

ANNUAL PLAN

2009-2010



UTTAR PRADESH

Volume I (Part II)

DRAFT
ANNUAL PLAN, 2009-10

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 XXVIII (Except VII to X)

Printed by : Gospel Press, Lucknow
Through The Director, Information & Public Relations, U.P. Lucknow

CONTENTS

			Page No.
CHAPTER	I	Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh	
		A- Agriculture	1
		B- Agriculture Research and Education	36
		C- Horticulture	42
		D- Food Processing	48
		E- Sugarcane	52
		F- Animal Husbandry	55
		G- Dairy Development	65
		H- Fisheries	68
		I- Forest	73
		J- Co-operation	78
		K- Irrigation	
		- Major and Medium	86
		- Minor Irrigation	97
		- Command Area Development	109
		- Flood Control	111
		- DPAP	114
		- IWDP	115
CHAPTER	II	Poverty Alleviation and Employment	
		A- Poverty	120
		B- Employment	128
CHAPTER	III	Infrastructure	
		A- Roads and Bridges	152
		B- Power Sector	165
		C- Urban Infrastructure	194
		D- Housing	196
		E- Rural Housing	198
		F- Water Supply and Sanitation	199
CHAPTER	IV	Human Development	
		A- Human Development Index	206
		B- Education	209
		C- Health and Nutrition	235

CHAPTER	V	Social Security	
		A- Development of Scheduled Castes	263
		B- Development of Scheduled Tribes	276
		C- Welfare of Backward Classes	285
		D- Welfare of Minorities	289
		E- Welfare of Handicapped	294
		F- Women Component Plan	298
CHAPTER	VI	Regional Imbalances	
		A- Regional Disparities and Backwardness	305
		B- Monitorable Targets	321
CHAPTER	VII	Industrial Development	
		A- Industry	331
		B- Externally Aided Projects	353
CHAPTER	VIII	Governance	
		A- Governance Reforms	364
		B- Local Self Governance	381
		C- Public Private Partnership	395
		D- Voluntary Sector	411
		E- Disaster Management	420

Chapter -I

Farm Sector In Uttar Pradesh

Agriculture

Uttar Pradesh is a largest food grain producing State in India producing about 20% of the country's total food grain production. In 2006-07 contribution of Uttar Pradesh was 41.20 million tonnes in the national food grain production of 217.3 million tones. By the end of year 2009 food grain production in the state is expected to be at the level of 49.71 million tonnes. However, the state is also characterized by extreme dependence on agriculture. About 80% of the population in U.P. live in the rural areas. It is rich in national resources (land and water) but has a high population density and declining soil fertility. Agriculture accounts for about 32% of GSDP.

2. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of wheat in the country contributing about 33% of the national production whereas U.P. is the second largest producer of rice, which accounts for about 12% of the national production. In Uttar Pradesh 2.7% of holdings is of more than 4 hectares and accounts for more than 19.2% of total area. While about 75.4% of the holdings accounts for 33.7% of the total area which clearly reflects severe inequities in the ownership of land holdings.

3. Despite all odds the state contributes 33% wheat, 38% sugarcane and 38% potato produced in the country. The contribution of U.P. to national basket of agricultural produce in respect of major crops is given below.

Contribution of U.P. in Food Basket of Country

Name of Crops	Production in Lakh tonnes during 2006-07		Contribution of U.P. %
	India	U.P.	
Total Food grain	2172.8	412.0	18.97
Rice	933.6	111.2	11.91
Wheat	758.1	250.3	33.02
Jowar	71.5	2.4	3.36
Bajra	84.2	12.9	15.32
Maize	151.0	11.6	7.68
Total Pulses	142.0	19.8	13.94
Gram	63.3	5.0	7.90
Arhar	23.1	3.0	12.99
Lentil	9.1	4.3	47.25
Total Oilseeds	242.9	10.3	1.03
Groundnut	48.6	0.7	1.44
Rapeseed/Mustard	74.4	9.57	13.40
Sunflower	12.3	0.2	1.63
Sugarcane	3555.2	1339.5	37.68
Potato	220.91	102.48	46.39

Productivity Status of Agro-Climatic Zones (2007-08)

4. The average productivity of food grains is 22.06 Qtl/Ha and in case of cereals, it is 23.94 Qtl/Ha in the state. The food grains productivity varies in agro-climatic zones from 8.57 Qtl/ha. (in Bundelkhand zone) to 30.04 Qtl/Ha (in Western plain zone). Similarly in case of cereals it varies from 12.74Qtl/Ha (in Bundelkhand zone) to 30.89 Qtl/Ha (in Western plain zone). The zone wise and crop wise along with year wise details are presented below:-

(Qtl/ha.)

	Zones	Food grains	Total Cereals	Food grains	Total Cereals	Food grains	Total Cereals
		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
1	Tarai & Bhabhar	23.10	24.28	23.76	24.82	25.30	26.30
2	Western Plain	28.43	29.50	30.49	31.40	30.04	30.89
3	Mid- Western	22.61	23.35	23.73	24.65	24.76	25.26
4	South Western Semi-Dry	25.18	25.77	23.54	24.30	25.97	26.58
5	Mid-Plain/ Central	21.17	22.72	22.23	24.00	22.75	24.35
6	Bundelkhand	11.32	17.25	10.51	16.19	8.57	12.74
7	North Eastern	19.30	20.11	22.20	21.09	22.31	13.21
8	Eastern Plain	20.34	21.38	20.37	21.41	21.60	22.62
9	Vindhyan	13.14	14.23	16.22	17.64	15.68	17.10
	Uttar Pradesh	20.31	22.30	20.77	22.90	22.06	23.94

Pulses (2005-06, 06-07, 07-08)

5. The average productivity of pulses is 7.31 Qtl/Ha, in the state. The pulses productivity varies in agro-climatic zones from 5.31 Qtl/Ha (in Bundelkhand zone) to 9.37 Qtl/Ha (in Eastern Plain zone). The zone wise and crop wise along with year wise detail is presented below:-

(Qtl/ha.)

	Zones	Total Pulses	Total Pulses	Total Pulses
		2005-6	2006-07	2007-08
1	Tarai & Bhabhar	8.63	7.18	7.77
2	Western Plain	11.85	7.91	7.40
3	Mid- Western Plain	11.70	7.61	8.56
4	South Western Semi-Dry	14.36	7.45	8.69
5	Mid-Plain/ Central	10.56	8.09	8.89
6	Bundelkhand	6.07	6.57	5.31
7	North Eastern Plain	8.78	7.98	8.46
8	Eastern Plain	11.38	8.02	9.37
9	Vindhyan	4.85	7.94	8.23
	Uttar Pradesh	11.49	7.25	7.31

Oilseeds (2005-06, 06-07, 07-08)

6. The average productivity of Oil seed is 9.07 Qtl/ha., in the state. The Oil seeds productivity varies in agro-climatic zones from 2.55 Qtl/ha. ((in Bundelkhand zone) to 14.27 Qtl/ha. (in South-Western semi dry zone). The zone wise along with year wise detail is presented below:-

(Qtl/ha.)				
	Zones	Total Oilseeds	Total Oilseeds	Total Oilseeds
1	Tarai & Bhabhar	8.56	8.13	7.98
2	Western Plain	11.61	9.69	12.54
3	Mid- Western Plain	11.01	9.26	10.23
4	South Western Semi-Dry	14.17	13.03	14.27
5	Mid-Plain/ Central	8.76	8.02	8.82
6	Bundelkhand	5.02	3.74	2.55
7	North Eastern Plain	9.42	8.26	8.18
8	Eastern Plain	10.40	10.39	10.14
9	Vindhyan	4.10	5.05	3.94
	Uttar Pradesh	9.58	8.36	9.07

Plan Outlay

7. The plan outlay is the most effective and widely known source of investment. There is a wide range of activities which are financed from the outlay and the State has large freedom and choice in the use of the same. The plan outlay in the Agriculture and Allied sector since First Five Year Plan is given in the following table:-

Percentage Expenditure on Agriculture & Allied Sector over Plan period in Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. In lakh)

Plan	Total Outlay / Expenditure	Agriculture & Allied Sector	Percentage
First Plan	15337	2487	16.2
Second Plan	23336	2625	11.2
Third Plan	56063	5789	10.3
Fourth Plan	115924	9921	8.6
Fifth Plan	287118	16350	5.7
Sixth Plan	645312	44307	6.9
Seventh Plan	1194872	122678	10.3
Eighth Plan	2164246	206116	9.5
Ninth Plan	2830918	274375	9.7
Tenth Plan	5485571	425126	7.7
Eleventh Plan	18109400	1914637	10.6

8. An analysis of the above table shows that the share of Agriculture and Allied sector which stood at 24.69 percent in the First Plan increased to 28.89 percent in the Second Plan, but thereafter it is continuously declining. During Eleventh Five Year Plan it is expected to be 10.6 percent.

Growth Rate

9. High growth in agriculture sector is necessary for attaining higher growth in the overall economy of the State, as also for reduction in the incidence of poverty. Average annual growth rate in agriculture sector during the 10th Plan was targeted at 5.1 percent. However, the achievement has been only about 2 percent. A lower growth rate of this order is indicative of the fact that there was 'something' missing in our efforts and strategies for agriculture development. A review of past growth rates in the agriculture sector reveal that the state had achieved a growth rate of 5.7 percent during Fifth Plan. Thus, the State has potential of achieving higher growth in the sector. It is in this background that a growth rate of 5.7 percent envisaged in agriculture sector during Eleventh Plan. The growth rate in the Agriculture and Allied sector since First Five Year Plan is given in the following table:-

Agriculture and Allied Sectors Growth Rate in Plan Periods

#	Plan	Agriculture & Allied Sectors (percent)		Overall Economy (percent)	
		U.P.	India	U.P.	India
1.	First Plan (1951-56)	1.7	2.7	2.0	3.6
2.	Second Plan (1956-61)	1.4	3.2	1.9	4.0
3.	Third Plan (1961-66)	(-) 0.5	(-) 0.7	1.6	2.2
4.	Three Annual Plan (1966-69)	0.6	4.2	0.3	4.0
5.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	0.8	2.6	2.3	3.3
6.	Fifth Plan (1974-79)	5.7	6.3	5.7	5.3
7.	Sixth Plan (1981-85)	9.7	2.5	8.7	5.3
8.	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	2.7	3.5	5.7	5.8
9.	Two Annual Plan (1990-92)	5.4	4.0	3.1	2.5
10.	Eighth Plan (1992-97)	2.7	3.9	3.2	6.8
11.	Ninth Plan (1997-02)	0.8	1.9	2.0	5.6
12.	Tenth Plan (2002-07)	2.10	1.1	5.3	7.7
13.	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	5.70	4.1	10.0	9.0

Institutional Credit

Crop Loan

10. State Farmers composition shows that 90% farmers are small & marginal and their purchasing capacity is also marginal. 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.

Target, distribution, and gap of the previous years in crop loan are shown as under:-

(Rs in Crore)

#	Year	Target	Distribution	Gap
1	2001-02	4867.64	3446.88	-1420.76
2	2002-03	4513.22	3880.40	-632.78
3	2003-04	4675.59	4110.84	-564.75
4	2004-05	5375.48	5295.51	-79.97
5	2005-06	7023.00	7464.00	+441.00
6	2006-07	8640.00	8704.98	+64.98
7	2007-08 (Kharif)	3330.46	3518.39	+187.93

Crop Loan Distribution Per hectare

11. The per hectare distribution of crop loan has shown increasing trend during Xth Five Year Plan. It has gone up from Rs. 2051 in 2001-02 to Rs 5182 in year 2006-07. The year-wise details are shown below:-

(Rs in Crore)

#	Year	Cooperative bank	Commercial Bank	Distribution	Average/ ha (in Rs)
1	2001-02	1082	2365	3447	2051
2	2002-03	1146	2734	3880	2309
3	2003-04	1221	2890	4111	2447
4	2004-05	1360	3936	5296	3152
5	2005-06	1472	5992	7464	4443
6	2006-07	1659.87	7045.11	8704.98	5182
7	2007-08	1220.41	2297.96	3518.37	3742

Kisan Credit Card

12. In order to ensure hassle free and timely credit to the farmers Kisan Credit Card Scheme introduced in the State since December, 1999. In the scheme Kisan Credit Card holders are allowed to take loan within their credit limit as many times as they want and repay their loans as per their convenience. As per the policy of G.O.I. all the farmers to be covered under KCC Scheme. 195.01 lakh KCC distributed among the farmers till Kharif 2007. Further Kisan Credit Card holders are also provided insurance cover upto Rs. 50,000/- under Janta Personnel accident Insurance Scheme at a nominal premium of Rs. 9.40 per year. For meeting the consumption need of the farmers the KCC holders are also allowed to avail 10% of

their crop loan credit limits as consumption loan. Progress chart of KCC of the previous years are given below

(Unit in No.)

#	Year	Target	Distribution	Gap
1	1999-2000	300737	225461	-75276
2	2000-2001	1658447	1690006	+31559
3	2001-2002	3000000	3016952	+16952
4	2002-2003	3500000	3200479	-299521
5	2003-2004	3500000	2722660	-777340
6	2004-2005	2500000	2362389	-137611
7	2005-2006	2800000	2576588	-223412
8	2006-2007	2300000	2212571	-87429
9	2007-2008	2300000	2053769	-246231
	Total	21859184	20060875	-1798309

Holdings

13. As per 2000-01 Agriculture Census there is predominance of marginal and small farmer in the State, which is 76.9 % and 14.6% of the total holding respectively. However, this group of small and marginal farmers own 61.2% of the total land area. Average size of holding is only 0.83 ha. per farmer. However, average size of holding of marginal farmers is only 0.40 ha.

14. The trend of number of holdings in the State of Uttar Pradesh since 1970-71 till 1995-96 censuses is given in the following table:

Area under Various Land Holding Groups

(In Percentage)

Category	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1. Marginal	21.1	25.7	28.29	31.43	33.75	36.97
2. Small	20.8	22.6	23.32	24.41	23.85	24.28
3. Semi-Medium	25.0	24.6	24.44	23.38	23.27	21.71
4. Medium	23.2	21.0	19.14	16.92	15.87	14.35
5. Large	9.9	6.1	4.81	3.86	3.26	2.69

15. As a matter of fact there is an increase in the number of marginal farmers by 59% during the above period. Incidentally the percentage of marginal holdings in the state is 76.9 which are highest in the country.

16. The total reported area of the state for the purpose of land utilization is 242.01 lakh ha. Around 80% is being irrigated against Net area sown (167.50 lakh ha.). Details of land use are given below:-

#	Item	2006-07
1.	Total Cropped Area (000 ha.)	
a.	Kharif	11852
b.	Rabi	12651
c.	Zaid	869
	Total	25415
2.	Cropping Intensity (%)	153.84

Land Use Pattern

17. The land use pattern (2006-07) in the State has been indicated in the table below.

(in lakh ha.)

#	Particulars	Uttar Pradesh
1	Reporting Area	241.70
2	Forest	16.57
3	Barren Land	5.07
4	Non Agri. Use	27.29
5	Culturable Waste	4.40
6	Pastures	0.64
7	Misc. Trees etc.	3.73
8	Current Fallow	12.85
9	Other Fallow	5.42
10	Net Area Sown	165.73
11	Area Sown more than Once	88.41
12	Gross Cropped Area	254.15
13	Cropping Intensity	153.34
14	Kharif	118.52
15	Rabi	126.51
16	Zaid	8.69
17	Area Under Sugarcane	0.43

18. Data from above table show that barren land cover 5.07 lakh hectare, culturable waste land 4.40 lakh hectare and fallow lands about 18.27 lakh hectare.

Inputs

Seed Distribution

19. The trend of seed distribution shows that it has increased year after year. The details are shown below:-

(In lakh qtls)

#	Name of Crops	Level at end of X th	2007-08 Ach.	2008-09 Target	2008-09 Anti. Ach.
1.	Paddy	4.86	5.95	6.40	6.73
2.	Maize	0.37	0.43	0.44	0.42
3.	Bajra	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.26
4.	Jowar	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08
5.	Urd	0.09	0.18	0.21	0.21
6.	Moong	0.03	0.057	0.06	0.06
7.	Arhar	0.1	0.13	0.16	0.16
8.	Groundnut	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.08
9.	Til	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.01
10.	Soyabean	0.03	0.083	0.08	0.07
11.	Sunflower	0.009	0.011	0.001	0.001
12.	Cotton	0.008	0.009	0.001	0.001
Kharif		5.87	7.24	7.78	8.09
13.	Wheat	22.24	24.72	26.48	26.48
14.	Barley	0.53	0.54	0.58	0.58
15.	Gram	0.86	0.84	1.07	1.07
16.	Pea	0.70	0.77	1.00	1.00
17.	Lentil	0.38	0.43	0.46	0.46
18.	Rai/Sarson	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18
19.	Toria	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.01
20.	Linseed	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01
Rabi		24.99	27.61	29.92	29.92
Annual		30.87	34.85	37.70	38.01

Soil Health, Consumption of Fertilizer

20. It has been observed that soil health has deteriorated sharply during the last few years. Indiscriminate and imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers, especially urea along with other harmful chemical pesticides, unavailability of organic manures has led to considerable reduction in soil health. Hence restoring soil health has emerged as a major challenge before the farmers and the State. The State Government is taking steps to check the rapid deterioration in soil health in several areas. Propagation and promotion of use of organic manure and others bio-nature fertilizer and pesticides is being going on in full swing through out the entire state for securing and preserving the sustainable agriculture. Several segments of Soil health programme progress are given below:-

Soil Testing

21. The Soil Testing Programme is running in the State. In the previous years Department of Agriculture had been testing around 15.33 lakh samples by the end of Xth Plan, there after the number of sample testing has gone up. During 2008-09 the soil testing has touched the magical number of 14.30 lakh by the end of October 2008. The year-wise detail has been shown below:-

(Lakh No.)

#	Year	Target	Achievement
1	Level at end of Xth Plan	15.00	15.33
2	2007-2008	15.00	15.34
3	2008-2009	17.92	17.92 (Anticipated)

Fertilizer

22. 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. Progress of the past year and ongoing year is given below:-

Fertilizer Distribution in 2007-08

(In Lakh M.T.)

	Year	N	P	K	Total
1	Level at end of Xth Plan	26.07	9.66	2.28	38.01
2	2007-08	29.34	9.82	2.86	42.01
	2008-09 (Anticipated)	28.85	11.99	4.07	44.91

Balanced Fertilizer Use

23. 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 10.7:4.0:1.0 indicating the efforts for balanced use of fertilizer.

(Per ha.)

Year	Consumption			NPK Ratio
	N	P	K	
Level at end of X th Plan	107.00	40.00	10.00	10.7:4.0:1
2007-08	121.00	40.00	12.00	10.08:3.37:1
2008-09 (Anticipated)	113.14	47.10	15.69	7.09:2.94:1

Bio- Fertilizer

24. Bio-fertilizer is now being promoted in the state. The progress during the 11th Five Year Plan is shown below:-

(Unit in lakh No.)

#	Year	Target	Achievement
1	Level at end of Xth Plan	6.41	6.41
2	2007-2008	15.81	15.73
3	2008-2009 (Anticipated)	20.00	20.00

Irrigation

25. The state irrigation potential is to irrigate approximately 324.26 lakh ha. area by the year 2005-06. Majority of which (241.84 lakh ha.) is through minor irrigation projects where as, only 82.42 lakh ha. is irrigated through large and medium irrigation projects. However only 64.55% of this created potential is utilized and depicted in terms of gross irrigated area.

26. During the Kharif season only 62.28% of the area sown is being irrigated where as 87.45% during Rabi. The contribution of irrigation during summer is 85.96%.

Crop Season-wise Irrigation Status

(000 ha.)

	Crop Season	Gross Sown Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Percentage (%)
1	Kharif	11895	7408	62.28
2	Rabi	12651	11063	87.45
3	Zaid	869	747	85.96
	Total	25415	19218	75.62

27. The development of irrigation resources in the state is comparatively slow as compared to adjoining state such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh etc. The trend of growth of irrigation in U.P. and other state of the country is shown in the below table:-

Comparative Growth of Irrigation Facilities

Name of State	Year		Growth (% per annum)
	1990-91	2002-03	
1. India	33.3	40.01	1.54
2. Uttar Pradesh	60.9	73.70	1.60
3. Tamil Nadu	42.5	50.33	1.41
4. Punjab	92.7	95.01	0.21
5. Harayana	72.7	85.77	1.39
6. Maharashtra	11.3	16.90	3.41
7. Madhya Pradesh	22.1	30.95	2.86
8. Bihar	44.5	60.47	2.59

28. The above table shows that during 1990-91 to 2002-03, the Irrigation facilities have grown at the rate of 1.54 % annually on all India bases. In Uttar Pradesh the pace of growth has been registered higher than the national average which is 1.60% annually.

Net Irrigated Area versus Net Area Sown

29. The total irrigated area of state is 133.13 Lakh Hectares. The source wise Irrigation status, as indicated in the table below, shows that canal irrigation is 19.63%, State Tube well irrigation is 2.80% and Private tube wells have maximum share of irrigation that is 68.57%.

(In th. ha.)

	Irrigation Source	Area	Percentage (NAS)	Percentage (Irrigated)
	Net Area Sown	16574		
1	Canal	2613	15.77	19.63
2	State Tube-wells	373	2.25	2.80
3	Private Tube-wells	9129	55.08	68.57
4	Other Sources	1198	7.22	9.00
	Net Irrigated Area	13313		

District wise Status of Irrigation

30. The state average of irrigated area is 79% but there is wide variation in districts. The districts wise irrigated area varies from 29% to 100%. The districts have been categorized in different slabs indicating the extent of irrigation as under :-

	Slab	NO.	Name of Districts
1	90 % and above	22	Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bag pat, Gaziabad, Aligarh, Hathrus (100%) , Mathura, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Etah, Bareilly, Badaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Moradabad, Kannauj, Ajamgarh, Lucknow, Faizabad, Ambedkernagar, Chandauli.
2	80-90 %	23	Bulandsahar, Bijnor, J.B. Fulenagar, Rampur, Farrukhabad, Etawa, Auraiya, Pratapgarh, Varanasi, Gazipur, Jaunpur, S. Rabidasnagar, Mau, Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Deoria, S. Kabirnagar, Unnao, Raibareilly, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Barabanki.
3	70-80 %	9	G.Budhnagar, Kanpur Dehat, Allahabad, Lalitpur, Balia, Khushinagar, Khiri, Gonda.
4	60-70 %	6	Kanpur Nagar, Fetehpur, Kaushmbi, Jhansi, Basti, Siddharthnagar.
5	50-60 %	2	Jalaun, Mirzapur,
6	Less than 50 %	8	Mahoba, Banda, Chitrkoot (29%), Hamirpur, Sonbhadra, Balrampur, Baharaich, Shravasti.

Micro Irrigation System

31. 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

32. 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 has been provided to the farmers at 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.

Farm Mechanization

33. Modernization of Agriculture requires appropriate machinery to ensure timely field operations and effective application of various inputs utilizing human, animal and mechanical power sources. It also requires machinery for reducing drudgery in agriculture. The traditional tools and implements relied mostly on human and animal power. Energy from the animal power is not only inadequate for modernization of agriculture but also slow. To ensure timeliness in field operation it would require higher energy input. Improved implements such as Mould Bold plough, peddlers, disc harrow, rotavetors, and

seed cum ferti-drill, reaper etc. and patella harrow are more efficient and are being adopted by the farmers. Custom hiring of tractor drawn tillage equipment has become an accepted practice and is expected to be more common on economic consideration. Use of sowing/planting devices for line sowing have also shown a significant growth as it helped the farmers in better management of costly input of seed and fertilizer, Improved weeding equipments have helped to reduce the energy need in weeding operation. The growth of sprayer and duster for plant protection has also been significant. The thresher and combine ensure timeliness and reduce drudgery. The improved machinery helps in:-

- ▶ Effective utilization of inputs-land, water, seed, fertilizer, chemical and energy.
- ▶ Less time taking in operation.
- ▶ Increase in productivity of land and labour.
- ▶ Improvement in quality of work done.
- ▶ Reduces wastage of produce during harvesting and threshing.
- ▶ Reducing drudgery in agriculture.

Macro Management of Agriculture Sub Scheme of Agriculture Mechanization

(Rs in Lakh)

Year	Level at end of X th Plan	2007-08	2008-09 (Anticipated)
Expenditure	1019.17	293.95	81.98
Physical(No)	50168	10714	1440

Year wise demonstration in Demonstration of Agri. implement Scheme

#	Year	Demonstration (in No.)		Implement Purchased (in No.)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Level at end of X th Plan	569	400	62	62
2	2007-08	221	227	31	31
3	2008-09 Anticipated	156	156	27	27

Agriculture Extension

34. 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.

A. Training of Farmers

35. 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/messages to the fellow farmers for its wide use. The targets are given below.

Item	2007-08 (Ach)	2008-09 (Anti. Ach.)
Training	52000	52000
Literature	52500	52500

B. Farmers School

36. These schools are being promoted for the extension of technology. The schools consist of Master Trainers who are trained in various agricultural subjects and keep themselves busy in tutoring other farmers on the platform of the school. It is gaining popularity and also becoming an effective media. A school covers neighboring villages for message transfer. These schools are connected with KVK's, KGK's, SAU's for gaining knowledge. It is planned to start these schools as every Nyaya panchayat level. The targets are shown below.

Item	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Anti. Achieve.
No. of School	8135	8135

C. Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)

37. Agriculture Technology Management Agency has been set up in 32 districts of U.P. and proposed to cover the entire state in future. The activities of ATMA are related to agriculture extension. This provides very strong platform for extension activities. The physical targets are shown below.

Item	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Anti. Achieve.
Exposure Visit	350	350
Training	1470	1470
Kisan Mela	70	70
Demonstration	10500	10500
Reward and Incentive	350	350

38. 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.

Gap in Productivity and Potential

39. Although there is a marked gap in the productivity of various crops grown in U.P. compared to other State and countries, yet it has wide variation from one zone and region to another. On the basis of an

analysis of crop cutting experiments this gap has clearly been identified, where a large number of farmers could get significantly very high yield of crops, which can be termed as workable potential and can be compared with any other State. The gap between potential and actual yield is depicted below:-

(qtl./ha.)

#	Particulars	Tarai& Bhabhar	W P	MWP	SWSDP	MP	BUND	NEP	EP	VIN	Uttar Pradesh
1	Rice										
	Potential	95	62	53	65	47	25	43	49	33	47
	Present yield	25	24	22	24	21	5	20	20	16	21
	Gap (a-b)	72	38	31	41	26	20	23	29	17	26
2	Wheat										
	Potential	65	68	54	57	73	41	52	57	38	57
	Present yield	31	34	30	32	29	16	28	26	20	28
	Gap (a-b)	34	34	24	25	44	25	24	31	18	29
3	Maize										
	Potential	45	52	30	52	54	50	55	42	55	45
	Present yield	10	19	16	21	15	7	10	12	8	14
	Gap (a-b)	35	33	14	31	39	43	45	30	47	31
4	Lentil										
	Potential	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	20	20
	Present yield	8	5	10	7	8	5	9	9	7	7
	Gap (a-b)	12	15	10	13	12	15	13	13	13	13
5	Bajra										
	Potential	30	30	30	25	25	25	30	29	30	30
	Present yield	13	15	14	17	16	6	16	11	11	15
	Gap (a-b)	17	15	16	8	9	19	14	18	19	15
6	Gram										
	Potential	30	30	30	30	31	23	18	34	18	26
	Present yield	8	7	8	14	11	5	7	10	9	7
	Gap (a-b)	22	23	22	16	20	18	11	24	9	19
7	Barley										
	Potential	45	42	42	67	42	42	45	42	19	42
	Present yield	22	30	22	27	20	11	23	19	7	21
	Gap (a-b)	23	12	20	40	22	31	22	23	12	21

*(WP=Western Plain, MWP= Mid Western Plain, SWSDP= South Western Semi Dry Plain, MP= Mid Plain, BUND= Bundelkhand, NEP= North-Eastern Plain, EP= Eastern Plain, VIN= Vindhyan)

* The potential yield of various crops indicated in the table is actually the highest potential yield of varieties recommended for corresponding agro climatic zone. * Base year 2005-06.

40. The compound growth rate of various crops in terms of Area, Production & Productivity up to 2004-05 is given in the following table:-

Compound Growth Rate during 1999-2000 to 2004-2005

(% per annum)

	Name of Crop	Area	Production	Productivity
1	Rice	-1.02	-3.15	-2.15
2	Jowar	-7.05	-5.00	2.20
3	Bajra	1.07	1.63	0.56
4	Maize	-2.76	-4.24	-1.53
5	Kharif Pulses	13.25	6.49	-5.95
6	Others	(-)NA	(-)NA	NA
7	Kharif Food grains	-0.94	-3.12	-2.15
8	Wheat	-0.04	-1.48	-1.44
9	Barley	-7.35	-8.61	-1.36
10	Rabi Pulses	-0.73	3.65	0.54
11	Rabi Food grains	-0.33	-1.51	-1.19
12	Total Food grains	-0.63	-2.06	-1.44
13	Total Oilseeds	-2.31	-2.92	-0.61
14	Total Pulses	0.91	0.00	-0.89

Objectives of the Annual Plan 2009-10

- ▶ To achieve a growth rate of above 5.1 percent in **agriculture production** essentially by raising productivity, cropping intensity and to some extent by also increasing the cropped area.
- ▶ To encourage globally recognised standards in agriculture in the state.
- ▶ To develop appropriate eco-friendly farming systems this would improve soil health.
- ▶ To develop and conserve natural resources for maintaining ecological balance.
- ▶ In order to substantially increase the income of farmers, production diversification towards high value activities, while retaining core-competence in the area of food/nutritional security.

41. In order to fulfill, the aforesaid objectives, emphasis shall be given under state agriculture policy on “**SAPT KRANTI**” which is as follows:-

- ▶ Extension.
- ▶ Irrigation and Water Management.
- ▶ Soil health and fertility.
- ▶ Seed Management.
- ▶ Mechanization and Research.
- ▶ Agriculture diversification.
- ▶ Marketing.

Strategy of Annual Plan 2009-10

Improving Soil Health

42. 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. At present, 70 labs are equipped to handle analysis of soil samples for micronutrients. During 2009-10 it is targetted of testing 20 lac soil samples.
- ▶ 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. In Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode agreement has been made with a private company namely NFL of Rs. 7 lac. for strengthening the soil testing segment of agriculture field.
- ▶ 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. In 2007-08 NPK ratio of 10.08:3.37:1 had been achieved and it is expected that it will be lowered in 2008-09 in 7.09: 2.94: 1. The target of the year 2009-10 is 5.87: 2.59: 1.
- ▶ In addition to existing use of available farm yard manures and other traditional composts, large scale adoption of improved manuring technologies such as NADEP, Vermi-composting have to be ensured at village level. Financial assistance can be availed from Rural Development Department for the construction of NADEP 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, Kribhco, Chambal, NAFED and NFL etc. are engaged in production and distribution of bio-fertilizers such Rhizobium, PSB culture, Azetobacter etc. Last year 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

43. As already reported that out of 120.44 lac hectares of problematic area, 69.04 lac hectare area has already been treated. Out of remaining 51.40 lac hectares untreated land 29.40 lac hectares is reclaimable. 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.

- ▶ **"Kisan Hit Yojna"** the most ambitious, multifaceted, employment generating scheme has been proposed in 11th Five Year Plan. It is to be mentioned that previously Bhoomi Sena Yojna was 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 as Bhoomi Sainik and given the responsibility for improving their own lands.
- ▶ To accelerate the pace of development process in Rainfed areas, it is essential to double the targets of land development in "National Watershed Development Programme" from 2 lac hectare envisaged in Xth Five Year Plan to 4 lac hectare in 11th Five Year Plan. It is worth mentioning that cost norms kept in the present scheme requires a re-look from successful project implementation angle. In addition, this scheme too requires a complete package on the lines of World Bank supported "UP Sodic Land Reclamation Project. To encourage cultivation of smaller millets like Jowar, Bajra in these areas with increased higher productivity, use of hybrid seeds will be vital. Since the paying capacity of landholders of these areas is very poor, use of good quality seeds can also be encouraged through the provision of one complete package that includes crop production for one full year.

Strengthened 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.
- ▶ Agriculture extension network of department of Agriculture has been revitalized after the return of Kisan Sahayak, the grass root extension workers of the department from Panchayat Raj department. And now after re-organization of the department, highest priority is to the given to coverage of every single Nyaya Panchayat by Kisan Sahayak for the purpose of dissemination of new technology to the 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 11th 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 encourage 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.
- ▶ During 10th Five Year Plan Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) were established in all districts of U.P. ATMA composed of leading farmers of the districts NGOs and technical expert from SAUs/KVKs research agencies apart from official of agriculture and allied sectors. SREPs were prepared based on identified researchable and extension issues. Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Sericulture along with research agencies under guidance from UP Council of Agriculture Research (UPCAR) prepared Annual Action Plan and finally implemented diversification activities in the field and got extremely encouraging results in the field.

Farmer School for strengthening farmer to farmer extension approach

44. In order to strengthen farmer-led extension approach, it 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 alternate 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 latest technologies, the message will travel much 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. Some of the activities mentioned for this purpose are crop demonstration, IPM demonstration, Seed Processing etc.

Public-Private Partnership in Agriculture

45. First time after the era of Green Revolution, there is a severe threat to food, nutritional and environmental security due to degrading, degenerating and depleting natural resources, stagnating production, productivity, decreasing investment and slow pace of transfer of technology. State cannot afford to allow this situation to continue for a long time as things may go beyond control.

46. In view of the above scenario; huge investments; conservation, development & judicious use of natural resources; necessary infrastructural support; rapid pace of transfer of modern farm technology and skilled manpower to bridge the knowledge gap at grass-root level are some of the major steps required to be initiated immediately.

47. Although many new initiatives have already been taken by Central and State Governments ; but it has also been realized at every level that objectives of food, Nutritional & Environmental Security cannot be achieved by the efforts of Public Sector alone. Therefore, joint efforts of Public and Private Sector under PPP mode are the need of the hour. Accordingly sincere efforts are being made during 11th F.Y.P. as per directives of Govt. of India.

Identification of Activities / Potential Areas for Partnership

48. Although implementation of almost all the activities / programmes can be taken up under PPP mode except enforcement and quality control, however, following major areas have already been identified for promoting Public-Private-Partnership in agriculture sector.

Technology Dissemination

- ▶ Training of farmers and extension functionaries.
- ▶ Demonstrations.
- ▶ Farmers' study tours/exposure visits.

- ▶ Exhibitions/Kishan Melas/Kisan Gosthies.
- ▶ Field Days.
- ▶ Farm School/Farmers Field School.
- ▶ Production and dissemination of extension messages through Print and Electronic media.
- ▶ Awards to outstanding and successful framers.
- ▶ Preparation of Audio-Visual-Aids and also success stories.

Sale Of Inputs, Value Addition / Processing & Marketing Of Agri-Products

- ▶ Sale of inputs, such as seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Weedicides, Bio-agents, Machineries, Implements, Equipments, Feeds & Medicines etc.
- ▶ Processing of Agriculture/Horticulture/Livestock / Fishery products.
- ▶ Marketing of Agriculture/Horticulture/Live stock /Fishery products.

Infrastructure Support For Production, Processing And Marketing

- ▶ Soil, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Water and Seed testing facilities.
- ▶ Training Centres.
- ▶ Demonstration Farms.
- ▶ Nurseries.
- ▶ Seed Production / Organic Farms.
- ▶ Bio-Control Labs.
- ▶ Agro-Processing Units.
- ▶ Godowns.
- ▶ Cold-Storages.
- ▶ Veterinary Hospitals.
- ▶ A.I. Centres.
- ▶ Custom, Hiring Units.
- ▶ Bio-fertilizers/Bio-pesticides Production Units.
- ▶ Seed Processing Units.
- ▶ Cattle Feed Units.
- ▶ Agri-information Kiosks.
- ▶ Establishment of Mega-agricultural markets.

Selection Of Potential Partners

49. Selection of potential partners is the most important task for successfulness of Public-Private-Partnership. Department of Agriculture has already initiated the process of selecting potential partners for the activities/areas listed above. So far following Private partners have expressed their interest to work under PPP mode.

- ▶ **ITC** : Area of interest – Technology dissemination
- ▶ **Chambal Fertilizers** : Area of interest – Technology dissemination
- ▶ **Excel Crop Care Ltd.:** Area of interest – Soil Health, Training, Integrated Crop Management Clean Cultivation & Weed Management Farmer Field School, Save Grain Campaign and Exposure Visits etc.
- ▶ **Advanta India Ltd.:** Area of interest – Hybrid Seed Production, (Rice, Maize, Pearl Millet and Rapeseed Mustard) Processing and Marketing.
- ▶ **Centre for Agriculture & Rural Development (CARD)** : Area of interest–Study Tours / Exposure Visit of framers to progressive states.
- ▶ **National Fertilizers Ltd. :** Area of interest – Soil Testing.
- ▶ **Bayer Bio-Sciences Ltd. :** Area of interest – Technology Dissemination particularly for popularization of Hybrids of Rice, Maize & Rapeseed Mustard etc.
- ▶ **Pioneer Hybrid India Ltd.:** Area of interest–Technology Dissemination for popularization of Hybrids of different crops.
- ▶ **Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd.:** Area of interest – Popularization of Hybrids of different crops.
- ▶ **Jagaran Prakashan Group:** Area of interest – Publicity through **Khet-Khaliyan** sincere efforts are on to being many wore private players to work under PPP mode for rapid – Agriculture development of the state.

Initiatives Already Taken / Progress Made So far Under P.P.P.

50. Progress made, so far, in this direction is given below :

- ▶ A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has already been signed with M/s. NFL for Soil Testing Work in Barabanki district. The NFL has already established a Soil Testing Laboratory in the premises of Regional Agri. Testing & Demonstration station Barabanki and this Laboratory has started soil testing work.
- ▶ MOUs submitted by ITC, Excel Crop Care Ltd. & Chambal Fertilizers, and Bayer Bio-science have already been approved in principle by State level Sub-Committee on PPP constituted under the chairmanship of Principle Secretary (Agri.). MOU submitted by Jagran Prakashan Group has also been approved by this Committee. These MOUs will attain the final shape very shortly.
- ▶ 169 NGOs and 796 Agri-preneures of Agri-clinics are already involved in the implementation of different Agriculture Extension Activities with the approval of Governing Board of

concerned districts. Agriculture Technology Management Committee.Up-to-date Progress under Public-Private Partnership is given below:

	Items	Assigned Work	Private Company	Private investment (in lakh)
1	Agreement with Private sector through PPP mode-in Kharif	Soil Testing	NFL	7.00
		Demo on Hybrids of Paddy, Maize, Jowar and Bajra	Bayer Bio-Science, Nuzuveedu Seeds Ltd., PHT Ltd., Advanta India Ltd.	12.00
		MOU is ready for extension activities on 50:50 cost sharing	ITC, Excel Crop Care, Bayer Bio-Science	-
		For publicity through Khet-Khaliyan on 50:50 cost sharing	Jagran Group	-
2	Agreement with Private sector through PPP mode-in Rabi (1402)	Demo on Mustard, Hy.Maze, vegetables, Wheat & Paddy.	Nuzuveedu Seeds Ltd.,	0.95
		Demo on Wheat, Potato, Gram & Pea	Excel Crop Care	0.30
		Demo on Bio Agent NPV	Paste Control India Pvt. Ltd.	0.33
		Demo on Mycorrhiza fertilizer	Majestic Agronomics Pvt.Ltd.	2.95
		Demo on Bio Power (10%)	Vivek Biotech Agri. Business Centre	0.90
		Demo on Hy. Maze & Mustard	Advanta India Ltd.	0.20
		Demo on Organic Manure/Bio-fertilizer, Micro Nutrients on Wheat Crop	Prathishtha Industries	1.50
		Demo on Hy. Maze & Mustard	PHI Ltd.	4.21
		Hy. Maze & Mustard	Bayer Bio-Science	0.40
		Hy. Mustard & vegetables	Nodal Seeds	2.28
Total				33.2

Physical Target of Annual Plan 2009-10

Seed

51. It is proposed to enhance Seed Replacement Rate up to 28.20% by the end of Annual Plan 2009-10. The quantity of seed required to achieve the targeted SRR is estimated 38.68 lakh Qtls. This would

comprise the seeds of Kharif and Rabi crops. The year wise targets and achievements of SRR for each crop are shown below:-

(In Percent)

	Name of Crop	2007-08 Achi.	2008-09 Anti.Achi.	2009-10 Target
1.	Paddy	25.00	28.57	29
2.	Maize	19.51	21.44	25.50
3.	Bajra	57.30	77.95	73.50
4.	Jowar	17.13	26.29	27.50
5.	Urd	16.21	21.23	25
6.	Moong	84.98	92.74	87
7.	Arhar	19.20	18.89	23.50
8.	Groundnut	4.36	3.41	4
9.	Til	13.56	23.74	23.50
10.	Soyabean	33.00	34.63	43
11.	Sunflower	71.80	77.70	100
12.	Cotton	70.71	67.04	72.75
Kharif		23.66	26.30	27.20
13.	Wheat	26.84	28.75	28.75
14.	Barley	24.96	26.75	28.80
15.	Gram	14.89	19.01	23.75
16.	Pea	18.57	24.00	27
17.	Lentil	27.81	29.68	22.65
18.	Rai/Sarson	61.24	61.41	61.50
19.	Toria	98.62	100.00	100
20.	Linseed	10.70	11.60	21.50
Rabi		26.00	28.19	28.49
Annual		25.40	25.82	28.20

Soil Health and Consumption of Fertilizers

52. 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 2007-08, the NPK ratio 10.08:3.37:1.00 have been achieved. Still we have to go a long way to achieve the standard ratio. Targets of fertilizers distribution in Annual Plan 2009-10 are focused to achieve the desired ratio in the following manner.

Element

53. The distribution of fertilizers in the form of element is indicated in the table below:-

(Lakh M.T.)

	Year	N	P	K	Total
1	2007-08 (Achieve.)	23.74	7.67	1.54	32.95
2	2008-09(Anti. Achieve.)	28.85	11.99	4.07	44.91
3	2009-10 (Target)	30.01	13.19	5.10	48.30

Fertilizer

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

(000 M.T.)

	Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK	Total
1	2007-08 (Achieve.)	5118.99	1798.41	272.11	1043.61	8233.12
2	2008-09(Anti. Achieve.)	5263.76	1978.25	382.39	1138.97	8763.37
3	2009-10 (Target)	5409.26	2176.04	525.77	1299.22	9410.29

Balanced Fertilizer Use

55. It is proposed that by 2009-10 the NPK ratio should be brought to 5.87:2.59:1 The Year wise targets for using fertilizers in balanced form are shown below:-

	Year	N	P	K
1	2007-08 (Achieve.)	10.08	3.37	1
2	2008-09(Anti. Achieve.)	7.09	2.94	1
3	2009-10 (Target)	5.87	2.59	1

Bio- Fertilizer

56. The plan nutrients are also supplied through bio fertilizer. These fertilizers do not have any negative impact on the soil structure/properties therefore; the use of bio fertilizer is now being promoted. The year wise target and achievement of the distribution of bio fertilizer is shown below:-

	Year	(Packets in lakh)
1	2007-08 (Achieve.)	15.73
2	2008-09(Anti. Achieve.)	20.00
3	2009-10 (Target)	21.00

Plant Protection

57. 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. Targets and achievement for the Year 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as follows:-

(M.T./K.L)

	Particulars	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Anti. Achieve.	2009-10 Target
1.	Insecticides/Dust/Granules	7737	7100	7200
2.	Insecticides Liquid	874	380	400
3.	Fungicides	1132	740	760
4.	Weedicides	1930	1800	1820
5.	Rodenticides/ Fumigants	99	114	120
	TOTAL	12754	10134	10300

BioPesticides

58. 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 and achievement of distributing bio pesticides are as under:-

	Year	(Unit in M.T./K.L)
1	2007-08 (Achieve.)	553
2	2008-09 (Anti. Achieve.)	720
3	2009-10 (Target)	760

Integrated Pest Management

59. Pest and insects are one of the major causes of loss in production. Normally pesticides are used 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	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Anti. Achieve.	2009-10 Target
1	Tricoderma	Kg.	53.56	90	120
2	Bueberia/vasiyana	Kg.	16.93	35	60
3	Pseudonymous	Kg.	2.40	14	35
4	Metaraizium	Kg.	0.30	5	20
5	Vertiginous	Kg.	0.19	1.5	20
6	Trichocard	Card No.	8.64	34	120
7	NPV	Le.	38.50	350	440

Credit

60. 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	Cooperative bank	Commercial Bank	Total	Average/ ha (in Rs.)
1	2007-08 (Achieve.)	2091.85	8508.04	10599.62	6310
2	2008-09 (Anti.Achieve.)	2836.53	10291.60	13128.13	7815
3	2009-10 (Target)	2836.53	10291.60	13128.13	7815

Natural Resource Management

61. There is 51.40 lakh ha. problematic area at present in the State. In the forth coming Annual Plan 2009-10 it is planned to reclaim 4.02 lakh ha. through various schemes. There is an estimation that 25 to 35 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 target and achievement are as follows:-

(Area in Ha.)

	Name of scheme	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Anti. Achieve.	2009-10 Target
1.	Macro Management of agriculture	60658	57938	57218
2.	Soil Coservation	2308	2500	2500
3.	Kissan Hit Yojna	185252	140000	140000
4.	Mitigation of Drought through Rain water harvesting and better water management	22000	22000	22000
5.	Efficient Water management	32277	32800	32800
6.	RIDF 11-12-13	180314	230238	204910
7.	Water Shed Development Fund	0	5000	0

Agriculture Mechanization

62. 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 Ratavater etc can perform multiple activities at the same time. To encourage the use of such implements massive targets of implements distribution is proposed in the year 2009-10. The detail of the targets is indicated in the table below.

Distribution of Agri. Implements

Item	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Anti. Achiev.	2009-10 Target
Financial(Rs in Lakh)	293.95	502.00	503.00
Physical(No)	10714	22500	22500

Demonstrations Of Agri. Implements

Item	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Anti. Achiev.	2009-10 Target
Financial(Rs in Lakh)	15.84	16.60	16.60
Physical(No)	227	156	200

Training of Farmers

63. 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/messages to the fellow farmers for its wide use. The targets are given below.

Item	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Anti. Achiev.	2009-10 Target
Training	52000	52000	52000
Literature	52500	52500	52500

Farmers School

64. These schools are being promoted for the extension of technology. The schools consist of Master Trainers who are trained in various agricultural subjects and keep themselves busy in tutoring other farmers on the platform of the school. It is gaining popularity and also becoming an effective media. A school covers neighboring villages for message transfer. These schools are connected with KVK's, KGK's, SAU's for gaining knowledge. It is planned to start these schools as every Nyaya panchayat level. The targets are shown below.

Item	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Anti. Achieve.	2009-10 Target
No. of School	8135	8135	8135

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)

65. Agriculture Technology Management Agency has been set up in 32 districts of U.P. and proposed to cover the entire state in future. The activities of ATMA are related to agriculture extension. This provides very strong platform for extension activities. The physical targets are shown below.

Item	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Anti. Achieve.	2009-10 Target
Exposure Visit	350	350	490
Training	1470	1470	2100
Kisan Mela	70	70	140
Demonstration	10500	10500	15120
Reward and Incentive	350	350	490

Production and Productivity

66. The envisaged growth rate during 11th 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 and productivity is estimated as under:-

(In Lakh M/T / Qtls/Ha)

Crops	2007-08 (Achievement)		2008-09 (Anticipated)		2009-10 Target	
	Production	Productivity	Production	Productivity	Production	Productivity
Kharif						
Rice	117.32	20.62	138.65	22.85	142.35	22.36
Jwar	1.73	8.17	2.90	8.98	3.02	9.14
Bajra	13.36	15.20	14.20	16.68	15.02	17.86
Maize	11.67	14.37	13.82	15.12	14.06	13.90
Coarse Cereal	0.08	6.15	0.16		0.67	6.10
Kharif Cereals	144.16	18.95	169.97	20.77	175.12	20.37
Urd	1.50	4.38	2.26	6.23	2.30	7.09
Moong	0.06	1.99	0.09	3.38	0.10	3.49
Kharif Pulses	1.56	4.19	2.36	6.03	2.40	6.83
Kharif Food Grains	145.72	18.26	172.33	20.10	177.52	19.75
Til (Pure)	0.24	1.54	0.19	1.88	0.21	2.13
Til (Mixed)	0.15	1.54	0.10		0.10	
Total Til	0.39	1.54	0.29		0.31	
Ground Nut	0.59	5.98	1.12	10.46	1.15	10.26
Soyabean	0.03	6.70	0.03	2.93	0.03	3.33
Kharif Oilseed	0.01	3.35	1.44	6.52	1.50	6.13
Rabi						
Wheat	256.79	28.17	292.85	31.64	300.92	752.29
Barley	3.28	21.11	4.44	17.48	4.45	31.08
Maize	0.10		0.16		0.13	
Rabi Cereal	260.17	28.05	297.43	31.25	305.50	19.84
Gram	3.76	7.45	9.00	10.71	9.03	
Pea	3.00	9.38	6.46	19.71	6.49	30.80
Lentil	3.68	7.25	6.09	9.75	6.12	9.59
Pigeon pea	3.28	8.91	5.71	14.50	5.74	17.97
Rabi Pulses	13.72	8.08	27.26	12.46	27.38	8.49
Rabi Food Grains	273.89		324.69		332.91	
R/Mustard (Pure)	7.26	11.58	7.29	18.88	7.74	11.71
R/Mustard (Mixed)	2.71	11.58	2.95		3.13	13.89
Total	9.97	11.98	10.24		10.87	
Linseed (Pure)	0.08	2.52	0.18	4.32	0.18	
Linseed (Mixed)	0.19	2.52	0.08		0.08	4.39
Total	0.27	2.52	0.26		0.27	
Rabi Oilseed	10.24		10.67		11.32	
Grand Total						
Cereals	405.13	23.94	467.41	26.38	480.62	
Pulses	15.77	7.31	29.64	11.05	29.78	25.97
Food Grains	420.90	22.06	497.07	24.49	510.43	10.15
Oilseed (Pure)	8.41	9.07	8.99	10.78	9.50	23.89
Oilseed (Mixed)	3.05	9.07	3.12		3.32	11.53
Total	11.46	9.07	12.11		12.82	

Financial Target of Annual Plan 2009-10

67. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has targeted growth rate in agriculture sector around 5.7%. Agriculture sector includes Crop Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Fisheries, Seri culture etc. The growth rate varies to the great extent amongst the various departments which fall under the umbrella of Agriculture.

68. Department of Agriculture has fixed 5.1% growth rate for Eleventh Five Year Plan. This Growth will be reflected mainly in the increase of production and productivity of agricultural crops. The rise in food grain production is proposed to 568.33 lakh M.T. in 2011-12 from the level of 399.35 lakh M.T. in 2005-06. An outlay of Rs.1786.41 cr. has been earmarked for Annual Plan 2009-10 .

National Food Security Mission – Uttar Pradesh

Objective

- ▶ Increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the selected districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- ▶ Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level.
- ▶ Creation of employment opportunities.
- ▶ Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profit) to restore confidence amongst the farmers.

Strategy

- ▶ Implementation in a mission mode through active engagement of all the stakeholders at various level.
- ▶ Promotion and extension of improved technologies i.e., seed, Integrated Nutrient Management including micronutrients, soil amendments, IPM and resource conservation technologies along with capacity building of farmers.
- ▶ Flow of fund to be closely monitored to ensure that interventions reach the target beneficiaries on time.
- ▶ Various interventions proposed to be integrated with the district plan and targets for each identified district would be fixed.
- ▶ Constant monitoring and concurrent evaluation for assessing the impact of the interventions for a results oriented approach by the implementing agencies.

National Food Security Mission – Progress

(Rs. in crores)

	Crops	No. of districts	Released by GOI			Expenditure	
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Target)	2007-08	2008-09 (Antici.)
1-	Wheat component	38	70.79	94.48	100.00	46.48	94.48
2-	Pulses component	19	8.41	24.75	25.00	3.14	24.75
3-	Rice	26	-	48.42	50.00	-	48.42
4-	Mass Media & Puplicity Campaign	-	4.59	4.74	5.00	0.97	4.74
5-	Local Initiative	-	-	36.95	20.00	-	36.95
	Total		83.79	209.34	200.00	49.64	209.34

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna

69. The aim of this national scheme is to provide incentives to states to draw plans for the agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro climatic conditions, natural resources issues and technology in to account, and integrating livestock's, poultry and fisheries more fully. Basic features of this scheme are as under:-

- ▶ To incentives states so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- ▶ To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- ▶ To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- ▶ To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- ▶ To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
- ▶ To maximize returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors.
- ▶ To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of agricultural and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

Focus areas of the RKVY in agriculture sector are as under:-

- ▶ Integrated development of major food crops such as Wheat, Paddy, Coarse cereal, Millets, Pulses and oil seeds through making available certified/hybrid seeds to farmers, farmers field school at demonstration sights and training of farmers.
- ▶ Specific agriculture mechanization projects orientation toward enhancing farm productivity will be taken under consideration.

- ▶ Enhancement of soil health activities shall be covered under this scheme.
- ▶ Development of rain fed farming systems in and out side water shed areas, as also integrated development of water shed areas, waste land and river valleys projects shall also be assisted through this scheme.
- ▶ Support to the state seed farms that are used for both research and seed purposes shall be provided fund in a project mode.
- ▶ Integrated pest management technique will also be promoted with the help of this scheme.
- ▶ Strengthening of infrastructure to promote extension services for skill development and training of the farming community for revamping the existing state agricultural extension system.
- ▶ Study tours of farmers to create interest in them, especially to research institutions
- ▶ Support to decentralized production at the village level and marketing of organic and bio fertilizer will be provided by this scheme.

Status of Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, Uttar Pradesh

70. Based on DAPs approved by DPC projects of various line departments agencies have been approved by SLSC for 2008-09. Projects of Rs.378.85 crores have been approved under Stream-I and Stream-II. Details of these are given below:-

Stream-I

Agriculture Department

- ▶ Soil Health Improvement Programme – Rs. 2664.00 lac.
- ▶ Strengthening of extension system at Nyay Panchayat – Rs. 44.00 lac
- ▶ Organic Farming - Rs. 1000.00 lac
- ▶ Agriculture Technology Awareness Scheme –Rs. 1700.00 lac
- ▶ Exposure Visit - Rs. 345.00 lac
- ▶ Customized Farmers Training Extension Activities - Rs. 1002.00 lac
online monitoring
- ▶ Strengthening of IPM Programme - Rs. 283.00 lac

Total

- Rs. 7038.60 lac

Animal Husbandry

- ▶ Strengthening of Artificial insemination – **Rs. 1603.18 lac.**

PCDF (Dairy)

- ▶ Saghan Mini Dairy Yojna – **Rs.1201.87 lac.**

Horticulture & Food Processing Department

- ▶ Prod. of High value veg. crops thro. nur. prod. in Low tun -Rs. 2713.00 lac
- ▶ Onion Prod. with the introd. of improved/hybrid varieties –Rs. 572.40 lac

Total

- Rs. 3285.40 lac

Fisheries Department	
▶ Integrated fish farming demonstration sites dev.	- Rs. 112.00 lac
▶ Model fish market in 18 distt.	- Rs. 283.00 lac
Total	- Rs. 3285.40 lac
Minor Irrigation Deptt.	
▶ Tube well energization	- Rs. 5409.00 lac
Stream-1 Grand Total	- Rs. 18933.05 lac
Stream-II	
Agriculture Department	
▶ Strengthening of Agriculture farms and seed production	-Rs. 1365.99 lac
▶ Maintenance of Agriculture seed store at block level	-Rs. 1219.50 lac
▶ Strengthening of Seed Testing Lab in U.P. RKVY	-Rs. 162.00 lac
▶ Scheme of Trials/Demo. and organizing fairs at 9 RATDS	-Rs. 45.79 lac
▶ Assessment of crop yield in demons. various schemes	-Rs. 16.10 lac
▶ Streng. & renovation of Commun. & Training infra. HQ	-Rs. 210.36 lac
▶ Strengthening of seed processing unit Beej Vikas Nigam	-Rs. 353.20 lac
▶ SEEMA farm mechanization & Training	- Rs. 45.64 lac
Total	- Rs. 3418.58 lac
Animal Husbandry Department	
▶ Prod. of Barseem foundation seed of fodder at Govt. Farms	- Rs.34.13 lac
Fisheries Department	
▶ Fish Seed Production at Govt. Fish Farms	-Rs.65.00 lac
▶ Establishment of Training center at GB Nagar	-Rs. 15.00 lac
▶ Development of Departmental water bodies	-Rs. 58.00 lac
Total	- Rs. 138.00 lac
Horticulture & Food Processing Department	
▶ Strengthening of Govt nurseries/Seed Farm/Gardens	- Rs. 300.00 lac
▶ Strengthening of Govt. Farm & Flower nursery	- Rs. 400.00 lac
Total	- Rs. 700.00 lac
Dairy Development	
▶ Vehicle Tracking System	- Rs. 74.97 lac
RSAC- Estimation of Crop coverage prog.	
▶ Estimation of Crop coverage prog.	- Rs. 108.43 lac
UP Agro	
▶ Strengthening & Modernization of Animal feed prod.	- Rs. 239.00 lac
Stream-II Total	- Rs. 5779.00 lac
UP DASP	
▶ Contingency 1% of the total outlay (2008-09)	- Rs. 13924.25 lac
	- Rs. 316.00 lac
Grand Total	- Rs. 37885.89 lac

Soil and Water Conservation

Natural Resource Management

71. 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 creation. 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 to achieve required production of food grains, fodder and bio fuel. Schemes implemented also provide local employment to the agriculture labourers, small and marginal farmers.

72. Non scientific use of land creates numerous problems like land degradation, ravine and water logging. Some of the adverse impact reflected on agriculture production and productivity are as under:-

- ▶ Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi and Chitakoot Dham region are severely affected by ravine/land eroding problem.
- ▶ Aligarh, Etah, Etawah, Aurrya, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Unnao, Hardoi, Lucknow, Raibarely, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Jaunpur, Ajamgarh, Mau and Balia are mostly affected by USAR problem. Crop productivity is very low due to alkaline problem in the land of these regions.
- ▶ An area of is 3.40 lakh ha. in the Agra and Mathura district are affected from saline under ground water. Seed germination and crop health are affected from salinity of water.
- ▶ Diversion of river flow of the state's main rivers like Ganga, Ghaghra, Ram Ganga and Gandak creates problem of land erosion on river bank. Flood is another major problem in these areas.
- ▶ Improper management of drainage system creates water logging problems. Unplanned development also creates the problem of water logging.
- ▶ Lack of proper water reservoir and ground water recharging results depletion of ground water level. 37 development blocks are categorized very critical, 13 development blocks are critical and 88 development blocks are semi critical due to over exploitation of aquifer.

