Welfare Programme for SC, ST and Other weaker sections → selection of pensioners and distribution of scholarships. ▶ Food and Civil Supplies- supervision of PDS throughout the state including Jan Kerosene Programme ▶ Maintenance of assets created in Panchayat area ▶ Rural library ▶ Youth Welfare program at village level ▶ Rural Housing schemes- selection of beneficiaries ▶ Verification of Inspection notes of CMOs & Dy. CMOs of CHCs & PHCs respectively, by Kshetra Panchayat Pramukhs and Gram Panchayat Pradhans respectively. ▶ Minor irrigation-selection of beneficiaries ▶ Maintenance of assets created under sodic Land Reclamation Projects ▶ Maintenance of seed stores, etc. to Kshetra Panchayats.

Devolution of Finances:

171. The Administrative cost of staff of Panchayats is met from the regular departmental budget. Funds are released to the Panchayats by individual line departments based on the schemes entrusted to them. Funds to run the poverty alleviation program of Rural Development Department, Funds for Scholarships of Social Welfare Department and Funds to run the schemes of Panchayati Raj Department (like Rural Sanitation Programme, Construction of pavement and drainage, Rural Markets and Panchayat Bhawans) are being released to the accounts of Gram Panchayats.

Resources/ Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Poverty alleviation programme▶ Rural Water Supply-Operation & Maintenance▶ Construction and maintenance of Rural Markets & fairs▶ Rural Sanitation Program▶ Social Welfare-Distribution of Scholarships▶ Maintenance of assets created under different schemes▶ Rural Library▶ Youth Welfare Program▶ Mid day meal▶ Maintenance of rural lamp posts [Electric lamp Post]
------------------	---

Functionaries

172. Gram Panchayat Adhikaris of the Dept. of Panchayati Raj and Gram Vikas Adhikaries of the Dept. of Rural Development have been deputed as the Secretary to Gram Panchayat.

173. All departments related to the 29 subjects mentioned in the Eleventh schedule of the Constitution have been provided with the department-wise details of activities to be transferred to the concerned level of Panchayats, as identified and recommended by High Powered Committee appointed by the State Government in the year 1997 and have been asked to submit proposal accordingly.

174. In this way state government is trying to devolve funds, functions and functionaries to the PRIs at appropriate level as per the provisions of the Constitution.

Transparency and Accountability - RTI enforced in PRIs.

175. To ensure greater transparency and accountability the State Government has taken following decisions also :-

- ▶ Display of all vital information regarding receipt of funds under different heads, works done and money spent work wise, in the Panchayat office or any community building for the information of the public.

- ▶ Provision has already been made in the Panchayat Raj Rules for the inspection of all relevant records (Rule 79).
- ▶ District Panchayat Raj Officers have been made responsible to function as PIO in respect of Gram Panchayats.

Capacity building

176. As a result of General Panchayat Election in 2010 following situation of PRIs has come up :-

Number of offices by Reservation in Pancayats

	District	Block	Gram	Total
▶ Chair Person	72	821	51914	52807
▶ Ward Members	2624	64880	651163	718667

177. The training to these PRI representatives has been undertaken under two GoI funded schemes, BRGF and RGSY with 100% funding under BRGF and 75% under RGSY from GoI and 25% from the State Government under RGSY. 1% of the total funds devolved under funds allocated to KP and the recommendation of SFC has also been put for PRI's training. All the Gram Panchayat Pradhans along with 3 Presidents of Samits at Gram Panchayat level have been imparted 3 days training in Panchayati Raj. As an innovate methodology, Non Government Institutions, have been selected to impart training to about 5 lac members of Gram Panchayat. The training of Zila Panchayat chairpersons and members and Kshetra panchayat Chairpersons and members is being carried out SIRD.

Role of Gram Panchayats in Development process

178. The State Government has setup ambitious targets for improvement in Human Development Indicators. This basically means improvement in Education, Health and Nutrition indicators among others and that can become possible only if the Gram Panchayats begin to play a proactive role.

179. Keeping in view the facilitation and honour of Panchayat representatives they are authorized to draw fixed amount per month as honorarium since 2004. Currently the amount as honorarium has been authorized as Rs750 to Pradhan, Rs 3000 to Pramukh and Rs 4000 to Adhyaksha Zila Panchayat per month. To attend the meeting of Panchayats member Zila Panchayat is entitled for Rs300 and the member of Kshtra Panchayatis entitled to Rs 200.

180. At present, Gram Panchayats receive funds under following schemes run by Central and State Governments:

- ▶ Funds under employment generation schemes like National Rural Empowerment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna (SGRY).

- ▶ Funds under different State schemes like construction of village under-ground drains, construction of Panchayat Bhawan, construction of toilets and construction of rural markets.
- ▶ Scholarship funds for SC/ST, OBCs, disabled etc.
- ▶ Funds from the Central and State Finance Commission.

181. Effective implementation of these schemes can go a long way in socio-economic development of village economy.

E- Panchayat

Objectives of E- Panchayat

- ▶ Institutional Capacity Building
- ▶ Improvement in delivery of services
- ▶ More efficient deployment of resources
- ▶ Transparency & Accountability
- ▶ Improve access to market information & knowledge
- ▶ Build a culture at grassroots for use of computers & internet

Achievement during 11th Five Year Plan

- ▶ Implementation of PRIASoft (Online Accounting & Financial Management Software) almost in all GPs, ZPs successfully.
- ▶ Release of 194.73 Crore as Performance Grant under 13th FC.
- ▶ Implementation of PlanPlus (Online Decentralized Planning software) in all BRGF Districts for BRGF Scheme at District level..
- ▶ Implementation of Local Government directory software in the state.
- ▶ Implementation of Area Profiler (details of ERs ,Election, Health , Infra and other facility details in a Area).
- ▶ All ZPs are equipped with ICT Infrastructure facility.
- ▶ All KPs are equipped with ICT Infrastructure facility.
- ▶ Provided training to functionaries on PRIASoft and Plan Plus.

Initiatives proposed to be taken up during 12th Five year Plan

182. The state government tends to take new initiatives in the following key areas:

- ▶ Empowerment of Panchayats in accordance to 73rd constitution amendment Act, 1992.
- ▶ Establishments of Gram Panchayats Sachivalayas in each Gram Panchayat.

- ▶ Regular meetings of Gram Sabhas, Gram Panchayats, Kshetra Panchayats, Zila Panchayats and their committees.

Empowerment of Panchayats in accordance to 73rd constitution amendment Act, 1992.

183. Article 243-G, read with 11th schedule of the Constitution of India provides for the transfer of 29 subjects to the three level PRI's at the appropriate level. The High Power Committee (HPC) on the basis of recommendation of Administrative Reform and Decentralization Commission (1995), appointed by the state government, recommended the transfer of various activities/ schemes of the 32 depts. to the PRI's. The Department of Panchayati Raj would endeavor towards transfer of the relevant schemes, functions, functionaries and funds of following departments to the PRI's in the first phase:-

- ▶ Agriculture
- ▶ Health
- ▶ Primary Education
- ▶ Social Welfare
- ▶ Women and Child Welfare

184. In the next step, which will cover the next three years, all other scheme/ works recommended to be transfer to the Panchayats, will be transferred to Panchayats in the phased manner at the appropriate level

Operationalization of District Planning Committees (DPC's) and planning through PRI's

185. In consonance to the Article 243 ZD, the state government has enacted the UP District Planning Committee Act, 1999 and the rules there under. The Department of panchayati raj will ensure the following:

- ▶ The DPC's are constituted with the constitution of ULB's in 2012.
- ▶ The Planning Department fulfills its obligation of issuing the constitution of DPC's.
- ▶ The gram Panchayats, Kshetra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats prepare their plan each year and send to the higher level of PRI's to be put before DPC and get them approved.
- ▶ The DPC's approve the plan and send them back to the Gram Panchayats, Kshetra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats for their implementation.
- ▶ The Planning Department ensure that District Plan is prepared by the respective level of Panchayat, Gram Panchayats, Kshetra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats and the plan approved duly only through the DPC.
- ▶ The District Plans are put in Plan Plus.

Establishments of Gram Panchayat Sachivalaya in each Gram Panchayat.

186. The government is determined to provide Panchayat Ghar in all the Gram Panchayats. Presently, there are about 14543 Gram Panchayats without the facility of Panchayats Bhawans. The Panchayats Bhawans/ GP's are to be provided with ample staff to make them a vibrant GP Secretariat. It is proposed to construct Panchayat Bhawans phase/ year wise as follows:

First Year	-	2500
Second Year	-	3500
Third year	-	3000
Fourth Year	-	3000
Fifth Year	-	2500

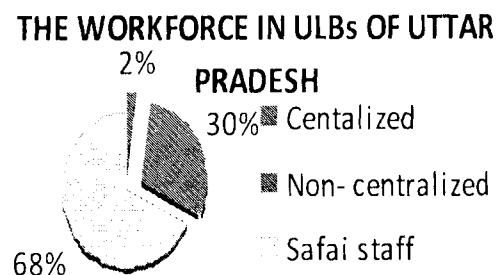
Regular meetings of Gram Sabhas, Gram Panchayats, Kshettra Panchayats, Zila Panchayats and their committees.