Present Status of Land Resource

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| ▶ Total Reported Area (Lakh ha.) | 242.01 |
| ▶ Total Problematic Area (Lakh ha.) | 120.44 |

Classification of Present Problematic Area (Lakh ha.)

	Type of Problem	Total Area	Treated Area (Up to March, 08)	Balance Area
Degraded and Problematic land				
A	Agriculture Land	60.66	46.07	14.59
B	Non Agriculture Land	12.87	5.46	7.41
	Total	73.53	51.53	22.00
Special Problematic Land				
A	Ravine Land	12.30	7.36	4.96
B	Usar and Alkaline Land	11.51	6.13	5.38
C	Diara and Khadar Land	15.00	1.68	5.76
D	Water Logged Land	8.10	2.34	13.32
	Total	46.91	17.51	29.40
	Grand Total	120.44	69.04	51.40

74. Schemewise proposed outlay and physical target for 2009-10 are as under:-

	Name Of Scheme	Physical Target in ha.	Proposed outlay (lakh Rs.)
1.	Macro Management of agriculture	57218	-
2.	Soil Conservation	2500	208.00
3.	Kissan Hit Yojna	140000	2200.00
4.	Mitigation of Drought through Rain water harvesting and better water management	22000	10722.00
5.	Efficient Water management	32800	3268.50
6.	RIDF 11-12-13	204910	21900.95
7.	Soil Survey & Testing Programme	-	1317.00
8.	UP Land reclamation Project (World Bank)	0.00	22062.00
	TOTAL	459428	61678.45

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

75. Agriculture education and research have made substantial contribution for the development of agriculture in the state. Notwithstanding the impressive gains in agriculture production, the state has witnessed, vast agriculture potential still remains to be realized. Further, following the WTO agreement and the liberalization process, the consequent globalization of markets would call for competitiveness and efficiency of agricultural production. In order to achieve the true potential of agriculture, the challenges ahead are to increase not only production but also productivity per unit of land and animal from the available resources. In this respect, the role of state agriculture universities and other agriculture institutes and organizations is pivotal.

76. The State of Uttar Pradesh has an extensive and varied agricultural research, extension and education system. The state has three state agricultural universities namely, **1. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur**, **2. Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad** and **3. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut** and one deemed agriculture university **Allahabad Agriculture Deemed University, Allahabad** with their multiple campuses and regional research stations. Besides SAUs, two central universities and 33 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.

77. Besides above, in 2008-09, state Government has taken decision to establish a new agriculture university at Banda district to facilitate the development of agriculture in Bundelkhand region.

78. **Uttar Pradesh Council of Agricultural Research** in 1989 as Registered Society under the Society Registration Act-1860 with its headquarter at Lucknow was established to coordinate research, education and extension activities of the state Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Government Departments and other institutions engaged in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal sciences, fisheries, sericulture, environment, natural resource management and allied disciplines.

79. The research carried out by state agriculture universities and other agricultural institutes established in the state, helped to develop new improved varieties of rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, sugarcane, groundnut, mustard, etc. considering the ecological variations with respect to each crop. However, in the changed agriculture scenario, the challenges in respect to agriculture education, research and extension are as follows:

Education

- ▶ To reform agriculture education for improving quality and standard for making it internationally competitive.
- ▶ To develop human resource suitable for employment in private sector.

Research

- ▶ To achieve higher productivity from limited land and resources.
- ▶ Convergence of existing technologies to match the need of the farming committee.
- ▶ Generation of need based viable technologies based on farming system approach.
- ▶ To mitigate the effect of climate change on agriculture productivity.

Extension

- ▶ Capacity building of extension professionals in new trends like globalization, bio-technology and environmental issues.
- ▶ Enriching the extension role with market information.
- ▶ Making use of information technology.
- ▶ Making small holdings into viable units of agri-enterprises.
- ▶ Ensuring sustainable agricultural development.

80. In view of above challenges, it is necessary to take a comprehensive view of the functioning of the research and education system in the state. State agriculture universities are the key to the regionally relevant research and for generating quality human resources. Unfortunately, agriculture research and education in the state agriculture universities are so poorly funded that some are in chronic overdraft and almost all rely mainly on ICAR for funding for research. Only .08% of state gross domestic product is allocated for agriculture research and education against the national average of 1 percent. This not only affects their education function but also reduces the relevance of the research for local problems. Therefore, in order to meet the future challenges in the field of agriculture education and research, more and more investment on agriculture education and research is required not only by state government but also central government.

Achievements of SAU's during Annual Plan 2008-09

81. The intake capacity of following three State Agricultural Universities and 1 Deemed Agriculture University are as follows:-

- ▶ C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur
- ▶ N.D. University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad
- ▶ S.V.B.P. University of Agriculture and Technology, Modipuram, Meerut
- ▶ Allahabad Agriculture Institute Deemed University, Naini, Allahabad

Programmes	Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology.	Allahabad Agriculture Deemed University, Allahabad	Total
B.Sc.(Ag.), B.Sc.(H.Sc.), BBT	122	206	140	160	628
B.Sc.(H.Sc.),	03	30	-	-	33
M.Sc.(Ag.),	111	162	33	200	506
M.V.Sc.	12	-	-	-	12
B.Tech.	30	140	-	60	230
M.Tech.(T)	-	-	3	-	3
Ph.D.(A)	-	-	2	-	2
Ph.D.(Ag)	42	26	16	-	84
Ph.D.(H.Sc.)	-	-	4	-	4
MBA	-	30	-	-	30
PGDCA	30	-	-	-	30
Total	350	594	198	420	1562

C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur

82. In research the university has carried out research under All India Coordinated Research Projects and made significant contribution by way of developing new high-yielding varieties of different crops besides developing their agro-technology. During 2008-2009 the university has developed nine new varieties of tobacco, wheat, groundnut, Tomato etc.

83. The work of transfer of technology was carried out by 17 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and 9 Krishi Gyan Kendra functioning under this university. The important work of extension was carried out through Krishak Help Line Sewa, Krishi Melas, Conduct of Training and Demonstration and Organization of Farmers Day. The bio-agents of various pest and diseases were also produced and distributed to farmers. During 2008-2009 a new KVK has been established in Banda district to cater the need of extension in this district.

N.D. University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad

84. In research, the university carried out research under 30 AICRP sponsored by ICAR and developed high yield disease resistant varieties of various crops which made significant contribution in raising the production of different crops in the region. During 2008-2009 the university released new varieties **Narendra Narayani, Narendra Mayank and Narendra Jalpushpa of Paddy and Narendra Madhuri of Long Gourd (Lauki).**

85. The work of extension was carried out by 15 KVKs and 7 KGKs functioning under the university in different districts. The important work of extension was carried out through Krishak Help Line Sewa,

Krishi Melas, Conduct of Training and Demonstration and Organization of Farmers Day. The university also conducted training for use of Zero Seed Drill which are being adopted by the farmers. The bio-agents of various pest and diseases were also produced and distributed to farmers.

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Modipuram, Meerut

86. Under Research component, the university is operating research activities on various aspects of crop, animals and diversified agriculture through Directorate of Research and the different existing research centers viz., Crop research center (CRC), Livestock Research center (LRC), Horticulture research Center (HRC), Fisheries Production Center (FPC) and three zonal research Station located in district Bijnore, Badaun and Bulandshahar. At university headquarter, Seed Production and Processing Unit is also in operation.

87. At present, 42 externally funded projects are operating in the university on different aspects to cater the needs according to the location specific demands. In 2008-09 university has developed Kabuli Chana- 2000-16 variety. University has established a new Fisheries Research Centre in 2008-09.

88. The extension work in the university is being carried out by 12 Krishi Vigyan and 3 Krishi Gyan Kendra located in different districts of its jurisdiction area. The important work of extension was carried out through Krishak Help Line Sewa, Krishi Melas, Conduct of Training and Demonstration and Organization of Farmers Day. In 2008-09 123 Krishi Gosthi, 4 Agriculture Exhibition, 96 trainings for extension workers, 58 field days, 296 trainings for farmers, 55 trainings for rural youths were organized by the university. In addition, 09 Animal Health Camps were also organized in which 1834 animals were vaccinated and treated.

Allahabad Agriculture Institute (Deemed University), Naini, Allahabad

89. In research, the university has initiated research in Integrated Pest Management, Farm Machinery, Sodic Land Reclamation and Dairy Technology. The university has developed technologies for management of Guava Wilt. University has also developed facilities for production of bio-agents for management of various pest and diseases. The university has developed a new hybrid variety of scented rice.

90. The work of extension is being carried out through its 1 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and 3 Krishi Gyan Kendra. The important work of extension was carried out through Krishak Help Line Sewa, Krishi Melas, Conduct of Training and Demonstration and Organization of Farmers Day. In 2008-09, 113 technical trainings, 07 farmers training, 150 field demonstrations, 4 monthly workshops, 2 agriculture officers-scientists interaction programmes and 54 farmers gosthis were organized by university.

U.P. Council of Agricultural Research, Lucknow

91. The council carried out multifarious activities. Among research activities, the council funded location specific problem oriented projects from a corpus fund established at Council called "Shodh

Nidhi". At present , research projects under this fund are in operation at various SAU's, Agricultural Colleges and other institutions. Besides establishing linkages with SAU's and line departments, the council also provided platform to National and International Scientists, Expert, Policy Makers and other to interact and identify research gaps and priorities of research. The council has prioritized the research areas in various disciplines. The funding of research projects are being done on these prioritized topics. The council formulated recommendation on basis of completed projects and got them incorporated in package of practices of line departments. U.P. Council of Agricultural Research (UPCAR) has been given the task of coordinating, implementing and monitoring the various activities of State Horticulture Mission by the Department of Horticulture, U.P. Presently, 14 programmes such as establishment of Model Nursery, Bio Control Laboratories, Leaf/tissue Analysis Laboratories, Mushroom Spawn Laboratories, etc. are being implemented in various State Agriculture Universities and ICAR Institutes (situated in U.P.) by the council.

Strategy

92. More emphasis needs to be given on zone specific research. In this connection, priorities of research with the participation of farmers and scientists needs to be taken up. Research needs to be focused on following major areas-

- ▶ Improvement in the productivity and sustainability of rice wheat cropping system
- ▶ Development of farming modules for different categories of farmers.
- ▶ Water management in rainfed areas.
- ▶ Efficient utilization of natural resources for improvement of agriculture production and productivity.
- ▶ Effect of changing environment on agriculture production.
- ▶ Management of Sodic Soils.
- ▶ Management of Degraded Lands.
- ▶ Enhancement of Livestock Productivity.
- ▶ Mechanization of agriculture for improving the cost-benefit ratio.
- ▶ Enhancement of agriculture income of farmers through diversification of agriculture.
- ▶ Improvement in the quality of agriculture products in context of WTO regime.

93. The state of Uttar Pradesh comprises of 71 districts. At present there are 62 Krishi Vigyan Kendras are established in the State. Seven (07) new KVKs have been sanctioned by Indian Council of Agriculture Research, are under process of establishment. Efforts will be made to establish a new KVK in newly formed district Kanshi Ram Nagar. New activities in order to strengthen the extension work needs to be initiated through Directorate of Extension of SAUs and Krishi Vigyan Kendra/Krishi Gyan Kendra established in the state.

Annual Plan 2009-10

Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in State Agriculture Universities

- ▶ Establishment of new University of Agriculture and Technology in Banda district
- ▶ Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur
- ▶ Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in N.D. University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad
- ▶ Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut
- ▶ Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in Allahabad Agriculture Deemed University, Allahabad
- ▶ Strengthening of U.P. Council of Agricultural Research, Lucknow
- ▶ ICAR funded projects (Central sponsored schemes)

94. In the field of research, the All India Coordinated Research Projects are being operated in the university 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. An outlay of Rs. 230.00 cr. has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Strategy

95. In Uttar Pradesh, there is vast scope for increasing the production and productivity of various commodities provided adequate investment is made on strengthening the research, education, and extension in the state. There is overall financial crunch on various fronts like education, research, and extension. The budget of the state agriculture universities has been frozen since 1998-99. Infrastructure facilities of agriculture education, research and extension are in poor and depleted condition in State Agriculture Universities due to crunch of funds during last 2 plan periods. The infrastructure facilities required for teaching, research and extension in these 3 universities needs strengthening. The class rooms, laboratories, library, computer facilities, instructional farm, student amenities and workshops require immediate repairs and proper maintenance. Replenishment of equipment and furniture are urgently needed. Quality of research, education and extension standards can only be improved by strengthening the infrastructure facilities in these universities. Though ICAR is providing financial support to SAU's for strengthening education in form of development grant and on research on the issues of national interest mainly through Coordinated Research Projects, but it is insufficient to handle the area specific problems of different agro-climatic zones. Further, the developed technologies needs to be modified to make them appropriate to small and marginal farmers which consists about 90% of the farming community of the state. In addition, other problems which are very specific to U.P. farming conditions are also needed to be addressed. In view of above, the proposals as given above for the year 2009-10 will strengthen the

agriculture education, research and extension in the state and will help in increasing production and productivity of agriculture sector in the state.

Horticulture

96. The present share of Uttar Pradesh in total horticulture production (447.15 Lac. MT in 2004-05) of the country (1698.0 Lac. MT in 2004-05) is about 26%. **U.P. ranks third in fruits, Second in vegetable and first in potato production** among all states. The state has about 30.00 lac. hec. under various horticultural crops. A large part of the fruits and vegetables produced finds their way to other cities outside the state. It is assumed that about 40% is sent outside the state, 20% is consumed by the processing industries sector.

97. It has been proposed to bring the horticultural growth rate at 10% during the 11th plan period. To achieve this proposed horticultural growth rate the department is implementing various developmental schemes i.e. production of processing and export oriented new varieties of fruits, adoption of hybrid varieties of vegetables and spices of high quality and production, adoption of new horticultural techniques, production of European vegetables, by adoption of new techniques to increase the production of flowers and medicinal plants, establishment of high-tech model nurseries, apiculture, mushroom cultivation, establishment of distillation units for flowers and medicinal & aromatic plants, onion storage units and the establishment of semi-processing and processing units in the state.

Current Status

98. The present **level of area and production** in different horticulture crops and proposed targets for 2009-2010 are as under:-

Area in Lac Ha. / Prod. in Lac M.T.

Item	Eleventh Plan Target	2007-08 Achievement	2008-09 Anticipated Achievement	2009-10 Targets
Fruits				
Area	13.21	8.40	9.53	10.75
Prod.	164.37	91.06	109.60	131.00
Vegetable				
Area	24.10	17.76	19.21	21.00
Prod.	441.90	296.20	332.00	380.00
Potato				
Area	6.81	5.17	5.20	5.35
Prod.	166.93	125.65	130.42	144.45
Total				
Area	44.12	31.33	33.94	37.10
Prod.	773.20	512.91	572.02	655.45

Financial Achievements

99. For the development of horticulture in the state during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) the total outlay of Rs. 75871.00 lacs has been sanctioned for horticulture development in the State. The following table gives the yearwise breakup of outlay during the first two years of 11th Plan:

(Rs. in lac.)

	Sector/Scheme Name	2007-08		2008-09	
		Outlay	Expen.	Outlay	Anti. Expen.
1.	State Plan	8997.19	7825.40	8602.13	8602.13
2.	Central Sector	38.19	38.19	57.76	57.76
3.	Grand Total	9035.38	7863.59	8659.89	8659.89

Physical Achievements

100. There has been a remarkable achievement in the area expansion and production of horticultural crops due to successful implementation of different horticulture developmental schemes/programmes in the last few years in the state. The Financial and Physical achievements in the different programmes are as under-

	Scheme/Programme	Unit	Achi. 2007-08	Anti. Achi. 2008-09
1	Plantation of new orchards of Mango, Aonla, Bael and Litchi	Ha.	13803	20549
2	Maintenance of last year planted orchards	Ha.	6863	6237
3	Area expansion under Banana crop	Ha.	2306	7325
4	Area Expansion under cut flower (Gladiolus)	Ha.	1721	3849
5	Area Expansion under Marigold, Desi Rose & Jasmine	Ha.	2302	4417
6	Area Expansion under spices – chillies & garlic	Ha.	16178	34660
7	Area expansion under medicinal crops	Ha.	673	1292
8	Area expansion under aromatic crops	Ha.	900	9950
9	Rejuvenation of mango, guava and aonla orchards	Ha.	666	2015
10	Potato and vegetable seed production	Ha.	207	992
11	Protection of orchards	Ha.	275	1455
12	Promotion of Integrated Pest Management	Ha.	8455	12370
13	Promotion of Mulching	Ha.	200	5130
14	Organic farming in vegetable and fruit crops	Ha.	7496	16125
15	Technology Transfer through 2-days training programme.	No.	14574	25664
16	Training to farmers at Horticulture Experiment and Training Centres and at State Agriculture Universities.	No.	501	6237
17	Distribution of Bee-colonies & boxes to the beneficiary in order to promote bee-keeping as a supplementary employment and increase in crop yield due to cross pollination.	No.	5305	16840

Potential

101. 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 potential aspects are as follows -

- ▶ U.P. is a major producer of fruits & vegetables, accounting 20% to 25% of their total production in India. 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.

Strategy

102. Evidently, the state have strength in horticulture sector and the sector is competitive but has to convert weakness into opportunities and address the issue to the advantage. The following strategy is being followed:-

- ▶ 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.

103. 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.

Annual Plan 2009-10

Production Of Ornamental And Elite Fruit Planting Material, Vegetable & Spices Seed Production And Seed Processing

104. There are 133 nurseries, 9 progeny orchards, 12 vegetable seed multiplication farms and 19 potato seed multiplication farms of the Department of Horticulture situated in the State, which are producing about 25-30 lacs high quality fruit plants, 25000 quintals potato seed and 3000 quintals vegetable seed annually. Although several nurseries and seed production farms are establish in private sector, but the good quality planting material and foundation seeds of vegetable and potato have been produced on Govt. nurseries / farms under this scheme.

Commercial Horticulture Development In Extensive Areas

105. There are 31 districts, which are not covered under the National Horticulture Mission Scheme, have been selected for the scheme. This scheme will specially focus on increasing the production and productivity through adoption of improved technologies duly insuring quality of all horticultural crops and creations of markets at the block and district level will form an integral activity of the scheme. Special emphasis will be given for adopting cluster approach for developing regionally differentiated crops, which are most suitable for the district/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.

106. The strategy of scheme will be to address the gaps in development of horticulture in above 31 selected districts to achieve the desired goals by adopting a mission mode approach. Drawing experience from the ongoing programmes, efforts will be to create an effective mechanism for delivering the technology and incentives to the farmers. The programmes to be taken up in the Scheme are given in **Annexure-2**.

Horticulture Development Programme For Sc/St Beneficiaries

107. This scheme aims at promoting the farmers of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes to grow more of horticultural crops like vegetables, spices, flowers etc. and fruit crops like Guava, Aonla, Papaya etc. by which they can get continuous return. This would certainly help in raising their level of living standard.

108. The main objectives of Scheme are as follows:-

- ▶ Transfer of technology of new and improved horticulture package of practices with use new evolved varieties through demonstration and training to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes farmers.
- ▶ Economic improvement of schedule caste/scheduled tribes by encouraging them to grow horticulture cash crops.
- ▶ To generate employment opportunities to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes farmers through farming of horticultural crops.
- ▶ Improvement of production and productivity of horticulture crops by creating more area under horticulture.

109. A list of programmes to be implemented under this scheme in the year 2009-10 on Scheduled castes/ Scheduled Tribes farmers fields is given in **Annexure-3** . It is highlighted that the subsidy amount to the SC/ST Farmers in this scheme is slightly higher than other farmers selected in other horticulture developments schemes.

Scheme for Horticultural Data Base

110. Under this scheme in the year 2009-10, Khasra related to the horticultural crops will be prepared in the prescribed proforma. This work will be done by Lekhpals through the Department of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh. This will be used to cross check the data base prepared by the selected private organizations. To prepare the Khasra in the proforma, "Lekhpals" working in the revenue department will be given an honoraria of Rs.500/- per Lekhpal and Rs.250/- per "Lekhpal" would be provided to for photocopying of Khasra-Goswara. About 20,000 "Lekhpals" working in the state. Programme-wise detail is as follows:-

	Name of the Scheme	Proposed per unit cost	Total Cost (in Lakh Rs.)
1.	Honoraria for Lekhpals	Rs.500/- Lekhpal Total 20,000 Lekhpals	100,00,000
2.	Photocopying of Khasra/Goswara	Rs. 250/- per Lekhpal Total 20,000 Lekhpals	50,00,000

State Horticulture Mission

111. The following are the objectives envisaged in the State Horticulture Mission:-

- ▶ To increase qualitative and quantitative production and productivity of area specific crops as per the market demand and agro-climatic conditions in compact areas.
- ▶ To establish convergence and synergy among various on-going and planned Government programmes in the field of horticulture development.
- ▶ To achieve horizontal and vertical integration of the programmes by establishing forward and backward linkages.
- ▶ To ensure adequate, appropriate, timely and concurrent attention to all links in production - post production - processing - consumption chain.
- ▶ To maximize economic, ecological and social benefits from the existing investments and infrastructure created for horticulture development in the state.
- ▶ To promote ecologically sustainable intensification, economically desirable diversification and skilled employment for rural youth including farm women.
- ▶ To promote the development and dissemination of technologies based on the blending of traditional wisdom and new technologies.

112. The Mission has specially focused 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 has been an integral activity of the Mission. The mission has Special emphasis on adopting cluster approach for developing regionally differentiated crops, which are most suitable for the state/regions. 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. Under the Scheme, Govt. of India has provided 85% central share and rest 15% share will be arranged by State Govt.

Micro Irrigation System

113. A centrally sponsored scheme Micro Irrigation has been started in 2006-07. According to guidelines of Govt. of India, for implementation of the scheme, Govt. of India has provided 80% central share and rest 20% share will be arranged by State Govt. Under the pattern of assistance of the scheme, it has been provided an assistance of 50% of the cost (40% central share and 10% state share) to the farmers.

Management of new districts Manyawar KanshiRamNagar

114. To boost up the required horticultural development in the state the department of Horticulture & Food Processing, U.P. has implemented different schemes / programmes under state / centrally sponsored schemes . The farmers are able to take up cultivation of horticultural crops in large scale thereby enabling to increase the production and export of horticultural commodities.

115. In the year 2008-09 a new district Manyawar Kanshi Ram Nagar has been created as the 71st district in the state. To continue and ensure above horticulture development activities in the new district, an amount of Rs. **7.00 lacs** has been kept for staff management.

Financial Requirement

116. For the implementation of the above schemes in **Annual Plan 2009-10**, an outlay of Rs. 85.58 cr. has been allocated .The schemes wise break up is given in the following table:-

	Name Of Schemes	Rs. In Lakh
1.	Production Of Ornamental And Elite Fruit Planting Material	270.00
2.	Commercial Horticulture Development In Extensive Areas	4560.10
3.	Horticulture Dev. Prog. For Sc/St Beneficiaries	605.00
4.	Scheme For Creation Of Horticulture Data Base	150.00
5.	State Horticulture Mission (15% State Share)	2466.00
6.	Micro Irrigation Scheme (20% State Share)	500.00
7.	Management Of New District Manyawar Kanshiram-Nagar	7.00
	TOTAL	8558.10

Food Processing

117. 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. Food processing is moreover employment intensive and creates 1.8 jobs directly and 6.4 indirectly across the supply chain for every Rs. 1 million invested. It provides convenience & safe food to consumers and promotes diversification and commercialisation 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 national economy, the farmers and the consumers.

118. Growth of food processing is also inevitable with rising incomes, favourable demographic transition and changing consumption pattern.

Status of Processing

119. Out of production of 120 lakh 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 targetted, will work out to about Rs. 300 crore.

120. Existing Horticulture processing industry is utilizing local fruits like aonla, bael, jack fruit, karonda, papaya mainly for preparation of preserves, pickles and chutneys, the value of which is estimated to be about Rs. 20 Cr. Commercial cultivation of these minor fruits will provide competitive advantage to the local processing industry and enhance incomes in waste lands.

121. Processing industry utilizes pumpkin, carrot, tomato, petha, green chilli, red chilli and green peas for preparation of vegetable sauces(pumpkin, carrot, tomato in that order), chilli sauce(green chilli and boiled potato), potato chips (potato), petha preserve(petha, stuffed red chilli pickle (red chilli from Azamgrah) and green chilli as part of all pickles. Processed vegetable industry is valued at about Rs. 100 crore.

122. Organized marketing of processing variety potatoes and vegetables in the metros and middle East can generate a volume of Rs. 600 crore, even if 5% of the vegetable production is targetted. For this, cold chain infrastructure should be directed (under CISS) to develop CIPC enabled or CA cold stores only for handling various fruits and vegetables. Investments are required in Grading, Packing infrastructure, Refrigerated transportation (rail and road) and distribution networks for realising the potential. Investments in fruits & vegetable retail network is expected to spur adoption of modern post harvest infrastructure by farmers. A brief description of the activities being undertaken by the department is given below:-

State Institute of Food Processing Technology, Lucknow

123. A continuous research work is being done by the state Institute of Food Processing Technology Lucknow and a two years post graduate Associateship course training in Fruit & Vegetable technology which is recognised as equivalent to MSc. Ag (Horticulture) for Phd. research work by the Chhatrapati Shahu ji Maharaj University, Kanpur is being conducted to provide expert technical staff to the already established & newly establishing industries.

124. The institute provides training to 25 fruit & vegetable technologists every years. Due to the experiment work done by this institute a relative increase in the shelf life of processed fruits & vegetables has been achieved and new product development and availability of expert technicians has become possible. With the help of physiology, biochemistry, Chemistry, Food technology, agriculture control, food engineering & microbiology & training sections, the institute is doing the practical work of development of new products & the technical development of different products.

Activities of Govt. Food Science Training Centres

125. In Uttar Pradesh agriculture and horticulture products are available round the year. Tourism sector is expanding very fast. In this background big hotels and catering units are developing and expanding. With an object to provide technical workers for these catering establishments and food processing industries, unemployed educated youth are trained in different fields of food science. For this purpose Govt. Food Science Training Centres are established in (Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut, Jhansi, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Faizabad, Agra, Bareilly & Moradabad) one each in ten big cities.

126. In Govt. Food Science Training Centres one year trade diploma course in Food Processing, one Year trade diploma course in Bakery & Confectionery, & one year trade diploma course in Cookery. One month short term course in Bakery & Confectionery, one month short term course in Cookery and one month short term integrated course are being conducted. In different trades of one year diploma course, 171 persons in food processing, 130 persons in bakery & Confectionery & 159 persons in Cookery are being trained during 2008-09. Similarly in one month courses 192 persons are trained in the session 2007-08 against the target of 975 persons.

Activities of Govt. Community Fruit Preservation & Training Centres

127. There are 74 community Fruit Preservation & Training Centres established to facilitate the food processors of domestic sector by the Horticulture & Food Processing department of U.P. By these centres food preservation is being promoted & encouraged in different districts/rural areas. About 1.97 lacs kilogram of fruits & vegetables are being processed in these centres annually, about 24,450 housewives and interested persons are being trained in 15 days training programme. Fruit preservation camps are also being organised in rural and urban areas by these centres so that the rural population can get maximum benefit. Apart from this a 100 days entrepreneurship development programme is being organised for the rural farmers, unemployed men & women to establish fruit & vegetable processing units. In the year 2008-09, about 57234 kilogram products were prepared at home scale, 11792 persons were trained in 15 days training programme, 317 demonstrations in rural areas & 57 rural camps have been completed, by these centres. With a view to creating awareness in general public, an integrated training is also being conducted by the centres. In Entrepreneurship development training programme 2910 people were trained in Dhaba, Fast Food & Restaurant Training programme 2010 session and under the Quality Control & Hygiene awareness training programme 19550 persons were trained against the target of 20000 people in plan schemes.

Regional Food Research & Analysis Center Lucknow

128. This hi-tech laboratory has been established with the support of Ministry of Food Processing industries Govt. of India, The lab has been established with the facilities of testing & analysis, standardization, research, training & certification of various types of food product. All the facilities to the industrialists/ enterperneurs for testing & analysing the products of processed food industry of the state eg.

hotel industry, different types of restaurants, bakery & confectionery industry, sugar industry, rice mill, daal mill, processed meat, egg, milk & milk products are available at one place. The lab is analysing according to the principles of international & national standard of BIS, PFA, FPO, AGMARK etc. In the year 2008-09 the lab has analysed more than 969 parameters of 203 samples .

Vision

- ▶ To attract investment in private sector.
- ▶ To increase processing of Agri - Horticulture produce from 2% to 10%.
- ▶ To work towards reduction of post harvest losses from 35% to 25%.
- ▶ Employment generation through entrepreneurship development, industrialization and allied activities.
- ▶ To develop forward & backward linkages for providing remunerative prices to grower.
- ▶ Value addition in marketable surplus production.
- ▶ To improve of Hygiene, Sanitation, Quality Control & Packaging Standards.
- ▶ To educate Processors, Food handlers, Traders & General People for food safety and food standards.
- ▶ Skill up-gradation of workforce.

129. Some of the important Scheme of this sector is given below:-

- ▶ Entrepreneurship development in food processing
- ▶ Up-gradation of Govt. Food Processing Technology Institute, Lucknow. (recognized post graduate level)
- ▶ Extension & strengthening of government fruit preservation & training centres for food processing.
- ▶ Training in dhaba / fast food / restaurant
- ▶ Six months craft course at food science training centre varanasi, agra & lucknow
- ▶ Computerization under the e-governance plan in food processing
- ▶ Up-gradation of govt. Food science training centers according to the standards of u.p. technical education board & aicte.
- ▶ Strengthening of 19 htcd, hpht centre hpht subcentres established under the first phase of dasp project
- ▶ Sensitization on quality control & hygiene training
- ▶ Establishing of 'sales point'

- ▶ Financial assistance for food expos, melas & exhibitions
- ▶ Financial assistance for study / survey

Sugarcane

130. Uttar Pradesh is the prominent sugar cane producing state in the country Besides U.P. other prominent state are Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujrat in tropical region and Punjab, Haryana and Bihar in subtropical region. Inter state comparison on various sugar parameters as presented as under :-

Inter State Comparison Of Sugar Statistics (Year 2006-07)

	State	Cane Area (Thousand Hect.)	AV.Yield (Tones per hect.)	Cane Crushed (lacTones)	Sugar Production (lac Tones)	Sugar recovery%
Tropical region						
1	Maharastra	1049	64.9	798.23	90.95	11.40
2	Tamilnadu	391	105.1	274.52	25.40	9.25
3	Karnataka	326	87.9	251.50	26.59	10.61
4	Andhra Pradesh	264	82.2	173.23	16.80	9.71
5	Gujrat	214	73.0	133.12	14.17	10.65
Subtropical Region						
1	U.P	2247	59.6	894.94	84.75	9.48
2	Haryana	140	68.4	66.95	6.52	9.75
3	Punjab	99	60.5	50.91	4.86	9.55
4	Bihar	103	46.0	52.04	4.91	8.67
C	All India	5157	69.0	2788.72	283.28	10.17

Source Indian Sugar– Nov.2008 vol. No. (v) No 7

131. From the perusal of the above table following inferences are drawn:-

- ▶ Except Haryana average yield per hectare is highest in Uttar Pradesh amongst other states grouped in sub tropical region
- ▶ At 58.2 tonns per hect. productivity is much below than all India average of 66.9 tonns.
- ▶ Average sugar recovery is lower than Haryana but at par with Punjab. It is almost 0.75 percent lower than the all India average.
- ▶ From the viewpoint of total sugar production U.P. is on the top among all states of the country.

132. The following table gives inter-state sugar production since 1999-2000:-

State Wise Sugar Production

(lakh tones)

	STATES	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Andra Pradesh	11.82	10.22	10.48	12.10	8.86	9.82	12.36	16.80
2	Karnatka	15.77	16.13	15.50	18.68	11.16	10.40	19.43	26.59
3	Tamil Nadu	17.20	17.81	18.39	16.44.	9.21	11.08	21.42	25.40
4	Maharashtra	65.03	67.05	56.13	62.13	31.75	22.17	51.97	90.95
5	Uttar Pradesh	45.56	43.94	52.60	56.51	45.51	50.37	57.84	84.75
6	Bihar	3.68	2.88	3.42	4.08	2.74	2.54	4.22	4.91
7	Haryana	4.77	5.86	6.24	6.36	5.82	4.00	4.09	6.52
	All India	182.00	185.19	185.27	201.40	135.46	126.91	192.67	283.28

Source: Indian sugar- Nov.2008 Vol. No. (v) No 7

133. From the perusal of the above table it is evident that U.P. had obtained top status in year 2003-04 and 2005-06 while Maharashtra was top leading state during 1998-99 to 2002-03. The fluctuation in sugar production was a prominent factor during the period under review varying from 201.40 lakh ton in 2002-03 to 192.67 lakh ton in the year 2005-06.

134. The following table provided the achievement in production and growth since First Five Year Plan.

Plan Wise Achievement with regards to Cane Area, Average Yield, Cane Production Sugar Production

	The final year of the plan	Cane area (lac.h.)	Average yield (M.t./ Hact.)	Cane Prod (L.t.)	Sugar Prod (L.t.)	No of Mills	Crushing capacity (Tcd)	Sugar recover y%
1	1st 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	10th Five Year Plan	26.61	60.00	1546.22	84.75	133	709000	9.47
11	Annual Plan 2007-08	28.50	56.46	1608.55	73.19	132.0	761000	9.78
12	Annual Plan 2008-09	21.40	54.00	1155.50	62.0	131.0	764000	9.80

135. The overall impact of increase in area, Productivity, number of mills and subsequent increase in crushing capacity resulted in more than five fold increase in sugar production during the span of 1st to 10th

Plan period. But during 2008-09, it has been observed that the area has substantially declined on account of remunerative prices of traditional crops like wheat & rice.

136. Major Challenges of sugarcane sector in U.P are as under:-

- ▶ Depletion of soil fertility.
- ▶ 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 exiting production Technology of sugar cane.

Issues & Strategies

- ▶ To raise the crushing capacity of sugar mills.
- ▶ 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 use of modern scientific techniques of sugar cane cultivation.
- ▶ Giving priority to sugar cane research programs to cater the need of total seed required for seed replacement program.
- ▶ Development of area specific sugar cane varieties which are high yielding and rich in sugar.
- ▶ Development of action plan for each sugar mill. Intensive sugar cane developmental programs will be carried out with the help of sugar mills.
- ▶ Optimize use of scarce water resources for increasing productivity.
- ▶ A sizable chunk of sugar cane is diverted towards gur and khandasary. To minimize its diversion drawl percentage is proposed to be raised from 45.15% to 55.00%. 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 for impart the knowledge of various input .
- ▶ Ratoon management is very much neglected in central eastern U.P.. Management of second and third ratoon will get special attention in Eleventh Plan period.
- ▶ Heat therapy will be popularized amongst the growers to eradicate the menace of grassy shoot and other disease.

Targets for the 2009-10

137. The proposal is to meet the growing cane requirement of the sugar factories by increasing the yield per hectare and stepping up the per hectare supplies to the sugar factories. The targets following table gives the target for the year 2009-10: –

Proposed targets of area, average yield and total cane production for 2009-10

	Particulars	Unit	Year 2009-10	Terminal year of 11 th five year plan (2011-12)
1	Cane area	Lac. Hact.	23.50	27.00
2	Average yield	Ton/ Hact.	61.00	70.00
3	Total sugar cane production	Lac. Ton	1400.00	1890.00
4	Drawl %	%	55.00	51.58
5	Total cane crushed	Lac. Ton	770.00	965.25
6	No. of sugar factory	No.	134	140
7	Crushing capacity	Lac.Ton.T.C.D	7.75	7.50
8	Sugar recovery	%	9.80	10.30
9	Total sugar production	Lac.Ton	76	119.07

138. For achieving the above target. following intervention have been introduced during the 11th plan by means of following schemes/ programme:-

Intensive Cane Development Programme

- ▶ Improved seed production programme-
- ▶ Soil and Seed treatment –
- ▶ Ratoon management

Construction of link roads on contributory basis.

139. Cane production and productivity of the year 06-07 was higher in comparison to production and productivity of the year 05-06. This was due to varietal improvement programme launched by cane department for the last several years. Raising of cane seed nurseries and demonstrations on farmers field was a key factor in varietal improvement programme. This trend is likely to be continued in the year 2009-10 too. There is still scope for raising the productivity, production and infrastructure development in state in the light of installation of new sugar mills and enhancements in crushing capacity of the existing sugar mills. So to fulfill the cane requirement of sugar mills as well as to boost the economy of the cane growers it is essential to continue the existing schemes and the tempo of development.

Animal Husbandry

140. Animal husbandry is an integral part of the agriculture and allied sector which plays a very important role in the economy including assured employment to masses. Animal Husbandry has four pillars of livestock development i.e. breeding, feeding, heeding and disease control. Improvement in these four sectors directly reciprocates with the advancement of animal husbandry as well as ensures food safety, food security, employment generation and economic up-liftment of farmers. Animal Husbandry provides indirect employment to rural masses as well as direct employment to rural youths.

141. It also contributes significantly in draught power for farming and rural transportation. Dairy products are major component of nutritious food to millions of people of the state. Milk and milk products are only acceptable source of animal protein for public specially the large vegetarian population. The organic fertilizer produced by the livestock sector plays a key role in agriculture production. Egg and meat form an important part in the diet of the people. The approach paper to the XI Five Year Plan has also identified the Animal Husbandry including Dairying and Poultry as an important component of agricultural diversification. Proper development of this sector will require attention to modern technology, processing and marketing arrangement and also issues of animal welfare. In particular disaster management programs for minimizing the losses of livestock, need to be devised as pre, during and post disaster measures.

- ▶ The livestock sector contributes to over 28 percent of the total value of output arising from the agricultural sector in the state. The agriculture and allied sectors contribute to over 32 percent of the GDP of the state hence the contribution of animal husbandry works out to be approximately 9 percent to the GDP of the state.
- ▶ Uttar Pradesh with a total production of 18.8593 million tons of milk is the largest producer in India and accounts for more than 18 percent of the total milk production in the country.
- ▶ The state has got the second highest cattle population and highest buffalo population in the country. The livestock population of the state as per 17th Livestock census, 2003 has increased by 3.76 percent from 564.12 lakh in 1997 to 585.31 lakh of which 229.14 lakh are buffaloes and 185.51 lakh cows.

142. There are only about 173.82 Lac breedable animals out of 414.65 cattle and buffalo. The 32 percent of the breedable animals are not in production due to some infertility or other problems. This has led to low productivity of our livestock in the State. Total poultry population in the state is some **11.71 million**; fowl population has decreased by around 3.5 per cent and total poultry by 3.3 per cent in the State. Ducks and other birds have shown an increase of 2.5 percent during the period over **60 percent** of them indigenous fowls in the backyards of rural households. Poultry production in Uttar Pradesh takes place in two distinctly different streams: the organized poultry industry made up exclusively of commercial hybrid birds and the backyard system with indigenous fowl in the rural areas. Organized poultry industry in UP is stagnant and over half the eggs and poultry meat consumed in the state is imported from States as far away as Andhra Pradesh and some from neighboring Punjab and Haryana. While the state's neighbors in Punjab and Haryana have an extremely successful and flourishing poultry industry and account for nearly 40 per cent of the substantial table egg and broiler import into the State. UP itself has lagged far behind in organized egg / broiler production. Interstate comparison of Milk, Egg, Wool and Meat Production is given in **Annexures**.

143. A coordinated and holistic approach is needed to achieve the formulated targets of the department which will involve extensive funding, proper resource management and a sincere effort by all.

Production Status

144. During the Xth 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, wool and eggs at the end of the Xth Plan has reached to 180.946 Lac M. Tons, 14.61 lakh kg. and 948.31 million respectively. The average milk yield per cow was 3.090 kg/day while for buffalo it was 4.328 kg/day as per 2006-07 sample survey.

145. In 1st year of 11th Plan i.e. 2007-08, an increment of 4.23% in milk production, 3.50% in egg production and 1.33% in wool production is registered.

Production Estimates of Different Livestock Products

	Item	Unit	2001-02 Achievement	2006-07 Achievement	Achievement in 11 th Plan			
					2007-08 Achievement	2008-09		2009-10 Target
						Target	Ant. Ach.	
1	Milk	Lakh MT	145.58	180.946	188.59	218.95	218.95	243.40
2	Eggs	Million Nos.	758.334	813.51	981.48	984.35	984.35	1160.44
3	Wool	Lakh kg.	18.46	14.61	16.07	17.08	17.08	22.18

Programme	Ach. Level IXth Plan	Ach. Level Xth Plan	Ach. During XI th Plan			
			Ach. 2007-08	Target 2008-09	Ant. Ach. 2008-09	Target 2009-10
Vaccination (in lakh)	217.09	345.19	382.79	659.17	659.17	659.17
Artificial Insemination (in lakh)	17.03	23.76	25.82	28.35	28.35	43.439
Castration (in lakh)	7.03	7.19	7.82	9.68	9.68	10.64
Treatment (in lakh)	172.68	194.30	203.41	204.08	204.08	224.48
Formation S.J.Y.S. Groups (in nos.)	7106	5498	5478	6300	6300	6300

Production of main livestock product

146. Animal Husbandry contributes significantly in State economy with the production of 188.593 lakh MTs milk, 9814.854 lakh eggs, 14.80 lakh kg. wool and 2034.287 lakh kg. meat in year 2007-08. 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 lakh kg. 2007-08	Percentage Contribution
Buffalo	129.56	68.70%
Cow	48.09	25.50%
Goat	10.93	5.80%
Total	188.59	

147. Per capita per day availability of milk in U.P. is 311 grams while the National average is 245 grams per day against the minimum requirement of 280grams per day per capita as recommended by ICMR.

148. 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 potential. On an average 120.932 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 lakh kg) Year 2007-08	Percentage Contribution
Buffalo	120.932	1498.475	73.66%
Goat	16.098	334.892	16.46%
Sheep	16.473	52.355	2.57%
Pig	43.692	148.565	7.31%
Total		2034.287	

Infrastructures and Institutions

149. For ensuring animal health and other animal husbandry related services, there are 2008 Veterinary Hospitals, 2542 Stockman centres and 268 D-Class Dispensaries, 1 Biological Product Institute, 10 Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories and 1 Central Laboratory are functional in the State. In addition, 2 Pullorum disease diagnostic labs, 1 T.B., Johnin and Brucellosis lab, 1 Swine Fever lab, 1 epidemiological cell at HQs, 9 Sterility & Infertility Control Units and 10 Canine Rabies Control Units are also functioning in the State. There are also 4 Deep Frozen Semen Production Stations, 3079 Artificial Insemination Centers and 10 Livestock-cum-Agriculture Farms in the State. 1 Bhadawari Buffalo Breeding Farm, 5 Sheep Breeding Farms, 6 Goat Breeding Farms, 7 Pig Breeding Farms and 5 Poultry Hatcheries are being run by the State. 1 Poultry Training Centre, 1 Pig Husbandry Training Centre, 2 Livestock Extension Officers Training Centers and 1 Carcass Utilization and Leather Training-cum-Production Centre are also operational in the State.

150. As per the recommendation of National Commission on Agriculture there should be 1 Veterinary Hospital at every 5000 Livestock populations. While in this state 1 Veterinary Hospital per 20000 Livestock population is in existence. Undoubtedly the existing infrastructure is not optimum as per the requirement. Hence there is a need to establish more Veterinary Hospitals in the State. State Govt. has introduced private participation in Animal Husbandry Sector through deployment of 1582 paravets in the State (1252 under DASP and 330 by U.P.L.D.B. Paravets provide artificial insemination, vaccination, first aid, castration services and helps in dissemination of modern technology at the farmers' door steps.

Breed improvement and fertility

151. Presently in the State, there are 3079 State A.I. Centers which ensures improved animal breeding services to farmers through Artificial insemination. Artificial insemination has only a coverage of 13% at present which needs to be supplemented with natural service program for wider coverage of breedable animal population of the state. Presently there are 173.82 lakh breedable cattle and buffaloes in the State with the targeted coverage of 22% of the breedable population through A.I. Therefore, for increasing the A.I. coverage, it was planned to provide door step improved breeding services to the farmers through deployment of trained unemployed youths as paravets. Paravets are trained unemployed youths, for self employment. They cater improved breeding services at farmer's door step as well as vaccination and castration.

152. New advanced technologies like use of Frozen Semen and Embryo Transfer Technology are being implemented to bring in revolutionary changes in the improvement of breed of milch animals. Care has also been taken to conserve our indigenous breeds of livestock including their propagation.

Sterility Management

153. To control the sterility and infertility among the cattle and buffalo creating a marked decrease in milk production a scheme has been launched under which approx. 3.5 Lac livestock has been treated every year. Sterility camps were being held to make free about 30 Lac livestock from sterility and infertility by the end of XIth Plan. Special funding has been done to conduct this scheme through Govt. budget.

Health coverage

154. The disease diagnostic facilities and the specific disease control program are the priority areas, which needs to be expanded with proper infrastructure and financial support. To make an effective control on diseases of national importance and economic importance the new 75% centrally sponsored scheme 'Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases' has been implemented since 2003-04. By this scheme the better health of the livestock is being ensured which in turn has enhanced the livestock production.

Foot and Mouth Disease Control

155. To make an affective control on Foot and Mouth Disease in the livestock a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched in the 16 districts of western Uttar Pradesh (Agra Mathura, Aligarh, Firozabad, Hathras Etah, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Gautambudh Nagar, Saharanpur, Muzaffar Nagar, Moradabad, J.P. Nagar and Badaun). 100% of the livestock of these 16 districts have been vaccinated against FMD. During 1st round in 2003-04 1,40,42,000 livestock have been vaccinated. Second round 1,03,74,000 livestock have been revaccinated in July and August 2004. Again in 3rd all the livestock have been vaccinated against FMD. The 1,04,61,000 livestock have been vaccinated in the 3rd round. The repetition has been done during 2004-05 and 2005-06 also. Presently in the year 2008-09, 7th round of vaccination is under progress with the coverage of 1.06 crores of livestock. Because of this

effective immunization, no outbreaks of any disease has been recorded and led into the increased production of milk and other livestock products. This has resulted in the surplus supply of milk to the capital of India i.e. Delhi.

Fodder Development

156. There is a big scarcity of green fodder as well as the balance ration to the livestock of our State. Only 3% of the agricultural land are being covered for fodder, which has to be, increased at least 8%. There is enormous gap between availability and requirement of livestock feed and fodder as mentioned below-

Particulars	Requirement	Availability	Deficit	Per cent deficit
Green Fodder	933.06	617.62	315.44	33.80
Dry Fodder	571.19	548.60	22.59	03.95
Compounded Feed(Concentrate)	120.85	63.25	57.60	47.66

157. This scarcity of livestock feed and fodder situation further worsens during the natural calamities like flood and droughts. Due to draughts some times even there is shortage of green fodder upto 80%.The shortage of green fodder is combated effectively by massive efforts of the department through provision of quality fodder seeds and fodder development programme.

Poultry Development

158. This is a most vital sector in the State with a great potential. On an average State imports 1,00,000 broilers and 1,00,00,000 eggs daily from other States. In spite of a large potential of economic upliftment and employment generation this sector has not got a required fillip in the 10th Plan from the Govt. of India. No special scheme has been sanctioned in this area. Hence there is a need to launch a multi pronged program with a view of simultaneous development of entrepreneurship and social poultry development. Some initiatives are needed for the development of business ventures in this sector in the form of infra-structural subsidies especially in the backward areas of the State.

159. Special emphasis has been given launching a backyard poultry-farming system with a package of layer chicks and poultry feed at least for one year to the poor farmers. This has certainly created an economic self-dependence to the farmers and increment in egg production. Under Special Component plan 3680 backyard poultry units have been established in 23 districts in 2004-05 and 4000 units in 25 districts during 2005-06. During 2007-08, 29 poultry units were established. In the year 2008-09, establishment of 1540 units is being carried out.

Small Animal Development

160. Rearing of small animals such as sheep, goat and pigs is the main economic activity of poor section of the society. This sector not only ensures the economic sustainability of poor farmers but also have enormous employment generation potential for the rural youths. However, in the 10th Plan some

sporadic interventions were made in this sector but it was not optimum. There are five sheep breeding farm, 180 sheep and wool extension centers, 35 stud rams centers and 7 goat breeding farm in the State. Under the Ambedkar Vishesh Rojgar Scheme 5131 units are being established to provide self employment to the small animal farmers. In 2004-05 62 units of Goatry have been established in 13 districts and in 2005-06, 81 units under special component plan. In the year 2006-07 and 2007-08, 300 and 533 goat units were established respectively. In the year 2008-09, 1200 goat units are being established.

161. Under the pig development program to develop self-employment for weak and poor sector of livestock farmer, 9 pig breeding farm and 36-pig development block have been established. In the year 2004-05 32-piggery units have been established in 7 districts and in 2005-06, 50 units to provide self-employment under the special component plan. In the year 2007-08, 200 pig units were established in the State. In the year 2008-09, 500 pig units are being established.

Employment Generation

162. To provide self employment and services of Artificial Insemination, vaccination and castration 330 paravets have been trained through Uttar Pradesh Livestock Development Board and 1252 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. These paravets are rendering services of vaccination, castration and fodder development under the supervision of qualified veterinarians of that area. In the year 2007-08, 213 paravets were being trained in the State. In 2008-09, 1747 paravets are being trained and deployed.

Veterinary Education and Research

163. Uttar Pradesh has one Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry University at Mathura and 2 other Veterinary Colleges at Faizabad and Meerut. These institutes impart basic veterinary education as well as higher education and modern research in the field veterinary science and animal husbandry. A part from these educational institutes, there are Central Institutes like IVRI, Izatnagar (Bareilly), CIRG, Farah (Mathura) and IGFRI, Jhansi which interacts with the department for incorporation of modern technologies in animal husbandry sector. U.P. Council of Agriculture Research also interacts with the department and helps in the incorporation of innovative technologies.

Annual Plan 2009-2010

164. During the 11th Plan (2007-12) the thrust of the department has been given on control of animal diseases, scientific management and up gradation of genetic resources, increased availability of nutritious food and fodder, sustainable development of processing and marketing facilities and enhancement of production and profitability of livestock enterprises.

Animal Health Care and Veterinary Services

165. 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. 120 new veterinary hospitals and 20 stockman centres shall be established in the year 2009-10. Greater emphasis is being given to the improvement of animal health and veterinary services during 2009-10.

Establishment of Paravets

166. To provide coverage as per the guidance of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Development, i.e. one A.I. Centre per 1000 breedable bovines (At least one centre per Nyay Panchayat level should be made available; since there are 8135 Nyay Panchayats in the State and at present we have only 5496 A.I. Centers i.e. a deficit of 2639 A.I. Centres at Nyay Panchayat Level) 11500 new A.I. Centers will be required to be established in XIth Plan. For this 8300 paravets will be trained and will be deployed in the State through Animal Husbandry Department the remaining 200 A.I. Centers will be created at the 200 new hospitals being established. Besides this 3000 paravets will be established by UPLDB, after which the required A.I. workers will be available.

167. Under this programme 8300 new paravets will be trained through NGO, PCDF training centers and also at the Veterinary Colleges of the State. The infrastructure will be provided from Govt. resources for establishing them in remote areas of villages to make available door step services of A.I., vaccination and castration for the livestock. This will also generate self-employment for the rural youths. These paravets are rendering services of vaccination, castration and fodder development under the supervision of qualified veterinarians of that area. Out of these 8300 paravets, 2800 paravets will be from Schedule Castes i.e. under Special Component Plan and the rest 5500 paravets will be from other castes.

Goat Development

(a) Integrated Goat Development through Public/Co-operative/Breeder's Society/NGO

168. Goat rearing can be a good source of income too. Under self employment schemes, small goat units (one buck + ten does) are being provided to a family. During 2009-10, a proposal has been made to organize the goat breeders in to societies for their proper observance and planned aid. In the year 2009-10, it has been targeted to establish 300 goat-breeding groups, each group with about 10 members. The group members will be given ten days training and then assisted for their financial requirements. In turn, all the groups will run like autonomous units.

169. A similar scheme has been introduced for others like in the case of Scheduled Castes, 900 goat breeding groups in various districts will be formed. The quality bucks and goats will be procured from Central Institute of Research on Goat, Makhdom, Farah, Mathura and other Govt. Goat Breeding Farms.

(b) Strengthening and expansion of Goat Breeding Facilities and Health Cover (D.S.)

170. It is a continued scheme of district sector. It will be continued to help the poor and small livestock farmers for providing the natural service of breeding to goats through bucks available at Hospitals. The breeding services imparted include provision of bucks at 1023 V.H. and also bucks in fields on contribution basis among local breeders. These Barbari and Jamunapari bucks are either produced at the six goat farms (A.H.D.) or procured from field through purchase

Sheep & Wool Development

171. To improve the wool production of the State, comprehensive health cover has to be provided to the sheep population. For this Mass Drenching Programme will be strengthened along with the vaccination of sheep. The health of sheep will definitely improve wool production. Provision of pasture i.e. grazing facilities will also help in the enhancement of wool production. It is estimated that by this approximately 2.90% growth rate will be obtained in this sector. 20% of the sheep population will be covered under improved breeding, mass drenching and vaccination with the improvement in grazing facilities. This will further improve productivity by 20% of the 3.50 lakh sheep population to be covered. This will enhance the wool production to 0.560 lakh kg wool/annum.

Pig Development

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

172. 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 ensure people's participation, under self-employment programme, unit of 1 boar+ 6 pigs is being provided for a breeder. During Tenth Five Year Plan 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 550 such societies, each with 10 members during 2009-10. 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.

Poultry Development

173. U.P. holds at 9th place in poultry production. The present level envisages potential for increase in production and productivity. Though the requirement of poultry egg and meat is continuously increasing in the State, the poultry husbandry has not yet been able to provide the minimum required quantities as per

I.C.M.R. recommendations i.e. 182 eggs and 10.82 kilograms chicken meat per head per annum. The State is in need of more economical poultry units particularly in private sector.

174. Although the State has declared poultry as Agri-business and farms below or more than 10000 birds have categorized agriculture. Yet the farmers are actually not getting any agricultural benefits. Availability of facilities, according to agriculture norms is not available to poultry farmers of the State. U.P. has lagged far behind in organized egg/broiler production. The State is getting about 100 lakh eggs and one lakh broiler per day from Andhra Pradesh and other neighboring States. Thus, we are losing Rs. 3500 million every year to other States. So Govt. of U.P. will promote private sector for establishing organized poultry industry in the State. In the year 2009-10 establishment of 1540 backyard poultry units is being targeted.

Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms (80% CS)

175. Because of limited financial resources and low productivity of the poultry farms, mainly due to excessive overhead expenses, 13 out of 18 poultry farms have been closed during IX th Plan, but the remaining 5 farms, at Chakganjaria (Lucknow), Babugarh (Ghaziabad), Chandpur (Varanasi), Bharari (Jhansi) and Bhojipura (Bareilly) have been given the responsibility of producing sufficient number of chicks for distribution to rural masses in backyard poultry keeping units. The assets created during IXth Five Year Plan need to be strengthened and expanded to improvise and support the poultry breeders. With 80% Central Assistance, a Quail farm is being established at Chakganjaria, Lucknow and the poultry farms of Varanasi, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Bareilly, Mirzapur, Chakganjaria (Lucknow) and Etawah are also being strengthened. Earlier a duck farm was established at Gorakhpur and a poultry farm of Babugarh (Ghaziabad) was strengthened through which chicks and ducklings are being provided to the rural poultry breeders. This has further developed interest in poultry keeping in rural areas.

Protection of Livestock through Insurance Coverage

176. National Commission on Agriculture recommended livestock insurance as inputs to promote investment in high quality animals. It was introduced in 1947 through four subsidiaries of the public sector insurance company. The insurance cover is available for all livestock and poultry.

177. In spite of several constraints livestock insurance has become one of the most powerful instruments for mitigating economic losses in the livestock sector. But there is no animal insurance cover from the state like crop insurance, which can give relief to farmers from the casualty of animals due to natural calamities such as flood, drought and epidemics. Insurance cover is proposed to be provided to livestock on the same pattern as crop insurance. The Insurance cover to all livestock will be accelerated in consultation with general insurance authorities. Farmers will be made aware of livestock insurance and their benefits through mass and electronic media.

UPLDB (Uttar Pradesh Livestock Development Board)

178. Board is working under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB). In this project all the breeding activities of the state are being performed. UPLDB is mainly running three schemes viz. NPCBB, Ex situ conservation of Kherigharh and Ponwar Breed and National Cattle Insurance Scheme.

Annual Plan 2009-10

179. To implant the various schemes in this sector, an outlay of Rs. 129.29 crore has been proposed.

Dairy Development

180. Uttar Pradesh the largest milk producing state, accounts around 16% of the milk production of the country. India has the largest cattle population about 185 millions which is the largest in the world. The dairy sector contributes major share in the agricultural GDP of the country.

181. The dairy development in U.P. is functioning under 3 tier system viz. at village level- Primary milk producers co-operative society, at district level – Central co-operative society i.e. district milk producers co-operative union and at state level an Apex body–Provincial co-operative dairy federation. Federation is marketing its milk & milk products under the brand name PARAG.

182. Milk commissioner the chief executive officer of the dairy development department, besides promoting the activities of the Parag, acts as a registrar milk and also responsible for regulating activities of the milk industry.

183. Besides above on one hand the very important role of dairy development is to prevent exploitation of milk producers by eliminating the middlemen thereby providing a fair market at the door steps of the milk producers and on the other hand it functions as a machinery for price stabilization of milk and milk products to safe guard the interest of consumers, and provide them quality milk & milk products at fair and reasonable prices.

Status of Dairy Development

(Year 2005-06)

State	No. of Functional Societies	Avg. Milk Proc (Lac Kgs/day)	Avg. Milk Sale/ Day (In lac ltr./Day)
Gujarat	10735	64.41	23.53
Karnataka	8843	29.61	17.11
Maharashtra	12572	28.01	16.05
Rajasthan	10394	15.57	10.14
Uttar Pradesh	14759	9.06	8.47
Punjab	5256	7.14	5.26
Haryana	4338	4.05	2.78

Source: National Dairy Development Board

Success Stories

1. Impact of AMCU: - (Total Number - 1165)

In the year 2007-08 as against the target of 1920 AMCU 1165 AMCU have been purchased & 119 AMCU have been installed and are functioning. Its installation has led to a significant increase of around 30% in Milk procurement over the last year. Similarly there has been an increase in the percentage of Purer Members that has shot up by 20 %. Average FAT % & SNF % have gone up by 1.5 % & 2 % respectively as a whole in cooperative sector. This signals a change in the mindset of the village based rural milk producer & his/ her perception of the benefits that technology can make.