187. The success of PRI's depends on the people's participation which can be ensured through people's attendance in the meetings of Panchayats which are held in prescribed number at regular intervals. However they were not being held as per rules and thus were failing in meeting the people's aspirations. So far only two meetings of gram sabha are mandatory. The frequency of gram sabha meetings will be increased to four in a year, each being convened at least once in a quarter.

188. Therefore proper thrust will be given on holding the meetings of Gram Shabhas, Gram Panchayats, Kshettra Panchayats, Zila Panchayats and their committees so all the schemes and works can be discussed in the open forum and approved by these Panchayat as per statute. The proceeding of such meeting will be recorded (audio- video).

Urban Local Bodies

189. The Constitution 74th Amendment Act, 1992 is termed as a landmark in the history of Urban Local Government in the country. This Act enforced in the state as "Uttar Pradesh Local Self Government Law (Amendment) Act 1994" and provided constitutional status to Urban Local bodies with several reformatory measures viz, creation of institutional structures for self-governance, representation to women and weaker sections of society, expansion of the functional domain of urban local bodies, delegation of more powers for framing laws and financial autonomy to them



190. There are 630 urban local bodies, comprising 13 Nagar Nigams, 194 Nagar Palika Parishads and 423 Nagar Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh (*As on 1st April 2011*). Area and population covered by these

ULBs with total work force engaged in providing basic services to urban people in these 630 ULBs is given below. **(Table 1)**

Name of ULB	Number Of Local Bodies	Area (Sq. Km)	Pop_n (Lakh) 2011 (Provisional)	Municipal Officers and Employees				
				General Employee			Safai Karmachari	Total
				Centralize	Non-Centralize	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagar Nigam	13	1678.47	179.55	928	17334	18262	32753	51015
Nagar Palika Parishad	194	1988.26	185.94	791	12605	13396	31234	44630
Nagar Panchayat	423	1867.97	79.21	508	4280	4788	12454	17242
Total	630	5534.70	444.70	2227	34219	36446	76441	112887

191. Out of total strength of 112887 employees, around 2227 employees belong to centralized services and rest 110660 belongs to non-centralized services. Centralized services are transferable, and non-centralized services are non-transferable. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is the appointing authority of centralized services. However, some of its powers have been delegated to Director, Local Bodies UP with a view to facilitating proper management of various cadres of the services. So far as non-centralized services are concerned, Nagar Ayukta is the appointing authority of Class III&IV employees in Nagar Nigam. In Nagar Palika Parishad and Nagar Panchayat, Chairman is the appointing authority of class III employees and Executive Officer is the appointing authority of class IV employees.

Democratic Decentralization In UP After 74TH Constitutional Amendment

192. The Uttar Pradesh Local Self Government Law (Amendment) Act 1994 came into force from 31.05.1994, in conformity to that some of the changes made in the municipal laws are highlighted below

- ▶ The U.P. Municipal Corporations Act, 1959 and U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916 have been amended and renamed as U.P Nagar Nigam Act, 1959 and U.P. Nagar Palika Act 1916, while the United provinces Town Area Act, 1914 has been repealed.
- ▶ As a result of the aforementioned amendment, three levels of ULBs were created: - (a) Nagar Nigams for large urban areas (b) Nagar Palika Parishads for smaller urban areas (c) Nagar Panchayats for transitional areas.
- ▶ State Election Commission is constituted in 1994 for holding regular election in urban local bodies.
- ▶ After 74th amendment regular election in year 1995, 2000 and 2006 were held.

- ▶ Nagar Nigams were divided in 60-110 wards, smaller urban area in 25-55 wards and transitional are in 10-24 wards.
- ▶ Public representatives are directly elected from each ward.
- ▶ Nagar Pramukhs and Chairpersons of ULBs are now directly elected on the basis of adult franchise by electors in municipal areas. The elections to these positions were held in 1996, 2000 and recently in 2006.
- ▶ Provision of District Planning Committee has been made in U.P Municipalities Act, 1916.
- ▶ Provision of Metropolitan Planning committee has been made in U.P. Nagar Nigam Adhiniyam, 1959. As per section 57A, in every Metropolitan Area a Metropolitan Planning Committee will prepare a Draft Development Plan for Metropolitan Area as a whole. The Metropolitan Area of 5 KAVAL Towns and Meerut City has been notified. The Metropolitan Planning Rules 2011 have been framed and notified.
- ▶ The Amendments in Nagar Nigam Act, 1959 & Nagar Palika Act, 1916 have been made for constitution of Ward Committee for each ward in a Municipality. The Uttar Pradesh Municipality (Ward Committee) Rules, 2009 have also been formulated.
- ▶ The state government constituted First State Finance Commission (FSFC) in 1994, Second SFC in 2000 and Third SFC in 2005, which were given the responsibility to make recommendations regarding the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied by the state amongst the ULBs and PRIs.
- ▶ Previously, the State government was empowered by law, to make byelaws for Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayats. This power has now been decentralized and delegated to Urban Local Bodies.
- ▶ The powers of State Governments to dissolve or keep under prolonged suspension elected boards of ULBs have been drastically curtailed. Now, no ULB can remain dissolved for more than six months from the date of its dissolution, and elections are mandatory to take place before expiry of that period. Since the amended act, no ULB is understood to have been dissolved in UP.

Empowerment of disadvantages groups

193. Under Section-7 of the UP Municipal Corporation Act, 1959 and Section 10-A of the UP Municipalities Act, 1916, provisions for reservation of seats for SC/ST/Backward classes and Women have been made. This has resulted in more representation to weaker sections in ULBs. The 30% of total seats have been reserved for women in all categories.

194. Under Section-7 of the UP Municipal Corporation Act, 1959 and Section 10-A of the UP Municipalities Act, 1916, provisions for reservation of seats for SC/ST/Backward classes and Women have been made. This has resulted in more representation to weaker sections in ULBs.

Expanding functional Domains of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

195. Out of the 18 functions listed in the XIIth Schedule, 12 are traditional ones being already performed by ULBs. The revised laws incorporate *six* new functions for ULBs.

- ▶ Planning for economic and social development;
- ▶ Construction and maintenance of parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences;
- ▶ Promoting urban forestry and ecological aspects and protection of environment;
- ▶ Safeguarding the interest of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded;
- ▶ Slum improvement and up gradation;
- ▶ Urban poverty alleviation.

196. Urban Planning including town planning is performed by all ULBs except **(74 Regulated Area, 27 Development Authorities and 05 Special Area Development Authorities)** where it is done by the concerned Development Authorities and Regulated Areas. The Development Authorities do the planning process that defines the land use and ULBs share the accountability at technical and administrative level.

197. The fire services are with the Fire Department of U.P. Police since initiation and this function is being aptly performed by the department. Considering the firefighting nature of the operations of the Municipalities and their managerial organizational and technical capacities the Municipal Corporation with a population more than 1 million (2001 Census) have been called for meaningful association and engagement by preparing a fire hazard response and Mitigation Plan for their respective jurisdictions and to provide firefighting backup to supplement the Fire Department.

198. Slum improvement and up-gradation is the basic responsibility of the local body as mentioned in the Nagar Nigam and Nagar Palika Adhiniyam. The SUDA department was basically created to take up special projects in slum improvement and poverty alleviation. The local bodies are performing this function and budgetary allocation is made in the budget of local bodies.

199. The all Jal Sansthan are dissolved and merged in Nagar Nigams vide government order dated 04.02.2010.

Financial Autonomy

200. 109-Financial power of Nagar Ayukta in case of Nagar Nigams and President in case of Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayats have been increased as under: **(Table 2)**

Table 2: Financial powers			
Types of ULBs	Authority	<i>Before amendment</i> ^{74th}	<i>After 74th Amendment</i>
Nagar Nigams	Mayor	-	Up to 15,00,000
Nagar Nigams	Nagar Ayukta	Up to 10,000	Up to 10,00,000
Nagar Palika Parishads	President	Up to 10,000	Up to 50,000
Nagar Panchayats	President	Up to 3,000	Up to 15,000

Devolution of State Revenues

201. 110- As a result of recommendations of different State Finance Commissions, the devolution of funds to ULBs has substantially increased in recent years as shown in the table below. (Table 3)

Year	Funds devolved (Rs. in Crore)
1997-98	415.83
1998-99	502.22
1999-00	537.89
2000-01	628.92
2001-02	628.31
2002-03	765.74
2003-04	825.00
2004-05	877.00
2005-06	1012.25
2006-07	1518.00
2007-08	1838.43
2008-09	1985.64
2009-10	2120.59
2010-11	2565.68

202. The **First State Finance Commission** of U.P. has recommended that 7 percent of net tax receipts of the State Government should be transferred to ULBs the respective shares of Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayat were 3.12%, 3.12% and 0.76%. Inter-se distribution within each category was on the basis of population and area (1991) with respective weightage of 80% and 20%. The State Government accepted this recommendation. With this, the flow of funds to ULBs has become regular and its distribution among ULBs has been rationalized and limited to objective criteria.