Impact of BMC: - (Total Number – 108)

In the year 2007-08 as against the target of 148 BMC 108 have been purchased, 41 have been installed and 30 BMC are functioning. The transportation cost of milk procurement has come down significantly and the milk collection in the society has been started in evening shift also resulting in remarkable growth in milk procurement. It has also improved the quality of milk as MBR time recorded before & after the installation of BMC reveal that it has gone up from 35 minutes to 45 minutes, at the Dairy Dock. It has also gone up OFF the Producer and currently reads 463 Minutes as against 330 Minutes previously.

Progress and Achievement during different Annual Plans

	Particulars (Year of Operation)	Functional Societies (In thou.)		Membership (In thou.)		Milk Procurement (Av. thou. kg/day)		Milk Sale (Av. thou. ltr./day)	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2002-03	13.65	12.86	767.15	665.43	746.36	732.15	468.30	440.85
2	2003-04	14.09	14.37	780.53	731.43	803.38	893.54	484.69	469.77
3	2004-05	14.54	13.89	794.03	693.04	558.08	926.04	504.08	467.28
4	2005-06	14.99	15.68	807.00	757.76	914.00	1064.65	526.00	460.32
5	2006-07	15.44	15.06	821.03	755.70	972.00	1044.00	553.00	504.00
6	2007-08	19.12	13.83	973.50	763.30	1283.00	930.14	1083.00	791.03

184. The above table shows that the number of village level milk producers who have associated themselves with the cooperative net work increased from 665.43 thousand to 763.30 thousand during 2002-08. Against this, the average milk procurement increased from 732.15 thousand kg./day to 930.14 thousand kg/day during the same period.

Monitorable Targets

- ▶ Coverage will be raised from 15% to 33% villages under milk cooperative societies by P.C.D.F.

- ▶ Functional societies will be raised from 13838 to 23095.
- ▶ Average milk procurement 9.33 lakh kg per day to 15.0 lakh kg per day.

Physical Progress (Year 2008-09)

Particulars	Target / Anti. Achi.
Functional Societies (In thou.)	23.09
Membership (In thou.)	1180.00
Avg. Milk Procurement (Av. thou. kg/day)	1560.00
Avg. Liquid Milk Sale (Av. thou. ltr./day)	1588.69

New Initiatives

185. The new initiatives taken in the XIth Plan are installation of AMCU/BMC in rural areas, strengthening infrastructural facilities, complete networking of dairy plant, providing technical input services to farmers, training of members of milk co-operative societies etc.

Annual Plan 2009-10

186. An Outlay of Rs. 108.98 crore has been earmarked for the Annual Plan 2009-10. A brief description of some of the important schemes is as under-

Automatic milk collection unit

187. The traditional method of weighing, testing and record keeping has been replaced by AMCU installed in milk societies. It has attained the highest degree of transparency and working efficiency. A target of 2400 AMCU has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 25 crore.

Bulk milk coolers

188. Milk being a highly perishable food product has a shorter self life period and is highly susceptible towards bacterial contamination. BMC by immediate chilling of milk, checks the growth of bacteria thereby keeping the quality and self life period of milk satisfactory. With the allocation of Rs. 30 cr. has been earmarked for installation of 405 BMC.

Technical input programme

189. With a view to increasing the milk production in XIth Five Year Plan technical input services has been made available to facilitate the milk producers in the field of feeding breeding and management aspect of the live stock development thereby ensuring the economic upliftment of farmers through milk production. An allocation of Rs. 5 cr. has been made for A.I., health coverage, medicine and promotional activities.

Fisheries

190. Fish, the most important global food stuff 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 a symbol of prosperity and goodluck. Besides, it has been an important source of employment since time immemorial. Today also approximately 60% 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.

191. 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. In past time, Some people did fish farming as hobby pertaining to fulfill their taste only resulting into poor fish production. The lack of awareness towards appropriate technical know-how made the situation unsatisfactory offering less opportunity to explore the water resources for fish production at optimum level. However, the scenario has been gradually being changed with the advent of centrally sponsored district level Fish Farmers Development Agencies (F.F.D.As.) which came into existence mostly in the year 1982 and onward. With this the productivity level of fish in the state has been considerably increased from 600Kg./ha. to 2850 Kg. /ha. by the end of 10th five years plan. But still there is a huge gap between the availability and the demand. An estimated fish consumption of the state is about 3.2 lakh tons whereas the production is only 2.8 lakh tons. ICMR recommends about 12 Kg. per capita per year intake of fish annually but in U.P. it is less than 4.0 per capita per year. The gap is bridged by exporting fish from other states mostly from Andhra Pradesh. To bridge this gap the schemes are being proposed under 2009-10 state plan.

Water resource categories in UP

	Water resource	Area (Lac hectares)	Managed area (hectares)	Managed %
1	Rivers & canals	7.20 28500 km	--	--
2	Reservoirs	1.38	1.25	90%
3	Lakes	1.33	0.05	3.76
4	Ponds	1.61	1.16	72.05%

Status of U.P. Fisheries among inland states

192. The total fresh water fish production of U.P. is 3.34 lac ton against national production of 3.5 million tons. Uttar Pradesh stands third largest producer after west Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. State's average productivity is 28.89 Qt./ha./year against 22.0 /Qt./ha./year of national level. However, it is far less than advanced states like Punjab having productivity of 52.0 Qt./ha./year. The average productivity from reservoirs is 21.56 Kg./ha./year against national average of 30.0 Kg/ha./year. The productivity of lakes is less than 30 Kg./ha./year. Fish productivity from rivers is not registered due to lack of any policy in this regard in the state.

Statewise Fish Production (Lac Tons)

	States/Uts	Inland Fish Production (Reference year 2006-07)
1	West Bengal	1181.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	616.73
3	Uttar Pradesh	306.73
4	Bihar	267.04
5	Orissa	213.90
6	Assam	181.48
7	Tamil Nadu	155.03
8	Chattisgarh	137.75
9	Maharashtra	131.85
10	Karnataka	123.92

Monitorable targets and Strategy of 11th Plan

Monitorable targets

- ▶ An annual increase in fish production growth rate from 7.4% to 13%.
- ▶ Enhancement in total annual fish production from 2.9 lakh tons to 5.32 lakh tons at the end of 11th Five Year Plan.
- ▶ Enhancement of fish productivity level from 2.8 tons/ha/yr to 4 tons ha/yr at the end of 11th Five Year Plan.
- ▶ Execution of lease of 8000 ha. of water area for fish production & construction of 2000 ha. area of new ponds.
- ▶ Enhancement of fish seed availability from 120 crores to about 150 crores.
- ▶ Promotion of diversified aqua-culture: Cat fish culture, Fresh water prawn culture & Ornamental fish production.
- ▶ Construction of 4000 fishermen houses & establishment of 400 hand pumps.
- ▶ Provide risk insurance to 1.035 lakhs active fishermen against any accident.

Strategy

- ▶ Execution of lease of ponds vested in rural areas through drives will be carried out so that many more water areas can be brought under fisheries.
- ▶ Construction of new ponds in private sectors.
- ▶ Active participation of private sector in fish seed production will be carried out.
- ▶ 48 Departmental fish farms will be made functional to produce additional fish seed.
- ▶ Especial emphasis will be given to impart training & extension, transfer of technology, strengthening of markets & retail shops.
- ▶ Strengthening of Fisheries cooperative sectors.
- ▶ Strengthening of data base, departmental laboratories as well as training centres.

► Construction of fishermen houses and establishment of hand pumps.

Physical Targets Of 2007-08, 2008-09 And Proposed Targets For 2009-10

S. N.	Items	Unit	Actual Ach. 2007-08	Target & Achievement of 2008-09		Proposed target of 2009-10
				Target	Anti. Ach.	
1	Lease of gram sabha ponds	ha.	10957.0	3000*	3000	5000
2	Renovation of existing ponds/construction of new ponds	ha.	10709.0	10000	10000	10000
3	Training of farmers	No.	11237	10000	10000	10000
4	Fish seed production & supply	No. in crore	1183	132	132	138.00
5	Construction of fishermen houses	No.	1268	2200	2200	4000
6	Fisherman Insurance coverage	No. in lac	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.035
7	Fish production	lac. meteoric ton	3.34	3.76	3.76	4.19
8	Fish productivity	kg/ha/year	2889.00	3100	3100	3250

*Target as fixed by Revenue Board, U.P.

193. Since the major activity of Department of Fisheries is based on allotment of rural ponds/tanks on lease, which is carried out with the help of Revenue Department. Revenue Board has fixed the target of leasing of ponds to 3000 ha. against the departmental proposed target of 10000 ha. during the year 2008-09. Hence, other physical targets of the department have been revised accordingly.

Financial achievement of 2007-08, 2008-09 and outlay proposal for the year 2009-10

(Rs. In lakh)

	Name of Scheme	Expenditure of 2007-08	Anti. Expendi. (2008-09)	Outlay proposed for 2009-10
1	Fishermen Houses	331.00	158.20	750.00
2	Training & Extention	-	-	12.00
3	Data base information networking	03.41	2.556	
4	Fish Farmers Development Agency	600.50	157.587	125.00
4.1	Special component sub plan	-	8.163	0.01
4.2	Tribal sub plan	-	0.702	0.01
5	Fishermen Insurance	07.00	7.14	15.75
6	Establishment of new hatcheries in put sector & modernization of fish ponds	-	-	0.01
7	NFDB	06.60	-	0.01
8	River ranching	-	-	0.50
9	Mobile fish parlor	-	-	25.00

	Name of Scheme	Expenditure of 2007-08	Anti. Expendi. (2008-09)	Outlay proposed for 2009-10
10	Cat fish culture	-	-	4.00
11	Fisheries development through cooperative	-	4.38	80.00
12	Strengting of Labs	06.00	-	6.00
13	Development of water logged area	-	-	200.00
14	Prawn Culture	-	-	0.01
	Total	954.51	338.728	1218.30

Fishermen Houses

194. This scheme is centrally sponsored in which central share contributes 50% fund. The main component of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for the construction of houses to the beneficiaries of fishermen community like Indira Awas - Yojna who are professionally active fishers living below poverty line. One India mark -II hand pump is provided on each group of ten houses.

Training & Extention

195. This is centrally sponsored scheme in which central share contributes 80%. The main components of the scheme include establishment of Matsya Chetana Kendra for the promotion of aqua culture, organization of workshops and seminars at districts and regional level. Training of farmers at regional level and publication of leaflets and hteratures for fisheries awareness etc. The unit cost of the construction of Chetana Kendra/Training centre is Rs. 15.00 lacs, for the fabrication of awareness centre, Rs. 5.00 lac is allowed. For the organization of workshops at district level Rs. 40 thousand per workshop and at division level, Rs. 50.00 thousand per workshop is admissible.

Data base information networking

196. This is a centrally sponsored scheme to collect, maintain and evaluate information about fisheries activities for the development of date base on computerized net work for better utilization of information technology in this sector. All 71 districts, regional and head office of fiseries department in the state have been covered under the scheme for said purpose. Central government bear total expenditure (100%) on this program.

Fish Farmers Development Agency

197. The funding pattern of the scheme is 75:25 (75% Central share & 25% State share). The main component of the scheme are renovation of existing tanks/construction of new ponds in private sector and provision of first year input viz. Fish seed, Feed & Fertilizers etc. The unit cost is Rs. 60,000/-, Rs 2,00,000/- & Rs. 30,000/- per ha. respectively. As per administrative approval of GOI 20% subsidy is provided as per above unit cost, to the farmers of general categories and 25% subsidy admissible to the SC

and ST. Besides this there is provision of ten days training to the schedule beneficiaries with the stipend of Rs. 100/- per day and Rs. 100/- fixed for traveling allowances.

Fishermen Accidental Insurance Scheme

198. This is a centrally sponsored scheme to protect life risk of active fishermen which includes unorganized & organized fishermen are to be covered under this scheme. Presently insured amount of Rs. 50000 is proposed to be amended to Rs. 100000 in case of death or permanent disability and Rs. 25,000/- to Rs.50000 for partial disability. Premium amount of Rs. 30/- per annum is shared equally on **50:50** contributions central and state government.

River ranching

199. The funding pattern in this scheme is 75:25 (75% Central share & 25% State share). The main aim of this scheme is to protect the culture fishers of Indian and exotic carps in the main rivers of the state, especially Gangetic system. Large sized finger lings of about 40 to 50 mm size are to be stopped at identified restricted fishing zones of the rivers concerned. The Government of India has fixed a maximum limit of 2.00 lacs per state.

Establishment of new hatcheries in pvt. sector & modernization of fish farms

200. This is a 100% state sector scheme. The main component of the scheme is to provide 10% subsidy to the farmers of the private sector for the establishment of eco- fish seed mini hatchery and renovation of existing departmental fish farm. The project cost of the hatchery is Rs. 8.00 lacs fixed by NABARD/GOI. This scheme is now included in regular on going scheme of FFDA in which 75% Central assistance is provided by GOI.

National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

201. This scheme is launched by National Fisheries Development Board under which total requirement of the fund is net out of by the board and only 10% share to be reimbursed in state government to the board. The main component of the scheme are implementing training to the fish farmers departmental officials, and 20% subsidy for the establishment of the demonstration site, Ind dose promotion of mini hatchery established in private sectors, development of tanks reservoirs and developmental water bodies and for setting up new hatcheries in private sector. A proposal of Rs, 822.9345 lacs have been submitted to the board which in under consideration and release of fund is awaited.

Mobile Fish Parlor

202. This is a state sector scheme. For the establishment of mobile fish parlor at 15 major cities through PPP, the unit cost of this renovative scheme is about Rs. 5.5 lacs against which 30% subsidy will be provided through the scheme and rest 70% cost will be borne by the beneficiary as bank loan for by his

own resources. The main aim of the scheme is to made available properly dressed and cooked fish product on reasonable rates in hygienic condition.

Cat Fish Farming

203. This is a state sector scheme with a view to popularize local cat fish culture in the state. Indian Magur fish seed will be precured from ICAR Institutions and other places for distribution among progressive fish farmers of the state. 50% subsidy is proposed to be given on the cost of seed and rest 50% will be borne by the beneficiary from his own resources.

Fisheries development through co-operative's

204. This is a state sector scheme and 100% funding is to be borne by the state. The main components of the scheme are renovation of ponds and tanks allotted to fisheries cooperatives on long term lease and provision of Ist year input. Besides this to improve the technical know how of the members of PFCS.(Primary Fisheries Cooperative Society),a ten days training programmes is also arranged. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs. 90000/ha .for the renovation of ponds/tanks/lakes and for the training Rs. 300/- per day as stipend. This scheme has been introduced since 2008-09 and a budget provision of Rs. 80.00 lacs was made for the renovation of 360 ha. of water area and training of 380 members of PFCS.

Strengthening of existing Labs

205. This is a state sector scheme and 100% funding is to be borne by the state. To provide facility of free soil and water testing to the farmers at division level, 12 laboratories have been already established and fund is utilized for purchase of chemicals and medicines.

Development of water logged area

206. This is a state sector scheme and 100% funding is to be borne by the state. This is an innovative plan launched since 2008-09 for developing useless water logged area for fish culture. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.25 lacs per ha.

Prawn Culture

207. This is a state sector scheme and 100% funding is to be borne by the state. Fresh water prawn culture is recently introduced in the state and its seeds are procured from costal area.

Forest

208. The State of Uttar Pradesh having and geographical area of 240,928 Km.², which constitutes 7.3% of the total geographical area of India. The state is divided into three major physiographical regions:

- ▶ **Tarai and Bhabhar region:-** Tarai and Bhabhar region consists of districts extending from Saharanpur to Deoria districts.
- ▶ **Plain region:-** Most of the plain consists of alluvial deposits by the Ganga River, the Yamuna River and their tributaries.
- ▶ **Southern Plateau region:-** Southern Plateau region includes Jhansi Hamirpur, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts.

209. Forests play a significant role in the conservation of environmental quality through conservation of soil, water resources and biological diversity. The main objectives of conservation of Forest are to ensure environmental stability, to maintain ecological balance, to increase tree cover in forest, to increase the productivity of forests. The chief product of forests is timber; besides this, forests are also the main source of fodder and non-wood forest products such as fruits, honey, flowers, herbs which are very beneficial to mankind.

210. In addition to above forests also regulate water supply and provide shelter for wildlife and supply oxygen and soil nutrients. Increasing number of forest offences, illegal felling of forests have been the cause of concern and this tendency of society should be tackled / checked in time, otherwise existing forests would be vanished very soon. A systematic mechanical system is required to mitigate the problem to some extent.

Forest and tree cover

Area in Sq.Km.

1	States geographical area	240 928
2	Recorded forest area	16796
3	Forest cover	14127
4	Tree cover	8203
5	Forest and tree cover	22330
6	Forest and tree cover against geographical area	9.26%

Change in Forest Cover

Area in Sq.Km.

Geographical area	Year									
	1997		1999		2001		2003		2005	
	Forest cover	% of geographical area	Forest cover	% of geographical area	Forest cover	% of geographical area	Forest cover	% of geographical area	Forest cover	% of geographical area
240928	10751	4.462	10756	4.464	13746	5.705	14118	5.86	14127	5.86

Source: State forest report 2005, published by forest survey of India.

Forest Policy

211. Basic objective of National Forest Policy-1988 is to maintain environmental stability, to check soil erosion and to increase forest/tree cover. As per guidelines of Govt. of India, the target is to increase the forest and tree cover to 25% by year 2007 and 33% by 2012.

Strategy

212. In order to accomplish the above mentioned target, the state is endeavoring for massive afforestation programme.

Availability of Land for Afforestation

Types of Land	Area (sq. km.)	% of State Geographical Area
Agriculture or Farm Bund	13909.15	5.77
Waste Land	14703.00	6.10
Existing Forest and Tree Cover	22330.00	9.26
Total Availability	50942.15	21.13

213. In view of the analysis of data for different categories of land, the state can achieve the target of 20.9% of the State Geographical Area with massive participation of people throughout the state.

Plantation by Govt. Agency during 2002-09

	Year	Plantation in ha.		Total Area (in ha.)
		Forest Department	Other Departments (Calculated on the basis of 1100 plants per ha.)	
1.	2002-03	23037	-	23037
2.	2003-04	33827	-	33827
3.	2004-05	31458	-	31458
4.	2005-06	36265	1225	37490
5.	2006-07	58232	1478	59710
Total X th Five Year Plan		182819	2703	185522
6.	2007-08	47186.00	909.00	48095.00
7.	2008-09 (Anticipated)	59866.00	843.00	60709.00

Plantation through People Participation during 2002-09

	Year	Number Seedling Planted (in crore)
1.	2002-03	12.38
2.	2003-04	12.59
3.	2004-05	20.36
4.	2005-06	26.79
5.	2006-07	30.40
Total X th Five Year Plan		102.52
6.	2007-08	27.00
7.	2008-09 (Anticipated)	15.00

214. Presuming the survival percentage 50% of the seedlings planted through public participation. Anticipated Increase during X Five Year Plan- 1.06%

Target for the Eleventh Five Year Plan

Plantation by Govt. Agency

	Year	Plantation in ha.		Total Area (In ha.)
		Forest Department	Other Departments	
1.	2007-08	55000	1500	56500
2.	2008-09	55000	1500	56500
3.	2009-10	55000	1500	56500
4.	2010-11	55000	1500	56500
5.	2011-12	55000	1500	56500
Total		275000	7500	282500

215. The area coverage comes to be 1.17 % in Eleventh Plan period.

Plantation through Peoples Participation

	Year	Number Seedling Planted (in crore)	Area Covered (in ha.) (2000 plants per ha. -Notional)
1.	2007-08	25.00	125000
2.	2008-09	25.00	125000
3.	2009-10	25.00	125000
4.	2010-11	25.00	125000
5.	2011-12	25.00	125000
Total		125.00	625000

216. Presuming the survival percentage 50% of the seedlings planted through public participation the area coverage comes to be 1.29% in eleventh plan period.

Net Forest Cover / Tree Cover Proposed to be enhanced

	Period	Forest and Tree Cover
1.	As per State of Forest Report 2005	9.26%
2.	Anticipated Increase During XI Five Year Plan	2.46%

Annual Plan 2009-10

217. An outlay of Rs.30574.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10.

(Rs. in lakh)

	Sector	Outlay Allocated
1.	E.A.P.	5500.00
2.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	350.00
3.	Funding from NABARD/RIDF	2503.00
4.	Other Schemes	22221.00
Total		30574.00

218. Some of the important new schemes launched during 2007-08 included Vrikshawaran Vistar Yojna, Modernization of Forest Department, Operation Green (Forestry Extension Excellence Centre), Improvement of Bamboo Forest in Vindhyan and Bundelkhand Region, Nursery Management and Infrastructure Development, Conservation of Jhadi tal, Bird Flu Control Scheme, Control of Man Animal Conflict in U.P & Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project (J.B.I.C. Aided). Similarly, some of the important new schemes launched during 2008-09 are as follows:-

High Value Plantation Project

219. A new Scheme has been launched for plantation of Sheesham and Eucalyptus in selected districts. This scheme is proposed to be funded with NABARD.

National Afforestation Programme

220. National Afforestation Programme funded by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India is being implemented through Forest Development Agency. The broad objectives of the scheme are as below:-

- ▶ Ecological restoration & Environmental Conservation and Eco-development.
- ▶ Fulfillment of broader objectivities of productivity, equity and sustainability for general need of the community.
- ▶ To provide regular employment to the poor people of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe communities.
- ▶ To create community assets for the development which can help in eco-development.
- ▶ To involve the village folk in planning & management of forest.

U.P. Forest Corporation

221. Extraction of timber and minor forest produce is being done by U.P. Forest Corporation. Collection of Tendu leaves is one of the major activities of this corporation. Forest Corporation pays royalty for the forest produce extracted from the forest of the State Government.

Revenue collection

222. Forests are basically conserved and developed for environmental conservation. They are not treated as main source of revenue generation. Realization of royalty from U.P. Forest Corporation and some other means of revenue like, transport permit etc. generates revenue. Revenue from all sources collected during IXth and Xth Five Year Plan is given below:-

(Rs.in Lakh)

Plan Period	Revenue Collected
IXth Five Year Plan	57852.02
Xth Five Year Plan	54752.29

223. Target and achievement of revenue collection for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and target for 2009-10 are as below:-

(Rs.in Lakh)

Plan Period	Target	Revenue Collected
Annual Plan 2007-08	18411	29099
Annual Plan 2008-09 (Anti. Achi.)	25896	25896
Annual Plan 2009-10		

Cooperation

224. Development of Cooperatives has been envisaged as a significant strategy to empower rural farmers with limited resources. The cooperative movement aims at serving the rural poor, small and marginal farmers, agriculture labourers and artisans.

225. Initially Cooperative was oriented only towards supply and provision of credit, gradually it has diversified its activities to include banking, input distribution, agro-processing, storage, warehousing etc. Supply of agriculture inputs such as chemical fertilizers, high yielding seeds and pesticides was also started by cooperatives and it proved a great success. Cooperative have played a vital and commendable role in bringing green revolution in the State. Consumer movement in India through cooperatives was introduced in the days of great scarcity of essential commodities in Sixties. Today cooperative movement also encompasses housing, dairy, handloom, fishery, cold storage, processing, labours etc.

226. The past few decades have witnessed substantial growth of the cooperative sector in diverse areas of the economy. Approximately 18000 cooperative societies are presently registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in Uttar Pradesh. These include 7479 Credit Societies, 50 District Cooperative Banks and 10 Apex cooperatives.

227. These 7479 Cooperative Societies(PACS)are functioning at Nyaya Panchayat level in the State and they constitute the main point of interface between the farmers and the Cooperative Banks for disbursement of short term agricultural loans, provide HYV seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, improved agricultural implements etc. There are 50 District Cooperative Banks which have 1359 branches. However, data reveals that there is virtual stagnation in the functioning of the Cooperative Societies in the State. During 2002-03 they disbursed Rs. 1249.38 Crore as short term agriculture loan to the farmers and this increased to Rs. 2530.80 Crore in 2007-08

228. While the figures for long term agriculture loans declined from Rs. 716.51 crore in 2002-03 to Rs. 389.06 crore in 2007-08. It is also being seen that earlier cooperative sector was meeting 65 to 70 per cent of the agricultural credit needs and rest by the commercial banks. But for some or the other reasons, the role has been reversed and presently commercial banks are making available approximately 80 per cent of agricultural credit and only 20 per cent by the cooperative Banks .

229. Data released by NSSO further reveals that Cooperative Societies which used to play and still play such a key role in disbursement of agricultural credit and other agricultural-inputs do not serve more than 13% of farmer households in Uttar Pradesh. NSSO data reveal that in UP only 20% of farmer household are included as a member of a cooperative society and just 13% had availed themselves of services from a cooperative while at the all India level, about 29% of farmer households included a member of a cooperative society and 19% had availed themselves of services from a cooperative. Most of these households have availed either credit facilities or services related to seeds or fertilizers. Thus, there is considerable scope for improvement in the cooperative sector in the State.

Status

230. Cooperatives essentially meet the requirements of short term credit through its three tier credit structure consisting of U.P. cooperative Bank at state level, 50 District/Central Cooperative Banks with 1359 branches at district level, and 7479 Primary agricultural cooperative societies (PACS) at Nyay Panchayat level. Similarly long term credit needs are being met by U.P. Sahkari Gram Vikas Bank Ltd. with its 338 branches operating all over the State. Cooperatives on the whole, work effectively as bridge between private and public sector.

231. One of the major issues concerning the cooperative sector is the lack of professional management. If the cooperatives have to compete in an open economic regime, it will have to professionalize the management.

232. Agriculture still continues to be a priority sector in the state economy and 72% of the total population still depends on it for their livelihood. Cooperatives play a vital role in augmenting the rural economy with its 30% contribution in fertilizer distribution, 20% share in short term loan, 60% in long term loan distribution. Small and marginal farmers constitute about 80% of the cooperative membership, Thus co-operatives serve those who are poor and risk prone.

Physical Achievements and Growth Position

233. Progress of the short term credit and fertilizer distribution dispensed by Co-operative Institutions to the Farmers during last some years is as follows:-

Short term Credit distribution

(Rs. in Cr.)

	Year	Target	Achievement	
		Amount	Amount	Percentage
1	2002-03	1425.00	1249.38	87.78
2	2003-04	1475.00	1343.12	91.56
3	2004-05	1745.00	1529.98	87.68
4	2005-06	1750.00	1627.01	92.97
5	2006-07	1800.00	1888.16	104.90
6	2007-08	2500.00	2241.71	89.67
7	2008-09	2600.00	2600.00 (Anti. Ach.)	100.00

Fertilizer Distribution

			Unit- Lac M.T
	Year	Target	Achievement
1	2002-03	22.79	21.86
2	2003-04	23.09	23.68
3	2004-05	25.80	25.91
4	2005-06	28.17	27.49
5	2006-07	30.25	29.64
6	2007-08	34.86	33.46
7	2008-09	36.88	36.88 (Anti. Ach.)

234. Keeping in view available resources with Short Term Co-operative Credit Institutions, a target for crop loan distribution of Rs. 2500 Cr. had been fixed for 2007-08.

235. It is pertinent to mention that 29 DCBs are unable to fulfill the provisions of Sec. 11(1) of B.R. Act 1949 and approximately 64% PACS are running in accumulated losses. As such they are not eligible to get any refinance from NABARD for distribution of Crop loan and also for other developmental programmes. U.P. Co-operative Bank is extending financial assistance to such banks out of its costlier and limited resources in the interest of agricultural development of the state. During Xth Five Year Plan NPA & losses in the DCBs & PACS was estimated to the tune of Rs. 2392/-crore for cleansing of the balance sheets of District Co-operative Banks and PACS as per the financial position of 31-03-2004. During 2008-09, assistance of Rs 384.96 Cr has been provided. On the other hand, GOI provided more than Rs. 22000 Cr. to Commercial Banks for cleansing their Balance sheets.

236. For the revitalization of cooperative credit structure G.O.I constituted a high power committee under the chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan.

237. The **main features of the recommendations** of the committee worth mention are as follows:-

- ▶ Induction of Professionals in committee of management of cooperative Banks.
- ▶ Ensuring due say of regular depositors in election of committee of management of Banks.
- ▶ Audit of cooperative Bank through Chartered Accountants.
- ▶ Ensuring regulator Bank RBI's say in the functioning of cooperative credit societies.
- ▶ Special Financial package to Agricultural Credit Institutions against their losses assured through special Audit.

238. On the basis of recommendations of this committee necessary ammendment in U.P. cooperative societies Act has been made and proposal for assistance for Rs. 1228.81,crore (GOI share+State share) have been sent through SLIC to NABARD, but till 28.11.2008 only Rs.385/-crore have been received from GOI. and state Govt.

239. The financial position of the Co-operative Banks of the State and the progress made by them in the preceding year in crop loan disbursement, it is proposed to raise the flow of credit @ 10% every year. Accordingly, targets for crop loan disbursement during Eleventh Five year Plan are proposed as under :-

	Year	Estimated crop loan disbursement		Estimated requirement of Interest Subvention (In Cr.)
		No. of Beneficiaries (No. in Lacs)	Amount (In Cr.)	
1.	2007-08	35	2242	66.70
2.	2008-09	37	2620	81.22
3.	2009-10	39	3035	97.46
4.	2010-11	41	3530	116.49
5.	2011-12	43	4060	135.50
Total		195	15505	497.37

240. To achieve the target fixed for crop loan distribution, several corrective measures have been initiated, some of them are enumerated as below:-

- ▶ Special plan has been prepared to activate about 2000 defunct PACS out of 7479 PACS functioning in the state. Financial assistance @ Rs. 40000/- per PACS has been provided as grant by the State Government to the aforementioned defunct PACS so as to start their business activities. Detailed instructions have been issued to concerned DCBs to sanction cash credit limit @ 2 lac per PACS to defunct PACS so as to make them viable in the coming years.
- ▶ Regular monitoring is being done to ensure timely and adequate supply of agriculture inputs at the level of PACS. Crop Loan is being extended to all farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (K.C.C.) so that they may draw easily and more conveniently money against the limit sanctioned.
- ▶ With a view to increase credit flow, ratio of cash and kind component has been revised from 33:67 to 50:50. Ratio of cash and kind component has been further relaxed and fixed at 75:25 respectively in certain selected districts.
- ▶ State Govt. has sanctioned special grant to Weak DCBs amounting to Rs.42 Cr. for their revitalization. U.P. Co-operative Bank has also sanctioned interest free soft loan for 7 years to selected weakest DCBs together with refinance by relaxing stipulated norms.

241. Description of different schemes taken in Annual Plan 2009-10 are as follows :-

Interest subvention on Short term loan

242. While preparing draft for XIth five year plan 2007-12 a new scheme under the name "Interest subvention scheme for crop loan to farmers @ not more than 7% by PACS (State Sector)" was proposed. Under the scheme crop loan distribution to regular paying farmers should be @ 6% p.a. while @ 7% to the farmers who does not repay the loan in time.

243. For the year 2009-10, a target of Rs. 303500 lac has been fixed for crop loan distribution. Cooperative credit institution are not in a position to distribute the loan at the stipulated reduced rate of

interest as mention above. Therefore it is proposed that the State Govt. should bear the responsibility to pay the difference between the interest chargeable by the PACS for sustainability and the interest stipulated to be charged as per State Govt. instructions. Therefore to distribute the crop loan at reduced rate of 6% - 7% to the farmer members of PACSs a sum of Rs. 7605 lac will be required to be provided by the State Govt. in the form of subsidy. Hence, Rs. 7605.00 lac is proposed for interest subvention scheme in Annual Plan 2009-10.

Manyavar Kanshi Ram Sahkari Purskar Yojana

244. To motivate Cooperative Institutions to yield better performances, increase profitability and prove their utility for general people, performance based Manyavar Kanshi Ram Sahkari Puraskar Yojana was launched first time in year 2008-09 and a budget of Rs. 25.23 Lac was sanctioned under this scheme . Three primary cooperative societies in each District and three central level societies in each district as well as three Apex level societies from the State will be selected for prize on the basis of their performance for the year 2008-09. The amount of award to the different level societies is as follows:-

	Apex	Central	Primary
1	25000.00	10000.00	5000.00
2	15000.00	5000.00	3000.00
3	10000.00	3000.00	2000.00

245. Prize distribution process has been started and award of Apex level societies has been distributed while central and primary level societies are being selected and prize will be distributed to the selected societies at an appropriate date fixed by the competent authority concerned. This scheme has been much appreciated, therefore it is decided to continue this scheme in the coming years. Hence an outlay of Rs. 25.23 lac is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (I.C.D.P.)

246. The Cooperative Societies are the main agency/vehicle for providing agricultural credit and other inputs in the state to achieve the envisaged targets of agricultural production and rural development. The cooperative credit agricultural societies and other allied cooperative societies, have to be strengthened to achieve the above goal With the object of overall development of the district through cooperative societies, 'INTEGRATED COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ICDP)' scheme has been launched in the state in 1992. Under I.C.D.P. project a district is selected and the project is launched in which agricultural as well as agricultural allied societies are covered. Normally the tenure of the project is five years. The project report of each selected district is prepared by the consultant, approved by the state government and N.C.D.C. Project of the district is sanctioned after the approval of state government and the appraisal by N.C.D.C. Under ICDP project financial assistance for margin money, infrastructural development e.g. for construction of additional storage godowns, and repair of existing godowns, furniture & fixture and also for tank development and purchase of boats for fisheries co-operative and business development to other allied co-operative is provided by state government in shape of loan and share capital as per funding pattern approved by N.C.D.C.. N.C.D.C. provides loan to the state government for these activities and 20% Subsidy for under Developed state. N.C.D.C also provides financial assistance in the form of subsidy

to meet managerial cost of project implementation team, monitoring cell and for providing training to the office bearers and member of cooperative societies.

247. Thirteen districts -Varanasi, Chandauli, Sant Ravidasnagar,Jaunpur, Mathura, Hatharus, Gourakhpur, Raibareilly, Baghpat, Bulandshahar, Muzzaffarnagar, Rampur, Deoria have already been covered under I.C.D.P. Scheme.

248. In Mirzapur, Lakhimpur-kheri, Bijnoor, Barabanki, Badaun, Firozabad, Farrukhabad, Kannouj Sonbhadra and Chitrakut districts, I.C.D.P. projects are in progress. Pratapgarh, Gazipur and Aligarh are expected to be covered in 2008-09 According to agricultural policy of the state govt., all districts have to be covered under I.C.D.P. Schemes.

249. For the year 2008-09 budget provision of Rs. 1540.00 lac has been granted for this shceme. Hence Rs. 46.00 lac is proposed for this scheme in Annual Plan 2009-10.

Assistance for Agricultural Financial Services

250. UPSGVB is a pioneer cooperative financial agency in the country in the field of long term lending presently the bank is financing through its 323 branches in the rural area of the state under farm & non-farm sector schemes. The bank is also financing under various govt. sponsored schemes like SGSY, Free Boring, Special Component Plan, Saghan Mini Dairy & Employment generation schemes (Rojgar Chatri Yogna). Beside this bank has also planned to finance under various new innovative schemes, like offset printing press, agriclinic, agro processing, prawn breeding scheme and battery charging, etc. Bank is also planning to provide short term loan to its beneficiaries during 2009-10. Purposewise lending programme of the bank is given in the following table:-

Proposed Purposewise Lending Programme for 2009-10

(Amount in crore)

	Purpose	No.	Proposed Lending
1.	Minor Irrigation	73403	189.00
2.	Farm Macheinisation	12355	126.00
3.	Dunlop Cart	7668	14.00
4.	Dairy	49405	234.00
5.	Animal Husbandry	13336	42.00
6.	Fisheries	527	5.00
7.	Poultry	5980	28.00
8.	Non-Farm Sector	40264	110.00
9.	Horticulture	20736	115.00
10.	Rural Housing	1267	9.00
11.	Others	989	28.00
Total-		225930	900.00

251. The bank is also playing an important role of financing various sponsored scheme of State Govt.& Govt. of India. The progress under these scheme during 2008-09 is as under:-

	Name of Purpose	Beginning Year	2008-09 (Anti. Achi.)
1	Swaran Jayanti Swa-Rojgar Yojna	1982-83	55.00
2	Free Boring	1985-86	3.50
3	Special Component Plan	1980-81	63.00
4	Saghan Mini Dairy	1992-93	4.50
5	Employment Generating	2001-02	1,30,000 (No. of Beneficiaries)

Past trend in the disbursement of loan is as follows:-

	Purpose	Loan Disbursed						
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Anti)
1	Minor Irrigation	205.45	187.87	166.86	99.89	101.46	75.43	113.42
2	Farm Mechnisation	100.83	82.31	67.71	65.72	67.08	43.78	70.89
3	Diversification	374.09	361.46	364.65	285.11	247.66	225.17	258.41
a	Dunlop cart	36.42	36.27	24.33	8.75	7.25	5.64	16.45
b	Animal Husbandry	29.59	25.80	28.88	23.56	20.91	22.57	29.41
c	Fiheries	5.08	3.63	3.81	3.24	2.83	1.45	7.59
d	Dairy	220.83	208.64	192.16	147.99	137.38	114.76	120.15
e	Poltry	9.63	9.97	20.42	19.58	15.45	19.49	26.10
f	Horticulture	72.34	77.15	95.05	82.19	63.84	61.26	58.73
4	Non Form Sector	55.72	69.49	99.80	111.76	55.12	38.18	44.83
5	Rural Housing	5.87	6.32	5.72	4.18	4.06	4.98	7.96
6	Others	2.27	3.07	2.75	2.05	15.08	1.35	4.49
Total		744.23	710.52	707.49	568.71	490.46	388.89	500.00

Resource Mobilisation

252. In order to collect finance for loan disbursement the flotation of debentures is the main source of the bank. The debenture floatation programme of the bank for the year 2009-10 is Rs 900 Cr.

253. The scheme of investment in debentures of SCARDB's is active from 1996-97 under the scheme of Govt. of India. Presently NABARD contributes 94% and remaining 6% is contributed by State and Central

Govt. on equal basis. The contribution of the State Govt. against the debentures floated by the bank since 2002-03 is as under:-

(Amount in Lacs)

	Year	Debenture Target	Achievement	Amount Received from State Govt.	Balance
1-	2002-03	72500.00	72712.53	2971.609	-
2-	2003-04	83500.00	68524.02	2602.710	-
3-	2004-05	75000.00	50706.38	1995.862	-
4-	2005-06	82500.00	42385.74	2134.361	-
5-	2006-07	60000.00	40816.274	6200.00	252.985
6-	2007-08	70000.00	42397.939	2547.02	1150.545
7-	2008-09	80000.00	28932.455 (Anticipated)	2000.00	2000.00

254. On the basis of Proposal for 2009-10 under head of account 6425 sent by bank to Registrar, Cooperative Societies, U.P. the Registrar Office Vide letter dated 25-11-08 has informed the govt. that during the year 2009-10 bank will require only 10.50 crore as U.P. govt. contribution for the year 2009-10.

Strategy To Achieve The Lending Targets

255. The annual lending target of the branches of the bank are from the beginning of the year. Monthly and quarterly targets, are also given to the branches, which are strictly reviewed by the head office level. In order to attain the lending targets the progress is strictly reviewed by divisional in charges at divisional level and by managing director at head office level. The branches which are not doing according to the target are reviewed specifically and concerning managers are warned. Weekly review of lending is also done at head quarter level by the weekly lending statements sent by branches.

Recovery

256. The recovery of the bank for the last 7 years is as under:-

(Amount in crore)

	Year	Demand	Amount Recovered	Percentage
1-	2002-03	981.02	683.90	69.71
2-	2003-04	2085.38	835.59	40.08
3-	2004-05	2378.66	945.06	39.73
4-	2005-06	2541.56	1057.23	41.60
5-	2006-07	2442.80	776.45	31.79
6-	2007-08	2602.88	428.79	16.47
7-	2008-09	1264.86	632.40	11.93
			(Anti.)	

Loan waiver/Loan relief scheme

257. Under this scheme the total demand of the bank for waiver has been Rs. 1627.40 crores against which bank has received Rs. 898.83 crores from Govt. of India. The rest amount is expected to be released upto 2010-2011.

Interest Rate

258. The existing interest rates being charged on loans is as follows:-

- ▶ Upto Rs. 2.00 lacs 13%
(For all purposes)
- ▶ Above 2.00 lacs 14%
(For all purposes)

259. The Interest rates of the bank (Financing Only Long Term Loan) are on the higher side because its cost of fund is very high. NABARD which is the main source of refinance for lending of the bank is making available refinance @ 9.75% while the rate under short term lending (ST Structure) is only 3.5%. The refinance rate of NABARD should be same for LT as well as ST structure of lending so that UPSGVB may also bring down its lending rate comparable to other banks. During the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 500.00 crore will be disbursed by the bank.

Irrigation and Flood Control

Major and Medium Irrigation

260. The state of Uttar Pradesh is primarily agriculture based with about 2/3rd of its population dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Rapid increase in the pace of agricultural development is, therefore, essential to bring about desired improvement in the State's economy. The resources of cultivable land of the state are, however, limited and agriculture production can, therefore, be increased mainly through multiple cropping and higher productivity of crops. For both these, irrigation is an inevitable input.

261. The assessment made by the water resources organization, Government of India indicates that 75% dependability flow of five major rivers of the state is as below:-

Water Availability and Annual Flow

	Name of River	Discharge Observation Site	Annual Inflow (MAF)	Share of Catchments of U.P. (MAF)
1.	Ganga	Varanasi	54.50	34.80
2.	Gandak	Balmikinagar	26.77	8.45
3.	Ghaghra	Turtipar	50.61	50.61
4.	Sone	Chopan	9.25	1.23
5.	Gomti	Naighat	3.97	3.97
Total			145.10	99.06

262. According to this assessment the quantum of water available for exploitation in the state will be 99.06 MAF which is less than the annual inflow of 145.10 MAF including the share of other states. About 32.00 MAF water is already being used through various schemes in operation. Thus the total surface resource which can be developed by state (including Uttarakhand) is 131.06 MAF. Allowing for drinking, municipal and industrial use and peak flood flows that cannot be arrested at present, the rest available water for irrigation will be about 76.00 MAF Thus 76.00 MAF of water has to be utilized through Major and Medium Irrigation Projects including those reservoirs and multipurpose projects located in Uttarakhand State and also through minor surface schemes creating a potential of about (125.00+12.00)=137.00 lakh ha both in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Though the details of sharing of surface water resources between U.P. and Uttarakhand shall have to be worked out and finalized through institutional arrangement proposed in the U.P. Re-organization Act 2000, a tentative break-up of ultimate potential likely to be created in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand through surface water is as below:-

	Item	Ultimate Potential(Lakh Ha.)			Water Required (MAF)		
		Share of U.P.	Share of Uttarakhand	Total	Share of U.P.	Share of Uttarakhand	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	121.54	3.46	125.00	67.40	1.90	69.30
2.	Minor Surface Irrigation	6.82	5.18	12.00	3.80	2.90	6.70
Total		128.36	8.64	137.00	71.20	4.80	76.00

263. Thus out of 76.0 MAF of water, 71.20 MAF is left for U.P. creating a potential of 128.36 lakh ha through major & medium & minor surface schemes. It is to be pointed out here that 71.2 MAF of water includes the water that will be available through multipurpose and storage schemes either on-going or identified located in Uttarakhand.

Utilization Of Water Available In Uttar Pradesh For Major & Medium Irrigation Projects

Quantum of water available for major & medium irrigation	67.40 MAF
Anticipated utilization through completed projects during Xth Plan which have spilled from IXth Plan(1997-2002)	55.55 MAF
New Projects including in Xth Plan(2002-07)	2.50 MAF
Balance for New Projects XIth Plan & onward	9.35 MAF
New Projects included in XIth Plan(2007-2012)	3.10 MAF

Review of Progress during Different Plans

264. The growth in irrigation potential and investment made under Major&Medium schemes during different plans are given below:-

Expenditure and Benefits of Major and Medium Projects

	Period	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. In Crore)		Potential Created (Lakh Ha.)		Percentage of Potential Creation against Ultimate
		During	Cummulative	During	Cummulative	
1.	Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Actual)	1738.00	5423.45	2.54	69.10	56.85
2.	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) (Actual)	3014.58	8438.03	8.78	77.88	64.08
3.	Tenth Plan (2002-2007) (Actual)	4878.73	13316.76	5.31	83.19	68.45
4.	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	13408.22	26724.98	11.70	94.89	78.07
	Annual Plan (2007-08)	1695.15	15011.91	0.86	84.04	69.06
	Annual Plan (2008-09) Anticipated	1993.60	17005.51	1.86	85.90	70.59

Priority & Strategy

265. The Priority & Strategy for implementation of projects in the Eleventh Plan 2007-2012 is primarily to complete the on-going projects. Selected new projects, mostly with a view to reduce the regional imbalance have been proposed. The priority among the on-going projects has been fixed as below:-

- ▶ On-going Projects
 - ▶ Externally Aided Projects.
 - ▶ Inter-State Projects.
 - ▶ Other on-going projects where substantial expenditure has already been incurred.
- ▶ Provisions have also been made for meeting the pending liabilities of completed schemes and land compensation for completed schemes.
- ▶ Provisions to keep up the performance of existing canal system.
- ▶ Survey and Investigation, Research and Training Facilities.
- ▶ Selected new schemes, mostly with a view to reduce the regional imbalance.
- ▶ Projects for restoration of existing capacity that includes modernization and rehabilitation of old gravity canals as well as major lift canals and strengthening of dam under distress, to reduce the gap between potential created and utilized.
- ▶ A study is being conducted by I.I.M. Lucknow regarding the full utilization of created irrigation potential in the State as per guidelines by Water Resources Ministry , Government of India.

266. It is proposed to complete 88 major , medium and ERM projects out of which some important projects are Saryu canal project and Eastern ganga canal project. Balance funds have been provided for all these projects in 2009-10.

Progress under AIBP /NABARD assisted projects

Cr Rs

Year	RIDF loan Assistance (NABARD)		Central loan assistance/grant released by GoI (AIBP)
	Sanctioned	Expenditure** incurred	
Tenth Plan	485.63	558.88	1329.82
Eleventh Plan (Target)	896.08	896.08	1572.21 *
2007-08	122.89	122.89	131.62*
2008-09 (Anticipated)	444.6	444.6	293.17
2009-10 (Proposed)	290.47	290.47	272.11

*The expenditure is against the sanction under different phases of RIDF

Salient Features

267. Category wise Major and Medium irrigation schemes (spilling to Tenth plan) completed during Tenth Plan (2002-2007) and those proposed to be completed during Eleventh Plan (2007-12) is given below:-

Year	Category of Schemes	
	Major Projects	Medium & Mod. Projects
2002-03	1. Upper Ganga Irrig. Mod. Project 2. National Water Management Project (Sarda Canal) (Closed) 3- Madhya Ganga Canal	-
2004-05	1-Paddy Channels in H.K. Doab 2.New Tajewala Barrage	1.Linning of channels in Bundelkhand & Baghelkhand (Closed)
2006-07	1- Tehri Dam	1-Jarauli Pump Canal
XI th Plan (2007-2012)	1- Rajghat Canal 2- Bansagar Project 3- Saryu Nahar Pariyojna 4- Mod. of Agra Canal 5- Eastern Ganga Canal 6- Kanhar Irrigation Project	1-Mod. Of Chaudhri Charan Singh Lahchura Dam. 2-Restoration of Hardoi Branch
2007-08	1- Rajghat Canal 2- Mod. Agra Canal	-
2009-10	1-Ban Sagar Project 2-Saryu Nahar Pariyojna 3-Eastern Ganga Canal	1-Restoration of Hardoi Branch
2010-11	-	1-Mod. Of Chaudhri Charan Singh Lahchura Dam

Availability of Land

268. Non availability of land in time for the construction of distribution system in all the major and medium projects has been a major bottleneck in the past. Litigation cases pending in the court pertaining to land has also been a major problem in completing the distribution system resulting in gaps in the canals. Delay in transfer of forest land has also been a major constraints. For speedy disposal of land cases pertaining to major projects ,special institutional arrangement other than the present setup is needed and provided in National Highway Authority of India Land Aquisition Act.

Inter State Issues

269. Kanhar Irrigation Scheme is not getting clearance from C.W.C. (G.O.I.) because of inter-state issues involved in it .Chhattisgarh state has not given its consent about submergence area of the state under this project.

Cost Escalation

270. The physical target can only be achieved if the price escalation component during the plan period is also provided. As the above constraints can not be removed fully in future, the physical and financial achievements will be much lower than what has been envisaged in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Annual Plan 2009-10

Inter State Projects

Bansagar Project

271. Bansagar Dam & the Conveyance System (MP) is being implemented by Madhya Pradesh. The cost of construction of Bansagar dam is to be shared by the three states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar in the ratio of 1:2:1. The cost of conveyance system (MP), which will deliver the water to the U.P., is to be shared by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The share cost of Uttar Pradesh in the dam and in the Canal System (MP) is Rs 379.49 cr. Uttar Pradesh has paid Rs. 380.18 cr. to M.P. upto march, 2008.

272. Besides, provisions for the State's share in the inter-state project of Bansagar Dam, provisions for constructing the canal systems by the State for utilizing the stored water, as per the inter-state agreements has also been made. Latest cost of Bansagar Project is Rs. 2058.01 Cr. (Rs. 1851.79 Cr for works only) against which expenditure of Rs.1068.02 cr. (Rs.1213.52 Cr. for works only) has been made. Provision of Rs. 423.83 Cr.and Rs.273.93 Cr. outlays have been kept during Annual Plan 2008-09 and Annual Plan 2009-10 respectively.

Tehri Dam Project

273. Tehri Dam project was constructed by the State during 1969-1989. After creation of the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation in 1989, it was transferred to the corporation. As per agreement, 20% of the total cost of the project will be met by the irrigation sector. Uttar Pradesh shall bear the total cost of the irrigation sector and the irrigation benefits will therefore accrue to the State. T.H.D.C. has informed the revised cost of the Tehri Dam, updated to the price level of July,08 for Irrigation component is Rs 1441.34 cr. The total expenditure of Rs. 1307.28 cr. has been made at the end of 2007-08. A provision of Rs.88.72 cr. and Rs.50.34 cr. have been made in Annual plan 2008-09 and Annual plan 2009-10 respectively of under the head of liabilities.

Other Major Irrigation Projects

Kachnoda Dam

274. Kachnoda Dam of 4.10 km. length with gross storage 69 Ha.M. is proposed on Sajnam and Banai River near Gugarwara village in mehroni tehsil of Lalitpur Distt. Right and left main canal is proposed on right and left flank of dam respectively for irrigation in the lower portion of the command of Right canal of Govind Sagar Dam.

275. The construction of Kachnoda Dam Project shall provide irrigation facility for 7850 Ha. in Rabi and 3000 Ha. in Kharif. In Mehroni tehsil of Lalitpur district no. state tube wells have so far been possible in this area due to rocky starata.

Utari Dam Project

276. Utari Dam of 3.10 km. length with gross storage 1081.67 Ha.M. (0.382TMC) is proposed on Uatari river a tributary of Sajnam river near Suri Kalan in Mehroni Tehsil of Lalitpur. A canal is proposed from right bank of dam for irrigation in the lower portion of the command of left Jamni Canal System.

277. The construction of Utari dam project shall provide Irrigation facility for 1800 Ha. in Rabi and 600 Ha. in Kharif. In Mehroni tehsil of Lalitpur district, no state tube wells have so far been possible in this area due to rocky starata.

278. Project is proposed for loan assistance from NABARD under RIDF-XIII for Rs. 3482.80 lacs and state will share a cost Rs. 183.30 lacs. It will uplift socio economic condition and facilitate irrigation in drought prone area.

Modernisation of Lahchura Dam

279. The existing Lahchura Dam was constructed in the 1906-1910 on Dhasan river, it is located in the south, east portion of Jhansi district. The project of Modernisation of Lahchura Dam was framed due to operational difficulties. It was proposed to construct a new dam to replace existing Lahchura Dam with

provision of mechanically operated gates for all seasons. The project for Modernisation of Lahchura Dam was framed in the year 1977-1978 in order to achieve above objectives. The cost of the project has since been revised for Rs. 26123.96 lacs in 2008.

280. After completion of the project the great bottle neck of flood regulation shall be removed. An electrically operated lifting type gates will provide quick and efficient regulation during rainy season. The project will ensure the existing irrigation for future as well as during rainy seasons by maintaining desired level of reservoir to run canal for Kharif irrigation also.

Arjun Sahayak Pariyojna

281. This feeder canal off taking from Lahchura will supply water to the existing Arjun, Chandrawal and Kabrai reservoirs, to augment the existing irrigation and also to provide irrigation in 57000 Hectares (CD.C.A.) new khaki area in the command of Kabrai dam during Rabi and Kharif by raising the existing Kabrai dam. It is also proposed to utilise the whole storage of Arjun Chandrawal and Kabrai dam for Rabi irrigation and providing storage for nursery for Kharif irrigation in the dams and supply water from Arjun Sahayak pariyojna feeder channel for Kharif irrigation for the subsequent watering. The total quantity of water which will be utilised in the command area will be 31163 Ha. M. This scheme is proposed to provide Rabi and kharif irrigation to an area of 22049 hectares and Rabi irrigation in 38967 hectares, total 61016 hectares.

Lower Rohini Dam

282. The Lower Rohini project is proposed on river Rohini just upstream of village Ikona. The submergence area is about 655 hectares. The catchment area at this site is 44sq.mile. The total cost of the project comes to Rs. 6092.77 lacs.

283. This scheme will provide Rabi and kharif irrigation to an area of 3800 hectares (1900 hectare rabi and 1900 hect. kharif) which is presently devoid of any irrigation facility.

Jamrar Dam Project

284. Jamrar dam is proposed to be constructed across Jamrar river near village Keolari. Meharuni tehsil of district Lalitpur.

285. Jamrar river flows in Meharuni tehsil of district Lalitpur. This river has not been tapped so far. In this project an earthen dam is proposed. Scheme will utilize catchments area of Jamrar river in Uttar Pradesh only.

286. The total annual yield work out to 28.38 M.C.M. Out of this 2.38M.C.M. water is reserved at U/S of Jamrar dam for unforeseen losses for filling of tanks and bundies. So 26.0 M.C.M. water will be available at Jamrar dam.

287. Construction of this scheme shall provide irrigation facilities to 1941 Hect. in Rabi and 1200 Hect. in Kharif season in Mahroni tehsil of District Lalitpur. The project is proposed to be completed in four years.

Modernisation of Pahari Dam 75 M. D/S

288. Modernisation of Pahari Dam 75 M. D/S will replace the outlived existing weir/dam constructed in year 1912 and will provide irrigation benefits as stated below:-

- ▶ To insure regular and uninterrupted existing Rabi irrigation in Dhasasn canal system having proposed area of 31910 hectares.
- ▶ To develop Kharif irrigation in 14575 hectares. The above system is to feed Lahchura Dam, which is being modernised for achieving the goal. The Dhasan has certain in flow throughout the year. So water demand of Rabi crop will be backed up by the available inflow keeping the full reservoir level.
- ▶ The cost of the project works out to Rs. 7667.95 lacs. The project will insure the existiang irrigation for future as well as during rainy season by maintaining desired level of resorvoir to run canal for Kharif irrigation also.

Raising and Renovating existing Phauj Dam

289. Phauj Dam was constructed in the year 1907 to 1909 in distt. Jhansi. By raising the existing dam, its storage capacity will increases from 16.27 M.Cu.M. to 27.85 M.Cu.M.

290. The estimated cost of project is Rs. 6352.85 lacs. This scheme will provide additional irrigation of 1385 hectares.

New Projects

Major & Medium Projects

291. 21 new major and medium projects are proposed to be taken up during Eleventh Plan (2007-12). Out of this Kachnaudha Dam, Virat Sagar Dam, Bhorat Dam, Uttari Dam, Bardaha Dam, Arjun Sahayak will help the development of Bundelkhand region. which will also help in reducing the regional imbalances. Outlay of Rs. 5437.81 crore is being provided for new projects in Eleventh Plan (2007-12).

ERM (Extension, Renovation and Modernisation) Projects and Dams in Distress

292. During Eleventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 1258.84 Cr. is provided for ERM and Dams in distress projects. This includes Rs. 112.10Cr. for 8 major and medium pump canals, Rs. 170.77 Cr. for major dams that are in distress and the balance of Rs. 675.97 Cr. for restoring the existing capacity of major canal systems.

Potential Growth & Utilization

293. It is proposed to create 11.70 lakh hectare additional irrigation potential during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation and its utilisation are given below:-

Irrigation Potential Creation and Utilisation

(Lakh Ha)

Year	Potential Created		Utilisation of Potential		Cumulative Percentage against the		Gap in potential created and utilisation
	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	Same Year	Previous Year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Actual)	2.54	69.10	3.63	60.01	-	-	9.09
Ninth Plan 1997-2002 (Actual)	8.79	77.88	2.28	62.29	-	-	15.59
Tenth Plan 2002-07 (Proposed)	10.00	-	10.00	-	-	-	-
2002-2003	0.73	78.61	0.62	62.91	80.03	80.78	15.70
2003-2004	0.75	79.36	0.39	63.30	79.76	80.52	16.06
2004-05	1.28	80.64	0.43	63.73	79.03	80.30	16.91
2005-06	0.82	81.46	-	63.73	78.23	79.03	17.73
2006-07	1.73	83.19	0.82	64.55	77.59	79.24	18.64
Eleventh Plan 2007-12 (Proposed)	11.70	94.89	11.70	76.25	-	-	-
2007-08	0.86	84.04	1.65	67.49	78.77	79.57	17.84
2008-09 (Anticipated)	1.86	85.90	2.00	69.49	79.39	81.15	17.70
2009-10 (Proposed)	3.03	88.93	1.50	70.99	78.38	81.14	19.23

Irrigation Facilities from Different Sources

294. The irrigation facilities from different sources like canals 72450 kms, State Tube wells 28366 Nos, Major and Medium Pump Canals 27 Nos, Minor Lift Canals 243 Nos and Reservoir 66 Nos / Bundhies are available in State. The details of potential created, potential utilized and actual irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects for last 10 years are as below:-

#	Year	Potential created (Lac Ha) up to	Potential Utilized (Lac Ha.) up to	Actual Irrigation (Lac HA.)	Percentage as per potential utilized (4/3x100)	Potential as per actual irrigation (5/3x100)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1998-1999	71.51	61.09	47.24	85.43	66.06
2	1999-2000	72.64	61.84	43.08	85.13	59.31
3	2000-2001	76.69	62.15	39.37	81.04	51.34
4	2001-2002	77.89	62.29	40.92	79.97	52.54
5	2002-2003	78.61	62.91	40.91	80.03	52.04
6	2003-2004	79.36	63.30	44.34	79.76	55.87
7	2004-2005	80.64	63.73	42.73	79.03	52.99
8	2005-2006	81.45	63.73	42.62	78.24	52.29
9	2006-2007	83.19	64.55	43.43	79.59	52.20
10	2007-08	84.04	67.49	42.84	78.77	50.97
	Average of 10 Years			42.75	80.70	

295. It is clear from above figure that the average irrigation 42.75 lac ha. is being provided against irrigation potential created 80.70 lac ha. till 2007-08. The present gap is 41.29 lac ha. Some of the important reasons for under utilization are given below:-

- ▶ Some of the major canal systems 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 years old. Because of inadequate maintenance, for want of sufficient O & M grants, 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.
- ▶ Out of 60 main dams in the state, 10 dams are 50 years old and have been classified as distress dams with different reasons. Due to this the storage capacity of the reservoirs are being reduced causes less availability of water in canals which adversely effect the irrigation.
- ▶ The efficiency of electric motors is being reduced due to its use for a long period in major pump canals.
- ▶ In some cases the systems, were originally designed for protective irrigation, where as now a days high yielding variety of seeds require more water depths resulting in reduction in

irrigated area. Changes in land use pattern have also resulted in reduced command areas and consequently the irrigated area has also got reduced.