203. In this context the **Second State Finance Commission** of U.P. has recommended that 7.5 percent of tax receipts of the State Government should be transferred to ULBs the shares of Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayat are 3.20%, 3.20% and 1.1% respectively. Inter-se distribution within each category on the basis of population (2001), SC/ST Population, literacy, without drinking water supply, population, Area and effort of revenue collection with respective weight age of 50%, 10%, 5%, 20% and 10%.

204. The **Third State Finance Commission** was constituted in 2005 and it was given the responsibility to make recommendations regarding the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied by the state amongst the ULBs and PRIs. The commission's report after a lot of debate, discussion and deliberation is accepted and its recommendations are implemented with minute deviation as devolution %age of tax receipt to ULB is remained same as above 7.5% instead of 9% as recommended by 3rd SFC. The inter-se distribution is changed to 3.0:3.0:1.5 to NN, NPP and NP respectively.

205. The recommendations of the First Finance Commission regarding Property Tax which constitutes the most important own source of revenue of ULBs, have been accepted by the state Government. In order to strengthen the financial position of the ULBs, an area based self-assessment system of property tax has been introduced in residential buildings of Municipal Corporation Towns of The State in the first phase.

Similarly, recommendations of Second Finance Commission regarding introduction of self-assessment system on Non-Residential Building on the pattern of Bangalore Municipal Corporation has been accepted by the State Government and rules are framed.

Elections

206. The last election in urban local bodies was held in the year 2006; currently there are 11920 elected representatives in 630 ULBs of State which includes 630 chairmen and 11290 corporators. The details of elected representatives posts currently exist in urban local bodies are given in **Table 4** hereunder.

Nagar Nigam		Nagar Palika Parishads		Nagar Panchayats		Total		
Mayor	Ward Members	Chair Person	Ward Members	Chair Person	Ward Members	Mayor/Chair Person	Ward Members	Total
13	1040	194	5153	423	5097	630	11290	11920

Transparency in Urban Local Bodies

207. Under the Right to Information Act 2005 Public Information Officers (PIOs) have been appointed in all the urban local bodies. Any information/documents can be obtained by the citizens after paying the prescribed fees under RTI Act.

208. The Public Disclosure Act is enacted in Feb, 2009. The Uttar Pradesh Municipality Public Disclosure of Information Rules, 2009 is formulated.

Required Minimum Level of Municipal Basic Services

209. The **Working Group on Expenditure Norms**, (1995) made an attempt to suggest minimum physical standards of services, which ought to be attained by each local body in near future. These have been derived from the existing norms for service provisions suggested by the various agencies; research studies undertaken by the NIUA/NIPFP and such other institutions; and discussions with the members of first generation Finance Commission of various states, municipal officials and experts in the field. Currently, in order to bring about improvements in delivery of municipal services, a need has been felt to develop National Benchmarks in respect of basic services like water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and storm water drainage. The Ministry of Urban Development has taken the initiative of bringing out a **Handbook of Service Level Benchmarks, in 2008**,

210. Which provides for standardized framework for performance monitoring in the aforesaid four sectors. The minimum level of basic services have been summarised in **Table given below:**

Handbook of Service Level Benchmarks, in 2008 MOUD GOI)		
Services	Population/Area target	Service level target
I. Water Supply	100% population to be covered	Piped water supply with sewerage: 150* lpcd
		Piped water supply without sewerage: 70* lpcd
		40 lpcd with spot sources/ standposts
		(* Including wastage of water -- roughly 20%)
II. Sanitation/ Sewerage	-100% city area to be covered by sewerage system with treatment facilities in large urban centers. -Low cost sanitation methods for other urban areas.	Large city: Full coverage by sewerage with treatment.
		Medium town: Public sewers with partial coverage by septic tanks.
		Small town: Low cost sanitation methods.
III. Solid Waste collection and disposal	All the solid waste generated should be collected and disposed.	100% collection of generated waste, with its proper disposal.
		Hazardous wastes such as hospital wastes must be incinerated in all cases. Whereas mechanized composting and incineration is recommended for large urban centers, sanitary land fill method of disposal may be used in small and medium towns.
IV. Storm Water Drainage	100% population to be covered	100% coverage and 0% Incidence of water logging

Strategy

211. The main challenges thrown up by growing urbanization in the state include, increasing slum population, acute shortage of housing, shortage in supply of potable drinking water, environmental hazards like air, water and noise pollution, insanitation, increasing congestion, pressure on land, encroachments, haphazard urban growth, etc. These challenges have to be faced boldly and imaginatively. It is ULBs, which are already hard pressed to find finances to discharge their functions, which have to bear the incessantly increasing pressure of providing basic civic amenities like safe drinking water supply, sanitation, drainage, sewerage, street lights, roads, etc. to a rapidly growing population, especially in the larger towns and cities. For being able to do so their capacity have to be build and strengthened in view of recent technological innovations and growing demand of urbanization.

VOLUNTARY SECTOR

212. Voluntarism is a phenomenon of ancient Indian society where people share skills, ideas, expertise, services and resources among members of communities living together. But the concept of voluntarism has gone many changes now-a-days. In the present era, voluntary sector is the central core of social actions in the State and creditably rendering their supplementary support to the Government's effort towards community mobilization, social change and economic development. The roots of voluntarism are come out from Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) which are also called Voluntary agencies and it have a long history of active involvement in the promotion of human welfare and well-being. NGOs come into existence voluntarily and without any compulsion or control to fulfil the particular needs of people. These agencies are flexible and possess the virtues of human service with dedication. The voluntary governance structure is also compatible with several types of coordination mechanisms, voluntary organizations are able to operate in complex environments, mobilizing resources from market operations, governmental subsidies, or from reciprocity (volunteering, donations) while pursuing civic and democratic objectives. Their governance structure allows them to mitigate coordination failures and remain comparatively more efficient than other organizational forms.

Voluntary Organization

213. A voluntary organization is a non-governmental, non-profit making organization supported mainly by voluntary contributions in cash and kind from the general public or certain segments of the public, specialized to carry out a number of functions related to development, aid and emergency relief. The main characteristics of voluntary agencies would:

- ▶ be established by a group of private individuals NGOs;
- ▶ be autonomous;
- ▶ be managed by an independent, volunteer board of directors elected periodically by the members;
- ▶ have a clearly defined constitution and be accountable to that constitution;
- ▶ be financially independent;
- ▶ have a formal legal status, permanent headquarters and employ professional or volunteer staff; and
- ▶ have humanitarian objectives and programmes.

Role Of Voluntarism In Development

214. Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/ NGOs in the country have played a pioneering role in then provision of welfare services to vulnerable sections specially for women , children and the handicapped. Fifties marked a phenomenal increase in the number of voluntary agencies in the country. They expanded their activities to cover practically every field of social welfare. They not only undertook programmes with their own resources but also implemented projects sponsored by the state."

215. In spite of improvements in the levels of development in Uttar Pradesh, the traditional methods of implementing various schemes, which depend largely on Government's efforts, are facing many shortcomings. The time has been come that the demand of innovative approaches and strengthen voluntarism. Voluntarism, civic responsibility and participatory development process are expected to generate awareness, reduce inefficiencies and contribute to sustainable development. In addition, voluntarism promotes interaction with people and leads to the right identification of problems and formulation of appropriate strategies for solving them. There is one more important role in socio-economic development that is Govt. machinery enable to reach door step of every needed people with development programs but VOs. can do it successfully as allies of Govt.. Voluntary Organizations can able to work in the field of Awareness programmms, Marketing, Education, Environment protection, Survey and research, Agriculture and related programmms, Networking and consultancy, Information technology, Distribution of funds, Housing and sanitation.

216. There is need for strengthening local institution which would help programme implementation. It is only if these local institutions are stronger that State can generate people's participation that is needed for effective implementation including careful maintenance and upkeep of assets. In this way V.Os can play an important role.

217. Voluntary Organizations (VOs) play a vital role in the shaping and implementation of our participatory democracy. They have been contributing immensely towards various development programmes. Voluntary organizations provide innovative and alternative cost effective models for development. The mobilization of people for constructive community work and often reach the most marginalized and vulnerable section of society and contribute to the socio- economic development of the country, with wider outreach.

218. In the beginning of economic planning in India and their states, enough attention was not paid to the voluntary sector in strategy for national development. After Independence, the tendency of over-dependence on the Government was allowed to grow which has resulted in many negative effects, the most visible being a stark gap between inputs and outputs – between what governments spend and what society gains. The significance of voluntary sector in socio-economic development Government of India has finalized The National Policy on the Voluntary Sector 2007.

National Policy On The Voluntary Sector 2007

219. The main objective of the policy for voluntary sector are given below :-

- ▶ To create an enabling environment for VOs that stimulates their enterprise and effectiveness, and safeguards their autonomy;
- ▶ To enable VOs to legitimately mobilize necessary financial resources from India and abroad;
- ▶ To identify systems by which the government may work together with VOs , on the basis of the principles of mutual trust and respect, and with shared responsibility ,
- ▶ To encourage VOs to adopt transparent and accountable

Voluntarism in U.P.

220. In order to facilitate and give a strong push to voluntary action in the fields of development planning, community mobilization and capacity building, a NGO Cell has been established in the Planning Department with following objectives:

- ▶ To act as a nodal agency for State Government - Voluntary Sector interface.
- ▶ To prepare the data base of voluntary organizations working in the State.
- ▶ To act as a facilitator for increasing the scope and reach of institutionalized voluntary group and promote their people-friendly working.
- ▶ To streamline the selection procedure of voluntary organizations and make it transparent for implementation of development /welfare programme.
- ▶ To coordinate the training needs between voluntary organizations and the concerned user department of the State Government.
- ▶ To evolve Monitoring and Evaluation systems for programmes being implemented by voluntary organizations.
- ▶ To promote wider dissemination of the success stories of voluntary organizations and to promote programmes for their replication.

221. The efforts of State Planning Commission in Uttar Pradesh is to integrate the voluntary sector in the planning and development process by creating an enabling environment conducive to growth of social entrepreneurship. An important step to achieve this objective, Manpower Planning Division, under the Planning Department, is working, as a nodal agency for the GO-VO interface. It seeks to become the focal point from which an integrated and holistic view on the Voluntary Sector could be taken. N.G.O. Cell (Manpower Planning Division) has built up a policy and database of voluntary organizations.

222. Besides this the Central Govt. issued directive to the State for keep eyes on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing through NGO sector. In accordance to the directive State Govt. declared Planning Depts. as Nodal Department and constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Planning to dispose of all the matter regarding Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. Secretary, Home, Secretary Finance, Secretary, Minority and Waqf, Secretary, Education (Primary, Higher Secondary, Technical and Higher Education) and Special Secretary/Legal Advisor, Law Department are the member of this committee.

Progress of Voluntarism in U.P.

223. The culture of voluntarism has not as yet permeated the society in Uttar Pradesh in the manner it has elsewhere. The details of voluntary organization in the State such as NGOs, SHGs, Mangal Dals and the Departments / International Agencies, CAPART, NABARD implementing their schemes with the help of voluntary organizations are given below:

Non-Government Organization (NGOs)

224. Registrar Firms, Societies and Chits, Uttar Pradesh has given information about the number of voluntary organization and N.G.Os. According to UPDESCO survey, there wear 440582 VOs and NGOs registered till date 31.03 2008 and between date 01.04. 2008 to 31.03.2012, there wear 94647 VOs and NGOs registered. The total number of VOs and NGOs is 535229 till date 31,03 .2012 for the work of charitable purposes and for the promotion of Khadi and Village industry, Panchayat industry, Rural Development, Science, Education, Health etc. Departments like Medical and Public Health, U.P. Health System Development Project, SIFPSA, Welfare Of Child and Women, Agriculture, Bhumi Sudhar, Diversification of Agriculture, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Social Welfare, Labour, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, theas department are implementing several schemes with the help of NGOs.

Self Help Groups

225. Various State Departments/agencies form Self Help Groups to generate self employment with the help of N.G.Os.. In the above context , Rural Development 494265 up to Dec. 2011, Bhumi Sudhar Nigam 1630, DASP 6083, Land Development 3651 Dairy Development 2510 , Agriculture 1371 and SUDA 11900 have formed Self Help Groups. In the State, total 5.21 lakh Self Help Groups have been constituted up to previous year, in which 1.35 lakh women self help groups have been formed by various departments . Some of the Groups have been registered as NGOs for the rural development works by Bhumi Sudhar Nigam.

Yuvak Mangal / Mahila Mangal Dal

226. Yuvak Mangal / Mahila Mangal Dals are being formed in the State by the Yuva Kalyan Vibhag at Panchayat level. About 0.39 Lakh Yuvak Mangal Dal and 0.30 Lakh Mahila Mangal Dal were formed in state up to August. 2011. Yuva Kalyan Vibhag is encouraging Mangal Dals to get them registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 for various activities related to the Sports, Forestry, Family Planning and small saving etc. So far about 0.18 lakh Yuvak Mangal and 0.11 lakh Mahila Mangal Dals have been registered.

International Agencies

227. In addition to the NGOs, SHIGs and Mangal Dals some International Agencies such as CARE India, PATH and UNICEF etc., are also working in the State for implementing their externally aided schemes with the help of selected NGOs.

CAPART:-

228. The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) was established in 1986 by the amalgamation of the People's Action for Development India (PADI) and the

Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART). CAPART has become one of the major funding agency of the voluntary sector in the field of rural development. It has been contributing to the development process by funding VOs to supplement Govt. action in the field of promotion of voluntary action in rural development (PC), advancement of rural technology scheme (ARTS), watershed and water resource development programme (WSD), disability rehabilitation (DA) and innovative housing scheme. About 150 projects have been sanctioned up till previous year.

F-NABARD:-

229. NABARD is set up as an apex Development Bank with a mandate for facilitating credit flow for promotion and development of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts. It also has the mandate to support all other allied economic activities in rural areas, promote integrated and sustainable rural development, secure prosperity of rural areas and in discharging its role as a facilitator for rural prosperity. Supporting credit innovations of Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and other non-formal agencies are one of the major activities of NABARD.

Voluntary sector in the various Five Year Plans

230. In the history of development planning in the State, the first model of community participation was put into practice during the First Five Year Plan. Since then, it has been continuously recognized that the right place for any development activity to take place, is the grass-root level. The Third Five Year Plan emphasized that "the concept of public cooperation is related to the much larger sphere of voluntary action in which the initiative and organizational responsibility rest completely with the people and does not rely on legal sanctions or the power of the State for achieving its aims."

231. During the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods, the thrust on public cooperation and involvement of people's organizations lost pace due to external aggression on the country. Role of voluntary organizations in the development process got a further fill up in the Seventh Plan when it was declared that serious efforts would be made to involve voluntary organizations in various development programmes to supplement governmental efforts and to offer the rural poor, choices and alternatives. This emphasis continued till Ninth five year plan.

232. Recognizing the important catalytic role played by the voluntary sector in the socio-economic development of people particularly those living in the un-served areas, one of the major strategies of the Tenth Plan was to promote voluntary action in far-flung and inaccessible remote rural and city slums as they are the only medium to reach the un-reached. The voluntary organizations in the State, are being encouraged in the field of Education, Technical Education, Health, U.P. Health Systems Development Project, Family Planning, Women and Child Welfare, Watershed, Diversification of Agriculture Project, Bhumi Sudhar Nigam, Forest Department, State Drinking Water and Sanitation, Social Welfare, Labour Welfare, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj during the Tenth Plan .

233. So far, a number of steps have been taken by the State Government to create an enabling environment for the Voluntary Sector and multiply opportunities for their vigorous collaboration in the

implementation of various developmental and welfare programmes. Some of the important measures were taken by the State Government like Constituting a **State Advisory Committee** headed by Chief Secretary and Declaring Planning Department, Government of U.P. as the nodal department to coordinate and interface between VO-GO.

Progress in Eleventh Plan

234. On the issue of state policy for voluntary sector, first meeting of The **State Advisory Committee** was held on **14th August 2007** and accordance with the decision of the State Advisory Committee, N.G.O. Cell has been Framed a State Policy for the voluntary sector. The Policy was tabled in the Second meeting of State Advisory Committee headed by Chief Secretary that was held on 24.09.2009. In accordance with the decision of the second meeting, the policy has been revised and a one day workshop was held on 12 March, 2010. The suggestions came out in the workshop are given below:-

- ▶ All the information regarding VOs should be presented on the notice board of the offices for transparency.
- ▶ Annual and quarterly reports should be provided by VOs on the website.
- ▶ Efforts should be made under consideration of democratic development system for local people participation in development. State and VOs should be joined to achieve common goal.
- ▶ In the various evaluation/monitoring committees, members of VOs should also be member of these committees.
- ▶ The above proposed evaluation/monitoring committees should work for various Govt. department and VOs they do not get financial assistance from the government.
- ▶ Departments who provide financial assistance to VOs should give information regarding the various programmes, pre-launching training through VOs, capacity building, to develop training modules etc.
- ▶ A website should be launched to advertise success stories of VOs.
- ▶ Consortium of VOs should be also cover by the policy.

235. Above suggestions have been made in the proposed state policy for voluntary sector. The proceeding for approval from state advisory committee is doing by N.G.O. Cell.