- ▶ Deterioration in Socio-economic and law and order in the state have completely disrupted the system of equitable distribution of water through canals. 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 created through on going major and medium irrigation projects, but guls are not constructed by CADA (Command Area Development Authority) simultaneously with creation of potential. Thus there is a gap in potential created and its utilization.
- ▶ Some times water supply to industrial requirement have to be made on priority basis from irrigation schemes and it causes curtailment in irrigation supplies and results in reduced irrigated area.

Voluntary Sector & Private Sector

State Water Policy

296. The state of U.P. is endowed with bountiful water resources but the fast increasing demand indicates it will increase in future. In order to cope up with the increasing demand in future the state has formulated " State Water Policy " on the pattern of National Water Policy. The broad objectives of State Water policy are preservation and optimal utilisation of available water for various purposes, proper management of water resources, maintenance of quality, basin & sub-basin wise conjunctive use of surface & ground water, maximum hydro power generation within the constraints imposed by other users, ecological and environmental balances ensuring equity & social justice among individuals & group of users in water resources allocations and management. It also includes effective monitoring through management information system, promotion of research and training facilities and evolving mechanism for the resolution of conflicts between various users.

Water Sector Restructuring Project

297. In order to implement the main objective of the State Water Policy in Irrigation Department, Water Sector Restructuring Project has been formulated. The project is funded by World Bank.

298. The main objective of the project is to benefit the poorest farmers by the way of increasing yield of crops and diversification of agriculture by use of optimal water.

299. The project costing nearly US\$ 1300 million is to be implemented in a period of 12 to 15 years. The first phase of the project (UPWSRP-1) is of about 5 years duration. World Bank has sanctioned a loan of US\$149.2 million for the first phase of the project. The first phase UPWSRP-1 has been included in Tenth Five Year Plan. The total expenditure at the end of 2007-08 is Rs. 308.52 Cr. against the cost of

UPWSRP Ph-I project Rs.819.39 cr. Provision of Rs.218.60 cr. and Rs.320.00 cr. have been made in Annual plan 2008-09 and Annual plan 2009-10 respectively.

Water User Association (WUA)

300. Under the State Water Policy, participatory irrigation management is being started for the efficient and best use of water on the state irrigation canal system. Under this system all the farmers of minors will be the member of the Water User Association (WUA). The working committee of the water user association has been formed. The required training to the farmers would be given by Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI). All water user association (WUA) on minors has been constituted and for distributaries WUA is in progress. The entire management of minors shall be transferred to WUA in three phases.

Other Major Irrigation Projects

301. An outlay of Rs845.79 Cr has been proposed for 7 other major on-going irrigation projects namely (Saryu Canal Project, Madhya Ganga II Phase , Rest. of Gandak Canal, Rest. of Sarda Sahayak Dam , Arjun Sahayak Dam , Eastern Ganga Canal, , water sector Restructuring Project (Ph.-I) in the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Minor Irrigation

Ground Water

302. Ground water Department, U.P. is the nodal organization at State Level, entrusted with the responsibilities of surveys and investigations of ground water resources in the state and its assessment. The department is also assisting user departments in the ground water development, management, augmentation, conservation & regulation of ground water resources covering 820 blocks of 71 districts of the state.

303. Ground water Department is performing the ground water survey and investigation programme i.e. Hydrogeological survey (Monitoring and assessment of ground water level & its declining / rising trends, Ground water resource estimation in rural & urban areas, categorization of blocks on the basis of G.E.C.-97 norms, micro- study of over exploited/ critical blocks), Quality monitoring of ground water sample for agricultural purposes, Rain water harvesting and recharging, aquifer mapping and aquifer parameter test, Estimation of land damage index, preparation of G.I.S. based maps, selection of suitable site for tubewell through geophysical survey, electrical well logging, tubewell drilling etc. along with the monitoring and co-ordination of rain water harvesting/recharging schemes in the state.

Priorities for Eleventh Five Year Plan

304. The proposal for 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) was formulated considering the problem arising out of indiscriminate use of ground water & water scarcity areas. The Ground water study has been framed in such a way to provide solution to eradicate with the above problems related to ground water development.

305. Keeping in mind, the ground water regime (quantitatively and qualitatively) problems arising out of over-exploitation, causing declining of ground water level and water logging, soil degradation due to shallow water table and excessive use of chemicals in the field. The programmes of ground water development are being planned/proposed in such a way, so as to provide a permanent and sustainable solutions to the ground water problems in the State.

Annual Plan 2009-10

306. The following ground water survey programmes are proposed for financial year 2009-10. Detailed specific programmes and financial requirements are summarized below:-

1- Ground water Resource Estimation and Strengthening of Ground water survey

(A) Monitoring of Ground water Level on hydrograph stations network(Observation well/Piezometer)

307. Under this programme ground water level measurement on hydrograph station network established in 820 blocks of 71 districts shall be taken six times (May, June, August, October, November-2009 & January-2010) and its will be studied in the year 2009-10. An outlay of Rs 81.66 lacs. is proposed for this work.

(B) Construction of Piezometers

308. Network of hydrograph stations(Observation well/ Piezometer) in the State is weak. It could not represent all the Nyay Pachayat. The Observation wells selected during last 2 to 3 decade are drying up/ going defunct continuously. The data base system in the field has remained weak that is required to be strengthened. Expansion of Hydrograph Station at 5 Km. X 5 Km. grid is proposed in rural areas and at 2 Km. X 2 Km in urban areas during 11th Plan. The grids, where live hydrograph Station (Observation Well / Piezometer) or live dug wells are not available, construction of Piezometer at those grids is to be done for water level monitoring.

- ▶ Construction of Piezometers in Rural areas is proposed. An outlay of Rs 360.00 lacs is proposed for this work.
- ▶ Construction of Piezometers in Urban areas i.e. in Nagar Palika Parisad, Nagar Panchayat, Cantonment Bord, Census Town are proposed. An outlay of Rs 30.00 lacs is proposed for this work.

(C) Estimation of Ground Water Resource

309. The stage of ground water resource development, heavily depends on ground water draft. In the absence of realistic draft data, the trend of ground water level and stage of ground water development figure go quite disarray. As per GEC-97 recommendations correct numbers of live structures and unit draft in varying agro-climatic conditions is proposed to be studied. Sample survey in 820 blocks of 71 districts is to be carried out and on that basis, re-estimation of ground water draft figures is to be carried out. An outlay of Rs. 42.60 lacs is proposed for this work.

(D) Micro Study in Over Exploited / Critical Blocks

310. Micro study in Over-Exploited / Critical blocks comes out as per ground water resource estimation (31-03-2007 data) is to be carried out as per GEC-97 norms and guide lines. Re-estimation of ground water resources and categorization of area is to be done on Nyay Panchayat basis. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lacs is proposed for this work.

(E) Ground Water Quality Assessment & Monitoring

311. Collection of ground water samples in pre-monsoon season and its hydro-chemical analysis in the departmental laboratories shall be done to ensure ground water quality for agriculture purpose. An outlay of Rs. 2.40 lacs is proposed for this work.

(F) Procurement of Drilling, Survey and Monitoring Equipments

312. Procurement of Rig Machines & Allied equipments, Geophysical & Hydrogeological Survey and monitoring instruments and Chemical analysis instrument is proposed for the above studies. An outlay of Rs. 187.35 lacs is proposed for this work.

2. Rain Water Harvesting and Recharging

313. In this scheme Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting, ponds and percolation tanks will be constructed for recharge study and investigation purpose. Inter departmental co-ordination for monitoring and implementation of Rain Water Harvesting / Recharging activities in the State and impact assessment of rain water Harvesting / Recharging activities and schemes on ground water regime (ground water level and quality) is to be carried out also. An outlay of Rs 96.00 Lacs is proposed for this work.

3. Preparation of G.I.S. based maps

314. In this scheme the G.I.S. based maps of 164 blocks shall be prepared indicating ground water level position and other hydrological parameters and aspects of the area. An outlay of Rs. 98.00 lacs is proposed for this work.

4. Aquifer mapping and deep aquifer parameter tests

315. In this scheme aquifer mapping and fence diagram based on geophysical survey data / drilling data will be prepared for 164 blocks of the state. Along with this, ground water exploration and pumping tests on aquifers lying upto 300 mt depth below ground level will be performed to study the aquifer parameter and behavior of sub-surface ground water movement (horizontally & vertically). An outlay of Rs. 98.00 lacs is proposed for this work.

5. Estimation of land damage index

316. In this scheme the land damage index of 164 Blocks has been proposed to demarcate, the water logged area and saline / alkaline area for future agricultural development & planning.

An outlay of Rs. 96.00 lacs is proposed for this work.

317. An outlay of Rs. 63.2125 crores has been proposed for the Eleventh plan (2007-12) period for the Ground water survey / study / Investigation programmes. An outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lacs is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Private Minor Irrigation

318. The main objective of the programme is, to make cultivators of the State, self sufficient in irrigation and thereby to increase agriculture production of the State. The Department provides free technical guidance and subsidy to create their own source of irrigation. In Feb 1985, a scheme namely "**Free-Boring-Scheme**" was launched to benefit, small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production. The outcome of this scheme is very encouraging. In the year 2004-05, a new scheme namely "Medium-Deep-Tube-Well Scheme" has also been launched.

- ▶ Construction of Shallow Tube-Well for Small/Marginal farmers under "Free Boring Scheme" .
- ▶ Construction of "Medium Deep Tube-Well" in alluvial areas of State where water bearing strata is between 31 to 60 meter.
- ▶ Construction of Deep Tube Well for deep and difficult areas of state having water bearing strata above sixty meter.
- ▶ Construction of Blast Well /Deepening of Well in rocky areas.
- ▶ Boring by In well Rig/Wagon Drill in rocky areas.
- ▶ Artesian Well Scheme (Mainly for Jalaun Distt.)
- ▶ Ground Water Recharging/Check dam Scheme in which Renovation of Ponds and construction of check dam is included.
- ▶ Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedekar Tube Well Scheme
- ▶ Dr. Ambedekar Community Tube Well scheme
- ▶ Community Blast well under RIDF-13

► Construction of check dam under RIDF-14

Benefits of Minor Irrigation

319. Minor Irrigation sources provide assured and timely irrigation to the agricultural land of farmers because of being fully under their control. They cost 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 waterlogging and floods etc. Minor Irrigation sources take less time in their construction, make better use of local resources, cause lesser water loss because of being closer to unirrigated area, and above all they are superb examples of public- private partnership.

320. 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 the lowest functionary ie Village Panchayat, caters to the real needs of farmers and serves all sections of agrarian society.

Irrigated Area

321. Area irrigated through different irrigation sources as on 31.03.2005 is tabulated below:-

	Item	Net Irrigated Area (Lakh hectares)	Percentage
A	Canal	27.67	20.90
B	Govt. Tube Well	3.79	2.90
C	Private Tube Well/Boring Pump set	89.78	67.90
D	Other Source (Well, Tank, Ponds etc.)	11.03	8.30
	Total (Net Irrigated Area)	132.27	100.00

322. In other sources like dug wells, tank etc. comes under private minor irrigation sources. Hence 76.20% irrigated area is by the minor irrigation works.

323. It also shows that out of total 100.81 lakh hect. irrigated from private sources 89.78 lakh hect. is being covered by the Private Tube wells, Therefore under private Minor Irrigation 89.06% area is being covered by private tube wells. Majority of these private tube wells have been constructed under Free Boring Scheme for small and marginal farmers.

324. All India Minor Irrigation census conducted by Govt. of India (base year 2000-01) has reflected that out of total 83.55 lakh private tube wells in the Country, U.P. accounts for 35.25 lakh, which is 42.2 percent. Therefore the quantum of private tube well in the State is highest in the Country.

Availability of Ground Water

325. As per available data, the zone wise ground recharge, exploitation and stage of development in different regions of the state is given below:-

(Million hect m.)

	Zone	Ground Water Recharge	Annual Ground water exploitation	Balance Ground Water	Stage of Development %
1	East	2.54	1.68	0.86	66
2	West	2.58	2.05	0.53	79
3	Central	1.45	0.96	0.49	66
4	Bundelkhand	0.44	0.19	0.25	43
	Total	7.01	4.88	2.13 *	69

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

326. At present 37 blocks are over-exploited, 13 blocks are critical and 88 blocks are semi critical and 675 blocks are in safe categories as per stage of ground water development.

Creation of Irrigation Potential

327. The irrigation potential from Minor Irrigation works at the starting of 1st five year plan was only 14.44 lakh hect. As per 3rd Census of Minor Irrigation Works conducted by Govt. of India (base year 2000-01) the actual irrigation potential created through Minor Irrigation Works out to 158.97 lakh hectares. The creator of irrigation potential at the end of year 2007-08, after adjusting depreciation in potential @ 1% as per 3rd Census of M.I. works, is following :-

#	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	4.00	1.66	168.62
(vii)	2006-07	3.95	1.68	170.89
(viii)	2007-08	4.94	1.71	174.12

328. Hence 174.10 lakh hectare of net irrigation potential has been created at the end of year 2007-08.

Proposed Work in during 2009-10

329. The following Minor Irrigation works are being proposed during Annual Plan 2009-10 under continuing schemes:-

Sl.No.	Name of Work	Physical Targets	Financial Target (In Lakh Rs.)*
1-	Small & Marginal farmers Programme (Free Boring Scheme)	172792	8250.00
2-	Private Minor Irrigation		
2.1	Deep Tube Well	1810	1810.00
2.2	Medium Tube Well	4706	4000.10
2.3	In well Boring	200	15.00
2.4a	Construction of Blast Well	200	10.00
2.4b	Deepening- of Blast Wells	200	2.40
2.5	Surface Pump set	1000	30.00
2.6	Artesian Well	10	0.50
2.7	Boring Go down	3	48.00
2.8	Ground Water Recharging/ Check dam	73	1100.00
2.9	Machinery & equipment		200.00
3-	Centrally sponsored schemes		
	Degree/Diploma Stipend 50:50		5.00
	Total		15471.00
2.	Other Schemes		
(i)	E-governance		194.10
(ii)	Research & Design	1	0.01
(iii)	Technical Audit Cell	1	0.01
(a)	Construction of Community Blast Well under RIDF-13 and deepening of existing Blast Wells for Mahoba District	52	330.00
(b)	Construction of cheakdam under R.I.D.F.-14	30	459.88
(c)	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Tube well schemes	400	1720.00
(d)	Dr. Ambedkar Comunity Tube well schemes	200	430.00
	Total		3134.00
	Grand Total		18605.00

* The amount is as per present subsidy rates.

330. For the alluvial areas of Uttar Pradesh a scheme named Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar tube well scheme is launched with hundred percent grant from special component plan to benefit farmers of scheduled cast & scheduled Tribes. The tube well constructed under the scheme will have irrigation potential of 20 hact. The unit cost of constructions of tube well will be Rs. 4.30 Lakh. For the constructions of tube well a land around 25 Sq.mt. will be donated by the farmer to Irrigation committee of village panchayat. Constructed tube well from the scheme will be the asset of village panchayat instead of specific individual farmer. In this scheme a minimum 51% beneficiary will be from schedule cast and schedule tribe. Gram panchyat/water users committee will collect irrigation charges from farmers and deposit in the account of irrigation committee. In the 11th Five Year Plan 2014 tube wells will be constructed with a cost of Rs. 8660.20 Lakh.

Dr. Ambedekar Community tube well scheme

331. Dr. Ambedekar community tube well scheme has been proposed under the general schemes of minor Irrigation programs for the areas having hard and deep strata, where free boring schemes are not possible. The tube well will have irrigation capacity of 20 hect. The unit cost of construction of tube well be will Rs. 4.30 lakh. There will be a minimum of 51% users from category of small & marginal farmers and priority will be given to the farmers belonging to Scheduled caste/Scheduled tribes/OBC/Minority category/below poverty line & other farmers. In this scheme subsidy of 50% up to maximum of Rs. 2.15 lakh will be provided . Operation and maintenance of the scheme will be done by users group.

Monitorable Target

332. The net irrigated area by Private Minor Irrigation Works will be increased by 181.29 lakh hect at the end of year 2009-10.

- ▶ The proposed investment of Rs. 463.39 crore in this plan will add Rs. 390.70 crore per year additional income to farmers by way of additional agricultural production.
- ▶ The additional food grain production will be 12.20 lakh M.T. per year and that of fodder will be 12.20 lakh M.T per year .
- ▶ The employment generation from Private Minor Irrigation Schemes is about 106.14 lakh Mandays during this Plan.

Private Investment

333. 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 average cost is Rs. 28,000/ but govt. is providing subsidy to the tune of about Rs. 8000.00 only hence 2/3rd investment is done by cultivators themselves in cash or through Institutional Finance. The details of private investment in each programme is given below:-

(in Rs.)

	Item	Total Cost	Subsidy	Private Investment	Ratio
1-	Small & Marginal farmers Programme (Free Boring Scheme)	28000	8000	20000	1:2.5
2-	Deep Tube Well	428000	100000	328000	1:3.28
3-	Medium Tube Well	200000	85000	115000	1:1.35
4-	In well Boring	50,000	7500	42500	1:5.70
5-a	Construction of Blast Well	70,000	5000	65000	1:13
5-b	Deepening- of Blast Wells	30,000	4000	26000	1:6.5
6-	Surface Pump set	18,000	3000	15000	1:50
7-	Artesian Well	20000	5000	15000	1:30

(Cr. Rs.)

Sl.No.	Item	Five Year Plan 2007-2012			Annual Plan 2009-2010		
		Target	Financial Req. through Govt.	Private Investment	Target	Financial Req. through Govt.	Private Investment
1-	Small & Marginal farmers Programme (Free Boring Scheme)	1100000	640.257	2200.00	172792	82.50	345.58
2-	Deep Tube Well	24000	240.00	787.20	1810	18.10	59.37
3-	Medium Tube Well	28235	240.00	324.70	4706	40.00	54.12
4-	In well Boring	2500	1.875	10.63	200	0.150	0.85
5-a	Construction of Blast Well	1000	0.50	6.50	200	0.10	1.30
5-b	Deepening- of Blast Wells	1000	0.12	2.60	200	0.024	0.52
6-	Surface Pump set	5000	1.50	7.50	1000	0.30	1.50
7-	Artesian Well	500	0.25	0.75	100	0.05	0.15
	Total		1124.500	3339.878		141.225	463.391

State Minor Irrigation

334. Under the state minor irrigation, State tubewells are the assured means of irrigation in areas 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 for the purpose of increasing intensity of cropping and productivity of different crops. Construction of tubewells require short gestation period, provide quick irrigation facilities to area under their command. As per policy of the State Government, tubewells are constructed in those areas where farmers of SC/ST, minority community and small farmers are available, who are not capable of constructing their own source of irrigation.

Present Status Of Creation Of Irrigation Potential

335. 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 37.54 lac hectares at the end of Tenth Five Year Plan. Thus during the plan periods i.e. upto Tenth Five Year Plan, Irrigation potential by State Minor Irrigation works has increased by 778 percent.

Creation Of Irrigation Potential In Eleventh Plan

336. 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. Accordingly projects are being got sanctioned from NABARD for the restoration of existing irrigation system. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2.43 lac hectares of restoration of irrigation potential shall be achieved.

Present Status of State Minor Irrigation Works

337. The state tubewells are means to provide assured round the year irrigation in their command areas. In the pre plan period 2343 State tubewells were energized, since then construction of state tubewells in all districts of plains in the state has been carried out at a steady pace and 32336 state tubewells were energized upto 31.3.2000. The actual No of state tubewells in operation as on 1.4.2000 were 29215. On account of creation of New State Uttaranchal, 664 state tubewells in operation were transferred to New State and as on 1.4.2000 only 28551 state tubewells were in operation in U.P. As on 1.4.2008, 27600 Nos. of state tubewells are in operation.

338. 243 Minor Lift Pump Canals are in operation in the state at present. The total capacity of these canals is 3819.40 Cusecs having C.C.A. of 1.68 lac hectares, against which about 1.00 lac hectares of irrigation is being achieved.

Status Of Ground Water Development

339. The level of exploration of Ground Water in the state is only 69%. There is still a lot of scope of Ground Water exploration in the state. However the level of Ground Water Development is not equally distributed 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.

Strategy For Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)

- ▶ During Eleventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.1245.00 Crores has been proposed for completion of irrigation schemes.
- ▶ Creation of 3.60 lac hectares of irrigation potential has been proposed.
- ▶ Emphasis has been given to restoration of already created irrigation potential during Eleventh Plan. Restoration of 2.43 lac hectares of irrigation potential has been proposed.
- ▶ To increase the coverage under irrigation, restoration and upgradation of the already created assets have been proposed to be completed during Eleventh Plan.
- ▶ Schemes have been proposed almost in all regions of the State specially in backward area to reduce regional imbalance.
- ▶ New concept of participatory irrigation management has been introduced by constituting WATER USERS ASSOCIATION on minor lift canals and JAL PRABANDHAN SAMITIs on state tubewells. About 302 Nos. of Water Users Association on all minors of minor lift pump canals and 35 Nos. on distributories of minor lift canals have been constituted for their participation in irrigation management. These associations are conducting meetings at Block

head quarters for disposal of problems regarding irrigation management and maintenance of channels.

- ▶ During Eleventh Plan balance 7 ongoing projects are likely to be completed. Besides this 12 new projects have been proposed to be included in Eleventh Plan and are likely to be completed during the Plan period.

Physical & Financial Progress

On going projects

- ▶ A- Reconstruction of 450 state tubewells,(2) New construction of tubewells under 1000 Chaudhary Charan Singh Tubewell (3) Restoration of reservoir of Bundelkhand has been completed.
- ▶ B- 4 Bandhs (1-SIZAR BANDH ,2- KURAR BANDH,3- LAKHERI BANDH, 4-RASIN BANDH) of Bundelkhand Region are likely to be completed by the end of Year 2009-10.

New projects

- ▶ Improvement of 3100 state tubewells project will be completed&14.40 thousand hectares irrigation potential is likely to be restored by the end of year 2008-09
- ▶ Increasing capacity of Manda Pump Canal will be completed& 0.400 thousand hectares irrigation potential is likely to be created by the end of year 2008-09.

340. The following table gives expenditure incurred and potential created during different plan period:-

Expenditure & Irrigation Potential creation of State Minor Irrigation

Rs. in Crore / (Irrigation creation in lac hect.)

	Plan Period	Expenditure		Potential Creation	
		Additional	Cummulative	Additional	Cumulative
1	Before Planning	0	0	4.82	4.82
2	First Plan (1951-56)	17.25	17.25	3.92	8.74
3	Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)	13.30	30.55	4.34	13.08
4	Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)	37.10	67.65	3.48	16.56
5	Three Year Plan (1966-69)	42.97	110.62	1.31	17.87
6	Fourth Five Year Plan(1969-74)	78.62	189.24	1.43	19.30
7	Fifth Plan(1974-78)	94.38	283.62	4.00	23.13
8	Annual Plan(1978-80)	68.42	352.04	2.86	26.16
9	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	278.01	630.05	7.16	33.32
10	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	597.10	1227.15	5.55	38.87

	Plan Period	Expenditure		Potential Creation	
		Additional	Cummulative	Additional	Cumulative
11	Annual Plan(1990-91)	120.60	1347.75	0.62	39.49
12	Annual Plan(1991-92)	63.19	1410.94	0.56	40.05
13	Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97)	424.54	1835.48	0.80	40.85
14	Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	226.05	2061.53	0.42	37.05
15	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	472.83	2534.36	0.49	37.54
16	Annual Plan(2007-08)	193.14	2727.50	0.26	37.80
17	Annual Plan(2008-09) (Anticipated)	236.53	2964.03	0.34	38.14
18	Annual Plan(2009-10) (Proposed)	314.81	3278.84	0.38	38.52

Annual Plan 2009-10

Construction of 3000 Nos New State Tubewells (Financed By NABARD) Phase-II

- ▶ The cost of Rs 448.54 Crores is sanctioned by NABARD for construction of 3000 new tubewells each of 1 cusec capacity in Phase-II during the Eleventh Plan creating 150 th. hectares of irrigation potential. These tubewells are of low cost, more beneficial to farmers and having 50 hectares of C.C.A. each.
- ▶ An expenditure of Rs 81.10 crore was incurred for construction of 666 STW & 2.05 thousand hectares irrigation potential has been created during year 2007-08.
- ▶ An expenditure of Rs 111.55 crores is anticipated to be incurred for construction of 790 STW & 33.50 thousand hectares irrigation potential is likely to be created after energisation of CSTW during year 2008-09.
- ▶ An outlay of Rs 120.78 crore is proposed for construction of 754 STW & 37.70 thousand hectares irrigation potential is likely to be created after energisation of STW during year 2009-10.

Renovation / Reinstallation of State Tubewells

- ▶ An expenditure of Rs. 23.46 crores was incurred for renovation / reinstallation of state tubewells and an area 23.46 thousand hectares was restored during 2007-08.
- ▶ An expenditure of Rs. 29.46 crores is anticipated to be incurred for the construction of renovation/ installation of state tubewells and an area of 29.46 thousand hectares to be restored during year 2008-09.
- ▶ An outlay of Rs. 10.05 crores is proposed for the renovation/ installation of state tubewells and an area 5.03 thousand ha. will be restored during year 2009-10.

Modernization of 800 State Tubewells (By NABARD)

- ▶ Total cost of Rs. 111.66 Crores has been proposed for reconstruction of about 800 tubewells during the Eleventh Plan to be financed by NABARD. About 0.80 lac hectares of irrigation potential is likely to be restored.
- ▶ An expenditure of Rs 35.98 crores is anticipated to be incurred for the reconstruction of 290 STW & an area of 29.00 thousand hectares is likely to be restored after energisation during year 2008-09.
- ▶ An outlay of Rs 27.82 crores is proposed for the reconstruction of 175 STW & an area of 17.50 thousand hectares is likely to be restored after energisation during year 2009-10.

Modernisation Of 11000 STWs (By NABARD)

- ▶ Total cost of Rs. 158.17 crores for the Modernization of 11000 STWs to be financed by Nabard has been proposed and irrigation potential of 48.95 thousand hectares is likely to be restored after completion of project.
- ▶ An outlay of, Rs 80.50 crores is proposed which will restore an irrigation potential of 26.25 th. hect. during 2009-10.

Annual Plan (2009-10)

341. An amount of Rs. 314.81 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan under state minor irrigation from which about 37.70 th. hectares of irrigation potential is likely to be created and 51.78 th. hectares of irrigation potential is likely to be restored.

Command Area Development

342. The Command Area Development Programme was initiated in 1974-75 as a centrally sponsored scheme with the objective of faster utilization of created potential and optimum agriculture production from irrigated land. The programme broadly covers on farm development works like construction of field channels, land leveling & shaping, field drains, construction of farm roads, introduction of system of warabandies for supply of water on a rotational basis to ensure equitable and assured supply of water to each and every farm holding. The salient feature of this programme is given below:-

- ▶ In Uttar Pradesh, programme is being implemented by two Command Areas Development Authority, like Sharda Sahayak & Ramganga Samadesh Development. Authority under Land Development & Water Resources Department 37.26 lakh hect. area in various canal project have been taken up for the CADWM work in both the command areas. According to new Guide line 2008 issued by Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources next project would be sanctioned after closing the old one. In this regard, a new proposal of 3.30 lakh hect.

area in Sharda Sahayak Canal have been sent for approval to the Government of India in place of Narainpur Canal project in Sharda Command ending in the year of 2008-09 .

- ▶ At Present fourteen Irrigation projects under this scheme have been taken up in the State i.e. Sharda Canal, Saryu Canals & Devkali Pump Canal, in Sharda Command & East Yamuna Canal, East Ganga Canal, Ramganga, Betwa & Gursarai, Cane Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Madhya Ganga Canal, Gyanpur Pump Canal, Belan, Tons Pump, Sone Pump, Tumariya Pump Canal System in Ram Ganga Command.
- ▶ In "ON FARM DEVELOPMENT" works which include construction of Earthen Guls, Lining of Trunk Guls, Construction of Water Control Structures and Drainage Channels are carried out in each Kulaba command. The enforcement of proper system of "Warabandi" & equitable distribution of water to individual fields and encouraging farmers for Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) are also important components of the programme. This programme is being taken up as a centrally sponsored scheme on a sharing basis between Govt. of India & State Government in the ratio of 50:50. The working group constituted by the Planning Commission Government of India in CAD Programmes of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has recommended a ratio of 50:40:10 . It is mandatory to contribute ten percent of the total cost of expenditure by the beneficiary in the form of cash or labour.
- ▶ During the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), it is proposed that an area of 570 thousand hectare will be taken up for field channel construction, 150 thousand hectare for constructing field drains, 570 thousand hectare for Warabandi and 27.5 thousand hectare for water logged areas and demonstration in farmers fields. Training to functionaries and farmers will be organized for the successful implementation of the program as per requirements.
- ▶ For the execution of the OFD activities as proposed above during the Eleventh Plan an amount Rs. 57000 lakh will be required for fields channels, Rs. 6000 lakh for field drains, Rs. 3828 lakh for Warabandi and Rs. 4125 lakh for reclamation of water logged areas in irrigated commands. Besides an amount of Rs. 250 lakh will be required for adaptive -trial and demonstration Rs. 80 lakh for training to functionaries and farmers. Rs. 8720 lakh for system deficiency and Rs. 825 lakh for renovation of irrigation tanks has been proposed in Eleventh Plan.

Additional components which have been recommended to be taken up by working group in the Eleventh Plan:

- ▶ Correction of System deficiencies/rehabilitation and modernization of the irrigation system.
- ▶ Provision for linking/management of collector, intermediate and field drains into main drainage system.
- ▶ Participatory irrigation management (PIM).Setting up viable sustainable WUAs and transfer of system including maintenance,management and collection of water charges.

- ▶ Cent percent assistance of dissemination of technical know how.
- ▶ Renovation & desilting of existing irrigation tanks discontinued from the CADWM Programme .
- ▶ Use of specific bio-drainage techniques for reclamation of water logged areas.

343. For the 11th Five year Plan (2007-12) an agreed outlay of Rs. 40000 lakh has been fixed. In the year 2007-08 an expenditure of Rs. 5419.00 lakh with farmer's share has been incurred as State Share and Rs 5419.00 lakh as Central Share by which physical achievement of O.F.D. and Osrabandi works are 98.20 thousand hectare and 96.47 thousand hectare respectively, In the year (2008-09) an anticipated expenditure would be to the tune of Rs 61.87 Cr against which the physical achievement of OFD and osrabandi works will be 114000 hectare and 55340 hectare respectively.

- ▶ During the Annual Plan (2009-10) it is proposed that an area of 114 thousand hectare, will be taken up for field channel construction, 5 thousand hectare for field drains, 114 thousand hectare for warabandi. In addition to this, demonstrations on the farmers fields, adaptive trials, training and evaluation studies and participatory irrigation management will also be taken up. For Annual Plan 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 61.87 Cr has been provided as state share to meet the physical target of OFD and Osrabandi work. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2009-10.
- ▶ CAD Programme is being implemented since long time. To make the programme more effective and sustainable, weaknesses in the programme have been identified. Low people participation has been the main weakness of the programme. To ensure effective peoples participation, Kulaba Prabandh Samities will be made more effective and functional . Involvement of beneficiaries in water management will be ensured through participatory irrigation management.
- ▶ Stress will be laid on the establishing inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral linkages and to ensure necessary adjustments in the programme with backward and forward linkages with Irrigation, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, fisheries. marketing and other departments so as to achieve the objective to increase of productivity .

Flood Control

344. Uttar Pradesh has a geographical area of 240.93 lacs hactare, out of which flood prone area is 73.06 lacs. hactare. The protectable area is about 58.42 lacs. ha only which can be protected from flood

and drainage congestion by constructing various flood management works. Financial input and physical out come during different plan periods may be seen in the following table:-

Five Year Plan	Marginal Embankments/ Drains (Km.)		City protection works (no.)	No. of villages Raised	Land Protected (lac ha.)	Expenditure (Rs in crore)
Upto end of 4 th Five Year Plan	989		41	4500	6.16	41.80
5 th Five Year Plan	1389	12433	58	4500	11.56	120.00
6 th Five Year Plan	1666	12748	64	4500	13.67	206.60
7 th Five Year Plan	1811	23929			14.87	300.36
8 th Five Year Plan	1878	13015			15.40	396.57
9 th Five Year Plan	1918	13183	64	4511	15.79	495.00
10 th Five Year Plan	2065	13496	65	4511	18.29	910.65

Note- All the figures are cumulative.

345. An outlay of Rs. 330.79 crore was earmarked for the Annual Plan 2007-08. Similarly, an outlay of Rs. 335.63 crore was allotted for the Annual Plan 2008-09 against which a target of 60 km embankment construction, 300 km. construction of Drains, 190 Anti-erosion works have been fixed and about 0.60 lac. hect. land is to be protected against flood and water logging. Above outlay of Rs. 335.63 crore includes Rs. 110.25 crore loan for NABARD schemes.

Strategy

Area affected due to flood in different states of the country

Flood affected area (lacs of hect.)	protected area (lacs of hect.)	Balance area (lacs of hect.)	Percentage
India	346.16	186.39	54%
Uttar Pradesh	73.36/ 58.72 (Protected area)	18.29	31.15%
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	-	-

By the end of the 10th plan total area benefited/ protected is 18.29 lacs hect.

346. From the above table, it is observed that the ratio of the protected area in U.P. is less in comparison to other states. The main reason for this may be attributed to the lower central share allocated to U.P. in comparison with other states like Bihar and West Bengal. 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 lacs hectare land is affected by flood every year and there is a total loss of Rs. 432.20 crores in U.P state due to loss of human life, cattle life and crops every year.

347. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 9502 crore is required as shown in the table below for flood management up to 2023. This estimate has been prepared on the basis of comprehensive plan of Ganga basin prepared by Ganga Flood Control Commission and records available in Investigation & Planning Circle of irrigation department. A detailed project estimate will be required before starting the construction work, for embankment and anti-erosion works.

Name of Works	Total Cost (Cr Rs)
Construction of 5000 km. marginal embankment.	4577
Anti-erosion works	3000
Strengthening & Raising of old M.E.	150
Protection of old M.E	900
Remodeling of trunk drains	210
Remodeling of other drains	665
Total	9502

348. Programme of expenditure of Rs. 9502 crores in 15 years (2008-09 to 2023-24) as comprehensive plan Proposed

	Year	Provision in year (in crores of Rs.)
1	1 st	350.00
2	2 nd	378.00
3	3 rd	408.00
4	4 th	441.00
5	5 th	476.00
6	6 th	514.00
7	7 th	555.00
8	8 th	600.00
9	9 th	648.00
10	10 th	700.00
11	11 th	756.00
12	12 th	816.00
13	13 th	881.00
14	14 th	952.00
15	15 th	1027.00
	Total	9502.00

349. Starting with Rs. 350 crore in the first year (2008-09) and increasing at the rate of 8 % for cost escalation per annum the programme of expenditure for 15 years (2008-09 to 2023-24) works out to Rs. 9502 crore as given in the above table.

Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P.)

350. In Uttar Pradesh Land Development and Water Resources Department is implementing Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) in fifteen districts through District Rural Development Agencies on Watershed basis in arid and semiarid areas with poor natural resource endowments . The Watershed approach is conventionally aimed at treating degraded lands with the help of low cost and locally accessed technologies such as in-situ soil and moisture conservation by afforestation and water resources measures and through a participatory approach that seeks to secure close involvement of the user- communities.

351. The programme is being implemented according to guidelines of the Government of India. The process of planning and implementation is done by the sectoral departments at the district level under the overall supervision and co-ordination of concerned DRDA's. The main objectives of this programme are as under :-

- ▶ Ensuring overall development of rural areas by harvesting and management of every drop of rainwater for purposes of irrigation, plantation including horticulture and floriculture, pasture development fisheries etc. to create sustainable sources of income for the village community as well as for drinking water supplies.
- ▶ Employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the rural areas.
- ▶ Mitigating the adverse effect of drought on crops, human and livestock population for the overall improvement of rural areas restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e land, water vegetative cover especially plantation.
- ▶ Encouraging village community towards sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the watershed.
- ▶ Promoting use of simple, easy and affordable technological solutions and institutional arrangement that make use of, and build upon local technical knowledge and available materials.

Funding Pattern

352. D.P.A.P. is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh on 75:25 basis centrally sponsored district sector programme. Presently, this programme is in operation in 60 selectd blocks of 15 districts ie lalitipur , Jhansi , Jalaun,Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Chitrakut, Balrampur, Baharaich Shravasti, Sitapur, Kheri, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Sonebhadra. During the year 2008-09 an area of 1,12,000 hectares is to be treated by different developmental measures with expenditure of Rs.7392.13 lakh including Rs. 1992.13 lakh State Share.

Action Plan for 2009-10

353. For the annual plan 2009-10 it is proposed to treat 1,02,260 hectares area under the Drought Prone Area Programme by adopting various measures i.e. soil and water conservation , afforestation and water resources development activities . Also during the year 200 Self Help Groups are to be constituted under the programme as per guidelines and instructions of the Government of India.

354. The department has appointed independent institutions, individuals to carry out concurrent as well as post project evaluations/impact studies of the projects being implemented.

355. For these activities the State share of Rs. 1534.00 lakh has been allocated for the Annual Plan to meet the physical target of 1,02,260 hectares area under the Drought Prone Area Programme by adopting various measures .

356. During the Annual Plan 2009-10 more emphasis will be given on establishing inter sectoral and intra-sectoral linkages. To ensure this, necessary adjustments in the programme will be done with the line departments in view of the backward and forward linkages. There are three main components of the programme; viz- soil and water conservation, Afforestation & Pasture Development and Water Resource Development. Besides these, some other activities such as Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Floriculture, Fisheries etc. are also taken up under the programme.

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (I.W.D.P.)

357. To involve farmers and village communities in the implementation of watershed projects under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (I.W.D.P.), the guidelines for Watershed Development were adopted w.e.f. 1-4-95 and subsequently revised in August 2001. To further simplify procedures and involve the Panchayat Raj Institution (P.R.I.s) more meaningfully in planning, implementation and management of economic development activities in rural areas, new Guidelines called "**Guidelines for Hariyali-2003**" have been issued by Government of India in April, 2003.

Objectives

- ▶ Harvesting every drop of rain water for purpose of irrigation, plantation including Horticulture & Floriculture, Pasture Development, Fisheries etc. to create/sustainable sources of income for the village creating regular sources of income for the village community as well as for drinking water supplies.
- ▶ Ensuring overall development of rural areas through the gram panchayats and creating regular source of income for the panchayats from rain water harvesting and management.
- ▶ Employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources for the rural areas.
- ▶ Mitigating the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions such as drought and desertification on crops, human and live stock population for the overall improvement rural areas.

- ▶ Restoring ecological balance by harnessing conserving and developing natural resources i.e land, water, vegetative cover specially plantation.
- ▶ Encouraging village community towards, sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the watershed.
- ▶ Promoting use of simple, easy and affordable technological solution and institutional arrangements that make use of, and build upon local technical knowledge and available materials.

Funding Pattern

358. I.W.D.P is a centrally sponsored scheme and the cost norm of Rs. 6000 per hectare is to be shared between the Central and State Government, in the ratio of 91.67 : 8.33.

359. The present cost norms is Rs. 6000/- per ha. This amount shall be divided amongst the following project component subject to the percentage ceiling mentioned against each.

(i)	Watershed treatment Development works/Activities	85%
(ii)	Community mobilization and training	5%
(iii)	Administrative Overheads	10%
	Total	100%

360. The Integrated Wasteland Development Programme are being operated in 47 districts viz. Lalitpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Jalaun, Mahoba, Sitapur, Kheri, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Oraiya, Firozabad, Agra, Fatehpur, Aligarh, Pratapgarh, Faizabad, Lucknow, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Baduan, Ambedkarnagar, Barabanki, Saharanpur, Muzzafarnagar, Hardoi, Kaushambi, Sultanpur, Etawa, Raebareilly, Kannauj, Moradabad, Kanpur Nagar, Jaunpur, Bulandshahar, Bijnaur, Unnao, Bareilly, Manpuri, Maharajganj, Etha, Gazipur, Gorakhpur, Mau, Balrampur & Mathura as per guidelines of the Govt. of India.

361. The problem area has been treated with different development activities such as Soil Conservation, Waterharvesting & afforestation as given below:-

Financial Year	Total Problem Area Treated (in hectares)	Expenditure (in Rupees Lacs)
1998-99	21660	898.62
1999-00	23133	1258.45
2000-01	35157	1566.64
2001-02	28956	1276.19
2002-03	36843	1756.74
2003-04	47663	1929.22
2004-05	33535	1710.88
2005-06	57611	3149.53
2006-07	85904	4462.16
2007-08	105949	6001.86
2008-09 (Anti)	140000	8375.00

362. It is important to mention that from the year 2003-04 some initiatives have been taken by the State govt. for capacity building and training, sustainability of assets created under the projects, transparency and effectiveness of programmes and creation of the Self Help Groups.

363. An area of 1,07,000 ha. is proposed to be treated during the Annual Plan period 2009-10 for which an amount of Rs. 66.87 crore will be required to meet the physical targets under the I.W.D.P. Projects.

364. During the Annual Plan 2009-10 emphasis will be given on inter sectoral and intra- sectoral linkages .The main components of the programme are given below :-

- ▶ Development of small water harvesting structures such as low cost farm ponds, Nalla bunds., checkdams, percolation tanks and other ground water recharge measures.
- ▶ Renovation and augmentation of water source desiltation of village tanks for drinking water, irrigation and fisheries developments
- ▶ Fisheries development in village ponds/ tanks/ farm ponds etc.
- ▶ Afforestation including plantation, agro forestry and horticulture development, shelterbelt plantations, sustainable stabilization etc.
- ▶ Pasture development either it self or in conjunction with plantation..

365. As per Wasteland Atlas March 2000 published by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development & Land Resources Department, the different category of wasteland area as found in U.P. is given below :-

(i)	The total wasteland area are under different category	22,69,308 Ha.
(ii)	Non treatable area under IWDP	11,19,501 Ha.
(iii)	Treatable area under IWDP	11,49,807 Ha.
(iv)	Total Area under IWDP Scheme sanctioned by Government of India Upto 2005-06	6,35,652 Ha.

Annexure

Districts Under National Food Security Mission

	Wheat	Rice	Pulses
1	Sitapur	Sitapur	Sitapur
2	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Fatehpur
3	Balrampur	Balrampur	Balrampur
4	Bahraich	Bahraich	Bahraich
5	Ballia	Ballia	Ballia
6	Bareilly	Bareilly	
7	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	
8	Hardoi	Hardoi	
9	Raebareilly	Raebareilly	
10	Unnao	Unnao	
11	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	
12	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	
13	Mau	Mau	
14	Deoria	Deoria	
15	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	
16	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	
17	Sonebhadra	Sonebhadra	
18	Gonda	Gonda	
19	Basti	Basti	
20	Shravasti	Shravasti	
21	Siddharthnagar	Siddharthnagar	
22	Jhansi		Jhansi
23	Kaushambi		Kaushambi
24	Chandauli		Chandauli
25	Barabanki		Barabanki
26	Hamirpur		Hamirpur
27	Mathura		
28	Lucknow		
29	Allahabad		
30	Pratapgarh		
31	Jaunpur		
32	Varanasi		
33	Kushinagar		
34	Mahrajganj		
35	Santkabir nagar		
36	Ambedkar nagar		
37	Faizabad		
38	Sant Ravidas nagar		
39		Badaun	Badaun
40		Banda	Banda
41		Mirzapur	Mirzapur
42		Rampur	
43		Saharanpur	
44			Kanpur Dehat
45			Jalaun
46			Lalitpur
47			Kheri
48			Chitrakoot
49			Mahoba

Annexure

Production In Major States (2005-06)

Milk production (lakh MTs)		
1	Uttar Pradesh	173.56
2	Punjab	89.09
3	Rajasthan	87.13
4	Andhra Pradesh	76.24
5	Gujarat	69.60
6	Maharashtra	67.69
7	Madhya Pradesh	62.83
8	Tamil Nadu	54.74
9	Haryana	52.99
10	Bihar	50.60
11	All India	971.00
Egg production (lakh nos)		
1	Andhra Pradesh	164534
2	Tamil Nadu	62225
3	Maharashtra	35227
4	Punjab	35200
5	West Bengal	29637
6	Karnataka	18348
7	Bihar	10012
8	Kerala	11956
9	Madhya Pradesh	9414
10	Uttar Pradesh	9228
11	All India	462307
Wool production (lakh kgs)		
1	Rajasthan	154.05
2	Jammu & Kashmir	74.00
3	Karnataka	55.00
4	Andhra Pradesh	39.78
5	Gujarat	31.23
6	Maharashtra	16.40
7	Himachal Pradesh	16.03
8	Uttar Pradesh	14.59
9	Haryana	11.36
10	Tamil Nadu	7.50
11	All India	449.00
Meat production (000 tons)		
1	West Bengal	336.19
2	Maharashtra	236.28
3	Uttar Pradesh	198.36
4	Andhra Pradesh	189.24
5	Bihar	176.00
6	Karnataka	89.00
7	Haryana	73.27
8	Nagaland	63.25
9	Kerala	55.92
10	Orissa	52.04
11	All India	2310.00

Chapter-II

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

Poverty

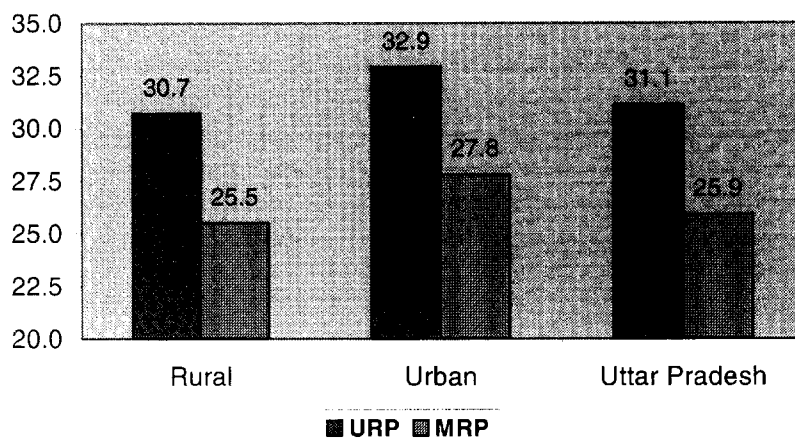
Poverty does not merely indicate the material deprivation but also incapacitates its subjects in utilizing available public facilities. This, in turn, prevents poor people from advancing in economic and social spheres of life. The effects go through the generations and may adversely affect the human resource development and economic growth. This dichotomy called for the targeted intervention and Indian Plans have been emphasizing on this since last three decades. In the present Eleventh Five Year Plan, the emphasis has been laid on inclusive growth, strategies consummative growth reaching to the lowest stratum of the society.

2. Poverty and unemployment interrelate in such a fashion that cause and effect relationship works in both directions. In principle, providing remunerative employment would lead to automatic poverty eradication. Thus livelihood not only determines the poverty but also provides answer to it. Poverty is a result of lack of job opportunities, low level of assets coupled with low returns. It is often seen that poor possess little or no land and also short of education, skill and good health. As a consequence, poverty persists, which in turn, breeds dissatisfaction and demoralization and upset not only human values but also gives rise to various social and economic problems. Keeping this in view, Eleventh Plan envisages inclusive growth as a strategy.

Poverty levels

3. National sample survey (NSS) rounds with population based designs are used to form the basis for computation of poverty statistics. The latest such round was 61st round in 2004-05. The calculations are done using uniform recall period (URP) and mixed recall period (MRP). URP considers consumption expenditures for

People living below the Poverty Line, Uttar Pradesh (2004-05)

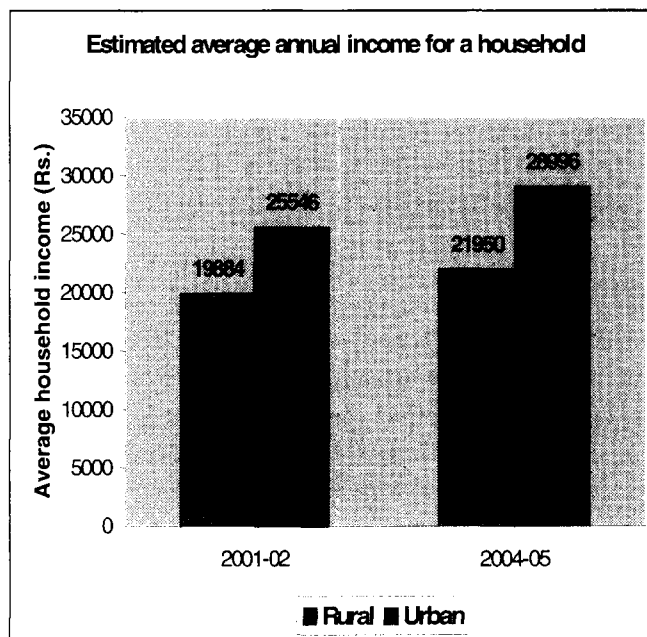


Source: Computed based on state sample of NSS 61st round

goods and services for a reference period of one month (more precisely last 30 days) while as MRP considers expenditures of five non-frequently consumed items (clothing, footwear, education, medical-institutional and consumer durables) for last 365 days while as rest for last 30 days. Using state sample

data of NSS 61st round, poverty for Uttar Pradesh is computed at a level of 31.1 percent based on URP. The poverty rates for rural and urban areas of the state are found to be 30.7 and 32.9 percent respectively. In the following parts of this chapter URP based calculations are presented.

4. Attached graph present the estimates of income (through consumption) if on the basis of per capita expenditure declared by the Planning Commission, GoI to qualify in order to cross the poverty line. This calculation is based for the household with an imaginary size of 5 members residing in household. As is clear from the chart that Rs. 19884 was needed for an ideal family in rural UP in 2001-02 which rose to Rs. 21950. Similarly average desired income to become above poverty line is estimated to be Rs. 28996 in 2004-05 in comparison to Rs. 25546 in 2001-02 in urban UP.



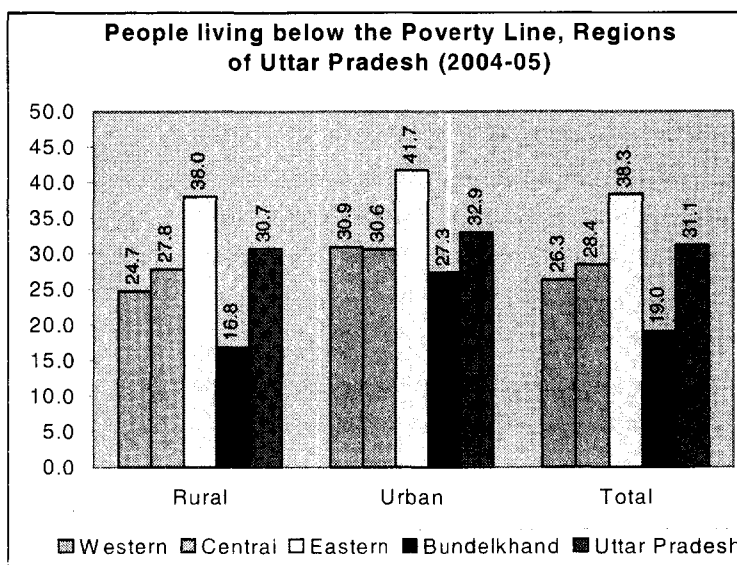
5. Last broad data compatible for poverty calculations were generated in 55th round (1999-2000), but with a limitation of comparability due change in reference periods. In that case, for the reasons of comparison data generated in 50th round (1993-94) are being presented below to track the progress in the poverty decline.

Table 1: Population below Poverty Line on the basis of URP consumption in UP

Year	Rounds	Percentage from the total population		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1993-1994	50 th	42.28	35.39	40.85
2004-2005	61 st (State Sample)	30.74	32.88	31.13

6. The above data reveals the poverty decline between the year 1993-94 to 2004-05 in percentage of population below poverty line was 1.05, 0.23 and 0.88 at rural, urban and state level respectively.

7. Uttar Pradesh, largest state (population wise) of India hosts over 18 crore of population, comprises of various heterogeneous regions/ zones. To understand and target the poverty, it is essential to see the relevant

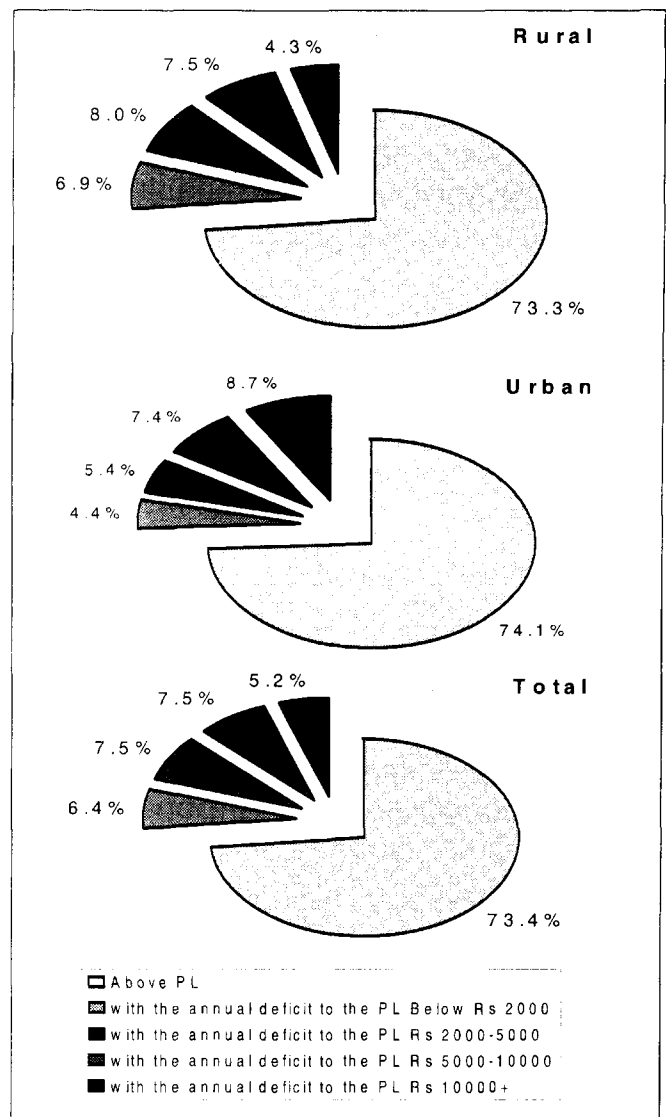


statistics at the sub-state levels. Adjoining chart presents the poverty levels computed from state sample of NSS for four regions of Uttar Pradesh.

8. Chart present poverty incidence (based on URP consumption) for four regions of UP by rural and urban areas. In the rural areas highest incidence of poverty is computed to be 38 percent for the Eastern region while as Bundelkhand figure with least incidence of 16.8 percent. Likewise in Urban areas similar ordering is observed as far as incidence of poverty is concerned.

Deficit Analysis

9. Poverty as defined in monetary terms, inefficiency to spend an stipulated amount on domestic chores. Such households are marked and annual expenditure at the household levels are computed for actual and at the poverty line. Gap between the expenditures between poverty line and actual is term as deficit to meet the poverty line. These deficits are then recoded to the categories of <Rs 2000, Rs 2000-5000 Rs. 5000-10,000 and Rs. 10,000 and more. In clear terms this analysis infers to the average deficiencies for the households under the 5 broad categories (including households above poverty line). It is good to note that 6.4 percent households would cross the poverty line if their expenditure (or income) gets a boost of up to Rs 2000 while as 7.5 percent would require a sum between Rs 2000 and Rs 5000. The same proportion (7.5%) of households would require 5 to 10 thousand Rupees to meet the minimum line while as nearly 5 percent household are in a condition where additional income of Rs 10,000 is required to cross the poverty line. Under the last category (households requiring Rs. 10 thousand or more) urban areas have twice of the proportion compared to rural areas of the state. The first category households may be dealt with rather ease while as serious efforts are needed for the fourth category with deficiencies. Urban areas of the state as depicted with relatively higher incidence of poverty does also require higher support to meet the minimum needs.



10. Table-2 present the proportion of households in the state and its regions as far as deficit to meet the poverty line are concerned. In the Eastern region nearly 20 percent of the households required a sum of Rs 2000 to Rs 10000. The similar need was identified for nearly 10 percent of the households in the Bundelkhand region. In the rural and urban areas households requiring Rs 10 thousand or more were highest and were found to be 5.9 and 12.5 percent.