Major features of the proposed State Policy

236. Major features of the proposed State Policy for Voluntary Sector are to create enabling environment for VOs, to encourage VOs for partnership in development, to develop capacity building of VOs, to develop accreditation system for better and transparent funding of VOs, to develop Monitoring and evaluation system of VOs, to propagate success stories of VOs and to encourage VOs for self regulatory system.

237. VOs work invited to provide information under certain norms with prescribed format through print media and the response was positive. First advertisement was published in the year 2007. About 425 VOs

was enlisted under the norms. The second advertisement has been published in July, 2010, work of enlisting is going on.

238. Agreed outlay and anticipated expenditure for 11th plan (2007-12) are Rs 500547.04 lakh and Rs. 444491.29 Lakh respectively to the scheme for different departments like UPDASP, Dairy Development, Rural Development, Irrigation, Command Area Development, Khadi, Family Welfare, Water Supply And Sanitation, Urban Development, Women Welfare, Social Welfare etc. are implementing their scheme through VOs. Under the society registration act 1860, 5.35 lakh Voluntary organizations/ societies are registered. Category wise number like –Educational, Religious, Developmental Work etc. are not available. So that, it is difficult to identify that how many N.G.Os are associated with the developmental work.

Strategy for Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan (2012-13)

239. The role of civil society organizations (CSO) is strengthening the capacity of PRIs. In addition to capacity building, many CSOs have a proven track record in implementing programmes at the grass roots level and they have shown impressive results. Recognizing their role, it is proposed to encourage partnerships between CSOs and Panchayati Raj Institutions. Active involvement of NGOs assisting the PRIs has proved to be very effective in many cases and efforts should be made in the five year and annual plan to encourage such involvement. There is a case for earmarking a small portion of the budget provision for CSOs to be utilized by the ministry of Panchayati Raj in Community development programmes to support District Planning Committees (DPCs) where these have been constituted.

240. Over-population is one of the biggest challenges for children in India face today. The Government is trying to provide healthcare and education to the growing number of children coming from disadvantaged backgrounds, making them vulnerable to abuse / neglect and poverty. Government wants give the opportunity to work with street children and children from slums in day care centres and schools which have been purposely set-up to help alleviate poverty as well as Many women in India have not had the opportunity to gain a quality or as equal an education as their male counterparts, as the country has traditionally favoured the education of men over that of women throw VOs in national interest. Govt. will encourage VOs to work for street / slum children and Women's Empowerment.

241. V.Os has a crucial role to play strengthening of local institutions and increasing innovation into government programmes. Government must strongly encourage partnerships with V.Os/ NGOs.

242. There are three most important contributions of VOs in national as well as in State development, viz. innovation, empowerment and research & advocacy. Women have, therefore, to play a key role in changing and altering existing power structures as equal partners and managers. V.Os/ NGOs provide a space for the innovation of such new approaches. Enlarging this space on behalf of the poor is a key responsibility for Government and civil society working together as equals and U.P. Govt. is looking forward in this direction.

243. State Government will develop mechanism to keep eyes on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing through NGO .

244. The State Government has declared its priorities for development in all sectors. Ecological balance and Environmental conservation would be the one of the priority of the Government. Government will involve VOs to achieve this priorities.

245. Development of Uttar Pradesh is major challenge in terms of population, regional diversity, level of social awareness. There is ample scope for VOs to activate under various sectors of state economy. The State government will create a good atmosphere for Panchayatiraj Institutions; Voluntary organizations are jointly to work for socio- economic development of the state. The real challenge at this state is not lack of resources but how to utilize the same productively and ensure quality of service delivery.

Proposed Investment through PPP Projects and their present status
(In Rs. Crores)

	Particulars	Proposed investment	Developer selected	Bidding Process	Pipeline Project
1	Yumuna Expressway	9,935	9,935	-	-
2	UPEIDA-Net work of Expressways	79,464	30,000	8,911	40,553
3	Upgradation of Road Network	15,426	5,282	1,478	8,666
4	Urban Rejuvenation Plan-MLCP, Hospitals, Sports Stadium	5,301	1,099	400	3,802
5	Hi-tech/Integrated Township ⁶	*			
6	Power Sector	1,37,400	95,000	31,800	10,600
7	Micro Hydel Power Projects	480	248	232	-
8	Information Technology	149	149	-	-
9	Medical Education	6,041	-	941	5,100
10	Transport	4,760	-	4,760	-
11	Tourism Initiatives-Kushinagar International Airport	310	-	310	-
12	Urban Development Projects (Slaughter houses at Meerut and Jhansi)	184	-	184	-
13	Taj International Airport	4,000	-	-	4,000
14	Solid Waste Management Projects in 26 cities	754	754	-	-
	Total ⁷	2,64,204	1,42,467	49,016	72,721

*source: Concerned Department

⁶ Cost of project is yet to be finalized.

⁷ Includes an investment of Rs. 42,942 Crores has already been generated during the 11th Five Year Plan

Chapter-IX

Scientific Research and Environment

Science & Technology

In view of the priorities of the present government Science & Technology will be used for rural development especially in removal of poverty by employment generation and also coordinating with other developing departments for development of the state. There are possibilities of yearmarking of Science & Technology department as nodal department. The funds for S&T components will be utilized in rural areas for development of industries, equipments and machineries, technology transfer and chosen areas such as Food Processing, Post Harvest Technology, Biotechnology, Information Technology, Leather Technology, Conservation of Energy and Environmental Engineering. The coming years a technology development centre will be established which will design mechanism for products/processes specific for Information technology and will help in the development of other technologies.

2. The proposed XII Five Year Plan is prepared with special reference to promote Science & Technology and its simultaneous application in selected areas vis-a-vis Biotechnology and Rural Development, encouraging innovation, strengthening infrastructure for advance R&D and enhancing skilled manpower. CSTUP is committed to provide its forward linkages in the areas of Agriculture and Rural Development and therefore establishment of Biotech Networking facility at Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow is taken up for which State Institute of Rural Development has provided Educational Agricultural farm owned by its Regional Institute of Rural Development. The land is being developed for latest and useful technologies in the area of biotechnology.

3. Biotechnology is multidisciplinary area of activity and due to this is of national importance and deals with basic issues such as food, security, nutrition, health, environment, energy and rural development. Keeping in view, the importance of biotechnology the Council has proposed various projects such as- Tissue Cultured Plants, Herbal Pesticides, Medicines of high quality etc where standard quality work can be carried out. In the area of biotechnology it is important to take financial support from the Centre. The Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India has already set up Department of Biotechnology and therefore in the state the Council has set up Biotechnology Division which will take up programmes and projects in the area of Biotechnology and will implement them.

4. Apart from promotion of basic and applied sciences in different areas of significance, efforts have been made on upgrading and developing advanced capabilities through centre of excellence in the area of health, nanomaterials and agri-biotechnology. To increase IPR awareness and facilitate the protection of intellectual property, IPR cell is established and consultancy services in IPR are continued. The other programmes worth mention are development of entrepreneurship through science & technology, science propagation and awareness and astronomy promotion through planetaria as educational tool for society especially children.

Research in Chosen areas of Science & Technology

5. To Support Research & Development (R & D) Projects In Various Discipline Of Science And Technology :

- ▶ Research and Development (R&D) activities in various areas of Science and Technology produce new scientific or technological knowledge, which are useful in solving the technological problems of the state and in daily lives of the common people. Uttar Pradesh is having several institutions of scientific and technical education and research in various fields, institution of higher education and research in chemical, physical and biological sciences, medical colleges and institutes, agricultural and allied institutes, polytechnics and technical institutions, engineering institutions and centers of specialized research. The expertise and research facilities of these institutions in various disciplines of science and technology are utilized to undertake problem oriented research and development programmes for the state.
- ▶ The research schemes are generally sanctioned for the period of two or three years, financial support for scientific manpower like Research Assistant, Research Associate, Technicians, Field Attendant etc. at consolidated salary depending upon the requirement of the project are provided. Financial support is also provided for conducting research work proposed in the project as contingent grant to meet the expenditure involved for the purchase of chemicals, glass-wares, diagnostic and clinical tests etc. and POI for field work.
- ▶ During 12th Five Year Plan basic and applied R&D projects in various disciplines of S & T have been proposed to be supported. Besides these projects , multi-disciplinary R&D projects, keeping in view of the needs of state , will be taken up for the scientific & technological advancement of the State. Focus will be given on thrust areas identified in various sectors like Medical Sciences, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Physical & Mathematical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Veterinary Sciences, Fisheries Sciences etc. Besides supporting open ended research projects, efforts will be made to take up R&D projects in thrust areas viz Biotechnology & Rural Development, Environment & Human Health, Genomics in Human Diseases, Pharmaco-genomics & bio-informatics, Epidemiological studies of diseases prevalent in the State like Vitamin D Deficiency, Nano-technology, Safe drinking water, Hazardous waste management. Development of Herbal Drugs, Alternative Source of Energy, Disease resistant varieties of major UP crops, Development of genetically modified foods with due emphasis on their safety evaluation, Organic farming in production of improved agricultural and horticultural crops produce. The Council has also enhanced the emoluments of research personnel of various categories working in R&D projects at par with those applicable in Department of Science & Technology, Government of India in order to attract better talents to conduct good quality of research work. This

will also be helpful in capacity building and human resource development in S&T sector of the State.