Table 2: Distribution of households with the annual deficit relative to poverty line by sector and regions of UP

Sector/ regions	Percentage of households				
	Above PL	with the annual deficit to the poverty line			
		Below Rs 2000	Rs 2000-5000	Rs 5000-10000	Rs 10000+
Sector					
Rural	73.26	6.90	7.96	7.55	4.34
Urban	74.09	4.39	5.43	7.41	8.68
Total	73.42	6.40	7.46	7.52	5.19
Regions					
Western	78.32	5.41	5.76	6.19	4.32
Central	76.10	6.44	6.78	6.11	4.57
Eastern	65.77	7.79	9.81	10.04	6.60
Bundelkhand	83.61	3.39	5.27	4.07	3.66
Total	73.42	6.40	7.46	7.52	5.19
Rural regions					
Western	79.26	5.90	5.92	5.91	3.01
Central	76.24	6.48	7.02	6.57	3.69
Eastern	65.67	8.26	10.28	9.87	5.92
Bundelkhand	85.09	3.77	5.79	2.88	2.47
Total	73.26	6.90	7.96	7.55	4.34
Urban regions					
Western	75.73	4.08	5.31	6.98	7.90
Central	75.67	6.32	6.00	4.64	7.38
Eastern	66.66	3.62	5.69	11.54	12.48
Bundelkhand	78.49	2.07	3.45	8.22	7.77
Total	74.09	4.39	5.43	7.41	8.68

11. Table 3 present the proportion of households in the state and its rural and urban areas as far as deficit to meet the poverty line are concerned disaggregated by the social groups. Over 7 percent households in the SC/ST as well as OBC categories need just a push of Rs 2000 in their annual income to meet the minimum decent living standard. Nearly 22 percent of SC/ST households and 15 percent of OBC households would make comfortable living if a boost of Rs 2000- Rs 10,000 is made to these households.

Higher proportion of SC/ST and OBC households in the urban areas requiring Rs 10,000 is found compared to rural areas.

Table3: Distribution of households with the annual deficit relative to poverty line by sector and social groups of UP

Sector/ social groups	Percentage of households				
	Above PL	with the annual deficit to the poverty line			
		Below Rs 2000	Rs 2000-5000	Rs 5000-10000	Rs 10000+
Rural+ Urban areas					
SC/ST	63.44	7.46	10.61	11.07	7.43
OBC	72.65	7.25	7.46	7.29	5.35
Others	86.79	3.24	3.79	3.93	2.24
Total	73.42	6.40	7.46	7.52	5.19
Rural areas					
SC/ST	63.40	8.00	11.11	11.11	6.38
OBC	73.95	7.43	7.63	6.77	4.22
Others	86.48	3.67	4.02	4.30	1.52
Total	73.26	6.90	7.96	7.55	4.34
Urban areas					
SC/ST	63.71	3.65	7.06	10.78	14.81
OBC	66.39	6.38	6.64	9.81	10.78
Others	87.40	2.41	3.35	3.20	3.63
Total	74.09	4.39	5.43	7.41	8.68

12. Table 4 presents the proportion of households in the state by mandals by household level deficit to meet the poverty line. Vindhyachal and Azamgarh mandals had highest proportion of households with the average deficit of Rs. 2000 and other deficit categories. Azamgarh, Basti and Vindhyachal mandals are found to have twice or more proportion of households compared to state average in the fourth category of deficit (i.e. Rs 10,000 or more) in the rural areas. In the urban areas, Azamgarh and Chitrakootdham mandals display very high proportion of households requiring highest push in their incomes.

Table 4: Distribution of households with the annual deficit relative to poverty line by sector and mandals of UP

Sector/ mandals	Percentage of households				
	Above PL	with the annual deficit to the poverty line			
		Below Rs 2000	Rs 2000-5000	Rs 5000-10000	Rs 10000+
Mandals					
Agra	80.75	5.74	4.13	5.35	4.04
Allahabad	70.46	8.73	9.38	7.63	3.81
Azamgarh	52.21	10.97	10.49	14.22	12.10
Bareilly	62.76	6.65	10.35	11.24	9.01
Basti	64.16	6.36	7.26	11.23	10.99
Chitrakootdham	71.80	5.91	9.84	5.60	6.84
Devipatan	71.11	7.12	10.26	7.84	3.67
Faizabad	75.44	4.90	10.10	6.02	3.54
Gorakhpur	65.25	7.01	9.93	11.33	6.47
Jhansi	94.54	1.05	1.03	2.66	0.72
Kanpur	73.13	6.89	6.96	7.18	5.85
Lucknow	73.33	6.89	7.28	7.11	5.38

Sector/ mandals	Percentage of households				
	Above PL	with the annual deficit to the poverty line			
		Below Rs 2000	Rs 2000-5000	Rs 5000-10000	Rs 10000+
Meerut	88.90	1.92	3.57	4.13	1.48
Moradabad	82.62	6.04	5.05	3.64	2.64
Saharanpur	82.92	5.57	5.76	3.65	2.11
Varanasi	75.57	6.16	6.33	7.82	4.13
Vindhyanchal	45.51	11.74	14.04	16.86	11.85
Total	73.42	6.40	7.46	7.52	5.19
Rural Mandals					
Agra	84.35	6.11	3.72	4.26	1.55
Allahabad	70.56	9.48	9.86	7.08	3.03
Azamgarh	52.87	11.81	10.77	14.12	10.43
Bareilly	63.10	7.01	10.74	11.26	7.88
Basti	63.93	6.55	7.29	11.37	10.86
Chitrkootdham	74.51	6.06	10.36	4.39	4.68
Devipatan	71.55	7.36	10.40	7.63	3.05
Faizabad	76.54	4.80	9.88	5.70	3.07
Gorakhpur	63.87	7.61	10.79	11.67	6.06
Jhansi	96.90	1.21	0.69	1.19	0.01
Kanpur	72.29	7.63	6.70	8.00	5.37
Lucknow	73.07	6.88	7.92	7.80	4.34
Meerut	88.18	2.27	4.55	3.31	1.69
Moradabad	83.95	6.67	4.96	3.36	1.06
Saharanpur	85.43	4.74	5.48	3.76	0.60
Varanasi	76.84	6.57	6.81	6.86	2.92
Vindhyanchal	43.74	12.21	14.96	17.31	11.77
Total	73.26	6.90	7.96	7.55	4.34
Urban Mandals					
Agra	69.26	4.54	5.46	8.80	11.94
Allahabad	69.64	2.63	5.57	12.08	10.08
Azamgarh	46.82	4.09	8.21	15.02	25.85
Bareilly	61.52	5.34	8.93	11.18	13.03
Basti	68.43	2.76	6.71	8.69	13.41
Chitrkootdham	56.31	5.10	6.88	12.52	19.20
Devipatan	63.94	3.08	7.94	11.16	13.88
Faizabad	62.35	6.05	12.69	9.77	9.13
Gorakhpur	76.58	2.08	2.94	8.56	9.84
Jhansi	88.90	0.65	1.85	6.20	2.41
Kanpur	74.79	5.42	7.47	5.53	6.79
Lucknow	74.37	6.96	4.79	4.40	9.48
Meerut	89.91	1.43	2.19	5.29	1.18
Moradabad	78.38	4.05	5.35	4.54	7.68
Saharanpur	76.56	7.67	6.46	3.37	5.94
Varanasi	68.80	3.98	3.75	12.90	10.57
Vindhyanchal	62.11	7.23	5.36	12.67	12.64
Total	74.09	4.39	5.43	7.41	8.68

13. Table 5 presents the proportion of rural households in the state by household characteristics as per the deficit categories in order to meet the poverty line. Households with 'Less' category were predominantly concentrated in each of the deficit class. As per the economic type of the households is concerned, highest proportion of households in need of minimum boost to their incomes were 'other labourers' while as those who needed it to the extent of maximum were identified to be 'agricultural labourers'.

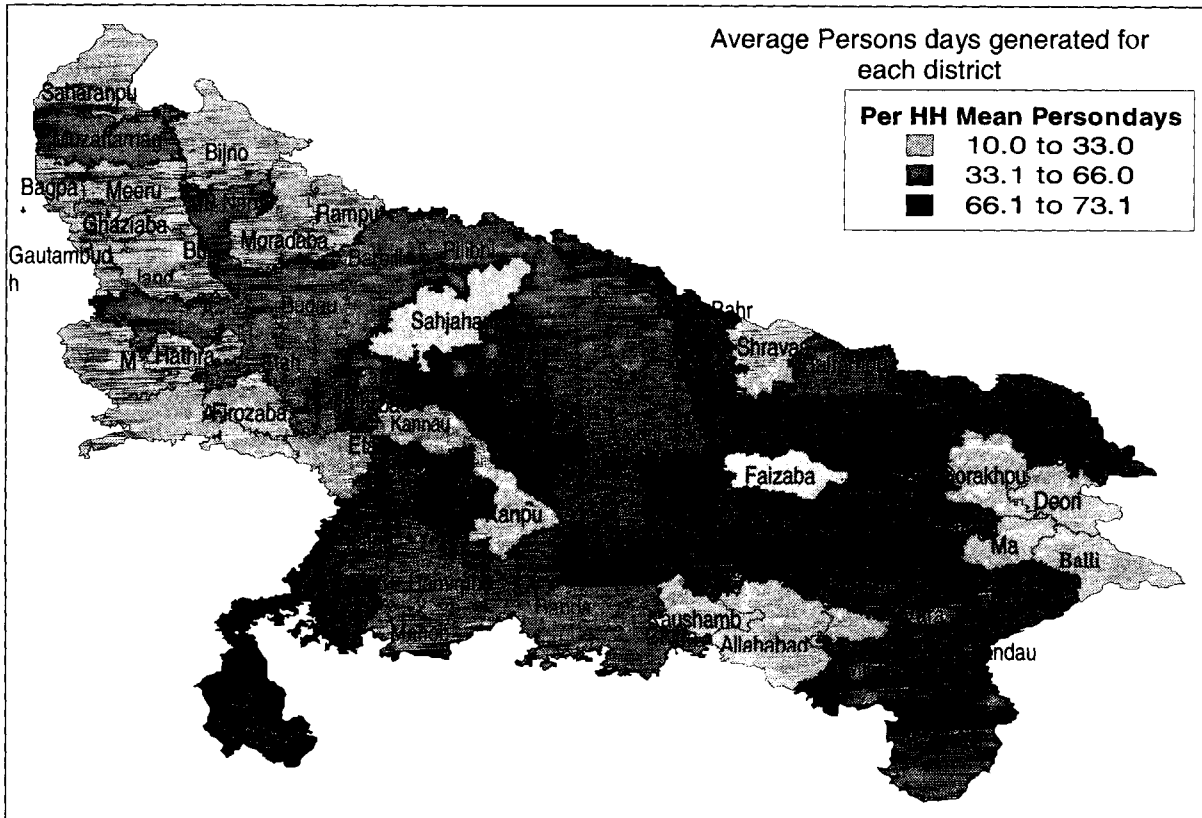
Table5: Distribution of households with the annual deficit relative to poverty line by household characteristics of rural UP

Rural household characteristics	Percentage of households				
	Above PL	with the annual deficit to the poverty line			
		Below Rs 2000	Rs 2000-5000	Rs 5000-10000	Rs 10000+
Land possessed					
Less (<1.0 hectares)	69.13	7.86	9.25	8.82	4.93
Medium (1.01-4.0 hectares)	85.08	4.05	4.27	3.92	2.68
High (4 hectares or more)	92.11	3.37	1.93	1.41	1.18
Total	73.26	6.90	7.96	7.55	4.34
Type of households					
Self employed in non-agriculture	74.09	5.87	7.54	8.37	4.13
Agriculture labour	57.01	9.54	12.31	13.64	7.50
Other labour	59.52	10.54	12.06	11.25	6.62
Self employed in agriculture	79.68	5.72	6.15	5.13	3.31
Others	83.64	5.61	5.52	3.78	1.45
Total	73.26	6.90	7.96	7.55	4.34

14. Above discussion on the deficit analysis suggest the thrust areas for the poverty alleviation. It is evident that to make an visible impact on poverty, targeting strategies need to be worked out in such ways that people living in the vicinity of poverty line and specially with the very-very poor status are identified and are empowered to participate in the programmes meant for their welfare. In the next section a brief discussion on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) is facilitated as a profound mean to achieve the poverty alleviation.

Poverty alleviation strategies

15. Various targeted programmes and policies are in place to tackle this issue, including special sectoral arrangements in the present eleventh five year plan. However, it is important to note that relatively recent effort in the form of employment guarantee programme in the rural area may provide boost to the efforts of poverty alleviation. Progress under NREGA in different districts of the State during 2008-09 is depicted in the following Map:-



16. This programme assures 100 days work to the willing rural households. This is to notice that the work is categorized as to be suitable to relatively unskilled persons. Looking at the tables 6 to 9 it may be concluded that nearly 21 percent of households in the state require a sum of Rs 10,000 or less to touch the poverty line, same being true for the rural areas. If households do come forward and participate in this programme, a clear dent on poverty will be visible in this plan period itself. Assumption on this is being that income generated through this scheme is consumed for the domestic purposes and savings are not made. **Annexure-5** present the proposed budget and proposed person days under the scheme (as presented on the website Source: from the website <http://nrega.nic.in/> accessed on 01/02/2009). It is noteworthy that a sizeable amount of order of Rs. 4686.49 crore has been already budgeted by central and state governments taken together. The proposed person-days are of the order of 3415.52 lakh under this scheme in Uttar Pradesh. Varying number of job cards have been distributed as per the demand about them. The scheme runs with adequate monitoring and aims to achieve its objectives in the state.

Part-II : Employment

17. One of the most daunting challenges facing the Eleventh Plan is to provide employment not only for the additions to the labour force during the Plan period, but also to reduce the back-log of unemployment accumulated from the past. This imperative needs to be seen in the context of both an acceleration in the growth rate of the labour force and a secular downward pressure on the employment intensity of the growth process. Population is projected to increase by 29.9 lakh during the Annual Plan (2009-10) to a level of 1131.8 lakh by the end of the Plan. However, the age structure of the population changes in response to fertility behavior experienced in the past, and projected for the future, so that the proportion of the population in the most active working age-group of 15 to 59 years goes up significantly during the Plan period. This is a reflection of the high rates of population growth observed during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Moderation in growth of population, which has been brought about by a decline in birth rate in recent years, starts getting reflected in decline in labour force growth only in the post Tenth Plan period.

18. The growth rate of the labour force is determined partly by the age structure of the population as well as age and sex specific labour force participation rates. The age profile of the population for the Annual Plan period 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 to 14 years, and a corresponding increase in the age group of 15 to 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		
	2001	2009	2010	2001	2009	2010
0-14	682	699	701	41.03	36.12	35.57
15-59	879	1102	1132	52.89	56.95	57.43
60 +	101	134	138	6.08	6.93	7.00
Total	1662	1935	1971	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census projection

Tentative Population during 2009-10 in the age group of 15-59

(In Lakh)

	Total	Male	Female
March, 2009	1101.9	580.2	521.7
March, 2010	1131.8	595.8	536.0
Increase	29.9	15.6	14.3

Labour Force

19. For the Annual Plan (2009-10) the estimates of both population and labour force have been worked out on the basis of growth rate of projected population provided by census .

POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59 YEARS (in lakh)

March, 2009	1101.9
March, 2010	1131.8
Addition during Annual Plan	29.9

20. 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 (2009-10) LFPR (61.95) of 61th round of NSS for the age group 15-59 year has been applied. Thus, the additional labour force during the Annual Plan (2009-10) is likely to be about 18 lakhs.

Employment pattern

21. According to 1991 Census, the number of total workers in the State were 419.84 lakh (excluding Uttaranchal) which increased to 539.84 lakh (excluding Uttaranchal) in 2001. The annual growth of total workers between 1991-2001 was recorded as 2.55 per cent. It is to be pointed out that annual growth during 1981-1991, was 2.78 percent (including Uttaranchal). It means that growth is decreasing but the number of workers are in increasing order. The annual growth of total workers, main and marginal workers is shown in Table-6:

Table-6
Category wise no. of workers (in lakh)

Category	Total workers			Growth of the workers	
	1981*	1991**	2001**	1981-91*	1991-01**
Mainworkers	323.97	388.81	393.38	2.47	0.12
Marginal workers	16.55	31.03	146.46	7.58	16.79
Total workers	340.52	419.84	539.84	2.78	2.55

* Including Uttaranchal ** Excluding Uttaranchal

22. In the total workers, share of marginal workers in 1981, 1991 and 2001 was 5 percent, 8 percent and 27 percent respectively. Due to paucity of full time work, a large number of workers has been shifted to marginal categories in 2001.

23. It is clear from table-6 that only 4.57 lakh main workers increased during 1991-2001 with an annual growth rate of 0.12 per cent. This growth is very low as compared to that of 2.47 per cent in 1981-1991 (including Uttaranchal). The reason of 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 16.55 lakh in 1981 almost became doubled (31.03 lakh) in 1991 and still more sharply increased to 146.46 lakh in 2001, the annual growth rate being 7.58% and 16.79% during 1981-91 and 1991-01 respectively. The work force participation rate (WFPR) was 32.48 in 2001.

24. The activity-wise distribution of workers for 2001 is available only for four categories i.e. cultivators, agriculture labourers, workers in household industries and other workers as shown in the table-7 given below:-

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

#	Categories	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	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

25. The distribution of workers by broad categories indicates that agriculture sector still plays main role in the State's economy. It was expected that with the industrialisation 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 the high magnitude of workers are engaged in agriculture sector. The secondary sector is more remunerative. In tertiary sector also, the workers are in increasing trend.

26. A comparison of past data of census reveals (**Annexure-6**) that percentage of cultivators is continuously decreasing. In 1981, cultivators constituted about 58.52% of the total workers, which came down to 53.20 in 1991 and reduced to 41.06% in 2001 which shows that bulk of erstwhile cultivators are shifting to agricultural laborers. Consequently, Agricultural laborers rose from 15.98% in 1981 to 24.82% in 2001. It is on account of rapid growth in population resulting in division of agriculture holdings.

27. A shift of the 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 11th Plan which can yield result in the short term and orient to supporting the employment prospects of weaker sections.

Distribution of Workers by usual Status

28. The workers are categorized into nine categories according to their status of employment. The Annexure-7 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

increase 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.

29. The proportion of 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 decline to 60.97 in 2004-05 which shows continuous shift of workers from agriculture sector to other sectors since 1993-94. But it still indicates that State's economy depends upon the agriculture.

30. 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% growth during 1999-2000 to 2004-05, this shows service sector has opportunity to absorb more workers provided it has been given ample opportunities.

Category-Wise Distribution Of Workers

31. The data thrown up by different rounds of NSS also show a increasing trend in self employment and a definite trend of increase is found in the proportion of casual workers in the last more than a decade. But it declined drastically in last five years i.e. from 1999-2000 it was 20.93 but it declined to 16.87 in 2004-05. However, the share of workers in regular job increase with an annual growth rate of 2.39 per cent between 1987-88 and 1999-2000 and also upward trend is visible between 1993-94 and 2004-05 with the increase growth rate 3.52 percent as shown in the table 8:-

Table-8
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 th round
1. Self	259.30 (71.95)	337.66 (71.69)	381.06 (69.41)	489.87 (74.11)
2. Regular	33.28 (9.27)	40.88 (8.68)	57.98 (10.56)	59.62 (9.02)
3. Casual	67.42 (18.78)	92.46 (19.63)	109.96 (20.03)	111.51 (16.87)
Total	359.00 (100.00)	471.00 (100.00)	549.00 (100.00)	661.00 (100.00)

Note: percentage is shown in bracket

32. 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 in which this percentage has slightly declined.

Employment in Organised Sector

33. The following table reveals that the employment opportunities is continuously declining in public as well as private sector till 2003. There is a marginal increase in public sector in 2004 but overall there is continuous decreasing trend visible in the organised sector.

Table-9
Employment In Organised 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	16.72	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	16.23	5.13	21.36

Source: Directorate of Training & Employment (EMI data)

34. The above table indicates that in organized sector ratio of public-private partnership (PPP) is 80:20. It is to be pointed out here that no. of PSU's are continuously declining.

Employment In Unorganised Sector

35. Employment in unorganized sector is shown below:-

Table-10 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	627.73	21.13	606.60
2008	643.71	21.36	622.35

36. According to census 2001, 540 lakh total workers are engaged in organized and unorganized sector. It is also clear from the above table that there are 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.

37. For estimation of workers upto 2008 the growth rate (2.55) between 1991-2001 is taken into consideration. It is clear from the above table that workers in unorganized sector is showing increasing trend.

Unemployment Size, Pattern And Trends

Live Register Statistics

38. The live register statistics of employment exchange shows that about 19.02 lakh persons were registered for employment in 2004 while it was slightly decreased to 18.62 lakh by December, 2005 which rose to 27.97 lakh in April 2007, due to government unemployment allowance policy and trend further shows upward trend. In spite of govt. withdraw allowance. The unemployment by education in 2008 is shown in the table-11:-

Table-11
Persons registered on live register of employment exchanges (In Dec.2007)

Particular	Number (in thousand)
I. General Education	
(A) Educated unemployed	
(i) High School	444.17
(ii) Intermediate	764.98
(iii) Graduate	1340.95
(iv) Post Graduate	458.42
Total	3008.52
(B) Uneducated unemployed	
Below High School	338.68
Total unemployed	3347.20

Source: Directorate of Training & Employment

39. The table-11 transpires that the maximum unemployed persons were graduates (40.06%) followed by intermediate (22.85%), post graduate (13.70%), High School (13.27%). The unemployed persons registered on live register statistics were below High School category (10.12%). It is also to be pointed out here that the unemployed registered in ITI's have been included in high School and Intermediate pass outs. The diploma engineers are 16.30 thousand, degree and post graduate engineers are 1.86 thousand. Diploma, degree and postgraduate engineers are included in respective general category of education i.e. intermediate, graduate and post graduate general education. However, separate figures for diploma, degree and post-graduate engineer unemployed in live register statistics is shown below in table-12:-

Table-12 Technical persons registered in live register of employment exchanges in Dec.07

Technical Education	Persons (in 000)
Total	96.07
of which (i) I.T.I.	77.91
(ii) Diploma Engineers & Engineers.	16.30

40. One of the important sources for ascertaining unemployment situation is the live register of Employment Exchanges. The job seekers were 20.38 lakh in 2000. The number of job seekers, however, declined abruptly in 2001 to 18.64 lakhs and it rose to 19.29 lakh persons in 2003 but again declined slightly to 19.02 in 2004 and 18.62 lakh in 2005. It becomes essential to mention that about 25 lakh persons were registered in 1995. The low level of registration may be attributed 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. Again due to U.P. Govt. policy to give unemployment allowance to registered unemployed youths whose age is below 35, no. of job seekers rose to approximately 32 lakh by the end of march, 2007. In May,07 when the new govt, came and decided to withdraw the unemployment allowance. In spite of withdrawing the allowance the no. of unemployed increased to approximately 33.50 lakh by the end of Dec.2007.

Unemployment Rate

41. 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 daily status of different rounds is given below :-

Table-13
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

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

43. According to 61st round of NSS, the current daily status approach yielded the rate of 4.61 per cent of the labour force in the age group of 15-59 years. This rate has been applied for estimating the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan (2009-10). On the basis of this rate, backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan (2009-10) is estimated at about 31.50 lakh person. The rate of unemployment of different States are given in **Annexure-8**, which shows that Kerala has the highest unemployment rate followed by Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Haryana, A.P. etc.

44. It reveals that those states where literacy is higher like U.P. the unemployment rate is comparatively low (**Annexure-9**). It may also be attributed to the definitional problem. In such states the problem of disguised unemployment exists.

Unemployment By Usual Status

45. In addition, the data for usual status approach has also been applied to compare the unemployment backlog at the beginning of the Annual Plan (2009-10). According to 61st round of NSS, the usual status approach yielded unemployment rate of 1.88 per cent. This rate (1.88 per cent) has been applied for estimating the unemployment backlog at the beginning of the Annual Plan (2009-10). On the basis of this rate, the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of Annual Plan (2009-10) is estimated to be about 12.80 lakh persons. It is also to be pointed out that this State is a large populous one and about two-third of the total workers are engaged either in agriculture or in other agricultural activities which suffers from the problem of under employment.

Under Employment

46. The problem of under employment is primarily in the agriculture sector. Therefore, eradication of this gigantic problem is the major thrust. The growing pressure of population on land or the inability to expand the land area under cultivation at the same rate as the population or the labour force tends to raise the proportion of agricultural labourers.

47. The economic backwardness, illiteracy and limited mobilisation 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. It is the general observation that there is no work for more than about 100 days in rural areas. There are 147 lakh marginal workers out of which 112 lakh are engaged in agriculture sectors who are defined as under employed. On this basis, the total under employed in the State would be about 112 lakh. It may be stated here that for all practical purposes, there is, in fact, no distinction between unemployed and severely under employed.

Review of Employment and Unemployment Situation during Eleventh Plan under the Rojgar Chattri Yojna

48. There are 32 departments which are functioning for self employment generation under the **Rojgar Chattri Yojna** run by 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 Department, Transport, Secondary Education, Youth Welfare, Science & Technology, Elementary Education, Technical Education, IT & Electronics, Housing, Family Welfare, Urban Development, Health and Culture. By the end of the Annual Plan (i.e. by the end of 2008-09) it is expected that approximately 14 lakh self employment would be generated. It is to be pointed out here that these self employment may not be sustainable. So to make these more sustainable monitoring system has to be developed more rigorously. It is basically jobs which is to be calculated on year to year basis only i.e. every year approximately 20-25 lakh jobs would be created.

Employment Requirement During The Annual Plan (2009-10)

49. For working out the employment generation during the Annual Plan (2009-10) employment elasticity (0.42) 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 (2009-10) in the State would be about 20.00 lakh as provided below :

	Particular	Estimated for 2009-10
(a)	Likely number of workers at the beginning of Annual Plan (2009-10)	474.45lakh
(b)	Targeted annual growth in income during Annual Plan (2009-10)	10.0 percent
(c)	Employment elasticity to income	0.42
(d)	Likely employment growth per annum in (2009-10)	4.2
(e)	Employment level at the end of Annual plan (2009-10)	494.38 lakh
(f)	Employment generation during the Annual Plan (2009-10)	19.93 lakh

50. 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 under-employed providing gainful employment to them, will remain unsolved.

51. As mentioned earlier, the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan (2009-10) is about 31.50 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 112 Lakh. In addition, there would be an addition of about 18 lakh new entrants to the labour force during the Annual Plan (2009-10). Thus, to provide employment to the unemployed persons would be about 49.50(31.50+18)lakh.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP)

52. The NREGA 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 and for matters concerned therewith or incidental thereto. In U.P. there are approximately 2.40 crore households in rural areas and in the year 2008-09(upto Nov.08) out of which 99.56 lakh are from BPL families. From census 2001, it is mentioned that there are approximately 51 lakh persons who don't have any work. Simultaneously, there are 147 lakh marginal workers out of which 112 lakh are engaged in agriculture sectors who are defined as under employed. So we have to make plan/scheme for these 51 lakh unemployed and 112 lakh under employed youths under the above NREGP .

53. From April, 2008 all the districts of the State have been covered under NREGP. Till Nov.08, Rural Development department has issued 1.03 crore job cards and 10.28 crore mandays has been generated so

far. In spite of various govt. efforts average no. of days of employment provided to a BPL family is 35 days. Govt. has issued an order in which it has been focused that at least 10.0 lakh families should be provided 100 days of employment during this financial year 2008-09.

54. In addition to the direct income support it provides, it also serves as a mechanism for channelizing resources for development of land and water and promote rural connectivity in conjunction with Bharat Nirman, the Backward Region Grant Fund and various other infrastructure oriented projects in rural areas. The projects are to be selected by Panchayat so that they are relevant to the needs of the community.

55. State is trying to implement this scheme as per govt. of India guidelines so that it should not suffer from poor design of projects and large leakages.

Status of SHG in U.P. in different schemes

56. Out of total 3.96 lakh SHGs 3.28 lakh SHGs are formed by R.D. rest 0.68 lakh SHG are belongs to Women welfare which contribute to 9268, DASP contribute 17906, Land development & water resources contribute 4063, Dairy development department contribute 10713, Bhumi Sudhar Nigam contribute 17495, Agriculture department contribute 1316, SUDA 7336 contribute 1316 SHGs. The above picture is up to march 2008. It is expected that if these departments sustain these SHGs during 11th Five Year Plan, a large no. of person will be benefited by various govt. schemes. Department wise information is given in **Annexure-10**.

The Strategy

57. After withdrawing unemployment allowance govt. has started various employment schemes like Dr. Ambedkar special employment scheme, opening of Area based Rural Employment Generation Centre, Reservation in Private Sector to Sc/St & OBC including economic backward upper caste person. Govt. has also started appointment of about 56 thousand primary teachers as well as also appointment against backlog in group A, B, C & D.

58. Increasing the growth of agricultural GDP per year will improve employment conditions in agriculture in the state by raising real wages and reducing underemployment.

59. Active and necessary participation of gram panchayats in selecting the beneficiaries in a systematic manner quite necessary. In this regard, availability of skill upgradation and training for the beneficiaries also need to be enhanced and ensured.

60. Another important point that needs attention relates to identification of parental/ancestral occupations whereby skill is readily available, which may be made a reasonable basis for self-employment.

61. NGOs and voluntary organizations may be instrumental in locating these skills and helpful in financing through banks and establishing backward and forward linkage between such projects and the sponsoring agencies. On account of direction from chief secretary Govt. is forwarding the role of VO-GO

in the next financial year i.e .in the year 2009-10. In this regard a NGO Cell has been constituted in the Manpower Planning Division, Planning Department.

62. In the state tourism ,domestic as well as international, will provide large possibilities for employment generation in hotels, catering, entertainment, local market and travel industries during 11th Plan. Govt. is trying to woo the tourist by developing budhist circuit, historical & religioud places of Jaunpur district, Barsana in Mathura district and development of places of Mahabharat time-period. Parallel to these govt. is also propagating about the tourist places in the State like Allahahbad, Varanasi, Agra & Lucknow. It can also create a market for handlooms and handicrafts whereby additional employment can be generated.

63. Real Estate. Retailing, Stock Exchange, Insurance & Banking are some of the biggest market oriented sectors. Lots of job opportunities are opening in these areas not only to men but women are also doing very well in these sectors.

64. Accelerated growth of manufacturing will contribute enormously to additional job creation. State govt. is trying to woo the investors and crating an investor friendly environment especially for labour intensive sectors. Substantial employment can be generated in the construction sector, given the need to build houses and expand infrastructure.

65. Labour flexibility is viewed as an essential attribute of competitiveness. There are many aspects of our labour laws where flexibility is needed so it would generate larger volumes of employment in the organized sector by encouraging employers to expand employment. This flexibility is especially needed if we want to exploit the enormous opportunities offered by export market.

Annexure-1

MPCE Cut-off points and estimates of poverty UP [Five-yearly rounds; NSS]

Year	NSS Rounds	Poverty Line (Monthly Per-capita Expend.(Rs.))		No. of people living below the Poverty Line (in lakh)			Percentage from the total population		
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban
1973-74	28 th	48.92	57.37	449.99	85.74	535.73	56.5	60.09	57.07
1977-78	32 th	54.21	69.66	407.41	96.96	504.37	47.6	56.23	49.05
1983	38 th	83.85	110.23	448.03	108.71	556.74	46.5	49.82	47.07
1987-88	43 th	114.57	154.15	429.74	106.79	536.53	41.1	42.96	41.46
1993-94	50 th	213.01	258.65	496.17	108.28	604.45	42.3	35.39	40.85
1999-2000	55 th	336.88	416.29	412.01	117.88	529.89	31.2	30.89	31.15
2004-05	61 st	365.84	483.26	473	117.03	590.03	33.4	30.6	32.8

Source: Various press notes, GoI.

MPCE Cut-off points and estimates of poverty India [Five-yearly rounds; NSS]

Year	NSS Rounds	Pov Line (Monthly Per-capita Expend.		No. of people living below the Poverty Line (in lakh)			Percentage from the total population		
		Rural (Rs.)	Urban (Rs.)	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban
1973-74	28 th	49.63	56.76	2612.90	600.48	3213.38	56.4	49.01	54.88
1977-78	32 th	56.84	70.33	2642.47	646.48	3288.95	53.1	45.24	51.32
1983	38 th	89.50	115.65	2519.57	709.40	3228.97	45.7	40.79	44.48
1987-88	43 th	115.20	162.16	2318.79	751.69	3070.48	39.09	38.20	38.88
1993-94	50 th	205.84	281.35	2440.31	763.37	3203.68	37.27	32.36	35.97
1999-2000	55 th	327.56	454.11	1932.43	670.07	2602.50	27.09	23.62	26.10
2004-05	61 st	356.30	538.60	2209.24	807.96	3017.20	28.30	25.70	27.50

Source: Various press notes, GoI.

Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by states 2004-05
(Based on URP-Consumption)

	States/U.Ts	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.2	64.7	28	61.4	15.8	126.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.3	1.94	3.3	0.09	17.6	2.03
3	Assam	22.3	54.5	3.3	1.28	19.7	55.77
4	Bihar	42.1	336.72	34.6	32.42	41.4	369.15
5	Chhattisgarh	40.8	71.5	41.2	19.47	40.9	90.96
6	Delhi	6.9	0.63	15.2	22.3	14.7	22.93
7	Goa	5.4	0.36	21.3	1.64	13.8	2.01
8	Gujarat	19.1	63.49	13	27.19	16.8	90.69
9	Haryana	13.6	21.49	15.1	10.6	14	32.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	10.7	6.14	3.4	0.22	10	6.36
11	Jammu & Kashmir	4.6	3.66	7.9	2.19	5.4	5.85
12	Jharkhand	46.3	103.19	20.2	13.2	40.3	116.39
13	Karnataka	20.8	75.05	32.6	63.83	25	138.89
14	Kerala	13.2	32.43	20.2	17.17	15	49.6
15	Madhya Pradesh	36.9	175.65	42.1	74.03	38.3	249.68
16	Maharashtra	29.6	171.13	32.2	146.25	30.7	317.38
17	Manipur	22.3	3.76	3.3	0.2	17.3	3.95
18	Meghalaya	22.3	4.36	3.3	0.16	18.5	4.52
19	Mizoram	22.3	1.02	3.3	0.16	12.6	1.18
20	Nagaland	22.3	3.87	3.3	0.12	19	3.99
21	Orissa	46.8	151.75	44.3	26.74	46.4	178.49
22	Punjab	9.1	15.12	7.1	6.5	8.4	21.63
23	Rajasthan	18.7	87.38	32.9	47.51	22.1	134.89
24	Sikkim	22.3	1.12	3.3	0.02	20.1	1.14
25	Tamil Nadu	22.8	76.5	22.2	69.13	22.5	145.62

	States/U.Ts	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
26	Tripura	22.3	6.18	3.3	0.2	18.9	6.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	33.4	473	30.6	117.03	32.8	590.03
28	Uttarakhand	40.8	27.11	36.5	8.85	39.6	35.96
29	West Bengal	28.6	173.22	14.8	35.14	24.7	208.36
30	A & N Islands	22.9	0.6	22.2	0.32	22.6	0.92
31	Chandigarh	7.1	0.08	7.1	0.67	7.1	0.74
32	Dadra & N. Haveli	39.8	0.68	19.1	0.15	33.2	0.84
33	Daman & Diu	5.4	0.07	21.2	0.14	10.5	0.21
34	Lakshadweep	13.3	0.06	20.2	0.06	16	0.11
35	Pondicherry	22.9	0.78	22.2	1.59	22.4	2.37
	All-India	28.3	2209.24	25.7	807.96	27.5	3017.2

URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep

Annexure- 4
Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by states 2004-05
(Based on MRP-Consumption)

	States/U.Ts	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.5	43.21	20.7	45.5	11.1	88.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17	1.47	2.4	0.07	13.4	1.54
3	Assam	17	41.46	2.4	0.93	15	42.39
4	Bihar	32.9	262.92	28.9	27.09	32.5	290.01
5	Chhattisgarh	31.2	54.72	34.7	16.39	32	71.11
6	Delhi	0.1	0.01	10.8	15.83	10.2	15.83
7	Goa	1.9	0.13	20.9	1.62	12	1.74
8	Gujarat	13.9	46.25	10.1	21.18	12.5	67.43
9	Haryana	9.2	14.57	11.3	7.99	9.9	22.56
10	Himachal Pradesh	7.2	4.1	2.6	0.17	6.7	4.27
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2.7	2.2	8.5	2.34	4.2	4.54
12	Jharkhand	40.2	89.76	16.3	10.63	34.8	100.39
13	Karnataka	12	43.33	27.2	53.28	17.4	96.6
14	Kerala	9.6	23.59	16.4	13.92	11.4	37.51
15	Madhya Pradesh	29.8	141.99	39.3	68.97	32.4	210.97
16	Maharashtra	22.2	128.43	29	131.4	25.2	259.83
17	Manipur	17	2.86	2.4	0.14	13.2	3
18	Meghalaya	17	3.32	2.4	0.12	14.1	3.43
19	Mizoram	17	0.78	2.4	0.11	9.5	0.89
20	Nagaland	17	2.94	2.4	0.09	14.5	3.03
21	Orissa	39.8	129.29	40.3	24.3	39.9	153.59
22	Punjab	5.9	9.78	3.8	3.52	5.2	13.3
23	Rajasthan	14.3	66.69	28.1	40.5	17.5	107.18
24	Sikkim	17	0.85	2.4	0.02	15.2	0.87
25	Tamil Nadu	16.9	56.51	18.8	58.59	17.8	115.1

	States/U.Ts	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
26	Tripura	17	4.7	2.4	0.14	14.4	4.85
27	Uttar Pradesh	25.3	357.68	26.3	100.47	25.5	458.15
28	Uttarakhand	31.7	21.11	32	7.75	31.8	28.86
29	West Bengal	24.2	146.59	11.2	26.64	20.6	173.23
30	A & N Islands	16.9	0.44	18.8	0.27	17.6	0.71
31	Chandigarh	3.8	0.04	3.8	0.36	3.8	0.4
32	Dadra & N. Haveli	36	0.62	19.2	0.16	30.6	0.77
33	Daman & Diu	1.9	0.03	20.8	0.14	8	0.16
34	Lakshadweep	9.6	0.04	16.4	0.05	12.3	0.09
35	Pondicherry	16.9	0.58	18.8	1.34	18.2	1.92
	All-India	21.8	1702.99	21.7	682	21.8	2384.99

MRP consumption = Mixed Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for five non-food items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses are collected from 365-day recall period and the consumption data for the remaining items are collected from 30-day recall period.

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep

Budget in money and person-days proposed under NREGA in FY 2008-09 in UP

	District	Cumulative Labour Budget estimation of	
		Total Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)	Persondays (Lakh)
1	AGRA	2394.41	17.23
2	ALIGARH	2243.59	16.14
3	ALLAHABAD	7324.52	52.69
4	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	7558.50	50.47
5	AURAIYA	2752.20	19.80
6	AZAMGARH	12490.10	88.36
7	BAGHPAT	594.28	4.28
8	BAHRAICH	12734.35	97.57
9	BALLIA	7896.13	48.15
10	BALRAMPUR	7134.78	46.63
11	BANDA	10770.39	72.24
12	BARABANKI	16220.32	121.41
13	BAREILLY	7018.11	50.49
14	BASTI	7230.73	49.30
15	BIJNOR	2464.46	17.73
16	BUDAUN	7395.18	56.66
17	BULANDSHAHR	2282.09	16.42
18	CHANDAULI	6760.45	58.28
19	CHITRAKOOT	8108.16	70.88
20	DEORIA	4796.03	34.50
21	ETAH	7048.81	47.48
22	ETAWAH	535.76	3.85
23	FAJZABAD	4827.73	34.73
24	FARRUKHABAD	5462.57	33.96
25	FATEHPUR	12082.73	83.79
26	FIROZABAD	2044.20	14.71
27	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	431.18	3.10
28	GHAZIABAD	187.30	1.35
29	GHAZIPUR	3156.09	22.71
30	GONDA	7180.81	49.42
31	GORAKHPUR	8778.28	71.98
32	HAMIRPUR	11525.57	79.67
33	HARDOI	14820.27	112.64
34	JALAUN	10643.24	77.11
35	JAUNPUR	7970.35	67.74
36	JHANSI	8997.38	71.76
37	JYOTIBA PHOOLE NAGAR	1605.45	11.55
38	KANNAUJ	2189.83	15.75

	District	Cumulative Labour Budget estimation of	
		Total Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)	Persondays (Lakh)
39	KANPUR DEHAT	6047.18	37.43
40	KANPUR NAGAR	5271.79	37.93
41	KAUSHAMBI	6542.46	46.46
42	KHERI	12258.47	93.62
43	KUSHI NAGAR	13234.40	85.00
44	LALITPUR	6895.58	50.24
45	LUCKNOW	4135.73	29.75
46	MAHAMAYA NAGAR	1213.58	8.73
47	MAHARAJGANJ	8521.66	51.77
48	MAHOBA	5811.99	50.36
49	MAINPURI	4642.37	33.40
50	MATHURA	1982.68	14.26
51	MAU	6459.42	46.43
52	MEERUT	703.37	5.06
53	MIRZAPUR	13916.86	102.72
54	MORADABAD	2390.01	17.19
55	MUZAFFARNAGAR	1503.21	10.81
56	PILIBHIT	2338.82	16.83
57	PRATAPGARH	11536.87	83.80
58	RAE BARELI	14367.46	126.87
59	RAMPUR	821.99	5.91
60	SAHARANPUR	3453.46	24.85
61	SANT KABEER NAGAR	7236.44	49.35
62	SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR	2543.96	18.30
63	SHAHJAHANPUR	4613.74	33.19
64	SHRAVASTI	4644.22	35.94
65	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	10887.30	67.14
66	SITAPUR	18144.39	139.12
67	SONBHADRA	15288.52	113.46
68	SULTANPUR	13063.88	83.88
69	UNNAO	9297.75	80.00
70	VARANASI	3223.24	23.19
Total		468649.13	3415.52

Source: Based on information provided on website [<http://www.nrega.nic.in/>]

Distribution of workers by industry (Census 1981, 1991)

Sector	Workers (in lakh)			Decadal Increase 1981-91	Annual Growth rate 1981-91
	1981*	1991*	1991**		
Total workers	323.97 (100.00)	413.61 (100.00)	388.81 (100.00)	89.64	2.47
1.Cultivators	189.58 (58.52)	220.31 (53.27)	206.86 (53.20)	30.73	1.51
2.Agricultural labourers	51.77 (15.98)	78.33 (18.94)	76.09 (19.57)	26.56	4.23
3.Plantation/Forestry/Fisheries/ Livestock and hunting	1.77 (0.55)	2.96 (0.72)	2.41 (0.62)	1.19	5.24
4.Mining/ quarrying	0.20 (0.06)	0.35 (0.08)	0.30 (0.08)	0.15	5.69
5.Manufacturing including house hold industry	29.22 (9.02)	32.05 (7.75)	30.57 (7.86)	2.83	0.93
6.Construction	3.30 (1.02)	5.11 (1.23)	4.35 (1.12)	1.81	4.45
7.Trade/ Commerce	14.69 (4.53)	25.51 (6.17)	23.97 (6.17)	10.82	5.68
8.Transport Storage/ Communication	6.65 (2.05)	7.71 (1.86)	7.15 (1.84)	1.06	1.49
9.Other Services	26.79 (8.27)	41.28 (9.98)	37.11 (9.54)	14.49	4.42

* Including Uttranchal ** Excluding Uttaranchal

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		
		32nd round 1977-78	43 rd round 1987-88	50th round* 1993-94	55 th round* 1999-2000	61st round* 2004-05	1977-78 to 1987-88	1993-94 to 1999-2000	1999- 2000 to 2004-05
0	Agriculture	262	336	355	351	403	2.52	-0.19	2.80
1	Mining & Quarrying	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2 & 3	Manufacturing	35	42	48	61	84	1.84	4.07	6.61
4	Electricity, water etc.	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	14.87
5	Construction	6	11	12	21	37	6.25	9.77	11.99
6	Whole sale and retail trades restaurant	22	30	37	54	66	3.15	6.50	4.10
	And hotels								
7	Transport storage & communication	8	10	13	17	22	2.26	4.57	5.29
8 & 9.	other Services	26	41	47	44	46	4.66	-1.09	0.9
	Total	359	471	514	549	661	2.75	1.10	3.78

Source: document of respective rounds of NSS.

State-wise current daily status of unemployment rates
(50th, 55th and 61st round of NSS)

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

Source: document of respective rounds of NSS.

Literacy Rate in different States/U.T.

Rank	Person		Male		Female	
	India/States/ U.T.	Literacy	India/States/U.T.	Literacy	India/States/U.T.	Literacy
1-	Kerala	90-92	Kerala	94-20	Kerala	87-7
2-	Mizoram	88-8	Lakshdweep	93-15	Mizoram	86-7
3-	Lakshdweep	87-52	Mizoram	90-69	Lakshdweep	81-56
4-	Goa	82-0	Pondicheri	88-89	Chandigarh	76-65
5-	Delhi	81-82	Goa	88-40	Goa	75-4
6-	Chandigarh	81-76	Daman & Diu	88-40	Andmaan Nikobar	75-29
7-	Pondicheri	81-49	Delhi	87-37	Delhi	75-00
8-	Andmaan Nikobar	81-18	Maharashtra	86-27	Pondicheri	74-13
9-	Daman & Diu	81-09	Andmaan Nikobar	86-07	Daman & Diu	70-37
10-	Maharashtra	76-9	Himachal Pradesh	85-3	Himachal Pradesh	67-4
11-	Himachal Pradesh	76-5	Chandigarh	85-65	Maharashtra	67-0
12-	Tripura	73-2	Uttaranchal	83-3	Tripura	64-9
13-	Tamil Nadu	73-5	Tamil Nadu	82-4	Tamil Nadu	64-4
14-	Uttaranchal	71-6	Tripura	81-0	Punjab	63-4
15-	Gujarat	69-1	Gujarat	79-7	Nagaland	61-5
16-	Punjab	69-7	Haryana	78-5	Sikkim	60-4
17-	Sikkim	68-8	Manipur	80-3	Meghalaya	59-6
18-	West Bengal	68-6	Chattisgarh	77-4	Uttaranchal	59-6
19-	Manipur	70-5	West Bengal	77-0	West Bengal	59-6
20-	Haryana	67-9	Madhya Pradesh	76-1	Manipur	60-5
21-	Nagaland	66-6	Sikkim	76-0	Gujarat	57-8
22-	Karnataka	66-6	Rajasthan	75-7	Karnataka	56-9
23-	Chattisgarh	64-7	Karnataka	76-1	Haryana	55-7
24-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63-3	Orissa	75-3	Assam	54-6
25-	Madhya Pradesh	63-7	Punjab	75-2	Chattisgarh	51-9
26-	Orissa	63-1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73-32	Andhra Pradesh	50-4
27-	Meghalaya	62-6	Assam	71-3	Orissa	50-5
28-	Andhra Pradesh	60-5	Nagaland	71-2	Madhya Pradesh	50-3
29-	Rajasthan	60-4	Andhra Pradesh	70-3	Rajasthan	43-9
30-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60-03	Uttar Pradesh	68-8	Arunanchal Pradesh	43-5
31-	Uttar Pradesh	56-3	Jharkhand	67-3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42-99
32-	Arunanchal Pradesh	54-3	Meghalaya	65-4	Uttar Pradesh	42-2
33-	Jammu Kashmir	55-5	Jammu Kashmir	66-6	Jammu Kashmir	43-0
34-	Jharkhand	53-6	Arunanchal Pradesh	63-8	Jharkhand	38-9
35-	Bihar	47-0	Bihar	59-7	Bihar	33-1
	India	64-8	India	75-3	India	53-7

Department wise formation of SHGs in different schemes in U.P.

(March 2008)

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	Expenditure (In Lakhs)
Rural Development	Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna	328355	78201	250154	133267.88
Women Welfare Corporation Ltd. U.P.	Swayam Sidhha Project	8466	8466	-	340.20
D.A.S.P. (Diversified Agri. Support Project)	DASP (Diversificate & Clustering)	17906	6247	11659	-
Land Development & Water Resources	1.D.P.A.P.	1336	462	874	-
	2.I.W.D.P.	2727	683	2044	-
Dairy Development	SGSY	10713	-	10713	260.15
Bhumi Sudhar Nigam	1.Sodic Land Project (Women empowerment in Food Protection)	11274	7626	3648	1477-65
	2.Swashakti	5176	5176	-	1326-88
	3.Sabera Yojna				
	4.Micro Credit Action Research	100	100	-	155.13
		-	-	-	-
		945	478	467	122.20
	Total	17495	13380	4115	3081.86
7.Agriculture	National Watershed Management Development Programme	1316	152	1164	74.86
8. SUDA	1. DWACUA	1116	1116	-	-
	2. Thrift & Credit	6220	6220	-	-
	Grand Total	396452	116663	279789	137024.95

Chapter- III

INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Connectivity by road network is a key factor in the development of a particular area. The strong road network undoubtedly plays an important role in overall growth of the state because roads play a vital role in the field of strategic, social, economic, educational and industrial development of the area. Since independence the length of surfaced roads has multiplied almost nine fold but the goods vehicles, buses and four-wheeled passenger vehicles have increased about 40, 20 and 30 times respectively and at present, out of every ten habitations only seven habitations are connected by either painted or Kharanja roads. Thus indicating that this sector still needs great emphasis else the State will fail to cater to the developmental needs of the 21st century.

2. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State of India with 16.62 crore persons (2001 census). The total area of the state is 2.41 lac sq km with a density of 689 persons per sq km (as against the national average of 312). However, as far as road density of U.P. i.e. road length in kms per lac of population is concerned it is only 169.8 which is much below the road densities of States like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Goa, Mizoram, Kerala, Manipur, Himanchal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Assam, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, J. & K., Andhara Pradesh, Delhi and Gujrat where the road densities range from 152.3 to 195.3.

IRC's Road Development Plan

3. Analysis of the present and the future needs of the country by Indian Road Congress led to the formulation of Vision 2021 for the Highway development in the first two decades of the 21st century. The salient features of vision are as under:-

National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Rural Roads
Minimum of two-lane carriageway with hard shoulders. Half the network should have four/six-lanes. Strengthening of weak pavements, rehabilitation of those bridges showing signs of distress. Construction of	Entire length of State Highways to be of minimum two lane standards of which some segments with additional hard shoulders and 10,000 kms. of State	40% of Major District Roads should have a minimum of two-lane carriageway and the total length of	All villages with population more than 1000 to be connected by the year 2003, villages with population between 500 to 1000 to be connected by 2007 and villages with population less than 500 to be connected by

National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Rural Roads
bypasses, railway over bridges, safety engineering and drainage measures. Expanding the present NH system to 80,000 kms by the end of 2021.	Highways to be four laned. Present State Highways system to be expanded to 1,60,000 kms. by the end of 2021.	network to be expanded to 3,20,000 kms by the end of 2021.	2010. Once the basic access to all the villages is achieved in the first decade, the work of further improvements of village roads and additional links may be taken up in subsequent decade.

4. Following target for U.P. are derived by interpolating national targets on the basis of 2001 census:-

Category of Road	Population of Country (in crores) 2001	Population of U.P. (in crores) 2001	Target of country as per Vision 2021 (in kms.)	Proportionate target for U.P. for 2021 (in kms.)	Proportionate target for U.P. for year 2011 taking base yr. 03/06 (in kms.)	Existing Road length as on 3/06 (in kms.)	Proposed addition/ Upgradation of roads in kms by year 2011	Approx. Proposed up gradation per year in kms
N.H	102.86	16.62	80,000	12,925	8030	5,583	2447	490
S.H.	102.86	16.62	1,60,000	25,850	14542	8,888	5654	1200
M.D.R.	102.86	16.62	3,20,000	51,700	22086	7,280	14806	2960
		Total	5,60,000	90,475	44658	21,751	22907	4650

XI Plan - Financial Targets and Achievements

Roads and Bridges

(Cr. Rs.)

Eleventh Plan outlay	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
24796.18	2007-08	3929.44	4395.35
	2008-09	4804.95	4909.95*
	2009-10	4779.14 **	
	Total	13513.53	

* Anticipated

** Proposed

XI Plan - Physical Targets and Achievements

Roads and Bridges

	Item	Unit	XI Plan Target	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
				Targ	Ach	Targ	Ant. Ach	Target Proposed
1.	New const. of roads	Kms	12336	4951	7862	6239	8500	6244
	Reconst/ Conv. to St. Single Lane	Kms	15000		8822		5200	1300
2.	Strengthening/ Widening of SH/MDR/ ODR (incl. CRF)	Kms	18289	2032	1443	1548	2100	1922
3.	Bridges	Nos	207	40	78	55	98	63
4.	ROB	Nos	34	2	2	2	2	2
5.	EAP							
	-Up gradation	Kms	174	110	162	74	22	-
	-Strengthening (Rehabilitation)	Kms	1501	540	587	426	478	174
	-Major Bridges	Nos.	3					3

5. Even though substantial achievements were made in first two year of 11Th Plan, yet to achieve the targets of vision 2021 for U.P., the more attraction of funds for roads construction, Particularly for improvement of existing roads, will be desired in coming years.

Connectivity of Villages

Total inhabited Villages (2001 census)	Villages connected as on 31.3.07	Eleventh Plan Target	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 Target Proposed
			Target	Ach.	Target	Ant. Ach.	
97942	60084	10960	1374	3576	2500	4000	3125

Habitations' Connectivity – An Overview

6. In order to provide impetus to rural connectivity, the Government of Uttar Pradesh envisaged to connect all the villages of more than 1000 population by 2005 and of population less than 1000 by 2010 (on the basis of 1991 census) as pronounced in the State Road Development policy of 1998. However, this could not be achieved.

7. In view of the large number of unconnected villages, GOI launched PMGSY based on a new concept of connectivity to habitations. PMGSY was initiated in 2000 on the basis of this new concept, which envisaged a time bound programme to connect and upgrade all habitations of more than 1000 population by 2003-04 (in I Phase) and of population between 500 to 1000 by the year 2007-08 (in II

Phase). However the achievement remained well below the targets and following revised targets are set under the Bharat Nirman Programme with respect to PMGSY.

8. Working Targets under Bharat Nirman Programme are:

- ▶ Bharat Nirman Programme intends to provide all weather road connectivity to all eligible 1000 persons or more populated habitations within a span of 4 years i.e. from the year 2005-06 to the year 2008-09.
- ▶ The subsequent activity under PMGSY that is to be taken up in the Bharat Nirman Programme is the upgradation of the through routes after ensuring saturation of all 1000+ population habitations with all weather road connectivity.

9. At the end of March 2008 about 49,677 habitations (i.e. 29.22%) remained unconnected (920 habitations of more than 1000 population; 4822 habitations of population between 500-999; 18180 habitations of population between 250-499 and 25705 habitations of less than 250 population).

10. A total of about 1731 habitations are expected to be connected during 2008-09 under PMGSY and a target of connecting 2411 habitations is kept for the year 2009-10 by UPRRDA. Details of PMGSY scheme is enclosed as annexure-I.

Progress of Bridges and ROBs

11. During 2007-08 i.e. the first year of the XI Plan 77 bridges were constructed and one bridge was rehabilitated. During the financial year 2008-09, 98 bridges are likely to be completed and another 78 bridge works are proposed to be taken up during the financial year 2009-10. A list of the same is enclosed as Annexure-II.

12. Following ROBs have been completed during the year 2007-08:-

- ▶ ROB at level crossing No. 27A/3T at Etawah.
- ▶ ROB at level crossing No. 25B/3T on Jhansi Allahabad Mirzapur Road near Sirsa Mandi at Allahabad.

13. ROBs likely to be completed during 2008-09 are:-

- ▶ ROB at level crossing No. 26B/T2 on Nahtaur Noorpur Zoya Amroaha Road (SH-77) at Jyotiba Phule Nagar.
- ▶ ROB at level crossing No. 358/250A on Bareilly Pilibhit Badaun Road at Bareilly.

14. At present work is in progress on 21 ROBs and the work on two ROBs are proposed to be taken up during 2009-10. One at Niralanagar Aliganj Road, Lucknow and another at Alambagh Chowk Road, Lucknow

Highways network in Uttar Pradesh

15. The achievements in road length of all categories, including earthen Roads corresponding to the target of Road Development Plan-Vision 2021 are as follows:-

Item	Target Length for 2011 (km.)	Achievement as on 31.3.2007	% of Target
Road Dev. Plan- Vision 2021			
N.H.	8030	5699.886 *	71%
S.H.	14542	8448.675 **	58%
MDR	22086	7343.659 **	33%
ODR&VR		269480.370***	
Total:-		290972.590#	

* With PWD =3794km, With NHAI=1906km.

** PWD Only.

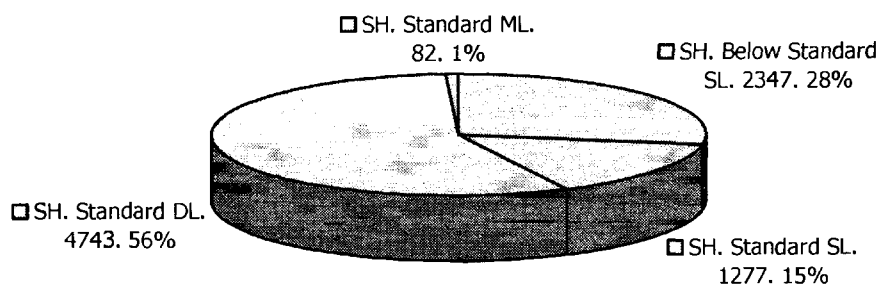
*** including 151579.71 km of other Department Roads (Excluding Local Bodies and Awas Vikas Parishad).

Out of this Black Top length is 1,62,892.93 kms only.

State Highways

16. The existing length of state Highways is 8449 km only (as on 31.3.2007) against Vision 2021 target of 14542 kms (by the end of 2011). The Road Development Plan – Vision 2021 envisages the entire length of State Highways to be of minimum double lane standard and also the existing traffic density, on most of the State Highways, requires double laning (in some cases even four laning) and strengthening as well. However the present position is as under: -

State Highways (All figures are in Kms.)

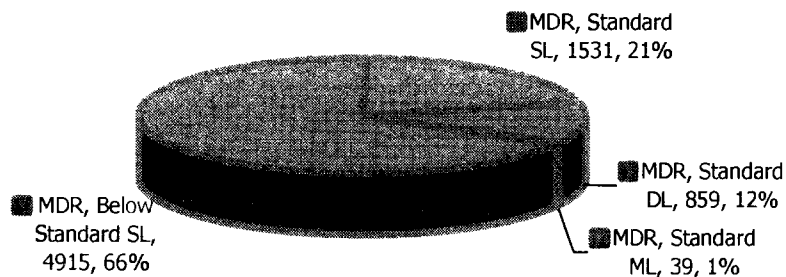


17. Therefore the existing 43% length of SHs, are still below double lane standard there should be double laned in the XI Plan itself, in addition to the strengthening of existing State Highways. During 2008-09, about 1900 kms. SHs are expected to be strengthened and a target of 1145 kms. is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Major District Roads

18. By the year 2011, the required Length of Major District Roads in the State (as per Road Development Plan – Vision 2021), should be 22086 km but the present MDR length in the State is 7344 km only (as on 31.03.07). Vision 2021 also requires that 40% of Major District Roads should be of a double lane standard but the present position is as under: -

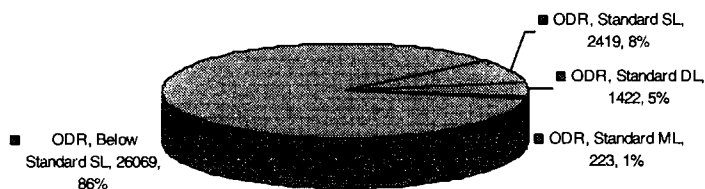
Major District Roads (All figures are in Kms)



19. Therefore, the entire available length of MDRs in the State should be double laned and be upgraded to SH in the XI Plan itself. Out of which about 700 kms are likely to be strengthened /widened during 2008-09 and a target of strengthening/widening of about 951 kms is being proposed for the year 2009-10.