▶ Centres of Excellences:-

▶ Science and Technology plays a pivotal role in national development. The policy goal for the next decade is to facilitate the availability of higher quality scientific as well as technical human resource in major disciplines on science and technology. Large talent pools are required in multiple scientific disciplines to address societal problems in terms of healthcare and economy in the present era of global competition and changing S&T scenario.

▶ Establishment Of Centre Of Excellence In Encephalitis Research At SGPGIMS,Lucknow

▶ Establishment of Centre of Excellence In Materials Science. (Nano-Materials) At A.M.U, Aligarh.

▶ Development of Research Projects in selected areas:

▶ Furthermore, new projects in thrust areas relevant to the State will be taken up for the advancement of the state. Besides supporting the research projects which are already continuing, 50 new research projects relevant to the state will also be developed and taken up during the year 2012-2013, on which the expenditure amounting of Rs.85.00 lakh is estimated.

▶ Young Scientist Visiting Fellowship: The main objective of the scheme is to provide opportunity to young scientists working in various Institutions, Universities, Degree Colleges, Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges where infrastructure for conducting advance research are not adequate, for undergoing specialized training in Indian research institute/ laboratories, for conducting advance research in their field of specialization, furtherance of research capabilities for carrying out collaborative research, undergoing training in specific techniques or utilizing facilities not available in their own institutions. Preference will be given to the candidates from universities and academic institutions in remote places/inadequately equipped laboratories. The candidates will be below 40 years and they should be having Master degrees in Engineering, Technology or equivalent or Ph.D in Science or Technology, of equivalent or M.D. degree in medicine or equivalent.

▶ Young Scientists Scheme:

▶ Young Scientist Scheme in CSTUP has been adopted on the pattern of Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi. Under this scheme, funds are provided for consumables, travel and contingency.

Technology Transfer And Development For The State

6. Under this head, project proposals/activities like Research & Development, pilot studies, prototype development, display, demonstration and training of developed technologies will be considered for

financial support with overall aim to develop indigenous technology and transfer of proven technologies to users.

7. Activities pertaining to technology development are usually implemented through technical/engineering institutions. Multi institutional support is also envisaged where-ever needed as to fulfill overall objective of development of indigenous technology is concerned.

Science Popularization

8. The interest of the students is continuously declining towards Science & Technology. This is the national problem. Council of Science & Technology proposed to popularized the Science & Technology starting from the grass root level. Science & Technology play pivotal role in the socio economic status and general living condition of the mankind. Impactfull outcome of previous year under this head Science Award, Science Model Exhibition, Financial support to Seminar, Symposium and Academic bodies, National Children Science Congress, National Science Day will be continued in this year also.

Biotechnology Progress & Development

9. Biotechnology is a modern subject and an important area which can be used in agriculture, medicine and health for uplifting the social status of the state. The research work carried out in this area will be important and very useful for the human beings. Biotech Networking Facility Centre is being established at Bakshi Ka Talab where development of infrastructure and various scientific projects will be carried out and training will be given to the farmers.

Biotechnology Action Plan:

- ▶ At the Biotech Networking Facility Centre, Bakshi Ka Talab, and effort will be made to expand the Tissue Culture Laboratory in order to increase the production of Tissue Cultured Banana Plantlets. In the state, there is a great demand of Tissue Cultured Banana Plantlets.
- ▶ State Horticulture Mission, UP has approved and sanctioned Rs. 200.00 lacs for establishment of Seed Processing Unit. Under this project vegetable seeds of high and better quality will be provided to the farmers. For establishment of this unit presently construction of building has to take place.
- ▶ Different projects related to biopesticides/soil testing/medicinal plants production and training are being submitted to various funding agencies in state as well as centre for financial support.

Planetaria

10. Three planetaria one each at Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Rampur have been established with an overall aim to promote scientific awareness and interest in science among masses using Astronomy, the

area which has been of curiosity and mystery in everyone's life. In this financial year it is also proposed to establish a science park and a centre for rural development.

Training In Frontier Areas Of Science & Technology

11. On the bases of priority of Government of U.P. that eradication of unemployment, training of well proven technology in advanced field of Science & Technology is needed.

12. For adoption of self employment, development in human resource, and follwup of government orders- issued time to time, Council of Science & Technology, U.P. proposed technical training programme in advanced field of S&T i.e. advanced agriculture, rural technology, biotechnology, medical and medical technology, information and communication technology, electrical and electronics etc. for self employment.

Protection Of Intellectual Property Rights

13. To spread the awareness and understanding about Intellectual Property Rights in the state among Scientists, Researchers, Teachers, Government and Non- Government organizations, Technologists, Universities, R & D institutions etc..

Mapping Of Science & Technology Needs

14. Council of Science & Technology, U.P., has taken up this project to inventories the problems in relevant sectoral areas of the entire state requiring S&T intervention. Prepare database of the identified problems and to develop the projects for solving these problems with the help of concerned departments. Under the project the block level data of important sectors of economy viz. Agriculture, Sericulture, Fisheries, Horticulture, Health & Hygiene, Environment, Animal Husbandry, Drinking water, Irrigation, Natural disaster etc..

Innovation Foundation Cell

15. Her Excellency President of India, while addressing parliament during 2009 gave a resolution that emphasis should be given to innovations, so that the creativity of millions of people may be supported. She declared that the next Decade will be celebrated as "Decade Of Innovation." As per directives of Prime Minister's office the activities regarding Innovation Foundation Cell are under progress and Council of Science & Technology, U.P. is proposing the activities under Innovation Foundation Cell.

District Plan- Science Popularization

16. During financial year 2001-02 under District Plan Science Popularization were introduced by State Govt. During 11th five year plan 56 districts were covered under district sector. It was experienced that the number of various programmes were organized in the districts with different area and target group, consequently no uniformity were maintained.

REMOTE SENSING

17. With the advent of technology of satellite remote sensing in early seventies, Remote Sensing Applications Centre, U.P. (RSAC-UP), has been undertaking numerous tasks relating to investigations of different natural resources in the state and also in other parts of the country since its inception in May, 1982. The Centre was established as the first state level Remote Sensing Centre in the country, with the aim of utilizing the then newly emerging technology of aerial and satellite remote sensing in conjunction with conventional methodologies for systematic exploration, judicious exploitation and optimum utilization of the various natural resources of the state. The information on natural resources pertain to water, minerals, forest, agriculture, soil, land use/land cover and urban agglomeration.

18. The activities of the Centre have principally been accomplished under two distinct modes – at the behest of the user departments and as in-house scientific activities. Some of the activities have had a direct application by the end users, while a majority of the activities have helped in the planning process for the development of the state. Some user specific activities have also been undertaken from time to time. With the development of sensor technology, R&D activities have also been undertaken and have formed the backbone of scientific achievements of the Centre.

19. After 30 years of efforts in operationalisation of remote sensing technique, the Centre is now fully geared up to deliver information to the user in the format and scale required for implementation purposes. The Centre has also been developed as a data bank in respect of all the remotely sensed data and maps etc.

20. During the **XIth five year plan**, the activities of the Centre were directed towards the development in the spheres of overall gamut of natural resources. As such the activities were undertaken in the domains of water resources, earth resources, forest resources, soil, agriculture & horticulture resources, landuse/landcover and urban surveys, environment and ecological studies as also the integrated natural resources studies.

21. The awareness about the potentiality of remote sensing technology has gradually increased in different departments of the State government. This is evident from the manifold increase in the requests received from them in recent years. Further, in order to create more and more awareness about the latest developments in the technology of remote sensing, the Centre has been regularly organizing training programmes, wherein the decision makers, actual implementing officers as also the faculty members from different academic institutes are imparted training in the domain of remote sensing applications. As a result the knowledge about the potentiality of remote sensing techniques has been better understood and percolated down to the others engaged in developmental programme of the State.

22. Through the activities of RSAC-UP, various user departments of U.P. are being benefited and they are willingly using remote sensing technique coupled with GIS in their departmental programs. Numerous programs are running in these departments/sectors of Uttar Pradesh involving remote sensing & GIS techniques. Some are being implemented by them independently and some are running in collaboration with RSAC-UP.

23. As such, during the **XIIth five year plan** also, the overall gamut of activities of Remote Sensing Applications Centre, U.P. will be directed towards amassing wealth of information on natural resources through the latest developments in remote sensing technology, and transferring on the benefits to the actual end users responsible for implementing the developmental programmes. In fact, this Centre will be developed as a dynamic interface between the high technology of remote sensing and the actual grass root end user.

Achievements Made By The Centre During 11th Five Year Plan

24. During the 11th five year plan it was proposed to enlarge the scope of work of the centre keeping in view the continuous advancement in space technology which would help in planning at block or at plot level. As such, the activities of the Centre were directed towards the development in the spheres of overall gamut of natural resources. Accordingly, the activities were undertaken in the domains of water resources, earth resources, forest resources, soil, agriculture & horticulture resources, landuse / landcover and urban surveys, environment and ecological studies as also the integrated natural resources studies.

25. Among the studies undertaken during the 11th five year plan, major achievements made by the centre through creation of computerized data base for all the districts of Uttar Pradesh using satellite based *Remote Sensing Techniques coupled with GIS, under NRIS & NRDMS Project. With the continues* improvement in the resolution of sensors of on board satellites, cadastral resource data base has also been created for few districts of U.P. through digitization of available cadastral maps. A computerized watershed Atlas has also be made for entire state of Uttar Pradesh. With the launch of indigenous Microwave Remote Sensing Satellite, efforts have been made by the Centre in establishing the data processing facility of microwave remote sensing data. In order to create awareness among the masses about the potentiality of remote sensing technology, various training programs have also been organized by the Centre time to time and various officers of the user department have been imparted training in the said field. To mitigate the natural calamities like flood etc., disaster management system have also been created for Balrampur, Shrawasti, Bahraich and various other flood prone districts of UP. In order to generate urban information system, studies have been made for Lucknow and Meerut cities of UP. With the rapid decline in the ground water, studies have been made for selection of suitable sites for rainwater harvesting structure and artificial recharge in selected blocks of various districts of U.P. which are declared under the dark zone with respect to ground water condition. Micro level studies have also been made in one selected blocks of Varanasi, Mau, Lucknow, Allahabad, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Sultanpur & Pratapgarh districts of U.P., using high resolution satellite data in order to achieve sustainable development. In addition to this, studies related to monitor the temporal variation in sand bars of major river systems of UP for temporal monitoring of rate of siltation, studies for revival of Gomti and Sai river systems through inter linking of rivers, earthquake related studies in Lucknow city and studies related to sustainable development of naxalite affected Naugarh block of Chandauli district U.P. have also been undertaken.

Studies Proposed For 12th Five Year Plan

26. During the XIIth five year plan also, the overall gamut of activities of Remote Sensing Applications Centre, U.P. will be directed towards amassing wealth of information on natural resources through the latest developments in remote sensing technology, and transferring on the benefits to the actual end users responsible for implementing the developmental programmes.

27. Keeping in view the targets set for the 12th five year plan various studies are being proposed, for which Rs. 3500 lacs would be required. The details of proposed studies are as under :

- ▶ Study of natural resources at cadastral level in 8 selected districts of U.P. under Natural Resources Data Management System Project (Rs. 230.00 lacs)
- ▶ Strengthening of image processing & GIS facilities and establishment of web portal (Rs. 450.00 lacs)
- ▶ Monitoring & management of flood & drought in Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 216.00 lacs)
- ▶ Development of infrastructural facilities (Rs. 912.00 lacs)
- ▶ Training programmes in Remote Sensing & GIS (Rs. 380.00 lacs)
- ▶ Creation of facilities for e-books, e-journals & books (Rs. 250.00 lacs)
- ▶ Research projects related with remote sensing & GIS (Rs. 415.00 lacs)
- ▶ *Remote sensing, GIS and ground based studies for assessment of groundwater quality and its improvement in fluoride affected belt of central Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 46.00 lacs)*
- ▶ *Identification of fracture zone for groundwater resources in hard rock areas of Chandauli district, U.P. (Rs. 11.00 lacs)*
- ▶ *Utility services mapping for selected villages in Jalaun district of U. P. (Rs. 164.00 lacs)*
- ▶ *GIS mapping for public utilities in Agra city (U.P) (Rs. 14.50 lacs)*
- ▶ Base map preparation of urban areas in state of U.P. for generation of master plan (Rs. 60.00 lacs)
- ▶ *Site suitability analysis for solid waste disposal in north-west part of Lucknow city using remote sensing, GIS & Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) (Rs. 25.00 lacs)*
- ▶ *Mineral targetting in Lalitpur, Jhansi and Sonbhadra districts (Rs. 29.50 lacs)*
- ▶ *Geo-archaeological investigations in Pratapgarh, Varanasi and Lucknow districts, U.P (Rs. 13.00 lacs)*
- ▶ *Study of confluence of Ghaghra-Sarda and Ghaghra-Rapti (Rs. 13.00 lacs)*
- ▶ *Deciphering causative factor of evolution of Ganga river basin and assessing it's mineral deposits in Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 27.00 lacs)*
- ▶ *Impact assessment of base flow ground water resources on the selected river stream flow discharge in Tarai and Bhabhar regions of western Uttar Pradesh using remote sensing & GIS technologies (Rs. 12.00 lacs)*
- ▶ *Prioritised developmental schemes related with remote sensing & GIS (Rs. 647.00 lacs)*

- ▶ *Development of decision support system In the field of Medical health & Education using Remote Sensing & GIS techniques (Rs. 647.00 lacs)*

Studies Proposed For The Financial Year 2012-13

28. As a part of 12th five year plan, various schemes are being proposed to be undertaken by the Centre during the year 2012-13 for which Rs. 700 lacs would be required. The details of proposed studies are as under:

- ▶ Study of natural resources at cadastral level in 8 selected districts of U.P. under Natural Resources Data Management System project (Rs. 38.00 lacs)
- ▶ Strengthening of image processing & GIS facilities and establishment of web portal (Rs. 74.30 lacs)
- ▶ Monitoring & management of flood & drought in Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 29.00 lacs)
- ▶ Development of infrastructural facilities (Rs. 190.00 lacs)
- ▶ Training programmes in remote sensing & GIS (Rs. 55.00 lacs)
- ▶ Creation of facilities for e-books, e-journals & books (Rs. 25.00 lacs)
- ▶ Research projects related with remote sensing & GIS (Rs. 120.00 lacs)
- ▶ Identification of fracture zone for groundwater resources in hard rock areas of Chandauli district, U.P. (Rs. 11.00 lacs)
- ▶ Utility services mapping for selected villages in Jalaun district of U. P. (Rs. 27.00 lacs)
- ▶ GIS mapping for public utilities in Agra city (U.P) (Rs. 14.50 lacs)
- ▶ Mineral targetting in Lalitpur district (Rs. 08.50 lacs)
- ▶ Deciphering causative factor of evolution of Ganga river basin and assessing it's mineral deposits in Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 27.00 lacs)
- ▶ Impact assessment of base flow ground water resources on the selected river stream flow discharge in Tarai and Bhabhar regions of western Uttar Pradesh using remote sensing & GIS technologies (Rs. 12.00 lacs)
- ▶ Studies related with rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge using remote sensing and geophysical techniques (Rs. 20.00 lacs)
- ▶ Prioritised developmental schemes related with remote sensing & GIS (Rs. 168.70 lacs)
- ▶ Delineation of waste/degraded lands at cadastral level (Rs. 18.70 lacs)
- ▶ Development of decision support system In the field of Medical health & Education using Remote Sensing & GIS techniques (Rs. 150.00 lacs)

ENVIRONMENT

29. Development is one of the primary means of improving our living environment, for providing food, water, sanitation and shelter, for making the deserts green and habitable. Thus, the stresses on Environmental resources come mainly from the pressures for satisfying the basic needs of a large and ever growing population. In the relentless march towards development, industrialization and urbanization, the natural resources have been plundered without sufficient thought for the long-term consequences of such actions. This large scale degradation or even destruction of natural resources has been particularly marked especially during the last few decades or so. The problems of air, water and terrestrial pollution have assumed serious proportions in some areas. Environmental problems in the country as well as the State can be classified into two broad categories:

- ▶ Those arising from conditions of poverty and under- development.
- ▶ Those arising as negative effects of the very process of development.

30. The XII Five Year Plan (2012-17) is targeting a GDP growth of 9 or 10% which requires a still higher rate of growth of industrial and agricultural production as well as infrastructure development. This will increase the pollution load unless appropriate mitigation and preventive measures are taken simultaneously. Environment may face even greater pressures in the coming years. Medium and heavy industries involve processes which are resource intensive and tend to produce disproportionately large amounts of pollution and hazardous wastes. Most of the small scale industries generally go unnoticed. The small industry sector is informed by resource intensity, inefficiency, use of old technologies of production and consequently pollution outfalls. This small and tiny sector is bound to grow at an accelerated pace in UP.

- ▶ Environmental Problems:
- ▶ Population Growth:
- ▶ Large scale destruction of forests/trees:
- ▶ Degradation of natural habitats & biodiversity:
- ▶ Degradation of Land Resources:
- ▶ Wetlands:
- ▶ Industrialization:
- ▶ Infrastructure Development
 - ▶ Energy:
 - ▶ Climate Change:

31. U.P. has constituted Core groups to all the 08 Technology Missions (Solar Mission, Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Mission on Sustainable Habitat, Water Mission, Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Mission for a Green India Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, Mission on Strategic Knowledge) identified in the Prime Minister's National Action Plan for Climate Change.