Other District Roads

Other District Roads (All figures are in Kms.)



20. Although the ever increasing axle loads and could be fixed the Vision 2021 targets require immediate strengthening and widening of ODRs yet due to manpower/resource crunch, no specific targets have been fixed for 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Up-gradation of Roads

Up-gradation of State Highways to National Highways

21. During 2007-08 and 2008-09 none of the SHs have been up-graded to NH. State Government has sent proposals of the following 13 state highways for up-gradation to National Highways:

	Roads	Length in Km
1	Raibareilly-Pratapgarh-Machlishahar-Jaunpur SH-36.	168.800
2	Unnao-Lalganj-Raibareilly-Gauriganj-Sultanpur Road	185.770
3	Lumbni-Naugarh-Sidharthanagar-Bansi-Basti-Tanda-Azamgarh-Varanasi Road	292.100
4	Lucknow-Banda Road	145.570
5	Philibhit-Bareilly-Badaun-Kasganj-Hathrash-Mathura-Bharatpur(Rajasthan Border) Road	283.030
6	Ambedkarnagar-Sultanpur-Amethi-Raibareilly-Lalganj-Fatehpur-Banda Road	286.465
7	Kurawali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah Road	73.158
8	Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Bela-Rasulabad-Chaubepur Road	161.530
9	Bareilly-Badaun-Bilsi-Islamnagar-Bahjoi-Sambhal-Hasanpur-Gajraula-Chandpur-Bijnor Road	262.390
10	Lucknow-Raibareilly-Allahabad Road	185.194
11	Jagdishpur-Gauriganj-Amethi-Pratapgarh Road	79.000
12	Fatehpur-Raibareilly-Jagdishpur-Faizabad Road	181.960
13	Meerut-Badaun Rajya Marg	66.165
	Total Length	2371.132

22. The requirement of funds for upgradation of these roads after upgradation is Rs. 2800 Cr. approximately.

Up-gradation of Major District Roads to State Highways.

23. 319.84 km MDRs are expected to be converted to State Highways during the year 2008-09.

Private Sector Participation

24. Although PPP works are now entrusted to the infrastructure department, yet the progress in this direction through **U.P. State Highway Authority** is as under:-

Annual Plan 2008-09

25. Details regarding progress and target of the proposed works to be carried out by the authority through public private partnership basis in year 2008-09 are as under:-

PPP Projects selected/proposed by department/agency (authority)				Present Progress	Target for 2008-09
1				2	3
The maintenance/upgradation work of Roads: The roads for maintenance/upgradation are selected as below:				According to the guidelines issued by Infrastructure Development Department, U.P., selection of consultant for preparing feasibility study for upgradation/ maintenance of the selected state highways through Public Private Partnership basis is in progress.	Selection of the Consultant and feasibility study of the roads as shown in column-1 as per guidelines for PPP issued by U.P. Govt.
	Name of Roads	S.H. No.	Length		
1	Lumbini (Nepal) Basti-Jaunpur-Mirzapur-Dudhi Road	S.H.-5	359.340		
2	Varanasi-Shaktinagar	S.H-5A	135.467		
3	Lucknow-Raibarielly-Sultanpur-Azamgarh-Balia Road	S.H-34	315.976		
4	Barielly-Almora-Bagheshwar	S.H-37	56.000		
5	Badaun-Bilsi-Islamnagar-Bahjoi-Sambhal-Hasanpur-Gajraula Road	S.H.-51	209.130		
6	Delhi-Saharanpur-Yamunotri Road	S.H.-57	206.089		
The construction work of Modern Computerised Check Post and Electronic Weigh Bridge at 37 locations in Uttar Pradesh.				According to the guidelines issued by Infrastructure Development Department, U.P., selection of consultant for preparing feasibility study for the selected work through Public Private Partnership basis is in progress.	Selection of the Consultant and feasibility study of the work as shown in column-1 as per guidelines for PPP issued by U.P. Govt.

Annual Plan 2009-10

26. After the feasibility study of the proposed work as shown in year 2008-09, the selection of concessionaire shall be done according to the guidelines for PPP by state government for the viable work through Public-Private-Partnership basis. For less viable project, viability gap funding upto 20% may be done by Govt. of India/State Government. Beside this, feasibility study of other state highways from 8449 km of state highways under Public Works Department is proposed to be done through consultant according to the guidelines issued by Govt. of U.P. for PPP. Upgradation and maintenance of feasible roads shall be

carried out through Private Public Participation by selection of concessionaire as per guidelines of UP Government for PPP.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund Scheme (RIDF) Financed by NABARD Progress During 11 th five year plan - Road Works

27. During 11th five year plan, under RIDF Scheme, against proposed outlay of about Rs. 1012 crores for road works, roads in about 3000 km length are expected to be constructed. In year 2007-08 Rs. 127 crores were spent for road works to construct about 907 km road length. In year 2008-09 about 750 km road length are proposed to be constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 234 crores. In year 2008-09 upto 10/2008, 396 Km. roads have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 67 crores. For 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 290 crore is proposed for road works, against which about 830 km road length is proposed to be constructed.

EAP Projects (World Bank Aided U.P. State Roads Project)

Funding Agency – World Bank

- ▶ Type of Funding – Loan sanctioned to Govt. of U.P. through G.O.I.
- ▶ Task – Upgradation and Major Maintenance of about 3500 Km. length of Core Road network of U.P. State. The project is being implemented in two phases.
- ▶ Phase I – Upgradation of 374 Km. (4 Packages) and Major Maintenance of 808 Km. (16 Packages)
- ▶ Phase II – Upgradation of 579 Km. (7 Packages) and Major Maintenance of 1766 Km. (32 Packages), Construction of 4 Bypasses of 20 Km.length and 5 Major Bridges.
- ▶ Total Cost of Project – Rs.295200.00 Lacs (USD 615 Million), out of which Loan amount is Rs.234200.00 Lacs (USD 488 Million).
- ▶ Date of Start – April 2003
- ▶ Date of Completion – 31st December, 2008 (Duration is 5½ years). However, Government of India on request of Government of UP has requested World Bank to extend the date of completion by one year i.e. up to 31-12-2009 which is under consideration with World Bank.
- ▶ Under Phase I of the project, out of 16 Major Maintenance Packages, 14 Packages have been completed (624 Km.) and work on balance 2 Packages is ongoing. Similarly works on following two Upgradation Packages, out of four packages under Phase I of the project is completed -
 - ▶ Baharaich – Gonda – Faizabad Road - 109.354 Km.
 - ▶ Jaunpur – Mohammadpur Road - 33.873 Km.
 - ▶ Bhognipur – Ghatampur – Choudhagra Road - 82.296 Km.
- ▶ And works on following two Upgradation Packages, out of four packages under Phase I of the project are in progress –

28. Due to depreciation in Dollar rate, changes made in design on suggestions from World Bank and substantial increase in cost of construction material during construction period, the project has been modified/restructured as under:

- ▶ To absorb/accomodate expected increase of Rs.649 Crores in project cost, 7 Upgradation Packages in Phase II of the project have been downgraded to Major Maintenance.
- ▶ A portion of 23 Km. from Madhoganj to Bangarmau road has been included in Upgradation works on suggestion from the World Bank.
- ▶ To absorb/accomodate increase of Rs.400 Crores in project cost due to unexpected increase in cost of construction material, Upgradation Package No. 9, 10 & 11 and Major Maintenance Package No. 39, 40, 41 & 53 have been deleted from the scope of the project.
- ▶ Works of three Major Maintenance packages RMC-27, 28 and 29 are being done from other sources and notification has been issued declaring Raebareilly – Allahabad Road (RMC-22 & 52) as National Highway. Hence above packages are also out of ambit of the project.

29. Therefore after above modifications / restructuring of the project, the length identified under Upgradation Packages has been reduced to 408 Km. and length identified under Major Maintenance Packages has been reduced to 2149 Km and length of Bypasses is 8 Km..

Following Major Maintenance works of Phase I and II of the project are under progress:

	Package No.	Name of Road	Length Km.)
1.	RMC-10	Bacharawan – Fatehpur Road	72.000
2.	RMC-21	Lucknow – Raebareilly Road	65.303
3.	RMC-24	Ranignaj – Raebareilly Road	57.000
4.	RMC-32	Sharda Bridge – Ghaghra Bridge Road	36.000
5.	RMC-35	Shahjahanpur – Farukhabad Road	49.643
6.	RMC-38	Hathras – U.P Border Road	63.500
7.	RMC-44	Jagdishpur – Pratapgarh Road (0.00 – 40.00 Km.)	40.000
8.	RMC-45	Jagdishpur – Pratapgarh Road (40.00 – 78.50 Km.)	38.500
9.	RMC-47	Fatehpur – Muttor Road	35.000
10.	RMC-48	Muttor – Banda Road	41.500
11.	RMC-51	Chhata – Bajna Road	48.000
12.	UPG-05	Pilibhit – Khutar Road	72.726
13.	UPG-06	Lucknow-Mohan-Bangarmau Road	75.329
14.	UPG-08	Azamgarh-Mau-Phephna Road	115.498
		Total	809.999

Works on following Major Maintenance Packages under Phase – II have been completed

	Package No.	Name of Road	Length Km.)
1.	RMC-23	Faizabad – Raniganj Road	50.850
2.	RMC-25	Meerut – Bulandshahar Road	55.590
3.	RMC-26	Bulandshahar – Narora Road	57.627
4.	RMC-30	Khutar – Rajaganj Road	42.800
5.	RMC-31	Rajaganj – Sharda Bridge Road	38.000
6.	RMC-33	Ghaghra Bridge – Nanpara Road	37.000
7.	RMC-34	Nanpara – Baharaich Road	18.600
8.	RMC-36	Badaun – Kasganj Road	57.200
9.	RMC-37	Kasganj – Hathras Road	63.000
10.	RMC-42	Etah – Shikohabad Road	51.300
11.	RMC-43	Mathura – Naujheel Road	37.440
12.	RMC-46	Bela(Pratapgarh) - Patti Dhakwa Road	46.380
13.	RMC-49	Meerut – Garhmukteshwar Road	42.000
14.	RMC-50	Garhmukteshwar – Bulandshahar Road	51.000
		Total	648.787

Construction work on following three Major Bridges is in progress:

	Package No.	Name of Bridge
1.	UPG-13	Bridge over River Ghaghra on Sitapur Baharaich Road
2.	UPG-16	Bridge over River Yamuna on Chata-Gomat Road
3.	UPG-17	Bridge over River Ganga on Badaun – Kasganj Road

30. Total expenditure incurred on the project up to March 2008 was Rs.176682 Lacs and Upgradation & Major Maintenance work on 1891 Km. length of roads has been completed.

31. During the Year 2008-09, expenditure under U.P. State Roads Project is expected to be Rs.52500 Lakh and the target is of 500 Km. of Major Maintenance and Upgradation works.

32. For the Year 2009-10, an outlay of Rs.222 Crores has been proposed for this project, against which construction of 175 Km. length roads under Major Maintenance and Upgradation of road works has been targeted.

Naxal Affected Area Development Scheme

33. Taking serious note of the Naxalite problem in the state, the Government of Uttar Pradesh launched Naxal Area Development Scheme. 731 villages of the Naxal affected 8 districts of U.P. were selected as under:-

District	Sonbhadra	Chandauli	Mirzapur	Ballia	Deoria	Ghazipur	Mau	Kushinagar
No. of Village	273	241	107	53	24	30	2	1

34. Out of these 731 selected villages 539 villages have already been saturated by providing all weather roads till March 2008. Four districts viz. Mau, Ghazipur, Deoria and Kushinagar have been completely saturated by providing all weather roads. Expenditure incurred during 2007-08 was Rs. 66.59 crores. During the year 2008-09 about 104 villages are likely to be saturated at an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 80 crores.

35. Excluding 4 villages of district Ballia which cannot be connected as they lie in the flood plain of the river; the remaining 84 villages are targeted for saturation during the year 2009-10 for which an outlay of Rs. 100 crores is being proposed.

Manyar Kanshiramji Shahri Samagra Vikas Yojna

36. In order to improve the deteriorating condition of the urban roads of the state, the Government of Uttar Pradesh launched Manyar Kanshiramji Shahri Samagra Vikas Yojna in the year 2007-08. In the first phase 348.35 kms of road length was sanctioned during the year 2007-08 and the works are likely to be completed during 2008-09 at an expected expenditure of Rs. 156.43 crores.

37. In the second phase 373.93 kms of road length has been sanctioned during the year 2008-09 against an outlay of Rs. 175 crores. An outlay of Rs. 30 crores is being proposed for 2009-10 for providing approach roads to houses under construction under the H'ble Kanshiramji Gharib Awaz Yojna.

Scheme for joining Indo Nepal Border Check posts

38. In recent times due to increased threat perception from international terrorist groups it has become necessary to have effective border management system all along Indo-Nepal border. For effective management of our border with Nepal, S.S.B. Seema Suraksha Bal (S.S.B.) felt the need of all weather roads, so that jawans of S.S.B. could reach their border outposts in shortest possible time.

39. Keeping in view of the above, Govt. of India has asked the state to submit an estimate for construction of road along Indo-Nepal border in U.P. After several round of discussions and meetings at New Delhi & Lucknow, M.H.A., Govt. of India sought detailed information about the roads proposed to be

constructed. Accordingly a detailed project report has been submitted to Govt. of India for the construction of 639.70 Kms. of road, 90 minor bridges and 35 major bridges costing Rs. 1502.7327 crores.

Institutional Development and Strengthening Project

40. In the initial phase of the Institutional Development and Strengthening Project, study to develop Institutional Development and Strengthening Plan was awarded to M/s TCE Consulting Engineers Limited in association with M/s Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) and Sir Owen Williams Investment. Based on the agreed recommendations the Consultants formulated Institutional Development and Strengthening Plan, which is the basis of present “Technical Assistance for Implementation of Institutional Reforms in the Road Sector of Uttar Pradesh”

41. The following issues are to be addressed through Specific Institutional Development Study Plan (IDSP):

- ▶ Road sector Regulatory & Strategic Framework;
- ▶ PWD Organization Structure & Management Capacity;
- ▶ Training / Staff Development & Human Resources (HR) Management;
- ▶ Accounting & Financial Management;
- ▶ Project / Program Planning, Management & Operation;
- ▶ Procurement & Contracting;
- ▶ Road Maintenance Planning Management & Operation;
- ▶ Network Condition Data & Asset Management;
- ▶ Road Financing & Resource Utilization;
- ▶ Private Sector Participation in UP Road Infrastructure;
- ▶ Road Safety Improvement; and
- ▶ Information Technology (IT) & Management Information system (MIS)

42. The Contract of Technical Assistance for Implementation of Institutional Reform in the Road Sector of Uttar Pradesh has been awarded to M/s LEA International Limited, Canada in joint venture with M/s LEA Associates South Asia Private Limited, India at a cost of Rs. 11.76 crores with date of start as 3rd April, 2006. The consultants have to submit 55 Reports out of which 38 have been submitted. 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 expenditure on the project for year 2006-07 was Rs. 3.50 crores and the expenditure for year 2007-08 is Rs. 4.50 crores and for the year 2008-09 expected expenditure will be Rs. 2.50 crores.

Issues to be Addressed

- ▶ Projects for 639.70 kms of Indo-Nepal Border roads pending with Ministry of Home (Rs. 1502.73 crores).

- ▶ NHAI act has no provision for solatium or negotiation with farmers. NHAI has not adopted 2007 rehabilitation policy of GOI.
- ▶ NH roads are poorly maintained due to paucity of funds. Diesel cess should be allocated for up-gradation of NH roads.
- ▶ Approximately 96 ROB proposals pending with Min. Of Railways for 50:50 cost sharing.
- ▶ Rs. 305.74cr. proposals under CRF and Rs. 440.16cr. proposals under inter-state scheme pending with GOI for sanction.
- ▶ Special packages are required for the development of Bundelkhand and Poorvanchal regions.

POWER

Monitorable Targets for 11th Plan

- ▶ Reduction in AT&C losses to the level of 15%.
- ▶ Increase in PLF of state generating utilities to 80%.
- ▶ Electrification of all villages and hamlets.
- ▶ Generation capacity addition 10000 MW.

43. Electricity plays an important role in improving the living standard of the people, therefore, increase in the supply of electricity and strengthening and augmentation of transmission and distribution system is a priority in the 11th Plan . In the last 55 years the growth of power sector is depicted in the following tables.

Transmission & Distribution lines

(Ckt.Km.)

As on	800KV	400KV	220KV	132KV	66KV	33KV
31.3.51	-	-	-	-	473	1426
31.3.08	409	4259	6809	10862	3139	30550

Transmission & Distribution Sub-stations (No./MVA)

As on	800KV	400KV	220KV	132KV	66&33KV
31.03.1951	-	-	-	-	NA
31.03.2008	-	14/7930	49/13230	222/17094	2019/17380

Generating Capacity (State)

As on	Installed Capacity in MW	
	Thermal	Hydel
31.03.1951	161	26
31.03.2008	4197	526.1

Generation Available (Central Sector) : 3498 MW during 2007-08

44. Per Capita consumption of electricity is treated as a strong indicator of development of a society. As per CEA report per capita consumption in U.P. during F.Y. 2006-07 is 221.88 Kwh against all India average of 467.68 Kwh.

Comparison of U.P.'s Datas with other States & All India 2006-07

States/ UTs	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Gen. Capacity (MW)	T&D Loses %	Per Capita Consumption KWH Unit	Village Electrified Nos.	PLF State Sector %
Haryana	4837	4201	2559.38	33.35	762.11	6764	78.00
Panjab	8971	6558	4592.47	26.61	1039.00	12278	83.10
Uttar Pradesh	8753	7531	4513.10	33.98	221.88	83558	60.15
Delhi	4000	3736	932.40	33.00	897.74	158	47.40
Rajasthan	5794	4946	4245.09	35.60	367.81	26676	91.40
Madhya Pradesh	6558	5136	3971.92	39.24	349.39	50213	70.10
Maharastra	17455	12679	14053.27	31.64	635.50	36038	73.30
Andra Pradesh	10208	8641	9017.77	18.65	616.59	26613	86.10
West Bengal	4748	4669	4599.08	23.64	282.32	34555	61.70
Bihar	1399	1162	603.90	50.67	41.72	20620	8.80
Assam	771	688	721.80	33.69	119.12	19741	16.8
All India	100715	86818	132329.23	28.65	467.68	482864	70.60

45. The per capita consumption solely depends on availability of power in the state and particularly allocation from central generating stations of region.

Important steps taken during 10th Plan

- ▶ In 2003 GOUP declared the new Power policy with a host of objectives in mind. The first and foremost was to involve private sector in all segments of power sector. The policy announced major fiscal concessions to new entrepreneurs.
- ▶ Anpara C of 1000 M.W. capacity has been awarded on competitive bidding basis. This is India's first project which has been awarded on Competitive Bidding Guidelines.
- ▶ The revised Power Purchase Agreement and Revised Implementation Agreement relating to Thermal Generating station at Rosa (2x300 MW)and Hydro Electric Project at Srinagar (4X82.5 MW) have been executed and the work on both these projects has started.
- ▶ Major steps have been taken to reduce line losses and improve collection efficiency electromechanical meters have been replaced with electronic meters.
- ▶ Extension of Parichha Thermal Power Project by additional capacity of 1x210MW Power Plant.
- ▶ U.P. Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) established in September 1999. Tariff order* for Financial Year 2000-01 to 2006-07 have been issued by UPERC.
- ▶ Energy accounting system has been introduced and made effective to curb theft and losses.

- ▶ Renovation and modernisation of thermal Power Plants have been taken up in order to improve generation PLF of thermal plants . Similarly the R&M of Hydro Power plants has also been taken up.

Impact of Restructuring and Reforms

46. The study of various works executed financed by World Bank was carried out in March 2005. The study revealed the following benefits:

- ▶ Installation of capacitors brought improvement in voltage.
- ▶ Addition of transformer capacity has resulted in reduction of tripping cases due to over loading.
- ▶ Construction of new transmission lines has resulted in reduction of transmission losses and over loading of lines.
- ▶ Installation of new distribution transformers has resulted in reduction in transformer damage rate which improved reliability of supply.

Thermal Generation

47. The details of Power Station-wise installed capacity and de-rated capacity of Thermal Power stations under UPRVUNL as on 01.04.2007 are as follows :-

	Power Stations	De-rated Units	De-rated Installed Capacity In MW
1	Obra	4x40	160
2	Obra Extn.-I	3x94	282
3	Obra Extn.-II&III	5x200	1000
4	Panki Extn.	2x105	210
5	Harduaganj B	2x55	110*
6	Harduaganj C	1x60+1x105	165
7	Parichha	2x110+1x210	430*
8	Anpara A	3x210	630
9	Anpara B	2x500	1000
	Total		3987

Note:-* At Harduaganj TPS unit no.1 of 40 MW unit no. 6 of 60 MW have been deleted from installed capacity w.e.f 08.02.2007; Whereas one unit of 210 MW at Parichha Extension TPS has been added w.e.f. 24.11.2006 .

48. U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd., had envisaged a capacity addition of 1630 MW during the 10th Plan which included 2x500 MW from Anpara 'C' Thermal Power Project and 1X210 MW from Panki extension Thermal Power Project (gas based) and 2X210 MW from Harduaganj Thermal Power Project

(gas based). However due to change in U.P. Govt. policies it was decided to execute the construction of 2X500 MW Anpara 'C' Thermal Power Project through private participation. Due to non-availability of gas UPRVUNL could not execute the construction of both Harduaganj and Panki gas based projects. Instead of these gas based projects, UPRVUNL has executed construction of coal based 2X210 MW Parichha Thermal Power Project extension stage-I Its 1st Unit has been taken on commercial load w.e.f. 24.11.2006 while 2nd unit has been synchronized on 28.12.2006 and is running under trial.

Hydro Generation

49. Hydro Power Generation capacity in Uttar Pradesh is very low as most of the hydro plants were located in Uttarakhand and all these plants with installed capacity of around 1000 MW have been transferred to Uttarakhand..

50. Sheetla Small Hydro Power Project(3.6 MW) on Betwa Canal in Distt. Jhansi, has commenced generation.

Other sources of generation

51. In the private sector Vishnu Prayag Hydro Project has been completed and commissioned by Jai Prakash Power Ventures Ltd.After deducting 12% free power to Uttaranchal U.P. is getting 352 MW power from this project.

52. Revised PPA for 330 MW Srinagar Hydro Project has been signed with Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Ltd (GVK Group).The work on this project has started.

53. Revised PPA for Rosa power Station has also been signed for installation Roja Thermal Power Station, Earlier this power station was planned with 600 MW capacity but now the project has been taken over by Reliance Energy group and the capacity of the project has been enhanced to 1200 MW.

54. In joint sector 1000 MW Tehri Hydro project has been completed in which U.P.'s Investment is 25% and share in power is 374 MW.

Co-generation

55. During 10TH five year plan, 150 MW capacity has been added in the state by Sugar Industries .

APDRP

56. In the Tenth Five Year Plan the provision of Rupees 1512.20 Crore was made for improvement of distribution system in Urban areas under the scheme of Government of India called APDRP . During the 10th Plan period only 36 schemes amounting to Rs 1091 Crore for 29 District of U.P. have been sanctioned by the GOI. Initially 50 % was to be financed by Government of India but later on it was revised and reduced to 25% only. Till 31st March 2007 Rs. 293 Crore were sanctioned by GOI, the remaining amount

of admissible assistance would be utilised in 2007-08. A sample study of AT&C losses revealed that the implementation of the scheme has resulted in reduction of losses varying from 8 % and to 1.5%.

Other Activities

- ▶ More than 25 lakh mechanical meter replaced by electronic meters .
- ▶ Installation of meters on Distribution Transformers in Urban Area started
- ▶ Double metering of Heavy Power consumers , Ice factories and Cold storage started
- ▶ Automated Meter Reading of industrial consumers started as Pilot project
- ▶ Franchising of work of Meter reading ,Bill distribution and Revenue collection in few districts as pilot project
- ▶ AT&C Losses from 52.92 % in 2001-02 brought down to 41.7% during 2006-07.

ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

57. The energy sector still needs major reforms all over the country and U.P. is not an exception. We still need to improve our plant load factor, check on theft of electricity, reduction of T&D losses, consumer identification through GIS, proper billing and consumer services, which includes quantitative and reliable power supply & fulfillment of quantitative requirement.

Plan outlay for annual Plan 2007-08 is as below :

(Rs. in lakh)

	Particulars	Outlay from Budget support	Internal Resource	Total Outlay	Expenditure
	UPRVUNL	100600.00	1465.00	102065.00	169048.15
	UPJVNL	1100.00	50.00	1150.00	100.00
	UPPCL				
1	Transmission	36536.52	5843.00	42379.52	61185.12
2	Distribution	92300.00		92300.00	92300.00
3	PTW	5000.00		5000.00	5000.00
4	APDRP	20000.00		20000.00	2078.00
5	Shell Company	5000.00		5000.00	5000.00
6	Joint Venture with NTPC	2000.00		2000.00	2000.00
7	Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojna	37700.00		37700.00	47700.00
8	Dr. Beem Rao Ambedkar Samajik Parivartan Sthal				770.86
9	U.P. Vidyut Nigam				60000.00
	TOTAL : UPPCL	198536.52	5843.00	204379.52	276033.98
	THDC	10000.00		10000.00	10000.00
	GRAND TOTAL	310236.52	7358.00	317594.52	455182.13

Achievement during 2007-08

Generation

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

Transmission

58. 1 Nos 220 KV Substation, 8 Nos 132 KV Substation, 140 Ckt. Km. 220 KV Line and 581 Ckt. Km. 132 KV Line has been completed.

Distribution

- ▶ 116 Nos 33/11 KV Sub-Station and 323.67 Km. 33 KV line has been completed.
- ▶ The work of laying ABC Conductor has been started and 5000 Km completed.
- ▶ To prevent theft double metering of 500 KV & above ice factory & cold storage was started in 2007-08 and has been extended to 10 KV & above consumer in 2008-09.
- ▶ During the year 2007-08 energisation of PTW-21509 nos.
- ▶ Increase in revenue collection in 2007-08 over 2006-07 – 14%.
- ▶ More than 5 lacs consumer added in 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 Sabha were saturated in 2007-08.

Physical Targets and Achievements for Annual Plan 2007-08
Transmission Works

	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
A.	Construction of Lines			
	400 KV Lines	CKT Km.		
	220 KV Lines	CKT Km.	125.00	140.00
	132 KV Lines	CKT Km.	1275.00	581.011
B.	Construction of New Sub-stations			
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)		
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	8/1800	1/200
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	25/800	8/180
C.	Augmentation of Sub-stations			
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)		
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	10/680	7/460
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	33/700	49/1159

Distribution Works

	Works	Unit	Target 2007-08	Achievement
A : 33 KV Works				
(i)	New 33 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	1500	323.67
(ii)	New 33 KV Sub-Stations	Nos./MVA	150/900	116/610
(iii)	Augmentation of Sub-Station	Nos./MVA	200/600	139/493.5

Rural Electrification Works

Works	Unit	Target 2007-08	Achievement
Electrification of villages	Nos.	4720	2758
Energisation of PTWs	No.	20000	21509

ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

(Rs. in lacs)

	Particulars	Budget support	Internal Resource	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
	UPRVUNL	200000.00	1870.00	201870.00	153970
	UPJVNL	1050.00	100.00	1150.00	1150.00
	UPPCL				
1	Transmission	42855.00	8759.00	51614.00	51614.00
2	Distribution	234145.00		234145.00	234145.00
3	PTW	11000.00		11000.00	11000.00
4	APDRP	2009.00		2009.00	2009.00
5	Shell Company	2000.00		2000.00	9800.00
6	Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojna	23751.00		23751.00	47256.50
7	Additional Distribution Works	7991.00		7991.00	
	TOTAL : UPPCL	323751.00	8759	332510.00	355824.50
	THDC	1540.00		1540.00	1540.00
	GRAND TOTAL	526341.00	10729.00	537070.00	512484.50

Physical Progress 2008-09

Generation

- ▶ Renovation of 60 MW unit of Harduaganj.
- ▶ Co-generation Capacity is expected to be added 222 MW.
- ▶ Refurbishment 5x200 MW unit of Obra is in Progress.

- ▶ Refurbishment of unit No 1&2 of 50 MW Units of Obra is in progress likely to be completed by Jan. 2009.

Transmission

- ▶ 2 Nos 220 KV 10 Nos 132 KV Sub-Stations, 14.9 Ckt. Km 200 KV and 202.9 Km. 132 KV line has been completed.

Distribution

- ▶ 39 Nos 33/11 KV Sub- Station and 90.41 Km. 33 KV line has been completed.
- ▶ The work of laying ABC Conductor has been started and 2225 Km. completed. To prevent theft double metering of 500 KV & above and ice factory & cold storage was started in 2007-08 and has been extended to 10 KV & above consumer.
- ▶ During the year 2007-08 the work of saturation of Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha was started and 1712 Gram Sabha were saturated in 2007-08 and 1406 has been saturated in 2008-09.
- ▶ During the year 2008-09, 10456 PTWs have been energized.
- ▶ 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 22% increase achieved in 2008-09 over 2007-08.
- ▶ More than 3 lacs consumer added.
- ▶ During the year 2008-09, Distribution Transformers Meter installed -8000.
- ▶ 29 Industrial feeder have been bifurcated from other category loads.
- ▶ More than 5 lacs meters have been installed.

Transmission Works

	Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement
A.	Construction of Lines			
	400 KV Lines	CKT Km.	225.00	225.00
	220 KV Lines	CKT Km.	868.00	868.00
	132 KV Lines	CKT Km.	502.5	502.5
B.	Construction of New Sub-stations			
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)		
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	8/1880	8/1880
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	17/740	17/740
C.	Augmentation of Sub-stations			
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)	2/390	2/390
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	15/930	15/930
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	49/1169.5	49/1169.5

Distribution Works

	Description of works	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement
A : 33 KV Works				
(i)	New 33 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	1680.00	1680.00
(ii)	New 33 KV Sub-Stations	Nos./MVA	150/750	150/750
(iii)	Augmentation of Sub-Station	Nos./MVA	250/750	250/750

Annual Plan 2009-10

59. Since beginning of XI Plan in the year 2007 stress has been given to enhance the generation and reduce the T&D losses. U.P. has already taken steps for generation capacity addition for 10000 MW.

Generation Capacity Addition

State Sector

- ▶ 2x250 MW Parichha TPS Extn. – Work in Progress.
- ▶ 2x250 MW Harduaganj TPS Extn. – Work in Progress.
- ▶ 2x500 MW Anpara-D TPS – Work in Progress.

Joint Sector

- ▶ 2x660 MW Meja Thermal Power Station in Distt. Allahabad in joint venture with NTPC for which MOU has been signed and land acquisition is in process. NTPC has been assigned the responsibilities of installation of power station.

Private Sector

- ▶ 2x300 MW Roja TPS – Work in Progress. Scheduled COD- Ist Unit March 2010, 2nd Unit June, 2010.
- ▶ 4x82.5 MW Srinagar Hydro – Work in Progress. Scheduled COD- Ist Unit-July,2010 and remaining 3 units after one month intervals.
- ▶ 2x500 MW Anpara-C TPS – Work in Progress. (Developer has increased the capacity to 2x600 MW) Scheduled COD- Ist Unit March 2011, 2nd unit July,2011

PPP Sector – Work in final stage of Start-up.

- ▶ 3x660 MW Bara TPS – Bidding process is in progress.
- ▶ 2x660 MW Karchhana TPS – Bidding process is in progress.

Central Sector

- ▶ 2x660 MW Tanda Thermal Extension Project (NTPC – U.P. Share 56%)

Start-up activity on Projects

- ▶ 1000 MW Obra 'C' Thermal Power Project (State)
- ▶ 4000 MW UMPP in Bundelkhand Region (JV)
- ▶ 2000 MW Thermal Power Project at Fatehpur (Joint Venture with Neyeli Lignite)

Request for Project in Central Sector.

- ▶ 4000 MW Ultra Mega Power Project in U.P.
- ▶ Harness the generation capacity of rivers flowing from Nepal.

THERMAL GENERATION

60. The demand of electricity is increasing continuously. Due to increasing gap in the demand and availability of electricity, the productivity of agricultural, industrial and other fields is being adversely affected. For improvement in availability of power, 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.

61. The details of Power Station-wise installed capacity and de-rated capacity of Thermal Power stations under UPRVUNL as on 01.04.2008 are as follows :-

	POWER STATIONS	De-rated Units	De-rated Installed Capacity In MW
1.	Obra	4x40	160
2.	Obra Extn.-I	3x94	282
3.	Obra Extn.-II&III	5x200	1000
4.	Panki Extn.	2x105	210
5.	Harduaganj B	2x55	110
6.	Harduaganj C	1x60+1x105	165
7.	Parichha	2x110+2x210	640*
8.	Anpara A	3x210	630
9.	Anpara B	2x500	1000
	Total		4197

Note:-* Second unit of 210 MW at Parichha Extension TPS has been taken on commercial load w.e.f. 01.12.2007 .

62. Total de-rated installed capacity of all the projects under U.P.R.V.U.N.L. was 4197 MW as on 01.04.2008. During the year 2008-09 Unit no. 4 (55 MW) of Harduaganj has been deleted from the installed capacity w.e.f. 27.06.2008. Similarly Unit no. 3,4& 5 (40 MW each) of Obra TPS has been deleted from the installed capacity w.e.f. 16.09.2008.

63. It has not been possible to keep pace with the increase in electricity demand under various categories in the state primarily due to resource constraints. Therefore, there is urgent need to augment generation capacity to keep pace with the growth in demand in the state in the coming decades.

64. U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd., had envisaged a capacity addition of 1630 MW during the 10th Plan which included 2x500 MW from Anpara 'C' Thermal Power Project and 1X210 MW from Panki extension Thermal Power Project (gas based) and 2X210 MW from Harduaganj Thermal Power Project (gas based). However, due to change in U.P. Govt. policies it was decided to execute the construction of 2X500 MW Anpara 'C' Thermal Power Project through private participation. Moreover, due to non-availability of gas UPRVUNL could not execute the construction of both Harduaganj and Panki gas based projects. Instead of these gas based projects, UPRVUNL has executed construction of coal based 2X210 MW Parichha Thermal Power Project extension stage-I. Its 1st & 2nd Unit has been taken on commercial load w.e.f. 24.11.2006 & 01.12.2007 respectively.

65. During the 11th Plan, UPRVUNL has planned to construct new Thermal Power Projects as detailed in the table below:-

	Name of Thermal power project	capacity in MW	Status	Proposed Date of Commissioning
STATE SECTOR				
1	2x210 MW Parichha Thermal Power Extn. Project I stage	420 MW	I & II units are already running on commercial load.	I unit – 24.11.2006 II unit – 01.12.2007 (actual)
2	2x250 MW Parichha Thermal Power Extn project stage II	500 MW	Orders placed. Works at site in progress.	I unit –Feb, 2010 II unit –June, 2010
3.	2x250 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power Extn project	500 MW	Orders placed. Works at site in progress.	I unit –April, 2010 II unit –August, 2010
4	2x500 MW Anpara 'D' Thermal Power project	1000 MW	Orders placed. Works at site in progress.	I unit –April, 2011 II unit –July, 2011
5	2x500 MW Obra 'C' Thermal Power project	1000 MW	Techno-commercial offer from BHEL being discussed/finalized.	I Unit- March 2012, II Unit- Sept. 2012
6	2x250 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power Extn project stage- II (proposed)	500 MW	Pre-feasibility study completed. Preparation of DPR placed.	I unit – August, 2013 II unit – Dec., 2013
7	1x250 MW Panki Thermal Power project (proposed)	250 MW	DPR has been prepared.	Dec, 2013
JOINT VENTURE				
1	2x660 MW Meja Thermal Power Project (Joint Venture with NTPC)	1320 MW	DPR has been prepared.	I unit – Feb, 2013 II unit – Aug, 2013
2	2000 MW Fatehpur TPP (in Joint Venture with NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.)	2000 MW	Draft MOU is being prepared for submission to UP Govt.	I unit – June, 2014 II unit – Dec, 2014

- ▶ The dates of Obra 'C TPP, Harduaganj TPP II stage and Panki TPP mentioned at sl no. A - 5, 6, and 7 above are tentative and subject to approval/clearance from U.P. Govt.
- ▶ 75% of the electricity generated from Meja TPP (under JV) mentioned at sl no. B-1 will be the share of U.P.State.
- ▶ 70% of the electricity generated from Fatehpur TPP (under JV) mentioned at sl no. B-2 will be the share of U.P.State.

Status of Thermal Power Stations being implemented/ Proposed

STATE SECTOR

2x210 MW Parichha Extension Thermal Power project

- ▶ The Ist unit and IInd unit (each of 210 MW) are already running on commercial load w.e.f. 24.11.2006 and 01.12.2007 respectively.

2x250 MW Parichha Thermal Power Extension Project

- ▶ Letter Of Acceptance (LOA) for purchase of Boiler, Turbine and Generator including erection, testing and commissioning along with related civil works is placed with M/s BHEL. The zero date for the project is 04.08.2006.
- ▶ The Ist and IInd unit of this project was scheduled to be completed in July, 2009 and November, 2009 respectively. However, due to a delay of about 10 month in starting /mobilization of the construction activities, BHEL has postponed the commissioning of the units to Feb, 2010 and June, 2010 respectively.
- ▶ BHEL has performed the activity of Drum Lifting on 05 Sept, 2008. The work of Cooling Tower has been executed about 16%. The work of DM Plant has been executed about 40%. Other works e.g CW Pump House, Chimney etc are also in progress.
- ▶ The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 1900 crore., 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity (i.e. Rs. 570 cr). Out of this equity., Rs 504.80 cr has been allocated upto 2008-09. Rs. 65.20 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10 .

2x250 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power Extension Project

- ▶ Letter Of Acceptance (LOA) for purchase of Boiler, Turbine and Generator including erection, testing and commissioning along with related civil works is placed with M/s BHEL. The zero date for the project is 07.09.2006. The Ist and IInd unit of this project was scheduled to be completed in Oct, 2009 and Feb, 2010 respectively. However, due to a delay of about 10 month in starting /mobilization of the construction activities, BHEL has postponed the commissioning of the units to April, 2010 and August, 2010 respectively.
- ▶ Construction of Piles in BTG area has almost been completed. Boiler structure erection work is in progress. The construction work of Chimney is in Progress.

- ▶ The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 1900 cr., 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity (i.e. Rs. 570 cr). Out of this equity., Rs 442.00 cr has been allocated upto 2008-09. Rs. 75.00 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10 .

2x500 MW Anpara ‘D’ Thermal Power project

- ▶ Two units of 500 MW each are being installed in this project . LOA has been placed by UPRVUNL on BHEL for construction of BTG and some of the BOP works amounting Rs. 3390.00 crore (inclusive of taxes & duties). BOP works e.g chimney, cooling tower, CW system etc. are also included in the scope of BHEL. 15% advance has been released to BHEL on 13 January, 2008 which is the Zero date of the project. The Ist and IInd units are scheduled to be completed in April, 2011 and July, 2011 respectively.
- ▶ The soil testing/ soil improvement technique and drainage pattern study at the site has been got conducted by UPRVUNL through IIT, Roorkee and BARC, Mumbai who have submitted the final report. A copy of the final report has been made available to BHEL also who have started the designing the foundation/structure accordingly. Execution of construction of switchyard is to be done by U.P. Power Transmission Corporation. The transmission lines (4 no) of M/s HINDALCO passing through the project site are required to be shifted. Construction of foundations for shifting the lines is in progress. In addition to these, shifting of the transmission lines of NTPC and PGCIL passing through the site by PGCIL is also under progress..
- ▶ The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 5358.60 cr., 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity (i.e. Rs. 1607.4cr.). Out of this equity Rs 803.90 cr has been allocated upto 2008-09. Rs. 437.70 Cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10 and Rs.3.70 cr. shall be met through internal resources.

2x500 MW Obra ‘C’ Thermal Power project ---

- ▶ Techno-commercial offer for 2x500 MW Obra ‘C’ Thermal Power project has been obtained from BHEL. The technical details are under finalization after discussions between BHEL, UPRVUNL and the consultants NTPC. The orders shall be placed with BHEL after approval/clearance and subsequent finalization of the details/terms & conditions.
- ▶ The process for obtaining NOC from State Pollution Control Board/ Environmental clearance from MOEF for the proposed 2x500 MW units is in progress.
- ▶ The estimated cost of the project as per DPR is approximately Rs. 6175.10 crore, 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity. Out of this equity Rs 500.00 cr has been allocated upto 2008-09. Rs. 370.00 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10 and Rs.15.00 cr. shall be met through internal resources.

1x250 MW Panki Extension Thermal Power project

- ▶ One unit of 250 MW is proposed to be installed in this project. Final feasibility report has been prepared by M/s NTPC. Draft DPR for this project has been submitted by M/s EVONIK

ENERGY SERVICES (India) Pvt Ltd. EIA study is under progress through M/s PCRI, BHEL, Haridwar.

- ▶ The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 1451.00 cr., 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity. Rs. 100.00 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10

2x250 MW Harduaganj Extn project – stage II Thermal Power Project

- ▶ Two units of 250 MW each are proposed to be installed in this project. Pre-feasibility report/study has been carried out jointly by UPRVUNL & NTPC. Orders have been placed with M/s EVONIK ENERGY SERVICES (India) Pvt Ltd. for preparation of Detailed Project Report.
- ▶ The preliminary estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 2500.00 cr., 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity. Rs. 200.00 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10

2x660 MW Anpara ‘E’ Thermal Power Project

66. Initially it was proposed to install two units of 800 MW each for this project. However, the proposed 800 MW units were found to be not viable in view of the available Indian coal which have high ash contents. Subsequently, feasibility study was being carried out to explore the possibility for installation of one or two super-critical units of 500 /600 MW each for Anpara Expansion TPP. This project has now been decided to be constructed in private sector.

(B) IN JOINT VENTURE

2x660 MW Meja Thermal Power Project (in Joint Venture with NTPC) –

- ▶ A Joint Venture Company has been formed between UPRVUNL and NTPC for construction of 2x660 MW Meja TPP at Allahabad. The JVC has been registered as ‘MEJA URJA NIGAM PVT. LTD.’ on 02 April, 2008. The investment in this project shall be on 50:50 % basis between UPRVUNL and NTPC. 75 % of the generation from this project shall be the share of UP state.
- ▶ The land required for this project has been acquired. MEJA URJA NIGAM has conveyed proposed zero date of this project as June, 2009 and the proposed commissioning of the Ist & IInd units as Feb, 2013 and Aug, 2013.
- ▶ The estimated cost of the project is Rs 9276.90 crore, as per feasibility report submitted by Meja Urja Nigam. Rs. 250.00 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10

2000 MW Fatehpur TPP (in Joint Venture with NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.)

- ▶ It has been proposed to set up a 2000 MW Thermal Power Project at Fatehpur, UP in joint venture of UPRVUNL and NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD. Draft MOU is

being prepared for submission to the Government for approval. The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs 10000.00 Crs.

- ▶ Seventy percent of the generation from this project shall be the share of UP state. The land for this project has been identified. Rs. 50.00 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10 .

Refurbishment / Renovation / Uprating of Existing Projects

Refurbishment Schemes

Refurbishment of 5x50 MW units of A TPS Obra:

67. In the 1st phase of refurbishment of 5x50 MW units, the refurbishment of unit no.1 and 2 was being got carried out by M/S Techno Prome Export, Russia . However, because of unsatisfactory performance in the work, the contract with M/s TPE was terminated on 14-03-2008. The remaining C & I work is now being got completed through M/S I.L. Kota. Unit no.2 and 1 are likely to be commissioned by the end of January 2009 . After refurbishment of these units of 2x50 MW installed capacity of, the PLF is expected to increase to 70 % and there will be an increase of 70 MW generation over the presently available generation along with 15 years life extension of these units. No fund shall be required during the year 2009-10.

(2) Refurbishment schemes of 5x200 MW units of Obra 'B' TPS:-

- ▶ Refurbishment work of 5x200M.W units of Obra 'B' TPS is being got carried out through M/S BHEL. Zero date of scheme is 20.06.2006. Total cost of the scheme is Rs.1635.00 cr. M/S PFC have sanctioned a loan amounting Rs. 1308.00 cr. in Nov. 2006. For refurbishment work, each unit would require 9-10 months. However, all units can not be allowed shutdown at one time due to availability/demand of electricity. Hence the shutdown is proposed in staggered phases. At present shutdown of Unit No.9 .(i.e 1st.of the 5 units of 200 MW) has been permitted by UPRVUNL late w.e.f. 2nd Nov., 2008 . After completion of refurbishment, the capacity of each unit will be up-rated from 200 MW to 216 MW and the average PLF of these units is expected to improve up to 80% with 15 years life extension.
- ▶ The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 1635 cr., including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 327 cr). Out of this equity., Rs 317.00 cr has been allocated upto 2008-09. Rs. 10.00 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10 .

(3) Refurbishment / Uprating of Unit No. 1&2 (2x110 MW) of Parichha TPS

- ▶ It was envisaged to take up the up-rating work of these units to increase the capacity of each unit from 110 MW to 120 MW. However, it was informed subsequently by BHEL that up-rating of these units from 110 MW to 120 MW is not techno-economically viable.
- ▶ Now, techno-commercial offer for refurbishment of these units has been obtained from BHEL. The offer is being examined.

- ▶ The estimated cost of this work is approximately Rs. 275 cr., including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 82.50 cr. An amount of Rs 60.00 cr was allocated for this work during 2008-09. Rs. 22.50 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10 .

(4) Refurbishment of unit no. 1,2&3 (3x210 MW) of Anpara TPS.

68. It is proposed to take up the refurbishment work of the three units of 3x210 MW Anpara 'A' Thermal Power Project. The scope of work is being finalized with BHEL. The estimated cost of this work is approximately Rs. 787.50 cr., including UP Govt. equity of Rs. 236.25 cr. Out of the UP Govt equity, Rs 23.00 cr has been allocated up to 2008-09. Rs. 55.75 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10 .

R&M Schemes

Up-rating / R & M of 3x100 MW Units of Obra TPS -

- ▶ Initially it was envisaged to take up the Up-rating work of the three units of Obra (3x100 MW) TPS in order to increase the capacity of each unit from 100 MW to 120 MW. However, BHEL has intimated that up-rating of these units is technically not feasible.
- ▶ Now, BHEL has been requested to submit their offer for R&M of Unit No. 7 & 8. It is to mention that R&M of one of these three units (i.e. unit No. 6) has been recently completed on 18.03.2008 and this Unit is under commercial operation.
- ▶ The estimated cost of R & M work of unit no 7 & 8 is approximately Rs. 200.00 cr., including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 60.00 cr. An amount of Rs 60.00 Crs has been allocated for this work during 2008-09. No fund shall be required during the year 2009-10.

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

69. It is proposed to take up the R & M work of two units of 2x500 MW Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project. The scope of work is being finalized with BHEL. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 750.00 Crs .Rs. 53.00 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10 .

(C) Up-Rating Schemes

Up-rating of Unit No. 7 (110 MW) of Harduaganj TPS

70. It is envisaged to increase the capacity of Unit no -7 from 110 MW to 120 MW The above work shall be done by BHEL. BHEL has submitted Techno-commercial Offer. The finalization of scope of work is under process. The estimated cost of this work is approximately Rs. 300.00 cr., including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 90 cr. Out of the UP govt equity, Rs 60.00 cr has been allocated upto 2008-09. Rs. 30.00 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10 .

Uprating of Unit 3&4 (2x110 MW) of Panki TPS

71. It is envisaged to increase the capacity of Unit no -3 & 4 of Panki TPS each from 110 MW to 120 MW. The estimated cost of this work is approximately Rs. 550.00 cr., including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 165.00 cr. Rs. 100.00 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10

(D) ACTION PLAN UNDER 'CREP' (Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection) as per directives of CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board)

72. 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.

73. 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 works of installation of these new ESPs are proposed to be completed by Sept, 2009. The action plan includes mainly following works at all the Thermal Power Stations -

- ▶ Installation of new 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.
- ▶ Water Recirculation System.

74. These works were earlier proposed to be completed by Dec. 2008. However, due to certain reasons, these works are rescheduled to be completed by March, 2010. Total cost of work shall be Rs. 532.00 Crore including the works amounting Rs 152.00 crores of Obra (5X200 MW).

75. 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.

76. During the financial year 2009-10 following works are proposed under CREP –

#	Name of work	Amount to be invested during 2009-10 (in Rs. Cr.)
1	Installation of new ESP's of Parichha (2x110 MW) & Harduaganj (3,5,&7 units)	75
2	Installation of new ESP of (3x100 MW) Obra thermal power station	30
3	Installation of effluent treatment plant for Obra thermal power station	4
4	Installation of zero discharge system for Anpara thermal power station	5
5	Installation of sewage treatment plant at Harduaganj	6
	Total	120

Rs. 30.00 cr. shall be required during the year 2009-10 .

Hydro Generation

77. During the year 2009-10, renovation & modernization works of Rihand (300 MW), Ohra (99 MW) & Matatila (30 MW) will continue. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lacs from internal resources has been proposed for ongoing R&M works of Rihand HEP, For R&M works of Ohra an outlay of Rs.250.00lacs, for R&M works of power houses situated on U.G.C. an outlay of Rs. 700.00 lacs has been propose for the construction activities of new power stations nearby the existing locations, with higher capacities (Nirgazini – 7 MW, Chittaura – 5.5 MW, Salawa – 4.5 MW & Bhola – 5.0 MW). Accordingly, a total outlay of Rs. 1550.00 lacs has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Transmission Works

Normal Development Works

78. Due to increase in demand of electricity some of the sub-stations/lines are overloaded. To meet out this demand it is essential to increase the capacity of the sub-stations and to create new sub-stations and lines.

Power Evacuation Works

Evacuation System for Rosa(2x300MW) TPS

- ▶ 220 KV Switchyard at Roza P.H.
- ▶ 220 KV DC Transmission line Roza – 220 KV S/s Shahajahanpur(25 Kms.).
- ▶ 220 KV DC Transmission line Roza – 220KV S/s Hardoi (80 Kms.).
- ▶ 220 KV DC Roza – Common point – 90 Kms.
- ▶ 220 KV SC Common point – C.B. Ganj – 2 Kms.
- ▶ 220 KV SC Common point – Dohna – 12 Kms.
- ▶ 220 KV S.C. Transmission line Roza-Badaun – (90 Kms.).

Evacuation Of Power From Anpara 'C' (2x500 Mw) & Anpara 'D' (2x500 Mw) Thermal Power Project

- ▶ Step-up both Anpara-C and Anpara-D generation to 765KV
- ▶ Anpara-C and Anpara-D switchyards to have 765KV and 400KV levels with 1000MVA (4x333 MVA, 1 phase units) 765/400 ICTs at each of Anpara-C and Anpara-D.
- ▶ Shifting of Anpara-B – Unnao 765KV S/C line charged at 400KV to Anpara-C 765KV switchyard and charging the line at 765KV.
- ▶ Anpara-D – Unnao 765KV S/C line charged at 765KV.
- ▶ Interconnection of Anpara-C and Anpara-B at 400KV through contiguous 400KV bus.
- ▶ Anpara-C – Anpara – B/C 400 KV D/C line and/or 765KV S/C.

- ▶ Upgrading Unnao substation to 765KV with 2x1000MVA. (7x333MVA, 1 phase units) 765KV ICTs.
- ▶ Unnao-Mainpur-Hapur S/C 765 KV lines.
- ▶ Hapur 765/400 KV substation with 2x1500 MVA (7x500 MVA, 1ph units) 765/400 KV ICTs and 400/220 KV 2x500 MVA.

Srinagar Hydro Power Station (IPP) (4x82.5 MW)

- ▶ LILO of both circuits of 400KV DC Vishnuprayag-Muzaffarnagar line at Srinagar 400KV S/s.
- ▶ 2x315 MVA transformer at 400/200 KV S/s Kashipur.
- ▶ LILO of 400KV SC Moradabad-Rishikesh line at Kashipur 400KV S/s.
- ▶ 400 KV SC Srinagar-Kashipur line.

Evacuation System for BARA TPS (3x660 MW) Meja Road TPS (2x660MW), Karchhana TPS (2x660MW)

- ▶ Step-up of Bara generation to 765KV.
- ▶ Step-up of Karchhana and Meja generation to 400KV.
- ▶ Bara switchyards to have 765KV and 400KV levels with 2x1500MVA (7x500 MVA, 1 phase units) 765/400 ICTs.
- ▶ Establishment of 400 KV substation at Reewa Road Allahabad with 400/200KV 2x315 MVA ICTs.
- ▶ LILO of 400KV Obra-Panki line at Reewa Road Allahabad.
- ▶ Meja-Bara 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ Meja-Reewa Road Allahabad 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ Karchhana – Bara 400 KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ Karchhana-Reewa Road Allahabad 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ Bara-Mainpuri 765KV 2xS/C line.
- ▶ Mainpuri-Agra (PGCIL) 765KV S/C.
- ▶ LILO of Agra-Meerut 765 KV S/C line of PGCIL at G. Noida
- ▶ Hapur-G.Noida 765KV S/C line.
- ▶ New 765/400KV substation at Mainpuri with 2x1000MVA (7x333 MVA, 1 phase units) ICTs.
- ▶ Mainpuri 765/765KV UPPCL –Mainpuri 400KV PGCIL 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ New 765/400/220 KV substation at G.Noida with 2x1500MVA (7x500 MVA, 1 phase units) 765/400KV and 2x500 MVA 400/220 KV ICTs.
- ▶ Reewa Road Allahabad-Banda 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ Banda – Orai 400KV quad D/C line.

- ▶ Orai-Mainpuri 765KV UPPCL 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ Establishment of 400KV substation at Banda with 400/220KV 2x315 MVA ICTs.
- ▶ Establishment of 400KV substation at Orai with 400/220KV 2x315 MVA ICTs.

Evacuation System for Parichha TPs Extn. (2x250MW), Tanda Extn. (2x500MW), Harduaganj Extn (2x250MW) – and new 400 KV substations at Aligarh, Sikandarabad, Lucknow (Sultanpur Road), Nehtaur and Aurai

- ▶ Step-up Parichha Extn units at 400KV.
- ▶ 400/220KV 2x315 MVA ICTs at Parichha Extn.
- ▶ Parichha Extn. – Orai 400KV D/C.
- ▶ Gonda – Shahjahanpur(PG) – 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ A new regional 400KV S/S at Shahjahanpur with 2x315 MVA 400/220KV is being proposed to be established by PGCIL in lieu of Hapur. The S/S is proposed by LILO of both circuits of Lucknow PG-Bareilly PG 400KV D/C line.
- ▶ LILO of Azamgarh-Sultanpur 400KV line at Tanda.
- ▶ Establishment of 400KV substation at Gonda with 400/220KV 2x315 MVA ICTs.
- ▶ Mainpuri 765KV UPPCL-Aligarh 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ Aligarh-Sikandarabad 400KV quad D/C line
- ▶ Simandarabad-G.Noida 765KV UPPCL 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ LILO of Panki-Muradnagar 400KV line at Aligarh.
- ▶ LILO of 400KV Sultanpur-Sarojiniagar line at Lucknow(Sultanpur Road).
- ▶ LILO of 400KV Obra-Sultanpur line at Aurai.
- ▶ LILO of 400KV Kashipur-Rishikesh line at Nehtaur.
- ▶ Establishment of 400KV substation at Aligarh, Sikandarabad and Lucknow (Sultanpur Road) each with 400/220KV 2x500 MVA ICTs.
- ▶ Establishment of 400/132KV substation at Nehtaur with 2x200MVA 400/132KV ICTs.
- ▶ Establishment of 400KV substation at Aurai either with 2x315MVA 400/220KV or 2x200KVA 400/132KV ICTs. UPPCL may choose between 220KV and 132KV depending on their plan for downstream network from Aurai.
- ▶ Harduaganj-Jahangirpur 220KV D/C Line
- ▶ Jahangirpur-Sikandarabad 220KV D/C line.
- ▶ Establishment of 220KV substation at Jahangirpur with 2x160 MVA 220/132KV ICTs.

400KV ring system for Gaziabad and transmission network for Greater Noida and Noida

- ▶ LILO of Moradabad-Muradnagar 400KV line at Hapur with conductor of Muradnagar-Hapur section replaced with new conductor of higher capacity specification.

- ▶ LILO of Muradnagar-Muzaffarnagar 400KV S/C line to Ghaziabad with conductor of Muradnagar-Ghaziabad section replaced with new conductor of higher capacity specification.
- ▶ Hapur-Dasna 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ Dasna-Indirapuram 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ Indirapuram-Ghaziabad 400KV quad D/C line.
- ▶ Establishment of 400KV substation at Dasna with 400/220KV 2x315 MVA ICTs.
- ▶ Establishment of 400KV substation at Indirapuram with 400/220 KV 2x500 MVA ICTs.
- ▶ Establishment of 400KV substation at Ghaziabad with 400/220KV 2x500 MVA ICTs.
- ▶ Greater Noida 765KV-G.Noida existing 400KV quad D/C line (using multicircuit towers 400KV towers for entry to Greater Noida).
- ▶ Additional 2x500MVA 400/220KV ICTs at Greater Noida existing substation.
- ▶ Greater Noida 765KV-Noida sector-137 400KV quad D/C line (through river bed).
- ▶ Establishment of 400KV substation at Noida Sector-137 with 400/220KV 2x500 MVA 400/220KV ICTs.

Physical Targets for Annual Plan 2009-10

Transmission Works

	Item	Unit	Target
A.	Construction of Lines		
	400 KV Lines	CKT Km.	192.00
	220 KV Lines	CKT Km.	853.00
	132 KV Lines	CKT Km.	540.00
B.	Construction of New Sub-stations		
	400 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	2/2000
	220 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	5/1000
	132 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	17/900
C.	Augmentation of Sub-stations		
	400 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	
	220 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	13/780
	132 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	27/603

Secondary Transmission & Distribution Works (66 Kv and Below)

79. 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, continues strengthening of this vital link commensurate with the growth in load assumes importance.

80. 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.

Physical Targets for Distribution Works for Annual Plan 2009-10

	Description of works	Unit	Target
A : 33 KV Works			
(i)	New 33 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	2000
(ii)	New 33 KV Sub-Stations	Nos./MVA	200/1000
(iii)	Augmentation of Sub-Station	Nos./MVA	200/610
B : 11 KV & LT Works			
(i)	11 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	5000
(ii)	L.T. Lines	Ckt. Kms	4000
(iii)	Strengthening of 11 KV	Kms.	5000
(iv)	Strengthening of L.T. lines by Aerial Bunched Conductor	Kms.	13300
(v)	Distribution S/S (New)	Nos./MVA	2000/220
(vi)	Distribution S/S (I/C)	Nos./MVA	2000/350

Position of Implementation and Deployment of Distribution Franchisees

81. In a step forward towards Private Public participation in the Power Distribution Sector collection through Franchisee has been initiated.

82. Presently deployment of Collection Based Distribution Franchisees Model for revenue collection in rural areas, have been implemented and is in progress as given below :

Collection Based Rural Franchisees

83. 407 numbers collection based franchisees have been appointed and made operational, covering total 19277 census villages including 3925 RGGVY villages. Further appointments of more franchisees are

in progress. Cumulative revenue collection efficiency in rural areas allotted to franchisees has been achieved 68.11 % up to October '2008.

DISCOM-WISE details of Collection Based Rural Franchisees up to October '2008.

	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	72	3302	562	2740
2	Meerut	82	2848	561	2287
3	Lucknow	86	5709	1351	4358
4	Varanasi	167	7418	1451	5967
TOTAL		407	19277	3925	15352

Deployment of Input Based Franchisee in urban area is under process.

Energisation of Private Tube Wells

84. By the end of year 2006-07, 856421 private tube wells were energized in the state. 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 released by the GoUP 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 is proposed to start the work of conversion of diesel operated private tube well into electrical operated tube wells. An investment plan of rupees 500 crore is proposed for the 11th plan period. An outlay of Rs. 50 crores have been given for energisation of tube well for year 2007-08 and Rs. 110.00 crores have been given for the year 2008-09. An outlay for Rs. 50.00 crore have been proposed for the year 2009-10.

APDRP

85. Restructured APDRP scheme for improvement of distribution system including reduction in AT&C losses has been framed by GOI. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 crore has been proposed for 2009-10. The scheme will be implemented as per detailed guidelines of GOI.

Rural Electrification

Implementation of Rggvy Phase- I

86. Under RVGGY, UP has started work in 2005-06 and villages electrification infrastructure has been created in 26364 villages against target of 28869 villages. The DPRs sanctioned by REC for these works were on the basis of scheduled rates of 2004-05. Whereas the awarded cost of works came to Rs. 3407.23 crore. Revised DPR's have been submitted to REC . Till date only Rs. 2335 crore has been released by

REC . Due to Non – Sanction of revised DPR’s the funds are not being released by REC which has affected the progress of village electrification work.

RRGVY PHASE-II

- ▶ Electrification of un-electrified hamlets
- ▶ Strengthening of Distribution system in the villages being electrified under RRGVY for providing electricity to all BPL household
- ▶ Electrification of the villages electrified as per Old CEA definition
- ▶ Conversion of villages/hamlets electrified prior to 31st March 2005 from Low Tension mains system to High Voltage Distribution System/aerial bunched conductor
- ▶ 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 and covered by RRGVY
- ▶ Electrification of remote stand alone villages
- ▶ Creating infrastructure for providing electric connections to common rural facilities like schools, PHC, Gram panchyats

Electrification of un-electrified hamlets

87. UP has about 1.62 lakhs of hamlets. The total cost electrification of 0.84 lakhs un-electrified hamlets works out to be the Rs 4,203 crores as following details:-

Discom	Total No of Hamlet	Already Electrified	No of Hamlet to be electrified	Total cost of hamlets
Meerut Discom	1,802	0	1,802	90
Agra Discom	20,197	15,676	4,521	226
Lucknow Discom	65,932	27,541	38,391	1,920
Varanasi Discom	74,034	34,697	39,337	1,967
UP	161,965	77,914	84,051	4,203

Strengthening of Distribution system in the villages being electrified under RRGVY

88. UP would require Rs 577 crores for electrifying all BPL households in the 28,830 villages covered under RRGVY program as per details given below:

Discom	RRGVY villages	Investment (Rs Crs)
Meerut Discom	1,910	38
Agra Discom	5,238	105
Lucknow Discom	9,903	198
Varanasi Discom	11,779	236
UP	28,830	577

89. At present total nos 39436 BPL household have been connected. The cost of given connection is approx Rs. 2450 per connection against Rs. 1500 per connection being provided by REC. This has resulted in uncovered expenditure of Rs. 37.01 crore. This discrepancy need to be removed to provided sufficient achieving the target.

Electrification of the villages electrified as per Old CEA definition

90. As per old CEA definition there are about 9,721 villages are to be electrified as per the new norms. The electrification of these villages would require about Rs 680 crores.

Discom	Villages electrified as per CEA which need electrified as per RGGVY definition	Investment (Rs Crs)
Meerut Discom	687	48
Agra Discom	358	25
Lucknow Discom	1,543	108
Varanasi Discom	7,133	499
UP	9,721	680

Providing electricity to all rural households including free connection to Below Poverty Line households

91. Total number of BPL household in UP is around 100.3 lakhs. Only 28% of the BPL household are electrified or covered under RGGVY Scheme. For providing free electricity connection to 72.2 lakh BPL households, UP would require Rs 2,166 crores.

Discom	Total no of BPL household (Lakhs)	Total no of BPL to be electrified (Lakhs)	Total cost
Meerut Discom	6.5	5.1	152
Agra Discom	17.9	13.0	391
Lucknow Discom	40.4	29.0	869
Varanasi Discom	35.5	25.1	754
UP	100.3	72.2	2,166

Strengthening of Rural electricity Distribution backbone

92. For strengthening of rural electricity distribution backbone, UP would require Rs 1,800 Crores

Discom	Total cost (Rs Crs)
Meerut Discom	77
Agra Discom	133
Lucknow Discom	645
Varanasi Discom	945
UP	1,800

Total Outlays

93. As achieve universal access to electricity for all households by 2012 and modernising the rural electricity infrastructure the total outlays for the rural electrification plan works to Rs 13, 603 crores. The task wise fund requirement is estimated as under:

	Tasks	Total Investment (Rs Cr.)
1	Electrification of un-electrified hamlets	4,203
2	Strengthening of Distribution system under RGGVY for providing electricity to all BPL household	577
3	Electrification of the villages electrified as per CEA	680
5	Providing electricity to all rural households including free connection to BPL households	2,166
6	Strengthening of Rural electricity Distribution backbone	1,800
	Total Outlays	9426

Work plan:

Task	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5 th year	Total Outlays
Electrification of un-electrified hamlets	841	841	1,261	1,260	-	4,203
Strengthening of Distribution system under RGGVY for providing electricity to all BPL household	-	289	288	-	-	577
Electrification of the villages electrified as per CEA	-	340	340	-	-	680
Providing electricity to all rural households including free connection to BPL households	-	433	433	650	650	2,166
Strengthening of Rural electricity Distribution backbone	180	540	540	540	-	1,800
Total	1,021	2443	2862	2450	650	9426

94. A sum of Rs. 1000.00 crores has been proposed for electrification of hamlets under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna.

Dr. Ambedker Gram Sabha Vikas Yojna

95. Government of Uttar Pradesh has launched a comprehensive programme for strengthening and renovation work of the villages identified under Dr. Ambedker Gram Sabha Vikas Yojna. In the current year 2007-08 a plan allocation of Rs. 477 crore has been provided to the power sector and for the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 472.57 crore has been provided.

Physical Progress of work for saturation of Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha
(Year 2007-08 first phase) upto Nov.,2008

	Name of Discoms	Target	Achievement
1	PVVNL, Meerut	289	288.00
2	DVVNL, Agra	386	386
3	MVVNL, Lucknow	545	544
4	PuVVNL, Varanasi	495	495
	Total	1715	1713

Physical Progress of work for saturation of Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha
(Year 2008-09 Second phase) upto Nov.,2008

	Name of Discoms	Target	Achievement
1	PVVNL, Meerut	552	420.00
2	DVVNL, Agra	782	607
3	MVVNL, Lucknow	1035	747
4	PuVVNL, Varanasi	1017	725
	Total	3386	2499

Strategies

- ▶ New Thermal Generation Development Policy has been introduced to attract private developers of Thermal Plan in State.
- ▶ Metering of the light and fan consumers and installation of high capacity meters for small and medium category consumers.
- ▶ Unified Billing System for the State with IT Application.
- ▶ Implementation of Five Year Plan Business Plan for sustained improvement.

Policy Issues for consideration

- ▶ Allocation of Power from Central Sector Station to the State has no relevance with reference to, Area and Population of State – needs more emphasis on population and Demand.
- ▶ 15% Unallocated Share of central undertakings being allocated by MoP needs allocation according to Demand and Availability of Power in the State and corresponding to population and size of the State.

- ▶ Recovery of Cost by Central generating Station on the basis of Parameters rather than on Actuals- should be revised so that burden of State Discoms and consumers is reduced. Burden of Income Tax to be born by generators.
- ▶ 4000 MW power project at Lalitpur in joint sector with NTPC needs to be expedited.
- ▶ Keeping in view the increasing power demand of the State, Government of India may consider to established at least one Ultra Mega Power Project in Uttar Pradesh.
- ▶ Out of Six UMPP's capacity 24000 MW being established in the country only 1750 MW have been allocated in Uttar Pradesh - at least 15% power should be allocated to the State.
- ▶ The expansion of capacity of Narora Atomic Plant from present 2x220 MW to 2x700 MW was raised by Uttar Pradesh. Government of India informed that the matter was examined and Department of Atomic Energy has found the present site suitable. It needs urgent finalization for earliest execution.
- ▶ The U.I. Rate are very high i.e. Rs. 10 Per Unit and additional congestion charge of Rs. 3.00 Per Unit where as the generator are being paid at the maximum rate of Rs. 4.06 Per Unit. This theory has promoted the concept of sale of surplus power on higher rates in the open market.
- ▶ The rural electrification scheme of Mazras- MoP / REC to review the scheme of Uttar Pradesh and issue sanction. Scheme for electrification of Hamlets of Uttar Pradesh has been submitted to R.E.C.- Scheme of only to districts have been sanctioned.

Private Investment and PPP's Models

- ▶ At present 2 Power Projects namely 600 MW Roja Thermal and 330 MW Srinagar Hydro Project are in Progress for Uttar Pradesh.
- ▶ Under PPP Model 1000 MW Anpara 'C' Thermal Project is in progress. The land for the project and common facility sharing has been provided to the developer.
- ▶ In PPP Model 1980 MW Bara Project and 1320 MW Karchhana Project has been offered for PPP the bidding process which is in progress.
- ▶ Transmission works are being identified for PPP Sector.
- ▶ In Rural area collection based franchisee have been appointed on commission basis.
- ▶ Process has been started for appointment of input based urban franchisee.

REDUCTION OF AT&C LOSSES TO 15%

96. The AT& C losses during Financial Year 2005-06 was 40.93% which came down to 37.55% in 2006-07 and a further reduced to 36.60% in 2007-08. Although the reduction AT&C Losses to the level of 15% by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan is a hard task however efforts will be made to achieve the targets. Brief details of the actions being taken are as below.

- ▶ Prevention of theft.
- ▶ Checking of consumers and lodging of FIRs.

- ▶ Laying of ABC Conductors-
- ▶ Strengthening of Enforcement Squad to carry effective raids to catch power thieves. – JEs and Inspectors have been authorised to lodge FIRs which increases the vigilance effectiveness.
- ▶ All Government Departments to switch over to CFL lighting is under consideration of the Government.
- ▶ Consumer Helpline to register complaints and grievances.
- ▶ Guarantee Period for all transformers enhanced from 1 year to 3 years to ensure quality. Star rating specifications have been adopted for Transformers.
- ▶ Plan for metering of Distribution Transformers.
- ▶ Increase in revenue realization.
- ▶ To regularise the Katiya Connections new scheme launched in which initial payment for regular connection is only Rs. 250/-
- ▶ Appointment of Collection Franchisees in Rural Areas has been done covering approx. 19100 villages which has led to collection efficiency of 70% in rural area.
- ▶ Effective recovery of Government overdue of previous year & 100% realisation of current dues.

INVESTMENT PLAN & OUTLAY 2009-10

(Rs. in Crs.)

	Name of Work	Annual Plan 2009-10		
		Total Investment	Through Plan Outlay	Outside Plan
1	U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.			
	a) New Project	3915.37	1562.90	2352.47
	b) Refurbishment	523.25	88.25	435.00
	c) R&M	73.00	53.00	20.00
	d) Up-rating Schemes	180.00	130.00	50.00
	e) Work under CREP	120.00	30.00	90.00
	Total	4811.62	1864.15	2947.47
2	U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.			
	a) New Scheme			
	b) Renovation & Modernisation	85.00	15.50	69.50
	Total	85.00	15.50	69.50
3	U.P. Power Corporation Ltd.			
i	Transmission Works	2245.46	591.58	1653.88
ii	Distribution Works	3911.60	2860.20	1051.40
iii	APDRP Works	100.00	100.00	
iv	Energisation of PTW	50.00	50.00	
v	Shell Company	5.00	5.00	
vi	Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha	10.00	10.00	
	Total : UPPCL	6322.06	3616.78	2705.28
4	Tehri Hydro Project			
	GRAND TOTAL :	11218.68	5496.43	5722.25

Urban Infrastructure, Housing, Water Supply and Sanitation

Urban Infrastructure

97. The present era of globalisation and economic liberalisation has resulted in tremendous pressure on civic infrastructure systems, drainage, sewerage, water supply, uncollected solid waste in parks and open spaces, transport, etc. It has also led to deterioration in the quality of city environments. In most of the cities, especially the problems like pollution, poverty, inadequate housing, inadequate water supply, traffic congestion, sanitation, etc. are being faced.

98. Most of the cities in Uttar Pradesh are not developed in a sustainable way. The present infrastructure conditions are inadequate to meet needs. Most of the local authorities especially Municipalities and Development Authorities not being in a position to provide for the growing demand of housing and infrastructure services, needs to be made financially sound. To overcome the above problems the government of India has launched a nation wide mission programme "**Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**" on 3rd December, 2005 to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services. This Mission consists of four components viz.,

- ▶ Urban Infrastructure and Governance (50:20:30 center:state%urban local bodies/FIs)-**UIG**
- ▶ For Mathura it is 80:10:10 :: center:state%urban local bodies/Financial Institutions (FIs)
- ▶ Basic Services for Urban Poor (50:50 center:state/ urban local bodies/FIs)-**BSUP**
- ▶ For Mathura it is 80: 20 center:state/ urban local bodies/ Financial Institutions
- ▶ Urban Infrastructure Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (80:10:10 center:state%urban local bodies/FIs) - **UIDSSMT**
- ▶ Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (80:20 center:state/ urban local bodies/ Financial Institutions)-**IHSDP**

99. Components 1&2 are for population more than 10 lakhs under which six Nagar Nigam cities (Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut) and Mathura considering its historic importance and from tourism point of view are covered. Components 3&4 are for population less than 10 lakhs under which the remaining six Nagar Nigam cities (Ghaziabad, Aligarh, Bareilly, Muradabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi), 38 towns of Adarsh Janpad Yojna and 38 Class-I Municipal towns are covered.

100. UIG focuses attention on integrated development of infrastructure services in the cities. Under this sub Mission major infrastructure projects like sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of inner (old) city areas are taken up.

101. BSUP focuses attention on integrated development of Basic Services to the Urban Poor in the cities. Through this sub Mission, integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to provide utilities to the urban poor are taken up.

102. UIDSSMT aims at the improvement of urban infrastructure of small cities where as IHSDP aims at ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers that do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions.

Efforts made for increasing the Private investment and follow up of PPP models

103. Government has issued directions to Urban Local Bodies for improving 50% uncovered area of a city for solid waste management system through private operators. Under this system, contractor would provide sweepers, primary collection and transportation system. The coverage of this scheme is for 24 towns in first phase.

104. Municipal laws are being amended to facilitate private partnership in various areas of urban services and management.

105. The following projects are proposed to be taken up on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

- ▶ Multi level parking cum shopping complex at Hazratganj.
- ▶ Six lane Express way on Ghaziuddin Haider (GH) Canal
- ▶ International Convention Center near Amar Shaheed Path.
- ▶ Multi specialty Hospital near Amar Shaheed Path.

106. For the quick decision making and development of project, Project Development Special Purpose Vehicle (PDSPV) has been formed. Lucknow Development Authority (LDA) and Project Development Consultant Partner will discuss and finalize the constitution of PDSPV on mutually agreed terms and conditions.

107. The PDSPV shall take up project development activities till the stage of selection of developer for implementation of the projects on PPP route and may also take up post selection activities of coordination, monitoring and supervision of project during its implementation by the selected Developer on PPP route.

Performance of the programmes

108. For the year 2008-09, the total outlay provided for urban infrastructure under urban development department was Rs.241572.00 lakh against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 265842.00 lakh. The main programmes undertaken are:

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

109. The financial assistance under this programme is acquired from Govt. of India in the form of ACA (Additional Central Assistance). In the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 81056.00 lakh has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 108997.00 lakh. In the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 89180.00 lakh has been proposed.

110. Component wise outlay under JNNURM is as below:

- ▶ UIG - Rs. 20000.00 lakh
- ▶ BSUP - Rs. 20000.00 lakh
- ▶ UIDSSMT - Rs. 24180.00 lakh
- ▶ IHSDP - Rs. 25000.00 lakh

Adarash Nagar Yojna

111. The main objective of this programme is to create infrastructural facilities like water supply, sewerage, Drainage, solid waste management, slaughter house, roads, street lights for small and medium towns in an integrated planned way.

112. Towns not covered under UIG and UIDSSMT and towns with population less than one lakh are benefitted by this programme. The funding pattern under this programme is 90:10 (State:ULB's).

113. In the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 10000.00 lakh has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 10000.00 lakh. In the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 20100.00 lakh has been proposed.

Manyavar Kanshiramji Nagar Vikas Yojna

114. The above programme has been started for providing infrastructural facilities in the urban areas. In the year 2008-09 Rs. 20000.00 lakh has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 20000.00. For the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 25000.00 lakh has been proposed.

Manyavar Kanshiramji Shahari Garib Awas Yojna

115. The main objective of this scheme is to provide houses with infrastructural facilities to the urban poor. The constructed houses are provided to the urban poor in the following priority:

- ▶ Independent widows
- ▶ Independent handicapped person
- ▶ Urban poor living Below poverty line.

116. In the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 130216.00 lakh has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 126595.00 lakh. In the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 154800.00 lakh has been proposed

Housing

117. The state has the largest urban system in the country with 628 municipalities however, it ranks 18th in the level of urbanization. Number of metropolitan cities increased from 3 in 1991 to 6 in 2001 namely; Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, Allahabad and Meerut. About 28% of the total urban population of the

state is concentrated in these 6 metropolitan cities which recorded highest decadal growth rate (32%) during 1991-2001. There are marked regional imbalances in the pattern of urbanization with Western Region being the most urbanized and the Bundelkhand Region the least urbanized.

118. The urban structure is becoming more and more top heavy due to the higher demographic growth in large cities. Higher demographic growth in the class-I cities is due to both area expansion and immigration. Further, there has been expansion in the municipal boundaries of the Class-I cities. Besides, these cities attract migrants from all over the state due to their stronger economic and infrastructural base. Thus, the spatial concentration of urban growth can be seen not only in terms of an increase in the share of urban population in class-I cities but also in that of million plus cities. The emerging trends of urbanization in the state necessitates two-pronged strategy for balanced regional urban development i.e. better management of large cities and inducing planned growth of small and medium towns.

119. Housing, is one of the basic necessities of life. The high urban growth entails considerable investment into housing, physical and social infrastructure. It is estimated that housing industry in the country contributes to about 6% of the GDP.

120. Although the State Housing Policy lays special emphasis on promoting private investment in the housing sector, yet the activities of the private sector have been piece-meal. With the current policy of economic liberalization and stress on privatization, the government is now resuming the role of a catalyst and “facilitator” in housing sector rather than discharging the traditional role of being a “provider”.

121. A brief description of the schemes being implemented by Housing and Urban Planning Department under the Urban Development Programme is as follows:-

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Samajik Parivartan Sthal (Completion and strengthening of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Smarak)

122. Samajik Parivartan Sthal has been constructed in the memory of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar at Gontinagar, Lucknow. For providing long term stability to the Sthal and for completion of additional civil and electrical works of this scheme, an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 11884.00 lakh is expected in the year 2008-09 and the work is in progress. For construction of remaining works, an outlay of Rs. 11000.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10 .

Seed Capital to Development Authorities

123. Banda Development Authority has submitted a project to the government for the development of a park in Banda City. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh has been provided in 2008-09 as seed capital to Banda Development Authority. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Construction of Manyawar Kanshi Ramji Smarak

124. For the construction of Manyawar Kanshi Ramji Smarak an outlay of Rs. 7500.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2008-09. For the completion of remaining works an outlay of Rs.2500.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Ramabai Ambedkar Maidan

125. A Rally Maidan (field) has been developed near Shaheed Path Rae-bareli Road in the memory of Ramabai Ambedkar to organize political rallies and other functions/ programmes. For rehabilitation and construction works relating to the persons affected by the development of this Maidan, an outlay of Rs. 5149.00 lakh has been provided in 2008-09. To complete remaining works, to acquire land for parking and carry out construction related to Parking an outlay of Rs. 6000.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Integrated Development of Lucknow City

126. A Comprehensive Development Plan for Lucknow City is being prepared for its integrated development. In the Comprehensive Development Plan, there is a proposal to construct Outer Ring Road, Parking, Bus Stops, R.O.Bs. Fly-overs, Sub-ways, Transportnagar, Water Supply Schemes, Sewage Disposal Works, Electrification Works, etc. To complete some of these works an outlay of Rs. 20000.00 lakh has been provided in the year 2008-09 and for the remaining works an outlay of Rs. 20000.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Construction of embankment on river Gomti and reclamation of land on the side of La-Martinier School

127. It is proposed to strengthen the embankment of river Gomti on the side of La-Martinier school for which an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Development works on the reclaimed land near La-Martinier School

128. For development of the reclaimed land on the side of La-Martinier an outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Rural Housing

Indira Awaas Yojana

129. Under this programme houses are provided free of cost to the selected beneficiaries. 80% of the funds are utilized on the construction of new houses and remaining 20% funds are utilized for up gradation of kutchha houses. Houses are constructed on the plots of beneficiaries.

130. The target group for houses under the scheme is people below poverty line living in rural areas and belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST subject to the

condition that the benefits to non-SC/ST should not exceed 40% of total allocation during a financial year. 3% of the funds have been earmarked for the benefit of disabled persons below poverty line.

131. Permanent IAY waitlist is prepared for each Gram Panchayat based on BPL census 2002. List is displayed in each gram panchayat. The IAY waitlist is also displayed on the respective district's NIC website in which blockwise and village wise identified households are displayed.

132. In the Annual Plan 2008-09, it is anticipated that 2.54 lakh houses will be constructed. For the Annual Plan 2009-10, an outlay of Rs 222.89 Cr. as a State share has been proposed against the target of construction of 2.54 lakh houses.

Maha Maya Awas Yojna

133. The State Government floated a new scheme of rural housing for SC/ST families during 2006-07 for construction of 1.20 lakh houses. About 12.00 lakh houses are proposed to be constructed in the 11th Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs.1875.00 crores has been provided. The pattern of scheme will be the same as of Indira Awas Yojana . Anticipated expenditure of Rs 300.00 crores is expected during the year 2008-09 for construction of 80,000 houses.

134. For the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 200.00 crores has been proposed by which 60,000 houses will be constructed.

Maha Maya Sarvjan Awas Yojna

135. The State Government has also initiated a new scheme of rural housing for BPL Non-SC/ST families during 2008-09. The pattern of the scheme will be same that of Indira Awaas Yojna.

136. For the year 2008-09, anticipated expenditure of Rs. 90.00 crores and an outlay of Rs. 90.00 Cr. for the year 2009-10 has been proposed and the target is to construct 25,714 houses in each year.

Water Supply and Sanitation

137. Clean drinking water, sanitation and clean environment are vital to improve the health of our people. Provision of these basic services continues to be among the core activities of urban local bodies.

138. In U.P., there are 627 local bodies out of which there are 12 Nagar Nigam, 194 Nagar Palika Parishad and 421 Nagar Panchayat whose total population according to 2001 census is 3.26 crores. which is assessed to have become 3.81 crores in the present and is expected to become 12.84 crores in the year 2040. All towns are provided with piped drinking water facility except 2 Nagar Panchayats (which were among 5 towns included at a later stage). In the remaining 2 towns piped water supply will be provided under district plan/ UIDSSMT as per needs.

139. The Status of Water supply and sewerage system is not satisfactory in many of the towns as compared to the prescribed norms. For this following strategy is proposed.

- ▶ Reorganization of water supply and Sewerage system in all the 12 Nagar Nigams. 6 are included in JNNURM while rest 6 is proposed to be taken up with state resources.
- ▶ Reorganization of water supply and Sewerage system of towns having Sewerage System and with population more than 1 lakh in 2001 census.
- ▶ Reorganization of water supply system of towns having water availability less than 50% of norms and not covered under AUWSP.

140. Water supply level in towns of U.P. at the end of March 2006 was 4647.94 mld per day which is expected to further improve at the end of March 2007 i.e. at the end of Tenth five year plan. With standard norms, water supply level required at the end of March 2007 is 5170.06 mld per day. The gap is proposed to be covered during Eleventh Five Year Plan and further plans.

Sewerage System

141. Out of 628 towns, partial sewerage system exists in only 55 towns. Sewerage system in most of the towns is being proposed in JNNURM and UIDSSMT Programme. Few towns will be covered in State Sector which would be decided by State Govt. at appropriate stage.

142. The main schemes under this sector for the year 2008-09 and the year 2009-10 are as follows:

Externally Aided Scheme (EAP):

143. Under EAP "Agra Water Supply Scheme (Gangajal JBIC)" has been taken up with the purpose of providing good quality water from the river Yamuna. Looking at the deteriorating conditions of river Yamuna day by day and the water a crisis which is being faced by the heritage city, the Government has come up with this scheme. Under this scheme it is proposed to lay a 130 km long pipe line upto Agra/Mathura. This project is assessed to be completed by the year 2014. 85% of the cost of the project will be met with loan from JBIC and 15% cost of the project will be borne by the State Government. In the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 9000.00lakh has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 9000.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 26233.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Ganga Action Plan - Phase- II

144. Ganga Acton 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 in different components namely Ganga Action Plan (12 towns), Yamuna Action Plan (8 towns) and Gomti Action Plan (3 towns) are included.

145. Under this project, the sanctioned works in Yamuna Action Plan– Phase-I component have been completed, wherein 16 Sewage Treatment Plants of 402.25 mld capacity have been constructed and made

operational. Also under Gomti Action Plan component, 1 Sewage Treatment Plant of 42.0 mld capacity in Lucknow town and 1 Sewage Treatment Plant of 1.7 mld capacity in Sultanpur town have been constructed and made operational. Under this scheme, 15 different sewage treatment plants of total 512.96 mld capacity included in sanctioned and ongoing schemes are at different stages of construction,

146. For the year 2008-09, an outlay of Rs. 3203.00 lakh has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 5703.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.2000.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Lake Conservation Plan- Govardhan Town

147. In the 10th meeting of National River Conservation Authority (NRCA) under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Government of India held on 13.03.2001, the decision was taken that "National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) shall receive the same priority as the rivers. As per above decision of Government of India, the projects for 4 lakes namely, Ramgarh Tal (Gorakhpur), Laxmi Tal (Jhansi), Mansi Ganga Tal, Govardhan, (Mathura) and MadanSagar Tal (Mahoba) of the State were proposed under NLCP. Out of the 4 lakes, the MansiGanga Tal, Govardhan (Mathura) is first priority by the State Government.

148. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been provided in the year 2008-09 against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 300.00 lakh. For the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been proposed.

Rural Drinking Water Supply

149. The provision of adequate water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis to every rural person is utmost essential. This basic requirement should meet certain minimum water quality standards and be available at all times, in all situations, with readily and conveniently accessible, in a convenient location.

150. In the years to come, the rural water supply programme will face serious challenges by way of meeting the expanding needs of a fast growing population, as well as the increasing demand of the rural population for higher service levels in the given scenario of rapid depletion of fresh water availability for drinking.

151. The other factors which have also contributed to the rapid deterioration of the water supply are:

- ▶ over dependence on ground water and depletion of ground water level which often increases the incidences of quality problems
- ▶ sources go dry leading to systems becoming defunct due to competing demand of ground water from other sectors
- ▶ large scale deforestation
- ▶ lack of the protection of catchment areas

- ▶ over emphasis on creation of new infrastructure but poor attention to the maintenance of existing system
- ▶ poor ownership of water supply systems and sources by the rural community along-with poor operation and maintenance
- ▶ neglect of traditional water sources systems and management practices

152. To meet the emerging challenges in the rural drinking water sector relating to availability, sustainability and quality, the components under the programme will be ARWSP (Coverage), ARWSP (Sustainability), ARWSP (Water quality), ARWSP (DDP areas), ARWSP (Natural calamity) and ARWSP (Support). The earmarking of funds and the Centre: State share in funding, will be as follows:

ARWSP (Sustainability)

153. Water Security: 20% of the annual ARWSP funds will be earmarked for this component to achieve drinking water security through sustainability of sources and systems. Under this component, funding will be on 100% basis.

ARWSP (Water Quality)

154. 20% of the annual ARWSP funds will be allocated for addressing water quality problems to enable rural community to have access to potable drinking water. The funding pattern for this component will be on 50: 50 basis except for the North–East States and Jammu & Kashmir for which, funding pattern will be on 90: 10 basis between the Centre and the States.

Operation & Maintenance

155. 10% of ARWSP annual fund will be allocated to be used by the States/ UTs on O&M of rural drinking water supply schemes. The funding pattern for this component will be on 50: 50 basis except for the North–East States and Jammu & Kashmir for which, funding pattern will be on 90: 10 basis between the Centre and the States.

ARWSP (Coverage)

156. 38% of the annual ARWSP funds will be allocated for Coverage, which will be allocated amongst States/ UTs on the basis of prescribed inter-state allocation criteria. The funding pattern for this component will be on 50: 50 basis except for the North–East States and Jammu & Kashmir for which, funding pattern will be on 90:10 basis between the Centre and the States.

ARWSP (DDP Areas)

157. 5% of the annual ARWSP fund will be allocated amongst States having DDP blocks/ districts, which will be funded on 100% basis.

ARWSP (Natural calamity)

158. 5% of the annual ARWSP fund will be used for providing assistance to States/ UTs to mitigate drinking water problems in the rural areas in the wake of natural calamities.

ARWSP (Support)

159. 2% of annual ARWSP fund will be used for different support activities which will be required to be carried out in order to enable the rural communities to have access to assured availability of potable drinking water, viz. water quality monitoring & surveillance programme; information, education & communication; water testing laboratories; human resource development in the sector; training, conferences, seminars, Mission management, R&D activities, CCDU, etc. Under this component, providing potable drinking water to rural school children will also be promoted.

160. During XI Five Year Plan, main emphasis for piped water supply schemes is to be given to bigger villages (Population more than 5000). At present 738 PWS are under execution in various district under different programme out of which 115 scheme will be completed at the end of march 2009.

161. The total number of India Mark-II hand pumps installed in rural areas, is about 18.51 lacs at the end of the year 2007-08.

Physical and financial Achievement at during 2007-2008 and 2008-09

162. During the year 2007-08 against an outlay of Rs. 462 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 423.02 crore was incurred.

163. In the Annual Plan 2008-09, it is anticipated that an expenditure of Rs. 485.76 crore will be incurred against the outlay of Rs. 415.25 crore. An out lay of Rs. 431.75 Crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10. During this year 12000 hand pumps will be installed and 90000 hand pump will be rebored. It is proposed to cover 1602 QPV villages with safe drinking water facilities.

Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation

164. The new era of globalisation and economic liberalisation has fuelled rapid economic growth delivering large number of employment opportunities which has further accelerated movement of Rural folk to the Urban areas in search of jobs as well as quality of life. With the growth in Urban population the number of poor in Urban areas also increases in greater proportion. To meet the challenges thrown out by this emerging scenario, a two pronged strategy is needed. Poverty which is caused by lack of capacity and opportunity of employment requires suitable training programmes for capability enhancement of the poor. This should also be supplemented by providing extra opportunities for self-employment by arranging facility for Loan & Subsidy.

165. The second prong of the strategy should be to provide housing with access to minimum basic services at very affordable cost to improve the quality of life of Urban poor. For providing training, housing and basic services for the urban poor the following programmes are being run by the department.

Basic Urban Services and Housing

166. The objective of this programme is to provide basic services to various SC predominant slums which still have basic service deficiencies. An outlay of Rs. 9000.00 lakh has been provided in the year 2008-09 against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 9000.00 lakh. For the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 9000.00 lakh has been proposed.

Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojna

167. Main objective of the scheme is to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed through encouraging and setting up of self employment ventures or provision of wage employment. In the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakh has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2000.00 lakh. For the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lakh has been proposed.

Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

168. Self employment and training are its two components. Self employment includes assistance to individual Urban poor. The Maximum unit cost of the project for individual self employment will be Rs. 50,000/- (Maximum Subsidy will be 15% of the Project Cost Subject to maximum of Rs. 7500/-). The beneficiary is required to contribute 5% of the Project Cost. Besides Govt. Subsidy and contribution of the beneficiary, rest of the project cost will be financed by the Banks as loan.

169. Training is provided for the skill development of the urban poor. Unit cost allowed for training will be Rs. 2,000/- per trainee including material cost, trainer's fees, other Misc. expenses of training centers and stipend to be paid to the trainee @ Rs. 100/- P.M. Training period will be from Two to Six months subject to minimum of 300 hours.

DWACUA

170. Groups of urban poor women shall take up an economic activity suited to their skill, training, aptitude and local conditions. **DWACUA** group should consist of at least ten urban poor women, one of whom shall be organizer. **DWACUA** group shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 125,000/- or 50% of the cost of Project, whichever is less.

THRIFT & CREDIT SOCIETY

171. For setting up of Thrift & Credit Society, the DWCUA group shall be entitled to a lump sum of grant of Rs. 25000/- as revolving fund @ Rs. 1000/- per member only after one year of its formation. This funds will be used by the Group/Society on prescribed purposes. Where an individual member of the

society saves Rs. 500/- and Rs. 750/- in fixed deposit for 12 months. She will also be entitled to a subsidy for Rs. 30/- and Rs. 60/- respectively for being paid as insurance premium.

Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

172. This programme shall apply to local bodies, the population of which was 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.

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)

173. The objective of this programme is to convert the existing dry latrines and construction of new water pour latrines in the houses without toilets. Till 10th five-year Plan Period, 401497 dry latrines have already been converted into water pour latrines. The task left now for 11th Five Year Plan period is as under:-

- ▶ EWS dry latrines to be converted into Water pour latrine (No.) - 222165
- ▶ A.P.L. dry latrines to be converted into Water pour latrine (No.) - 76135
- ▶ Providing Water pour latrine to EWS houses without toilets (No.) - 498812
- ▶ Providing Water pour latrine to A.P.L. houses without toilets (No.) - 191084

174. As per the newly proposed guidelines of Govt. of India, the cost ceiling would be raised to Rs. 10000 per unit and rate of G.O.I. subsidy would be enhanced to 75% of the cost with the condition of matching subsidy of 15% of cost of construction by the State Government. The rest 10% will be beneficiary's contribution. In the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 500.00 lakh. For the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed.

Chapter - IV

Human Development in Uttar Pradesh

Human Development has now become a new paradigm in the measurement of overall well-being of the people. The concept of Human Development was introduced by UNDP in 1990. Since then, Human Development index is being prepared and reflected in almost all the development plans.

2. The traditional way of measuring the quality of life of the people is based on the theory of "trickle down effect" which anticipates that economic growth will improve the levels of living of all the groups of the population over time and space. For this purpose, economic growth rate and the per-capita income have been considered as a common indicator to assess the general standard of living. But after passage of time, these have proved inadequate because a sizable group of population have not been included in it and have, therefore, not benefited from growth. "Trickle down" can take place, if the poor are also included in growth process. Therefore the strategy of inclusive growth have been adopted in Eleventh Plan to improve the quality of life of the masses.

3. Development must have a human face. The Human Development has been defined as the process of enlarging people's choices. Conceptually, human development is the combination of people's entitlements and actual attainments in the crucial aspects of their lives: education, health and livelihoods. Thus, the concept of human development places people at the centre instead of macro level achievements. The human development approach basically identifies three essential areas in which enlargement of people's choices must take place. These are for people to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to the resources necessary for a decent standard of living. As pointed out by the 1995 HDR, human development has two sides. One is the formation of human capabilities- such as improved health, knowledge and skills. The other is the use of acquired capabilities for leisure and being active.

4. Basically 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.

5. The list of variables used in constructing Human Development Indices are mentioned in the following table:

Table 1: Variables Used in Constructing Human Development Indices

Dimensions	UP HDR II	NHDR	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+)	1. Literacy (7+) 2. Intensity of formal education	1. Literacy age 15 and above 2. Gross Enrolment Ratio – school education
c) Health	Infant Mortality Rate	2. Life expectancy at age 1 3. 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.
2. Education		1. Illiterates (age 7+ years) 2. 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	1. Percent below poverty line 2. Percent not receiving medical attention at birth/children not fully vaccinated 3. Percent of population living in <i>kutch</i> a houses 4. Percent without access to basic amenities	i) Percentage of people without access to safe water ii) Percentage of people without access to health services iii) 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.

6. After the formation of Uttarakhand, the status of Human Development Indices for the present State of Uttar Pradesh have been computed for the year 2001 and 2005 which are incorporated in Table -2 given below:

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
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

7. 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.

8. In addition to above Human Development indices for all 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 2.4: 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)		
RANK	District	HDI	RANK	District	HDI	RANK	District	HDI	RANK	District	HDI
1	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.7017	18	Muzaffarnagar	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	Pillbhit	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	Shahjahanpur	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						

9. During the 11th plan the state, government has laid greater emphasis on improvement of Human Development indices especially those relating to education, health and nutrition sectors.

Education

Basic Education

10. Education is the most critical input for empowering the people with skills and knowledge and for giving them access to productive employment in the future. The dawn of planning era gave sustained attention to this sector and national policy on education (NEP) of 1986 provided further impetus for educational development. 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.

11. In pursuance of the national policy, at the State level in U.P. various initiatives have been taken by the State Govt. in education sector which is reflected in the increasing rate increasing of literacy mentioned below in the 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

12. From the table, it can be seen that literacy percentage in U.P. increased from 10.8% in 1951 to 56.3% in 2001 and thus, it witnessed more than five times increase. The table reveals that literacy percentage for male and female in U.P. witnessed higher growth than all India level.

Thrust areas for Annual Plan 2009-10

- ▶ To saturate the schooling facility in unserved habitations.
- ▶ To strengthen school infrastructure including basic amenities
- ▶ To bring the teacher-pupil ratio from 1:53 to 1:45
- ▶ Provision of separate rooms for each class.
- ▶ Community participation.
- ▶ Focus on quality improvement.
- ▶ Reduce gender gap in enrolment & literacy.

13. The boys and girls of age group 6-14 years are being imparted as a part of basic education. In Annual Plan 2008-09 the outlay is Rs. 1517.34 crore and an expenditure of Rs. 115849.60 crore is anticipated in the year 2008-09. For Annual Plan 2009-10, the Proposed outlay is Rs. 1609.00 crore to make them more civilized and knowledgable.

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

14. The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan seeks to provide elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group. It also aims to bridge all social, gender and regional gaps with the active participation of the community in the management of schools. It is a centrally sponsored scheme for Universalization of Elementary Education.

15. For the year 2008-09 the outlay of SSA is Rs. 1500.00 crore. The State Govt. has released Rs. 915 crore and an expenditure of Rs. 867.99 crore is anticipated.

Opening of New Schools

16. During 2008-09, 3033 primary schools and 4398 upper primary schools were sanctioned and almost all of them have been opened. Construction of school buildings is going on in full swing. During 2009-10, 3000 new primary schools and 710 new upper primary school are proposed for unserved habitations.

Strengthening of School infrastructure

Item	Proposed during 2009-10
Addl. Class rooms	10000
Hand Pump	3446
Toilet	11000
Boundary wall	14000
Electrification	42000

Alternative Education Programme

17. During 2008-09, 1640 EGS centers, 4296 AIE centers, 292 residential bridge courses and 1292 non-residential bridge courses have been made operational under alternative schooling programme for enrolment of out of school children. Till 30.11.08, 204375 lakh children have been enrolled. The remaining centers/courses are in the process of operationalization. During 2009-10, 4000 AIE centres and 800 residential bridge courses have been proposed.

18. From 2009-10 the Govt. of India's share would be 60% and the share of the state Govt. would be 40%. An outlay of Rs.1600 crore has been earmarked for SSA during 2009-10.

Teachers

19. The new schools proposed in 2009-10 will be provided teachers. Each new primary school would be provided one headmaster and one assistant teacher. Each new upper primary school would be provided one headmaster and two assistant teachers. During 2009-10, 8130 headmasters and teachers are proposed to be appointed to operate new schools.

Enrolment

20. House hold survey conducted in August 2008 shows that there are 3.02 lakh children in the age-group of 6-14 years who were out of school.

Quality Enhancement

Major activities undertaken during the year 2008-09

- ▶ Text books have been revised according to the National Curriculum Framework 2005 and were distributed free of cost to all the children.

- ▶ Specified teaching learning material has been painted on the classroom walls of classes 1 and 2 in each primary school. Specific materials in this regard have been developed and distributed to all the primary and upper primary schools.
- ▶ Following training modules have been developed during the current academic year to meet the specific training needs of teachers -
 - (i) LAKSHYA for remedial teaching.
 - (ii) VIKALP for multi grade multi level teaching.
 - (iii) Science teaching training module at upper primary level.
 - (iv) Mathematics teaching training module at upper primary level.
 - (v) PEHCHAN for gender sensitization.
- ▶ Annual training calendar has been prepared with the help of State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT) and other state level functionaries implemented to regularize all training programmes for teacher educators and teachers at District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs) and block resource centres of all 70 districts.
- ▶ Following training programmes have been organized this year
 - ▶ Five days capacity building workshop for all District and Divisional officials at IMDUP LUCKNOW.
 - ▶ Two days reinforcement programme for all Block Resource Coordinators at State level
 - ▶ Training for remedial teaching and multi grade multi level teaching at primary level and English teaching and science - mathematics teaching at both primary and upper primary level.
 - ▶ Training on computer aided learning at upper primary level in collaboration with Microsoft
 - ▶ Gender sensitization training at upper primary level
- ▶ Third party evaluation of effectiveness of training programmes has been taken.
- ▶ 30 working days remedial teaching campaign covering educationally weak children of classes 2 and 3 has been organized.
- ▶ Implementation of revised school gradation based on two unit tests
- ▶ Preparation and implementation of school development plan for D category schools.
- ▶ Pilot project for the promotion of reading skills among primary school children, teachers and the community in 5 blocks of Mathura district.
- ▶ With the help of UNICEF, preparation of training module on MGML for classes 1 and 2- Ek Kadam Aur and the trainer's manual of lesson plan - Sopan.
- ▶ Learning enhancement project in collaboration with CARE India in five districts.

Proposed Activities for the Annual Plan 2009-10

- ▶ **Base line study** to assess learning achievement of class 3 students in language and mathematics.
- ▶ **Development of materials** for capacity building of teachers and learning enhancement

(a) Primary level

- ▶ 'Early reading' development kit, guidebook and teacher training module
- ▶ Guidebook for promoting Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation

(b) Upper Primary level

- ▶ Development of learning material for hands-on activities in science for class 6
- ▶ Mathematics learning kit, guidebook and teacher training module
- ▶ Guidebook for promoting Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation
- ▶ **Capacity building** of teachers, trainers, coordinators community etc. including follow up activities and regular reflections in block level meetings.
- ▶ **Effective use of ODL** (open and distance learning) through ICT (Information and communication technology) and other measures (Gyan Darshan, Gyan Vani, Edu,Sat, CAL, Language/ Mathematics teaching through radio, etc.)
- ▶ **Research and action research** to identify problem areas and strengthen quality interventions
- ▶ **Quality monitoring through**
 - ▶ School gradation
 - ▶ Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation
 - ▶ Quality monitoring tools developed by NCERT

Girls Education

21. Concerted efforts are being made to improve girls' education. Enrolment of girls has increased and gender gap at primary level is less than 5%. However, gender gap at upper primary level is still there, especially in some districts. The emphasis will be on reducing gender gap at upper primary level.

22. Under SSA, Meena Manch have been established and activated in 30000 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.

23. Under NPEGE, 680 educationally backward blocks have been covered and multipurpose classrooms, swings, library, sports material, remedial teaching have been

provided in 8413 cluster schools. Besides, uniform have been provided to girls of primary schools.

24. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojana provides residential schools to out of school girls of age group 11-14 years of deprived sections for education of class 6-8. 454 KGBVs have been sanctioned out of which 426 KGBVs are operational with enrolment of about 26000 girls. Remaining 28 KGBVs are in the process of operation. Out of operational 426 KGBVs, 171 KGBVs are in minority block/cities. During 2009-10 emphasis will be on more coverage and improving quality education in 454 KGBVs.

Inclusive Education for CWSN

25. 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.

26. During 2008-09, 718 medical camps have been organized in which 44705 children were assessed. The children are given aids/appliances. To sensitize teachers, 5 day training is given to them. Besides, 1244 itinerant teachers and 147 resource teachers have been recruited to provide special support to children in schools. Supply Orders were placed to NIVH Dehradun for the printing of text books in Braille. Supply of Braille books has started and its distribution is being done in the districts.

27. Moreover, residential bridge courses are conducted for severally disabled children. During 2008-09, 52 residential bridge courses have been made functional and remaining bridge courses are being taken.

28. It may also be added that ramps are constructed in schools to make the school barrier free. 4411 schools have been provided ramps during 2008-09 and remaining schools will be provided ramps in 2009-10. Thus by the end of 2009-10, it is expected that all schools would be barrier free.

29. It may be mentioned that the targets proposed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are tentative. The district wise annual work plan is being prepared by the districts and finalization of targets will be done on the basis of approval by the Govt. of India.

Information technology facilities in elementary education

30. Now a days, it is a computer age. Computer is playing a vital role in our daily life. So it is felt necessary to impart computer education to all the children of Upper Primary level. Though under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* arrangements are being made for computer in Upper Primary schools but under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, it is not being possible to provide computers to all Upper Primary Schools in the state. In

the year 2008-09, arrangement for ten computers with solar system for each district of the state has been made for which Rs. 1225.00 lakh has been sanctioned.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

31. 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./Parishadiya/Govt. Aided/EGS & AIE Centres in class I-V. This scheme is monitored by Mid-day Meal Authority at state level & District Magistrates at the district level, Gram Pradhan at village level and Ward members at ward level. Since October, 2007 the mid-day meal scheme is extended up to the upper primary schools (VI-VIII) in educationally backward blocks, and from April, 2008 it is further extended to all blocks of all districts.

32. In this scheme, hot cooked meal is served to students studying in above mentioned primary and upper primary schools. Under this scheme, Govt. of India provides 100 grams of food grains (rice and wheat) per child per day for primary classes and 150 grams of food grains (rice and wheat) per child per day for upper primary classes according to the menu. A revised rich menu was introduced on 15th August, 2006. The weekly menu of mid-day meal is 2 days wheat based and 4 days rice based for both primary and upper primary schools. This menu is painted on the walls of every school with the aim to generate awareness in the community about this menu. Govt. provides conversion cost Rs. 2.50 per child per day for primary classes and Rs. 3.00 per child per day for upper primary classes for preparing hot cooked mid-day meal. Central Govt. provides Rs. 1.58 for primary classes and 2.10 for upper primary classes and State Govt. provides Rs. 0.92 and Rs. 0.90 respectively. The calorific value of this meal includes 450 calories and 12 gms. Protein for primary classes and 700 calories and 20 gms. protein for upper primary classes.

33. In this scheme, 1.83 crore students of 1,08,063 schools are covered at primary level & 39.00 lac students of 44,684 schools are covered at upper primary level. Govt. of India provided Rs. 60,000 per school for construction of kitchen cum store and Rs. 5,000 per school for kitchen devices. A 12 member district level task force headed by district magistrate and 8 member block level task force headed by S.D.M. regularly monitors the implementation of scheme at school level.

34. For effective functioning of the scheme, *Mata Abhibhavak Sangh* is introduced at every school so as to ensure community participation. To ensure transparency, improve quality and social audit of the scheme, reputed NGOs like Lions Club, Aakansha Samiti, AWWA, Rotary club, Mahila Samakhya & Indian Medical Association have provided visitor status in this scheme.

Existing Menu	
Days	Food Items
Monday	Roti, Sabji with Soyabean chunks
Tuesday	Rice + Sabji yukt Daal/Rice Sambhar
Wednesday	Kadhi Chawal/Sweet Rice/Kheer
Thursday	Roti + Sabji yukt Daal
Friday	Tahri
Saturday	Sabji, Chawal, Soyabean/Sweet Rice/Kheer

Adult Education

35. The main emphasis is given by National Literacy Mission (NLM) to impart basic literacy to the adult non-literates in age-group of 15-35 followed by the Post Literacy Programme (PLP) to reinforce the literacy skills of the neo literates and then finally Continuing Education Programme to provide facilities like rural library and reading room for the neo literates and other sections of the community.

36. In addition, vocational trainings are also provided to the neo-literates and other disadvantaged section of the society through the *Jan Shikshan Sansthan*s to fulfill the objectives of NLM to provide functional literacy.

Goals for the 11th Plan

37. The State of U.P. target of the 11th plan is to achieve 75% literacy rate by 2012. The gender is to be reduced by 12%. The regional, social and gender disparities are also to be brought down.

Year	U.P.		India		Asking Rate per year	
	2001	2012	2012	2012	U.P.	India
Literacy Rate	56.3%	75.0%	64.84%	80.0%	1.70%	1.38%
Gender gap	26.6%	12.0%	21.59%	10.0%	1.33%	1.05%

Estimated literacy rate conducted by 61st Round of N.S.S.O (Year 2004)

INDIA			U.P.		
TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
67.30%	77.00%	57.00%	61.55%	73.22%	49.27%

Proposed Revamped Strategy for 2009-10 at National level

- ▶ To impart basic literacy to remaining adult non-literates in the 15-35 age group in the first year of the campaign in at least 20 districts of U.P. State.
- ▶ The focus on the low literacy areas particularly those having low literacy rates for good females, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women, minorities etc.
- ▶ Instructors of the few literacy centres would be paid suitable remuneration with incentives for good performance.
- ▶ The continuing education Programme would be re-structured.
- ▶ Convergence with other development programmes will be attempted to make literacy visibly linked to issues affecting the daily needs of the life of a non-literates.

38. As the primary objective is to raise the literacy levels in the state. Therefore, strategic priority would be given to adult non-literates in the age group of 15-35 living in low literacy districts and belonging to the disadvantaged sections of the society.

Sharing the Literacy Programme

39. The cost of Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) and Post Literacy Programme (PLP) as approved by the NLM is borne by the NLM and the State Govt. on 2:1 ratio. The Continuing Education Programme is for a period of Five Years. For the three years 100% cost will be borne by the Central Govt. and for the remaining rest two years, in the ratio of 50:50 between the Central Govt. and the State Govt. In the year 2009-10 the proposed outlay under Literacy Programme is Rs. 1000.00 lakh. During the year 2009-10 state will covered 25 lakh illiterates in 15-35 age group through Literacy Project.

State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), U.P.

40. 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

41. 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.

42. In view of the expenditure to be shared by the state and govt. of India on the basis of ratio of 50:50, the state govt. has made a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the budget (2009-10) for establishment of conference hall with all the essential equipments. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 10-00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10. The activities to be undertaken by SCERT are mentioned below:

Establishment of CTEs and IASE

43. 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 than specific training.
- ▶ Provide training and resource support for the new areas of educational concern.
- ▶ Encourage community participation in teacher participation programme.

44. 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
 - (a) Elementary and secondary teacher educators
 - (b) Principal of secondary schools,
 - (c) Persons involved with supervision of secondary schools, etc.

Establishment of DIETs

45. 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.

46. 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

47. Secondary education is a crucial stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares the students for higher education and also for the world of work. Class 9 and 10 constitute the secondary stage, where as classes 11 and 12 are designated as the intermediate/higher education stage. The normal age group of the children in secondary classes is 14-16 whereas it is 16-18 for higher secondary classes. The rigour of the secondary and higher secondary stage, enable students to compete successfully for education and for jobs globally. Therefore, it is absolutely essential to strengthen this stage by providing greater access and also by improving quality in a significant way.

48. With the liberisation and globalisation of the Indian economy, the rapid changes witnessed in scientific and technological world and the general need to improve the quality of life and to reduce poverty, it is essential that school leavers acquire a higher level of knowledge and skill than what they are provided in the 8 years of elementary education, particularly when the average earning of a secondary school certificate holder is significantly than that of person who has studied only up to class 8. It is also necessary that besides general education up to secondary level, opportunities for improvement of vocational knowledge and skill should be provided at the higher secondary level to enable some students to be employable.

Vision

- ▶ The reports of the task force visualize India as "Knowledge Super Power" by the end of year 2010.
- ▶ Quality of education at all level of secondary education to meet the requirement for transformation of the country to "Knowledge Super Power."

- ▶ Availability of trained teachers
- ▶ Private initiative in secondary education should improve quality of education.

Goals for Eleventh Plan

- To improve quality of secondary education.
- To make quality secondary education available.
- To improve accessibility to quality secondary education.
- To make quality secondary education affordable.

Objectives

- ▶ To make all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms regarding physical facilities, qualified staff, academic matters etc.
- ▶ To make secondary schools, fulfilling prescribed norms, available to every young person through proximate location (say secondary schools within 5 kms. and higher secondary schools within 7-10 kms)/efficient and safe transport arrangements, residential facilities depending on local circumstances.
- ▶ To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education due to gender, socio-economic disability and other barriers.
- ▶ To ensure that all students pursuing secondary education receive education of good quality.
- ▶ Check the drop-out at the secondary stage and introducing reiterate education system for those students who cannot afford full time education in formal secondary schools.
- ▶ To introduce computer education and computer literacy in government and aided schools.
- ▶ To make effective arrangements for vocational and technical education at secondary schools.
- ▶ To strengthen the system of in-service teacher's training scheme.
- ▶ To undertake a survey of school resources and make programme for improvement including adequate building and laboratories.
- ▶ To ensure the quality of science education development and standardization of lab equipments, library and other minimum facilities, etc.
- ▶ To-encourage sports activities.

Targets

- ▶ Raising Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for the secondary school going age group (14-18 years) which was 37.5% in 2002-03 to at least 65% by 2011-12, in the general streams (besides those in the vocational stream).
- ▶ Reducing gender and social disparities in GER to within 5 percentage points, and minimizing rural-urban disparity in GER.

- ▶ Bringing down pupil-teacher ration at the secondary stage to about 25 ensuring suitable subject wise availability of teachers and increasing percentage of trained teachers, to 100% .
- ▶ Improving quality of secondary education and pupils' achievement levels so that pass percentage in Board of High School Intermediate Education, UP examination improves to around 75%.

Approach and strategy

- ▶ Improvement of existing schools so that they all conform to prescribed norms and expansion in their intake, whenever necessary and feasible. For this purpose, financial assistance will be provided for government and private aided schools. Unaided schools will be expected to find necessary resources themselves.
- ▶ Encourage establishment of good quality, non-commercial private schools in different areas, through a system of incentives.
- ▶ Establish government schools in those deficient/backward areas where private organizations do not come forward to establish schools.
- ▶ Expand scholarship schemes for children from poor families.

Challenges

- ▶ Generating extra capacity by opening new schools.
- ▶ Reducing gender gap.
- ▶ Improving the quality of education.

Annual Plan 2009-10

Non recurring grant to private management for opening of girls' high school in unserved blocks

49. For providing secondary education to the girls in rural areas, the government of UP decided in the Year 1994-95, to open at least one girl high schools in every block. On the basis of survey report, 426 blocks having no girl high school, were identified. The government decided to open girl high schools in these 426 unserved blocks. Therefore, a scheme "Non-recurring grant to private management for girl high schools in unserved blocks was started. Under this scheme a non-recurring grant of Rs 10.00 lakh (two equal installment of Rs 5 lakh) now revised amount Rs 20 lakh (two equal installment of Rs 10 lakh) is given to a private management for opening of girls high Schools in unserved block under certain terms and conditions. 65 schools were opened by State government and by private management in these 426 unserved blocks. Thus 361 schools were opened with the financial assistance of the State government by private management. The first installment to these 361 schools has already been given. Out of these 361, 283 schools have received second installment. At present 78 schools are still to receive second installment. An outlay of Rs. 545.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Plan to provide second installment to 78

schools. An outlay of 340.00 lakh has been provided for the Year 2008-09 to provide second installment to 53 schools. An outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

School Building

50. School building plays an important role in creating conducive educational atmosphere. If the building and its surrounding is not pleasant and class rooms have no seating facilities, all modern methods and techniques of teaching will fail to create interest among the student. About 50 schools are still running in the rented building. Many government school buildings, due to lack of proper maintenance, are in ban shape.

51. An outlay of Rs. 3969.20 lakh has been approved for the Eleventh Plan for construction of 50 Government Inter colleges. An outlay of 1352.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2008-09 of 32 new school buildings and to complete 10 incomplete schools buildings. An outlay of Rs. 1713.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Up gradation of High schools to Intermediate level

52. Keeping in view the number of students passing out high school and seeking further education this scheme was started to meet the requirement. In the Ninth Five Year Plan, 42 High schools were upgraded but the pressure was not eased. On an average, more than 18 lakh students pass high schools every year and seek admission in Intermediate. To cope with these aspirants, 44 high schools have been upgraded to intermediate level during the Tenth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to upgrade another 50 high schools to intermediate level during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

53. An outlay of 206.50 lakh has been provided in 2008-09 for the up gradation of 11 high schools to intermediate level. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10 for the upgrading of 250 schools.

Grant to opening of girls high school/inter by private management in another Nyay Panchayat of served block.