Strategies have been worked out and action plans are being formulated. A high power committee, headed by Chief Secretary has been constituted. The State has to implement many programs with a potential to reduce green house gas emissions. These include plans for afforestation, pasture development, horticulture and road side plantation etc.

- ▶ Environmental Scenario:
- ▶ Ambient Air Quality:
- ▶ Water Quality:
- ▶ Critically Polluted Industrial Clusters:
- ▶ Bio-Medical Waste Management:
- ▶ Hazardous Waste Management:
- ▶ Sewage Treatment:
- ▶ 4.0 Inter-State comparison

XII Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan 2012-13:

Vision:

- ▶ Targets a GDP growth of 9 or 10 %
- ▶ Need for a massive expansion in investment in infrastructure based on a combination of public and private investment.
- ▶ Also a need for enhanced Agriculture production, Industrial growth coupled with better Technology and infrastructure such as Power and Transport etc.

Goals:

- ▶ Environmental Management to infuse a common approach to the various sectoral and cross-sectoral policy issues for sustainable development.
- ▶ Improvement of environment and control of pollution.

Thrust areas/Priorities:

- ▶ Mass-awareness upto grass-root level.
- ▶ Research promotion on various applied aspects related to environment conservation and pollution control including Climate change and clean technology, reduce, recycle and re-use options.
- ▶ Strengthen the monitoring network & effective enforcement of standards.
- ▶ Clean up of existing hazardous waste dump sites.
- ▶ Environmental audit of industrial and infra-structural development projects.
- ▶ Prevention and control of Industrial Pollution including Air, Water and Waste disposal as well as Disaster Management

- ▶ Implementation of State Action Plan on Climate Change. (Through 08 technology missions)
- ▶ Environment Impact Assessment of industrial and development projects.
- ▶ Strengthening of Environment Management Machinery including creation of Environment Management Cell in the departments/agencies directly related to the industrial and infrastructural development.
- ▶ As per Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 & Environment (Protection) Act.1986
 - ▶ Setting up of State Air & Water Laboratory.
 - ▶ Setting up of State Environment Management Training & Research Institute.
 - ▶ Implementation & Monitoring of Compliance of E/P Act.
 - ▶ Ensuring 33% Green belt Area in all Industrial Projects.
 - ▶ Ensuring Environmental Clearance for New projects or activities or the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities listed in Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).

32. Following programs are proposed to be implemented during XII Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan 2012-13:

- ▶ Environment Education/Training/Extension
 - ▶ Celebration of Environment related days,
 - ▶ Environmental Awareness amongst school children,
 - ▶ Organization of exhibitions
 - ▶ Preparation and distribution of publicity material/ Establishment of hoardings etc.,
 - ▶ Environment related publicity panel on UPSRTC buses
 - ▶ Organisation of seminars, conferences, workshops for selected target groups,
 - ▶ Publicity through media such as T.V., AIR and cultural groups.
 - ▶ Setting up of Environmental Awareness Centers
 - ▶ Organisation of Environment Management Training Programmes,
 - ▶ Institution of State Environment Awards,
 - ▶ State Environment Awareness Campaign (SEAC) and
 - ▶ Promoting Centres of Excellence in Universities/Degree Colleges/Other Institutions.

CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES:

- ▶ Environmental Research & Action Programmes (State Sector including Climate Change):

- ▶ Eco-Development of degraded lands, water bodies, parks and other selected areas,
- ▶ Environmental Research and action programs in various applied fields including climate change,
- ▶ Preparation of Environmental Status Reports (State & District wise),
- ▶ Preparation of communication strategy for the Directorate of Environment,
- ▶ Research Promotion for development of effective and low cost technology for prevention and control of pollution in small industry sector,
- ▶ EIA of Projects,
- ▶ Documentation of Bio-diversity status and traditional environmental knowledge,
- ▶ Study on the impacts of pesticide residues existing in food chain,
- ▶ Carrying capacity studies of various towns and cities,
- ▶ Develop Industry- Specific documents,
- ▶ Strengthening Eco-development forces,
- ▶ Identification of environmentally sensitive areas/hot spots.

Setting up State Research Training & Development Institute:

33. It is proposed to setup a State Research, Training and Development Institute to impart education in environment management, which is a judicious combination of management, social and environmental sciences. The specific objectives of the Institute will be to provide training in environment management and related subjects to persons from Environment Directorate, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Development Departments and environment related voluntary agencies and industries and to meet the need of state industries and development agencies with respect to updating information on environment management through research, consultancy and publications etc.

Taj Trapezium Zone Project:

34. On the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the programme for protection of Taj Mahal was undertaken in 1997-98. In funding this programme, the State would provide 50% of the envisaged amount and the rest 50% will be borne by the Government of India.

Programmes to be implemented/regulated by U.P.P.C.B.:

- ▶ **Installation of Chemical Recovery Plants (CRP) in Agro based Paper Industries.:** U.P.P.C.B proposes to get Chemical Recovery Plants installed in Agro Waste Paper Industries. Cost of such CRPs will be borne by industry.
- ▶ **Strengthening of Zero Discharge System in distilleries on case to case basis. Obligatory under Water Act 1974. :** 59 Molasses based Distilleries have installed Zero Discharge System like R.O. Plants, Multi-effect Evaporators etc. Zero Discharge System

will be on strengthened on case to case basis. The Cost involved in strengthening of Zero Discharge System will be totally borne by concerned industry.

- ▶ **Promotion of the concept of 3 R's i.e. Reduce, Recycle & Reuse:** This concept will be promoted in order to further reduce pollution load on Surface Water and Ambient Air i.e. overall Environment. The cost of technological upgradation will be borne by individual units/polluting units on case to case basis.
- ▶ **Installation of continuous Ambient/Stack Emission Monitoring and electronically transferring data System in highly polluting industries in phased manner (Sonbhadra in First phase):** The system will be capable of continuous monitoring & transferring data of the industries electronically, from the location in which such
- ▶ stations are installed, to U.P.C.B. and C.P.C.B. etc., The cost of above Ambient / Stack Emission Monitoring System will be borne by Industrial Units itself.
- ▶ **Installation of 04 more Continuous Automatic Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations at Noida, Ghaziabad, Renukoot – Sonbhadra & Moradabad by UPPCB:** 04 Stations installed by UPPCB during the 11th Plan. During 12th Plan, Installation of 04 more Stations is proposed by the UPPCB by its own resources with the cost of approx. Rs. 01 crore each.
- ▶ **Installation of 32 more Continuous Automatic Ambient Noise Quality Monitoring Stations:** 05 Stations installed in Lucknow during 11th Plan. 32 more Stations in 08 cities: Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut, & Saharanpur are proposed to be installed by UPPCB by its own resources/ in collaboration with C.P.C.B. with a cost of approx Rs. 4.6 crore during the 12th Plan.
- ▶ **To ensure installation and effective operation/management of Effluent treatment plant in various industries, specially in small scale industries.**

Programmes to be implemented by other Departments/ Agencies:

- ▶ **Funding/Preparation of Off-Site crisis Management Plan and yearly Updation:** to be done by District Authorities in consultation with Directorate of Factories.
- ▶ **Installation of Additional/New sewage treatment plants and Setting up of new common effluent treatment plant for Jajmau, tanneries to ensure zero discharge & modification of drainage system-** to be done by Urban Development Deptt.
- ▶ **Upkeep of different rivers/water bodies/wet lands-** to be done by Municipal Corporation, District Administration, Urban Development, Irrigation & Industry Department.
- ▶ **Implementation of State Action Plan on Climate Change-** to be done by various departments such as Irrigation, Energy and Re-newable Energy, Forest, Housing, Agriculture & Environment Department etc.

- ▶ **Setting-up of Environment Management Cell**– to be done by PWD, Irrigation, Energy, Housing, Agriculture, Industry, Municipal Corporations & other development departments.
- ▶ **Ensuring Environmental audit of industrial and infra-structural development projects.** – to be done by Industry deptt etc.
- ▶ **Research on improvement of transport systems**– to be done by Transport Department.
- ▶ **Ensuring mandatory provision of Energy Audit in industrial and development projects, Reduction in transmission and distribution losses, Promotion of Bio Energy Programme in un-electrified villages through renewable energy sources., Promotion of Village Energy Security Programme to meet all energy needs of villagers by local available biomass and Promotion to Jatropha mission -** to be done by Energy Department.
- ▶ **Ensuring Mandatory provisions for Green Belt, Sewage Treatment, Solid Waste Management, RWI and Parking facilities & energy efficient buildings etc. in all housing projects**– to be done by Housing Department
- ▶ **Designing, Planning & Construction of a Secured Land Fill for the disposal of CETP Waste of Tannery Industries at Jajmau, Kanpur-** (It has to be undertaken by Nagar Nigam, Kanpur and the association of Tanneries, Jajmau, Kanpur on Cost Sharing basis.)