54. This scheme was started in 2000-01 an extension of scheme "non- recurring grant to private management, for opening of girls high schools in. us-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 survey report 536 *Nyay Panchayat* were identified under this scheme. In this scheme a non-recurring grant of Rs 20 lakh (two equal installment of Rs 10.00 lakh) is given to private management under certain terms and conditions for opening girls high schools in another *Nyay Panchayat* of served block 352 schools have been established under this scheme out 536 *Nyay Panchayat*.

55. An outlay of Rs 4290.00 lakh has been proposed to provide first installment to 98 schools and second installment to 333 schools during Eleventh Five Year Plan. Against the outlay of 600.00 lakh in

year of 2007-08 till now government has released first installment for 2 schools and second installment for 22 schools. An outlay of 600.00 lakh has been proposed for year 2008-09 to provide first and second installment for 60 schools. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Special facilities for girls studying in Boys Higher Secondary schools in rural areas

56. There are so many places in rural areas of the districts where higher secondary schools for girls have not been established till today, but boys higher secondary schools are running in such areas. In such cases, girls are allowed to take admission in boys' higher secondary so that they can continue their study in rural areas. Special facilities like common room, urinal, drinking water facilities etc. are provided for girls studying in boys higher secondary schools. For this purpose, a non-recurring grant of Rs 10,000.00 is given to the each selected school situated in rural areas. At present there are 4478 non government aided secondary schools in which 776 secondary schools are for boys in the rural areas, Out of 776 schools are still to be covered under this scheme.

57. An outlay of Rs 160.20 lakh has been proposed to for all these 267 schools during Eleventh Five Year Plan. Against the outlay of 42 lakh in year 2007-08 government has released Rs. 42.00 lakh for 70 schools and an outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakh have been proposed to cover 70 schools in the year 08-09. An outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakh has been proposed to cover 70 schools in the year 2009-10.

Savitri Bai Phuley Balika Shiksha Madad Yojana

58. There is a proposed to provide incentive to those girl students who have passed High School from U.P. Secondary Education Board, Allahabad and also for those who have passed "Purva Mahyama Pariksha" for the entrance in Uttar Madhyama conducted by Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Sanskrit Shiksha Parishad under this Scheme. It is an estimation that about 1, 50,000 girls students of urban and rural areas belonging to B.P.L cadre will seek admission in Class XI under this scheme Rs 15,000 (Rupees fifteen thousand) and Rs. 10,000 (Rupees Ten thousand) amount should be provided to the student of class 11 and class 12 respectively. Except this a bicycle would be provided to the class 11 students to attend the school. It is presumed that about 1,50,000 girls class 11 and about 15000 girls students of class 12 will get benefit in the financial year 2009-10 . To secure this Object there is proposed of Rs. 41250.00 lakh has been made in the state budget.

One time assistance for opening of new schools by Private Management in rural areas

59. There should be 19 secondary schools on per lakh population, according to the norms of "GOL At present, there exist 10 secondary schools as per lakh population in U.P. To reduce this gap and make secondary schools available to every young person with in the 5.00 km. range, 5000 secondary schools will be opened in rural areas with the help of private management under public private partnership in the 11th Five Year Plan. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh will be given to the Private management on applying after getting recognition from U.P. Board for opening New High school in rural area. Against outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore for year 2007-08 government has not released any amount till now. An outlay of

10.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2008-09. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Information and Communication technology

60. To promote computer aided learning and teaching in government and government aided school, the information and communication technology scheme has introduced as a centrally sponsored scheme (75% share of central government and 25% share of state government) in year 2007-08. Under this scheme govt. provide 10 computers with related accessories to each school. Under this scheme 2063 Govt. aided schools and 437 Govt. schools have been covered in year 2007-08. Planning department allotted

61. The Government of India is considering launching the following schemes under the centrally sponsored scheme in Eleventh Plan in all the states and union territories. All the schemes are proposed to be shared by central and state in the ratio of 75:25. All these proposals are under discussion at the level of Government of India by M.H.R.D.

- (1) New Model School
- (2) Up gradation of upper primary schools to senior secondary schools.
- (3) Strengthening of existing senior secondary schools.
- (4) Support for science lab and libraries.
- (5) Up gradation of K.G.B. schools.
- (6) Incentive to girl children studying in secondary schools.

Higher Education

62. The main emphasis during 11th Plan will be to undertake major efforts to expand and improve the quality of higher education system. The State of Uttar Pradesh, presently, is supported by a wide net work of higher education, comprising 04 Central Universities, 12 State Universities, 01 Open University, 03 Agriculture Universities, 01 Law University, 01 Medical Universities, 01 Technical University, 01 Veterinary University, 05 Private Universities, 09 Deemed Universities, 125 State Government Colleges, 345 Govt. aided Colleges & 1580 self-financed colleges. Out of the total strength of the colleges, there are 356 Girls Degree Colleges and 1694 Co-Education Colleges. More than 18.18 Lac students are enrolled in Colleges and 15,493 teachers are in the roll of the colleges. Ratio of Teacher & Student goes up to 1:100, perhaps without any parallel in any other State.

63. However, during in the preceding Five Year Plans, the objective was to achieve ' *access and equity*' in higher education. Now, in this age of globalization and liberalization in the past decade, new set of values and challenges have emerged before the system of higher education, which in turn, has necessitated certain value additions to the above objectives i.e. the marked shift from **access and equity to quality** and relevance in the succeeding five year plans to **job orientation** and **web based learning** to

generate global competitiveness in students. In view of it, following new initiatives have been done in field of higher education in the State.

New Initiatives

- ▶ **Girls Colleges in Un-served Block:** With a view to promote Girls' education in educationally un-served blocks, Girls Degree Colleges have been opened on priority basis as a measure of capacity building in women. As a policy, Girls Degree College will be opened in the un-served blocks which does not have such college or even if runs a co-education college.
- ▶ **Requirement of 50% for B.Ed. entrant relaxed. :** More than 70,000 posts are reportedly vacant in primary schools. Scarcity of teachers in primary education has raised teacher-taught ratio to an alarming proportion, consequently accelerating drop out rate in primary education and thus defeating the objective of compulsory education up to 14 years. Degree of B.Ed. makes its holder eligible for Special B.T.C. Training and thus qualified for his appointment to post of teacher in a Primary School. To facilitate the entry of eligible and aspirant graduates in B.Ed. Training course, the requirement of 50% for B.Ed. entrants was relaxed.
- ▶ **Elevation of 10 Degree Colleges to Post Graduate Level. :** In the year 2007-08, 10 Government Degree College were elevated to Post Graduate Level making it total 42 out of 125 Government colleges in the State. In this age of interdisciplinary approach to the knowledge, a student is required to be aware and responsive to the current trends/issues/challenges in all the disciplines, be it Arts, Science & Commerce. And such an exposure is available in multi-faculty Post Graduate colleges. Undergraduate Colleges offer only limited option to the students in studies and that often goes against his choice and aptitude. Studying against one's choice develops apathy in the student and makes him less confident to enter into the job market where only expertise alone can compete and survive. Elevation of Degree Colleges to Post Graduate level has facilitated students to complete his higher education from one institution and also has improved upon the teaching quality of undergraduate education in the college.
- ▶ **Opening of 8 colleges in the Districts without Government College:** It has been a consistent approach of the State Government to open Government College in educationally backward and un-served areas of the State on priority basis. Till date, 125 colleges are functional; nevertheless, there still remain 12 districts without a Government Degree College. To open at least one degree college in each district of the State, 8 new Government Degree Colleges were opened during 2007-08.
- ▶ **Opening of 2 Private Universities. :** To accommodate the ever increasing demand of enrolment in higher education and also to ensue that no eligible youth is deprived of higher education, opening of Universities in private sector was permitted. Opening of Private Universities have, where on the one hand, has facilitated access to students, it has off loaded financial burden and obligation of the State at the same time. In the preceding financial year, two universities namely in private sector namely: Tirthankar Mahavir University, Moradabad and Subharati University, Meerut started functioning in the preceding financial year.

- ▶ **Improvement of academics and infrastructure in Universities:** Not only Universities need adequate physical facilities to run educational programme efficiently but there is equal need to consistently develop infrastructure to meet future academic programme. Initiatives have been taken to reinforce Libraries with easy access to all the constituencies with computer facilities to generate technology aided learning mechanism. Adequate infrastructures were also created in Universities with a view to qualitatively improve curricular, co-curricular and administrative activities.
- ▶ **Opening of Model Colleges with Central Assistance:** Government of India plans to open 370 model colleges with Central Assistance in the Country. Five most backward districts: viz. Bahraich, Badaun, Lalitpur, Balrampur & Shravasti has been identified for opening of such model colleges in which the State will share 2/3 of the total expenditure. Initially, 10 acre of land and Rs 10 crore will be required for a model college. The Government of India will bear 2.67 crore for opening of each model college. These college will act as a model college in the area with all academic and infrastructural facilities like Health Centre, Career & Counseling cell, Sports Field, Hostel, Auditorium, Research Complex , vocational courses complex and will be equipped all teaching/ learning resources necessary to groom students to a global standard.
- ▶ **Academic and Management Training to Principals and Teachers of Government Colleges:** National Policy on Education- 1986 (and Programme of Action 1992) emphatically underlines the continuous training of Planners, Administrators and Academicians for better educational management. The phenomenal expansion of knowledge, the bewildering pace of social & economic change and the array of scientific & technological innovations has made it incumbent for the professional to be exposed to the new ideas, skills, and techniques at regular intervals during service. Else they run the risk of getting out of touch with reality and unable to respond to and cope with the new tasks and challenges ahead. Government colleges are potential institutions for producing academic administrators as Principals and officers of Directorate/Secretariat.

64. To manage such a large and complex organization, to handle the ever increasing enrolment, to resist pressure-groups from vitiating campus life, to allocate and utilize the scarce resources optimally and handle computerized data system, there is a need for highly sophisticated skills, strategic planning, review and continuous performance appraisal.

65. Training will, inter alia, cover following aspect of educational and management to principals and teachers of Govt. Colleges.

66. Conflict Resolution/Crisis management, Performance Appraisal of teachers, Examinations : Management & their reforms, Academic Audit of the Institution: Preparing the Institution for NAAC Assessment, Government Manuals and statutory provisions, Development of Entrepreneurial Skills and capacity building in students, Code of Professional Ethics : Formulation & Implementation, Resource Management & Mobilization, Self-appraisal: a device of introspection and self-correction, quality elevation in higher education.

Development Grant to Universities.

67. 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. With the ever expanding enrolment in the Universities, Infrastructure in the Universities also needs expansion to suit to the demand of new subjects and additional student strength. New Courses are the demand of the time and new course with innate potential for job need additional funds for developing infrastructure commensurate with their norms. Better working conditions and reinforced infrastructure in the universities will enable the faculty to deliver goods and attract students to enter higher education. 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. Ever expanding enrolment, beginning of new courses, strengthening and update of existing infrastructure; Lab, Libraries, creation of civic amenities necessitate upon universities to create new and refurbish its existing infrastructure. To this end, there is a need to assist infrastructure development in the Universities. For Development Grants to Universities, an outlay of Rs 200.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2009-10 is being proposed.

U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University

68. The Open University system was initiated in order to augment opportunities for higher education, as an instrument of democratizing education and to make it a life long process. The flexibility and innovativeness of the open learning system are particularly suited to the diverse requirements of the citizen of our country, including those who had joined vocational stream. The U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University was opened in the year 1998 and is committed to achieve the goals as set out in New Education Policy-1986. The University is imparting distance education in traditional and vocational streams and is the mainstay of completing higher education to those who could not get regular admission for one or other reasons. The University is opening its campus in Phaphamau, Allahabad for which foundation stone was laid in the year 2006. The University required posts of officers and ministerial staff to run it . For U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University, an outlay of Rs 26.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10 .

Assistance to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University for publication of Protected Manuscripts

69. Manuscripts are not only repository of knowledge but a intellectual heritage of a nation which a country is duty bound to protect. Protection and preservation apart, there is equal need to publish these rare manuscripts to make the ancient wisdom accessible to the last man of the society. Publication of manuscripts not only makes the work and its writer immortal, but also serves the useful purpose of students / research scholars in the country and abroad. University required posts of officers and ministerial staff to run it. For Assistance to Sampurnanad Sanskrit University for publication of protected manuscript, an outlay of Rs 100.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Assistance to Universities for development of Centres of Excellence

70. Out of the Universities imparting general higher education, some University departments have the potential to be the lead University/ Department of their areas for reasons of better academic/ work culture, campus discipline, dedicated faculty, supervision of the University in academic performance etc. During NAAC Assessment, individual Departments are separately assessed by NAAC and sometimes are awarded better grade over the cumulative Grade of the University. In the Year 2005, Department of Education of University of Allahabad (then a State University) was Accredited with A+ Grade while the University itself was Accredited with B+ Grade. This only reflects that the departments, if suitable and adequately funded may rise to a position of excellence. The Department plans to identify and to fund such departments to improve their academic infrastructure to enable them to go for innovations in teaching, adopt modern methods of learning & evaluation and also introduce flexible approach to selection of courses at degree level. Such University department would act as a ' *Role Model*' for other University/ Departments in their region of operation

Establishment of Employment Bureau / Career Guidance Cell / Placement Cell

71. In the present era of Globalization, Liberalization and Privatization, earning a dignified livelihood, over and above self-enlightenment has become the ultimate end of the education. It is the skill, not degree that guarantees job and as such student must learn to sell out his qualities to get a job and Universities must be pragmatic enough to serve education as a marketable commodity in the quality conscious job market. The more the jobs are secured for students of an institution, the more acceptability and credibility of the institution increases. Nevertheless, mere tactful presentation of quality of education by the institution will not always work until supported by genuine and quality / relevant education being imparted by the institution concerned. And to this end, universities must restructure its courses to suit to the potential employers /job market, upgrade and strengthen its infrastructure network compatible with the demand of quality education and through sustained efforts, retain the quality for long.

72. Employment cells, as exist in the Universities are not functioning properly. Moreover, there is a greater need to guide students for choice of career and facilitate their placement in government / private sectors or motivate them for self-ventures. For this, the existing employment bureau needs to be strengthened to guide students for career options and placement after the completion of the course. This cell will function under the supervision of the Dean, student welfare/ senior professor of the university. Para staff will be deputed by the university from amongst the employees of the university concerned. For establishment of employment bureau /career guidance cell /placement cell in universities, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Up gradation of civic amenities in the Universities

73. State universities are flooded with new entrants every year. Whereas, the available space in the Universities hardly suffice to accommodate ever expanding crowd of admission seekers, put heavy strain on educational facilities existing in the Universities, on the other the Universities are under obligation and

pressure to extend and expand the existing structure of basic amenities in the universities: the civic amenities and infrastructure development like buildings to run additional courses /classes. safe-drinking water supply, hygiene and sanitation, internal and Outer illumination, common halls, minor repairs, roads, class rooms, laboratories and renovations, cycle stand, power back-up are certain kinds of basic amenities, the universities are morally obliged to extend to the students. On the other no separate fee can be charged for providing every such facility, consequently, the universities have no other option but to fall back upon the State on financial assistance. Student interest being the core philosophy of a Welfare State, The State of UP too, is equally under obligation to assist creation of such amenities The scheme will mainly focus on the following:

- ▶ Development of Sewage system as per the master-plan of the University.
- ▶ Construction of Student Mess to be run on cooperative basis.
- ▶ Construction of new buildings.
- ▶ Assistance to strengthen the laboratories of emerging subjects as Bio-technology, Microbiology, Nano-Technology, Biochemistry, Bio-informatics, Environmental Science etc.

74. For Up gradation of civic amenities in the Universities, an outlay of Rs 1200.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Construction of Buildings of Government Degree Colleges

75. Presently there exist 125 government Colleges, other than 335 government aided degree colleges and 1580 unaided /self-financed colleges, totaling more than 10% of the overall college strength of the Country. In fact, government degree colleges are opened, on the priority basis, in the educationally unserved and backward areas of the state. Like any other self-financed /un-aided college, profit motive has never been driving force for setting up a government degree college. In fact government degree colleges serve to the basis philosophy of a welfare state, in ensuring access and equity for the marginalized section of the society and also serve as a role model for other colleges of the state. And for this reason the higher education in the state is highly subsidized. These government degree colleges 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 fate of higher education) 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 the XIth Plan period, opening of 50 new government degree colleges is proposed, out of which 10 new government degree colleges will be opened during the year 2009-10. For construction of building of government degree colleges, an outlay of Rs 3000.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Establishment of Non-Govt. Colleges in Un-served areas

76. The objects set for XIth Five Year Plan (2007-12), is to establish at least one degree college in each block of the District where there does not exist any degree college at present, so that no one should be

deprived of the higher education. Presently there are 190 blocks in the State where there does not exist Degree college of any category. Whereas on the resource crunch of the State necessitates upon it to off-load its financial burden, the State is also conscious of its basic obligation to make higher education within access and affordable limits of the common man so that the objectives of '*Access and Equity*' be attained. Through '**public private partnership**', the department wishes to attract and involve the private investors in higher education. To make higher education available in the remote, educationally backward and un-served area of the State, The government has introduced an scheme of one-time funding the private management for infrastructure support to the setting up of new colleges opened on self-financing basis. Under this scheme Rs 30 lakh for one faculty and 50 lakh for multi-faculty is granted for setting up such colleges. There are still some blocks un-served in the State and such blocks are to be covered on priority basis under this scheme so that the goal of 'access and equity' in higher education be fully achieved. For establishment of non-government colleges in un-served areas, an outlay of Rs 1200.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Assistance to Dr Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University

77. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University is setup in Lucknow in the year 2005 is a model institution and nodal centre for legal education in the state. The department plans to develop it as a role model institution, commensurate with the directives of the Bar Council of India and other relevant provision for opening a National Law University. The grant towards salary payment to faculty and staff of the university and other office expenditure is required. For assistance to Dr Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, an outlay of Rs 633.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10 .

Infrastructural facilities for Non-Govt Degree Colleges

78. Ever increasing enrolment of students, freezing of fee at the level of June 1995 and obligation to open of new subjects and making Girls' education Tuition free, has adversely affected the financial position of colleges. The managements are not in a position to invest in infrastructure development of the colleges; as a result, the quality of education too, is affected. Managements find it hard to even provide basic amenities to the students. Under this scheme, safe-drinking water supply, hygiene and sanitation, internal and outer illumination, common halls, minor repairs, roads, class rooms, campus development, infrastructural support to curricular and co-curricular activities, repair and renovation of laboratories and power back-up (generator/ electric supply) will be provided. For assistance to non-government colleges and institutes: infrastructural facilities for non-government degree colleges, an outlay of Rs 1000.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Implementation of Programmes of National Service Scheme

79. **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. For

Implementation of Programmes of National Service Scheme an outlay of Rs 300.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Technical Education

80. Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development of any state. They have become more important in view of globalization and technological changes that is taking place. In the 11th Plan, the thrust will be on creating a pool of appropriate technical manpower in adequate numbers, in time with the requirements of ultimate users such as industry, trade and service sectors.

Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges and Institutions

81. At present there are 07 autonomous technical colleges/ institutions functioning under the control of the Department of Technical Education, U.P. which imparts technical education at graduate and post graduate level. There is an increase in the intake capacity and the number of courses being conducted as per need of the state. In order to meet the industrial requirement, it is required to update curriculum of the courses and provide modern infrastructural facilities, such as new faculty, hostels, lecture rooms, library, advance equipments, etc. Keeping in view the financial position of the state, it seems very difficult to provide all facilities simultaneously. But facilities can be provided in phase manner such as hostels, equipments etc. Thus for strengthening and developing degree level technical institutions an outlay of Rs. 2515.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2009-10.

Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur

82. A budget provision of Rs.20.00 lakh has been made for the college for the year 2008-09. To provide hostel facilities to students, a preliminary estimate has been submitted by the college. For the construction of hostel, for carrying certain repairing works and for purchase of equipments an outlay of Rs. 215.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2009-10.

Kamala Nehru Institute of Technology, Sultanpur

83. A budget provision of Rs.50.00 lakh has been made for the institute for the year 2008-09. To provide additional hostel facilities for 300 boys/girls a preliminary estimate has been submitted by the institute. For the construction of hostel and other minor construction work an outlay of Rs. 260.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2009-10.

Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur

84. A budget provision of Rs.30.00 lakh has been made for the institute for the year 2008-09. To provide additional hostel facilities an estimate has been submitted by the institute. For the construction of hostel an outlay of Rs. 210.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2009-10.

Bundelkhand Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jhansi

85. A budget provision of Rs.90.00 lakh has been made for the year 2008-09 for the construction work of student activities. Besides this an estimate of Rs.778.69 lakh has been submitted to provide hostel facilities for 500 students. An amount of Rs 530.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2009-10.

U.P. Institute of Textile Technology, Kanpur

86. For the year 2008-09 a budget provision of Rs.20.00 lakh has been made for certain essential work of the institute. The institute has submitted an estimate of Rs.150.88 lakh for Girls' hostel and an estimate of Rs.225.61 lakh for the boys' hostel. Thus total estimate of Rs.376.40 lakh has been submitted for hostel facilities. There is no girls' hostel in the institute. Boys' hostel of the institute is also very old and repairable. So it is essential to provide proper hostel facilities for the students. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2009-10.

Strengthening and Construction of Polytechnics

87. For this scheme an outlay of Rs.7360.00 lakh has been allocated for 11th Plan. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10. An amount of construction work and amount for equipments have been taken in the district sector scheme.

Establishment of New Polytechnics

88. Although the department has achieved its goal to establish at least one Govt. Polytechnics in each district yet there are 11 districts which are newly constituted in the state, where no polytechnic has been established till now. So a strategy has been made to establish one polytechnic in each such district.

	Name of District	No. of Polytechnics Proposed to be Established
01	Etah	01
02	Auraya	01
03	Kanpur Dehat	01
04	Kannauj	01
05	Sharawasti	01
06	Balrampur	01
07	Siddharth Nagar	01
08	Maharaj Ganj	01
09	Kusi Nagar	01
10	Kausambi	01
11	Sant Kabir Nagar	01

89. For the establishment of these 11 Polytechnics an Outlay of Rs. 12610.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Beside this State Govt. has sanctioned 05 Polytechnics in Bundelkhand region namely -

- 1- Govt. Polytechnic, Madhougarh (Jaloun)
- 2- Govt. Polytechnic, Narainy (Banda)
- 3- Govt. Polytechnic, Manikpur (Chitrakoot)
- 4- Govt. Polytechnic, Hamirpur
- 5- Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Charkhari (Mahoba)
- 6- Govt. Polytechnic, Rajgarh (Mirzapur)
- 7- Govt. Polytechnic, Chopan (Sonbhadra)

90. Govt. Polytechnic, Bhadohi and Govt. Polytechnic, Chakiya are also being established by the State Govt. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 2505.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Starting of New courses in Polytechnics

91. An outlay of Rs. 7500.00 lakh has been proposed in 11th Plan for starting new courses in Polytechnics and to provide infrastructure facilities like equipment, Books, Furniture etc. An outlay of Rs. 823.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Upgrading existing Polytechnic to integrate physically disabled in the main stream of Technical and Vocational Education

92. Integrating persons with disabilities in the main stream of Technical & vocation Education scheme has been introduced in two Polytechnics (Govt. Polytechnic Jhansi and Govt. Girls Polytechnics, Moradabad) with the assistance of Govt. of India. These Polytechnics provide training to physically handicapped students in formal & Non-formal courses. Govt. of India has given grant to polytechnics during Ninth Plan for meeting all Non-Recurring expenditure and part of recurring expenditure. State Govt. has been to been all recurring expenditure during 11th Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been provided out of which An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Establishment of New Girls Polytechnics

93. To reduce gender gap and empowerment of women is one of the main priorities of Eleventh Plan. Although the department has achieved its goal to establish Govt. Girls Polytechnics in each division of the state yet there are four such divisions (newly established) in the State, where no Govt. Girls Polytechnics has established till now

Name of Division	No. of Govt. Girls Poly. Proposed to be established
Aligarh	01
Devipatan	01
Vindhyachal	01
Basti	01

94. For the establishment of 04 Govt. Girls Polytechnics An Outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and An Outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been allocated for the Annual Plan 2009-10. It is targeted to establish one Govt. Girls Polytechnics in each division.

Development of Engineering Institution / Colleges (CSS)

95. It is significant that the first phase of "Quality Improvement Programme of Technical Education" will be over on 31th Dec, 2007. It is expected that second phase of the above programme will continue in the next financial year. The amount required for the first phase of the programme has been released. An amount of Rs. 3500.00 lakh is needed as a grant and Rs. 500.00 lakh is needed as a loan. Thus total requirement of Rs. 4000.00 lakh is required for the conduction of the second phase programme of quality improvement. Therefore an outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2009-10.

Establishment of Mahamaya U.P. Institute of Science, Greater Noida

96. For the improvement of quality of technological education in U.P., a policy decision has been taken by the state Govt. to establish an Institute of Science at Greater Noida on the pattern of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. After taking the decision state govt. has declared to establish Mahamaya U.P. State Institute of Science at Greater Noida. For the establishment of above Institute budget provision of Rs.2500.00 lakh has been made during the year 2007-08. This scheme is adopted in PPP mode. Therefore no outlay allocation is being proposed Annual Plan 2009-10.

Manyavar Kansiram Institute of Technology, Lucknow

97. It has been identified that there is a need of another I.I.T. level institute in the state; so that the quality of education might be improved and trained technical manpower might be prepared according to the industrial as well as global need. Keeping this view state govt. has decided to establish Manyavar Kashiram Institute of Technology, Lucknow. This scheme is adopted in PPP mode.

Infrastructure facilities in autonomous Engineering/Technical Colleges (CSS)

98. It is essential to provide adequate infrastructure facilities for engineering. colleges so that the quality of education might be improved up to advance level. To face the challenges of global technology manpower should be trained in such an atmosphere that they should be able to prove their global presence in global market. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

To start virtual class rooms in Engineering Colleges

99. To start virtual class rooms in engineering colleges is the acute need of effective training. Structure of virtual class room is based on information technology. Principles of information technology are implemented in the establishment of E-Classes. Virtual Class or E-Class is significantly the part of E-Governance. To provide optimum knowledge for the maximum student in minimum time by moderate

techniques is the basic fundamental of virtual classes. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is being proposed for the year Annual Plan 2009-10 in the schemes.

Develop Polytechnics as Centre of Excellence

100. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10. The polytechnics which are to be proposed as Centre of Excellence is given below -

1. Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Amethi (Sultanpur)
2. Govt. Polytechnic, Kanpur.
3. Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Allahabad.
4. Govt. Polytechnic, Gaziabad.
5. Govt. Polytechnic, Fatehpur.
6. Govt. Polytechnic, Jhansi.
7. Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Gorakhpur.
8. Km. Mayavati Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Badalpur.

Modernization/Renovation of Polytechnics for Improving Quality (CSS)

101. So for renovation of existing polytechnics building, hostel, residences, internal roads are being identified as necessity of time. For this purpose an scheme of renovation of Govt. Polytechnics is being introduce in 11th Plan. For this scheme An Outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Plan. As per policy decision, it has been decided to provide cent percent hostel facilities to girl students in polytechnics. For this purpose proposal of 70 girls hostel in polytechnics has been sent to Govt. of India. In view of increased intake capacity of different polytechnics projects report has been sent to Govt. of India under infrastructure development programme for 35 polytechnics established in 22 identified districts for Rs. 1862.46 lakh. Similarly, project reports for Rs. 11611.24 lakh for remaining 41 polytechnics established in 32 districts of the state and for Institute of research development and Training, Kanpur have also been submitted to Govt. of India. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakh is being proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10.

To start virtual class rooms in polytechnics

102. To start virtual class rooms in polytechnics is the acute need of effective training. Structure of virtual class room is based on information technology. Principals of information technology are implemented in the establishment of E-Classes. Virtual Class or E-Class is significantly the part of E-Governance. To provide optimum knowledge for the maximum student in minimum time by moderate techniques is the basic fundamental of virtual classes. An outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh is being proposed for the year Annual Plan 2009-10.

Establishment of Girls Hostels in Govt. Polytechnics (CSS)

103. To provide proper hostels facilities for women, it is needed to obtained funds from Central Govt. Although a compact proposal has already been send to Central Govt. for providing adequate funds for the establishment of Girls' hostels in different polytechnics of the State. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs 2500.00 lakh is being proposed for the year Annual Plan 2009-10.

Establishment of New Govt. Polytechnics (CSS)

104. Number of polytechnics in per lakh population is also an indicator of development which has been decided Central Planning Commission. It is targeted to establish a 14 Govt. Polytechnics with the funding of Central Govt. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakh is being proposed for the year Annual Plan 2009-10.

To provide Grant in Aid for establishment of Polytechnics by N.G.O's, Societies and Trust (CSS)

105. It has been estimated that approximate amount of Rs. 12.00 Crore is required for the establishment of One Polytechnic in Govt. Sector. To reduce government expenditure, it is targeted that participation of N.G.O's, Societies and Trust should be enhanced by providing one time grant for the establishment of polytechnics. This grant may be upto the 10% of the total cost of estimation. An amount of Rs. 2000.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Health and Nutrition

106. There has been a steady improvement in the health status of the population but, in general, these achievements are below the national average. Like many economic indicators, though great strides were made in health sector, but these are less in rural areas vis-a-vis urban areas. Because of poverty and illiteracy, there could not emerge a consistent regional pattern for major health care indicators. The highest rates of childhood malnutrition are in the central region, but the severest cases are in the western region.

107. The majority of health care in U.P. comes from the private sector. Nearly 90% of rural and urban residents utilize the private sector for outpatient care compared to 78% in rural and 81% in urban areas at the national level. Likewise, 74% of rural and 68% of urban residents of U.P. visit private hospitals compared to 59% of rural residents and 63% of urban residents at the national level.

108. The State has accorded to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality, the incidence of communicable diseases and to improve reproductive health. The desired achievements in these sectors 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 investment in nutrition, education, water and sanitation and to improve regulation of the iodine content in salt.

109. The state government manages a vast network of health facilities. It consist of 20521 sub centers, 3692, P.H.C., 515 C.H.C, 191 District and Other hospitals, 3 Super Specialty Hospital and 9 Medical Collage to provide a range of preventive and curative health services to the public. However, despite this vast network, access to the targets stands as one of barriers in the upgrading the health services.

	Unit	No.
1	District Male Hospitals	78
2	District Female Hospitals	71
3	Other Hospitals	42
4	Community Health Centres	515
5	Primary Health Centres	3692
6	Sub Centres	20521

110. The state government is conscious of the inadequacies in solving the health problems of the state. The Govt. is however strengthening the hospitals, P.H.C.'s, C.H.C.'s up to Indian Public Health Standard (I.P.H.S.) and is establishing many super specialty hospitals and medical collages and Trauma centers with ambulance services on highways and Mobile Medical Units for distant areas. This has resulted in better patient care and more people are seeking outdoor and indoor patient care from the public sector.

Out/Indoor Patient attendance in Govt. Hospitals of U.P. State (In lacs)

	Name of Unit	Out Patient/ In Patient	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008 (Jan To Nov)
1	Dist. Male Hosp.	Out Door Patient	137.3	161	174.15
		In Door Patient	5.46	6.3	7.25
2	Dist. Female Hosp.	Out Door Patient	20.54	27.29	27.31
		In Door Patient	2.57	4.35	5.3
3	P.H.C./C.H.C.	Out Door Patient	199.41	251.69	242.48
		In Door Patient	3.37	8.71	9.15

111. There is substantial scope for improvement in inpatient care in public facilities for bed utilization. For this purpose, the infrastructure is being strengthened of District Male and Female Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs Sub Centers and various training centers and the hospitals are being provided by hi-tech equipments. The State is also establishing many Trauma Centers with ambulance services at Highways, Mobile Medical Units for distant areas and engaging human resources on contract basis. For Capacity building of functionaries and medical officers for skill development and better performance, the department has started short course training program for Medical Officers and Para Medical Staff.

Gaps in human resource

	Cadre	Sanctioned Posts	In Position	Vacancies
1	Medical Officer – Male (General + Specialists)	12005	7018	4987
2	Medical Officer – Female (General + Specialists)	1786	1260	526
3	Total – Medical Officer	13791	8278	5513
4	Dentist	312	210	102
5	Pharmacist	5199	4344	855
6	Staff Nurse	4948	4797	151
7	ANM	23578	21166	2412
8	Optometrist	935	911	24
9	Lab Technician	2038	1919	119
10	X-ray Technician	722	620	102
11	Physio Therapist	30	20	10
12	Dental Hygienist	529	405	124

112. The state shows significant variation in health related indicators across various regions and various income groups. Both the rich and poor face a high burden of health related disability. However, the poor and women seem to be at greater disadvantages with the incidence of IMR alone. Public sector's role in health service delivery is very much marked in UP. Much of mortality reduction during the past few decades is traceable to government-driven efforts, particularly, through immunization campaigns and focus specific on challenges like TB etc.

113. 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 is essential 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 finding solution through innovative interventions that can meet UP's health challenge.

Objectives & Strategies for Eleventh Plan

Priorities

- ▶ Encouragement of institutional and safe deliveries to reduce IMR and MMR.
- ▶ To provide good quality of specialist medical care by strengthening of district hospital, CHC's, PHC's at Indian public health standards (IPHS).
- ▶ Mobile medical units in outreach areas on PPP model.

- ▶ Establishment of trauma centers and providing ambulance services on highways for early medical care to accident cases.
- ▶ Establishment of plastic surgery and burn units at every district hospital.
- ▶ Establishment of NICU (Neonatal Intensive Care Unit) for new born baby at every district hospital.

Strategy

- ▶ To convert all Community Health Centre (CHC) into First Referral Unit (FRU) so that pregnant women and neonatal care facility may be given to all. At present 140 FRU are working as against 515 total CHC. Remaining 375 CHC are to be converted into FRU.
- ▶ Up-gradation of all District hospitals, CHC and PHC up to Indian public health standards(IPHS).
- ▶ Establishment of selection board to recruit medical officers as there is acute shortage of them in the department.
- ▶ Training of Doctors, Nursing staff and Para medicals to increase their skill and upgrading their knowledge by short course for skill development.
- ▶ Construction of TB clinics in all districts.
- ▶ To achieve target of Establishing 700 PHC's according to 2001 census.
- ▶ Conversions of all block PHC's into CHC's.
- ▶ Independent electric feeder for all government hospitals for uninterrupted electric supply.
- ▶ Rogi Kalyan Samiti to be strengthened in order to keep them more involved for welfare of patients.
- ▶ Death audit system at every hospitals to be made operative.
- ▶ Formation of referral committee in all hospitals.
- ▶ Daily abstract of patients attending district hospital/divisional level hospitals and CHC's to find out burden of diseases in particular areas.
- ▶ Inspection and monitoring of all hospitals by state level officers.
- ▶ Master drugs list including life saving drugs to be updated periodically.
- ▶ Formation of procurement corporation.
- ▶ Formation of separate food and drug authority.
- ▶ Tele medicine facility is being made available in selected hospitals.
- ▶ Involvement of Panchaity Raj institution (PRI) at PHC's and Sub-centers.

Out Comes

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

114. I.M.R. often regarded as a summary health indicator in a region. If mortality rates are to be reduced then a dual strategy will have to be followed. Firstly mortality reduction strategies will have to be appropriately aligned to focus increasingly on sepsis or pneumonia, which are the main causes of death. Second will be the focus on preterm birth. The three elevated risk categories mentioned will have to be addressed. In rural areas the IMR declined but it is still well above the national average. The NFHS III estimate was 73 per 10000 live birth compared to 57 on national scale. In U.P. urban IMR 64 is substantially better than the rural IMR and mirrors national patterns. Rural IMR declined but urban IMR stagnated. Poor maternal nutrition, low birth weight, poor infant nutrition and post birth infectious diseases are the main cause of neonatal deaths. About half of deaths in children age 1 to 4 are due to acute respiratory infections (ARI), Anemia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Malaria and other diseases.

IMR in U.P.

	Uttar Pradesh			India		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1999	63	94	89	47	73	68
2005	64	75	73	42	62	57

Source : NFHS-2 and 3

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

115. The trends of Maternal Mortality is high, though SRS reports that U.P.'s MMR fell from 606 in 1998-99 to 517 in 2001-03. These number are the well above the national average. SRS reports indicate that the decline in national MMR is 24 % while in U.P. it is 15 %. Under NRHM, component of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) being implemented in the state to promote institutional and safe deliveries. The achievement of institutional deliveries 2007-08 is about 9 lacs and the target from the year 2008-09 is 15 lacks to provide cent percent safe deliveries. There is a remarkable increase in safe and institutional deliveries. This will definitely help to reduce IMR and MMR.

Maternal Mortality in Uttar Pradesh

Year	1998-1999	1999-2001	2001-2003	change over 1998-2003
India	398	327	301	24.4
Uttar Pradesh	606	539	517	14.7

Source : SRS 2006

Leprosy

116. Leprosy is one of the major health problems in Uttar Pradesh, which falls in the range of high endemic states. The national leprosy control program (NLCP) was launched in the year 1955 in two districts of the state. Later on, other districts were also covered. The Multi-Drug- Therapy (MDT) was introduced in 1985, in Varanasi district. Since 1st April, 1995 all the districts of UP have been covered under MDT. With the introduction of MDT (Multi-Drug-Therapy), the prevalence rate of leprosy has steadily declined. Prevalence of leprosy as on 01 March, 2008 is 0.94 per ten thousand population. During 2008, 18082 new cases detected and 15139 cases have completed treatment. There are 36 districts having prevalence rate less than one, rest of districts have prevalence rate up to 1.5.

Tuberculosis

117. Under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) during 2002 the population covered is 208 lacs and in 2008 it is 1909 lacs. The new case detection rate was 65% in 2002 but it is more than 75% in 2008. The future strategy aim at widening the scope of partnership with NGO/PPs, strengthening of Medical Colleges and District Hospital and of TB-HIV collaborative activity, treatment of MDR(Multi drug resistance) as pilot, and Nutritional supplementation for TB patients as pilot.

National Blindness Control Program

118. The program is running in the state with 100% assistance from GOI since 1977. The aim of the program is to bring down prevailing blindness rate of 1.0% to 0.3% by the end of year 2020. The main activities under the program are Cataract Surgery by IOL(Intra ocular lens) implantation, School Eye Screening or Eye banking. New activities to be included in program from 2009-10 are Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma, Childhood Blindness, Vitreoretinal Surgery, Laser Technique, Low vision aid etc. According to a survey by GOI, blindness due to Cataract is 62% and by Refractory error is 20%. Target of Cataract Operation in 2008-09 is 7.14 lacs. Cataract Operation target in 2007-08 has been achieved 108.64%. Since 01 April, 2007 this programme is run under NRHM. District Blindness Control Committee has been merged with the District Health Committee.

Malaria and Vector borne diseases

119. Malaria is causing high morbidity in Uttar Pradesh. The incidence of malaria shows a fluctuating trend. On the whole, during 2000-2005 malaria cases in Uttar Pradesh have fluctuated at around 85000 cases deviating up to ten percent on either side. In 2006 malaria cases 91566, in 2007 malaria cases 81580, and in 2008 malaria cases upto October 85642 were reported. It is evident from the report that during 2008 malaria incidence up to October increased by 18.1 percent and that of Falciparum (Cerebral) Malaria by 22.51 percent over corresponding period of 2007. The RCH data also shows significant incidence of malaria in almost all the district of the states. Maximum incidence is observed/reported from district

Sonbhadra, Allahabad, Mainpuri, Kanpur, Mirzapur, Chitrakoot, Banda, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar etc. The incidence of other vector borne diseases in state are as under:-

Year	Malaria		Filaria		J.E./A.E.S.		Dengue		Kala-azar	
	Malaria cases	P.f. cases	Dis. Cases	M.f. cases	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
2004	85,868	2,142	7,999	1,088	1,030	228	7	0	36	2
2005	105302	3,149	7,613	619	5,581	1,593	121	4	68	2
2006	91,566	1,875	5,738	725	2,073	476	617	14	83	0
2007	81,580	1,989	5,791	637	2,675	577	93	1	69	1
2008 (Upto Oct.)	85,642	1,991	3,892	373	2,467	433	27	2	25	0

Japanese Encephalitis (JE)

120. Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is a much bigger challenge in Uttar Pradesh. It is found that 60% of total JE cases in the country are accounted for by Uttar Pradesh followed by the states like Assam, Karnataka, and Bihar. In the year 2008 (upto. October) total number of cases of A.E.S.(Acute encephalitis syndrome) were 2467 and total deaths 433 .

121. Over 2.72crore children in the age group of 0 to 15 years have been immunized during JE campaign in 27 selected districts. Plans are to include JE vaccination in routine immunization in affected areas.

To provide health facilities with PPP model

- ▶ Consultants have been appointed and further work is in progress to implement this program. The main area under PPP are:-
 - ▶ Establishment of 7 super speciality hospitals. (Saharanpur, Banda, Agra, Ambedkar nagar, Azamgarh, Orai (Jalaun), Kannauj)
 - ▶ Running of RDC's (Regional Diagnostic Centre).
 - ▶ Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) and Ambulatory services. The government of U.P. seeks to pilot MMUs in 20 districts with the support of Private Sector.
- ▶ The services will include primary health services, specialist services, basic diagnostic test, referral services, family records of patients, information of HMIS(health management information system), IEC(information education campaign) activities.
- ▶ Its AIMS are- (a)To decrease mortality and morbidity rate. (b) Increase in institutional deliveries. (c) To reduced number of epidemics and communicable diseases. Selected Districts are based on geographical and other socioeconomics factor .Selected districts are Auraiya, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Bahraich, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Jyotibafulenagar, Kanpur Dehat, Kaushambi, Khiri, Kushinagar, Lalitpur, SantKabir Nagar, Shrawasti, Siddharthnagar, Sitapur, Sonbhadra
- ▶ Urban health centers on PPP models.

- ▶ Upgradation and management of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and District hospital in Uttar Pradesh:-

122. Uttar Pradesh intends to improve the quality and accessibility of health care services at the PHC, community health centers (CHCs) District Hospitals by bringing in private sector, efficiency for up gradation, operation and maintenance of selected contracting out selected facilities for operation and maintenance under Public Private Partnership (PPP). The private partners would be required to deliver services as per the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS). Standards in the out sourced CHCs over and above the 30 beds prescribed under IPHS, the private partner will be bound to add at least 30 more beds to the existing facility. (i.e. total 60 functional beds), and extend up to 70 more beds (i.e. total 100 functional beds) depending on availability of space.

Governance

- ▶ Patient welfare committee (Rogi Kalyan Samiti) has been Established in all male and female district hospitals, CHC's and PHC's in which 100 % user money collected by providing services to patients, is used by the hospitals to uplift it's services. It needs further strengthened.
- ▶ RDC's (Regional Diagnostic Centre)- 18 RDC's are providing services to patients at subsidized rates and they are being strengthened.
- ▶ Village Health index register is being developed.
- ▶ Death audit system have been setup at every hospital .
- ▶ Referral committees have been formed in all hospitals for referring patient to higher centers.
- ▶ Scrutiny of daily abstract to find out the burden of diseases in particular area.
- ▶ Inspection and monitoring of all hospitals and CHC's PHC's at regular interval by state level officers.
- ▶ Master drug list of medicine including life saving drug have been updated.
- ▶ Formation of procurement corporation.
- ▶ Formation of separate food and drug authority.
- ▶ ISO accreditation of R.M.L. hospitals Lucknow.
- ▶ Up gradation of food and drug laboratories.
- ▶ Training of doctors nursing and paramedical staff is being conducted according to the need of hospitals and skill of man power available.
- ▶ Telemedicine facilities is being made available.
- ▶ Involvement of Panchaity Raj Institutions (PRIS).
- ▶ E-governance pilot project has been launched in 6 districts of state. (Sitapur Raebareli, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur, Gautambudh nagar Ghaziabad) in which death and birth registration and issuing of handicap certificate facility will be provided.
- ▶ Computerization of payments.

Allopathy

Urban Health Care Infrastructure

123. Hospitals/PHC:- The population of urban areas has substantially increased during the past two decades. The present health infrastructure is insufficient to meet the health care needs of the growing population. Therefore, it has been decided to establish 100 bedded combined hospitals in newly created districts and also established T.B. Clinic, Blood Bank, Mortuaries, I.C.C.U. Plastic Surgery/Burn Unite, trauma centre at high-ways in district Faizabad and Basti, patient elative shelter home in district female hospital of Ballia, Gorakhpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Meerat and Bareily. To provide super specialty services in district male /female hospitals, the Hi-Tech medical equipments are provided in these hospitals and bed strength of the hospitals increased as per needs .

124. The Trauma centers with ambulance net- working, establishment of 100 bedded children hospitals, 300 bedded combined hospital at divisional level where there are no medical colleges are proposed. One super specialty hospital has been Established in 2008 at RML institute in Lucknow. Telemedicine centre are also being established at district hospitals.

125. Bed occupancy rate in district male hospitals shows increasing trend. In 2005 it was 51% while in 2006 and 2007 it increased upto 52% and 62.93% respectively. Similar increasing trend is seen in female district hospitals. Bed occupancy rate in district female hospitals was 48.31% in 2005 which increased upto 49.49% in 2006 and in 2007 it was 47.46%.

Rural Health Care Infrastructure:

126. To provide speciality medical care to rural population at the nearest place of their dwelling, the 100 bedded combined hospitals at Milkypur, District Faizabad, Tarwa District Azamgarh, Varndawan District Mathura, Atrauli District Aligarh, Diwai District Buland Sahar, Sirauli Gauspur District Barabanki and District Farukhabad and 50 bedded hospital Bachhrau Mandi Dhanaura District J.P. Nagar, and those tehsil having population more than one lakh are proposed upgradation of CHC.

Primary Health Centers

127. As of now, 3692 PHC have been established, whereas according to Census of 2001 and as per the prevailing norms, 4390 are required. Therefore there is a gap of 700 PHCs which is to be established in the 11th Plan. At present 2571 PHC are functioning in Govt. buildings and 1146 PHC buildings are under construction. In the Annual Plan of 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 257.69 crores is anticipated construction of buildings of PHCs. For PHC construction, an outlay of Rs. 85.40 crores is proposed in the Annual Plan 2009-10

Community Health Centre

128. In order to develop an effective referral system so as to provide specialized treatment facilities to the rural masses, the establishment of Community Health Centers at block level was taken up. As many as 823 block level PHCs were to be converted into CHC. 515 have presently been established through such conversions and are functional. At present 207 CHC buildings are under construction and 31 CHC have been sanctioned during 2008-09. In the Annual Plan of 2008-09 anticipated expenditure of Rs. 239.48 crores is expected for building construction of CHCs. In the year 2009-10, a target of 53 CHC has been proposed for construction and an outlay of Rs. 290.00 cores is proposed.

Establishment of CHC

129. In the year 2008-09, 89 CHC have been established. In 2009-10 , 140 CHC have been proposed for establishment and an outlay of 49.00 crores has been proposed.

Trauma Centres

130. During the Annual Plan 2008-09, Establishment of Trauma centers and Ambulance Net working in 5 districts as Ghaziabad, Saharanpur, Lucknow, Varansi and Allahabad are being implemented with an outlay Rs. 50.00 lakh . An outlay of Rs 130.00 lakh is proposed in Annual plan 2009-10 for Trauma Centers in U.P.

Bio-medical waste management

131. In hospitals the surgical procedures, deliveries, bandaging and plastering etc generate biomedical waste. This can be a cause of infections to patients and attendants. Proper disposal of these biomedical waste is necessary. An outlay of Rs 10.00 crores has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2009-10.

New Initiatives

- ▶ PPP- Establishment of 7 medical colleges through partnership with the private sector
- ▶ FDA- Food and Drug Administration has been established to strengthen the enforcement capacity.
- ▶ Outsourcing – Services like gardening, security and cleaning of hospitals are being contracted out.
- ▶ ISM lady doctors/Nursing midwives hired at BPHCs on pilot bases to provide 24x7 institutional delivery services.
- ▶ Village Health Index registers developed for the first time.
- ▶ To address the need of urban slums, 225 Health posts created.
- ▶ Establishment of drug and equipment procurement corporation.

132. An outlay of Rs. 63671.00 lakh is approved for Medical and Health (allopathy) for the year 2008-09 against which an outlay of Rs. 77500.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10 .

National Rural Health Mission(NRHM)

133. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is a national effort at ensuring effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community, and most critically at the health system levels. The programme has been launched by GoI on 12th April, 2005. However, the programme could start in the State from the IInd half of year 2006-07.

The Need of NRHM

- ▶ In spite of vast health delivery infrastructure, access of poor in rural areas, and in urban slums to integrated health services is extremely limited.
- ▶ Bulk of disease burden is placed on poor.
- ▶ Poor health status and illiteracy form a vicious circle in rural areas of EAG states.
- ▶ Large numbers of vertical centrally sponsored programmes have not led to integrated action for better health.
- ▶ In above scenario achievement of national health policy goals and 11th plan monitorable targets is extremely difficult.

Aims of Mission

- ▶ Providing accessible, affordable, effective, accountable and reliable health care to all citizens with emphasis on poorer and vulnerable sections of population.
- ▶ Merger of different centrally sponsored schemes funded through MOHFW into the NRHM like.

Goals

- ▶ Reduction of IMR & MMR by 50% of existing level in 7 years.
- ▶ Universal access to health services for women health and child health.

Guiding Principles

- ▶ Promote equity, efficiency, quality and accountability in public health systems.
- ▶ Enhance people orientation and community-based approaches.
- ▶ Ensure public health focus.
- ▶ Recognize value of traditional knowledge base of communities.
- ▶ Promote new innovations, method and process development.
- ▶ Decentralize and involve local bodies.

Physical and Financial Progress during 2007-08

- ▶ Under NRHM, in the year 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 1148.26 crores were sanctioned by GoI against which Rs. 996.56 crores was released.
- ▶ Constitution of State and district Health Missions, formation of Rogi Kalyan Samitis at all the district male/female/combined hospitals, Community Health Centers and Block Primary Health Centers has been important activity .
- ▶ Under Janani Suraksha Yojana 9.64 lacs pregnant women have been benefited. In the rural areas 1.34 lacs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) have been selected out of which 1.29 lacs have been trained in the first phase.
- ▶ Joint accounts of ANM and Gram Pradhan have been opened at sub center level (92%) and at Gram Sabha level (78%).
- ▶ Comprehensive Child Survival Programme (CCSP) is being implemented in 17 selected district under which training of ANM and ASHA has been started.
- ▶ In the State 61 CHCs have been upgraded as First Referral Units and 24x7 health services are being ensured at 312 CHCs/BPHCs.

State Action Plan for year 2008-09

- ▶ Under NRHM for the year 2008-09 a sum of Rs. 1611.66 crores has been sanctioned by GoI for various activities.
- ▶ An amount of Rs. 821.70 crores was the balance available on 1 April, 2008 excluding which up till January 09, the State has received an amount of Rs. 897.17 crores.
- ▶ Against annual action plan, administrative and financial approval of Rs. 762 crores has been given to the districts. Taking in to account the available balance at the district level on 1.4.08, Rs. 611 crores has been released to the districts.
- ▶ Following important activities have been initiated at the State level-
 - ▶ Under RCH and other programmes, purchase order have been released for procurement of various items which amounts to Rs. 100 crores.
 - ▶ At the divisional level, Divisional Programme Management Units have been made functional since April, 2008. District Programme Management Units have also been made functional between September and November, 2008. Training programme for 7 days of these newly appointed officers has been completed at the State Level and the units have started functioning
- ▶ Process of establishing the Block level Programme Management Units has already started. Wherever, Block Health Education Officer is deputed, he has been placed as Block Manager also. These Block Managers are being trained.
- ▶ For mobile medical unit and ambulance services there is a provision of Rs. 44 crores. These schemes are being taken up under Public Private Partnership for which contracts will be finalized.

Progress of various important programmes-

- ▶ Under Janani Suraksha Yojna against the annual target of 15 lacs, up till December 08 there are 7.64 lac beneficiaries. It is expected that the target will be achieved during the year.
- ▶ Under Family Welfare Programme 4365 male sterilizations and 70472 female sterilizations have been achieved.
- ▶ Against the target of 1,34,000 ASHAs, 86300 ASHAs have been trained in the IIInd phase.
- ▶ Against the target of 140 health units, 108 have been upgraded as first referral units.
- ▶ Against the target of 823 units functioning as 24x7, this year 615 units have been made functional .

134. For strengthening health services technical staff is being appointed on contract. Following table shows better progress this year-

	Contractual staff	Target 2008-09	Achievement in the Year 2007-08 (upto March, 08)	Achievement up to December, 2008
1	ANM	1500	595	1411
2	Lab Technician	140	94	138
3	Specialist/Lady Medical Officer	200	61	162
4	Staff Nurse	2500	983	2250
5	ISM lady doctor	500	54	424
6	Anesthetist		4	27

- ▶ Purchase order of Rs. 54 crores for laparoscopes has been released.
- ▶ Administrative and Financial Sanction for Construction of 1015 sub-centres worth Rs.80 crores have been given. Construction is to be done by village panchayat and land has been acquired on almost all the places. It is targeted to complete the construction work by the end of this financial year.
- ▶ Under the Village Health and Sanitation Committee, bank accounts of 47299 gram sabhas are opened . Out of Rs.26 crores given to the Gram Sabhas, Rs.15 crores have utilized by different Gram Sabhas.
- ▶ In view of providing Health and Nutrition services at one place Village Health and Nutrition days are being organized on fix days in the villages. On this day, Aaganwadi workers, ANMs and ASHA, all the three key personals are available at the Aaganwadi centres and provide the services and necessary advice to the community.

New Schemes started in 2008-09

- ▶ To encourage institutional deliveries private nursing have been taken into the force of 'Saubhagwati Yojna'. Under this scheme, so far 133 nursing home have been accredited. These nursing homes have conducted 2230 deliveries and 305 deliveries through operation (Caesarian)

- ▶ For conservation of child health, a school health programme “Aashirwaad School Health Programme” have been started on 30th September, 2008. Under this programme, it is proposed to cover 50 lac school children in 32,000 school. In all the districts microplans have been prepared for the next 6 months and school health programmes are being held regularly. Till October 08, this programme have been organized in 7270 schools, in which 774960 children have been examined, 8176 children were given treatment. Eye testing was done for 15118 children, out of which 1037 children have been provided free spectacles.
- ▶ For emergency obstetrics care medical officers are being given training in selected medical colleges of the state. For anesthesia 18 weeks training and caesarian operation 16 weeks training courses are being organized. So far, 16 females doctors have trained for caesarian operation and 14 doctors have been trained in Anesthesia. This year it is proposed to train 28 doctors in Anesthesia and 32 doctors for Caesarian operations.
- ▶ Skilled Birth attendant (SBA) training has been started in 37 selected districts of the state. 670 staff nurses/ANM/LHVs have been trained.
- ▶ Comprehensive Child Survival Programme (CCSP) is being run in 17 selected districts of the state. Under the programme, 458 medical officers, 812 ANMs/LHVs and 4068 ASHAs’ have been trained. Against a target of 114, a total of 96 medical officers/staff nurses have been trained for facility based new born care. Sick newborn care unit (SNCU) has been opened in the district female hospital of Lalitpur. This year 5 more such units are planned to establish in different districts.
- ▶ In order to provide life skill education to adolescents, a new project with the name of ‘SACH’ (Scheme for Adolescent Counseling for Health) has been started in 18 selected districts of the State. Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish counseling and information center at district and block levels and 270 information centres at sub-centres level.
- ▶ Saloni-Swastha Kishori Yojna has been started on 8th Dec, 08 all over the State with an aim to provide weekly Iron Folic Acid Tablets and biannual de-worming tablets to approximately 10 lacs school going and 5 lacs non school going adolescent girls. Under the scheme counseling for personal hygiene, nutrition and general health education is being imparted.
- ▶ Under Public Private Partnership Mobile Medical Unit and Ambulance services will be made functional within next 2 months in selected areas.
- ▶ For strengthening programme management of NRHM, management units have been established at State, Division and District levels. For Block Programme Management units selection of staff is under process.
- ▶ 23 August, 2008 was celebrated as “ASHA Diwas” during which at the district level ASHA Sammelan was organized in which all the ASHAs were invited. On the basis of performance, one ASHA was selected in each block and was given a cash award of Rs. 5000/-
- ▶ At Village Level, Village Health and Sanitation Committees have been constituted . To make them functional 2nd October, 08 was celebrated as Sanitation Day.

- ▶ During the month of December, 08 under Bal Swasthya Poshan Mah banner, routine immunization was undertaken for children up to 1 year of age & Vit-A was provided to children up to 5 years of age. The programme is being supported by intense IEC activities, social mobilization, supervision and monitoring.
- ▶ Construction of sub-centre building is necessary for providing health and family welfare services in rural areas. At present 20521 sub centres are established, out of which 8083 are in Government buildings and 5215 are under construction. Remaining 7223 are running in rented buildings. For the year 2009-10, an outlay of Rs.14000.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of 1765 buildings.

Medical Education

135. Medical Education plays a vital role in developing human resources like medical and Para-medical personnel by arranging and maintaining the well-equipped teaching institutions, including Institutions for Pharmacy, Nursing and para-medical courses and widening the research spectrum. The aim of the State Government is that the medical education, medical treatment and para-medical education and facilities in Uttar Pradesh be of international standards to fulfill the needs of the State and Country.

136. By the end of 10th Five Year Plan the state medical colleges were almost well equipped for under graduate courses in medicine, pharmacy, nursing etc in terms of equipments. To augment the health faculties, education and employment in Western Uttar Pradesh, a state medical college- Rural Institute of Medical Sciences has been established in Safai, Etawah and a Para Medical College is being established at Safai for degree courses in various para-medical disciplines including Pharmacy and Nursing. Moreover, six new state medical colleges are under constructions at Kannauj, Orai (Jalaun), Azamgarh, Ambedkarnagar, Saharanpur and Banda.

137. The college and hospital buildings are almost constructed at Kannauj, Orai (Jalaun) and Azamgarh. The State Government has urged the Government of India for permission to start the admission from next academic year, 2009-10. The OPD in the super specialty hospital and teaching, has already started in P.G. Institute, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Institute of Medical Sciences Society, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow .

138. In order to provide relief to the poor population of eastern U.P., suffering from the deadly epidemic of Encephalitis, a research centre and an epidemic ward has been established in state medical college Gorakhpur. Para-medical college at Gorakhpur and Jhansi for imparting degree in Para-medical courses including Pharmacy and Nursing are also being established.

139. Owing to the deficiency in number of para medical personnel, promotion of new para medical colleges in the private sector is encouraged.

Present scenario

140. The S.G.P.G.I., Lucknow is the premier Institute in the State . which is providing super specialty services, treatment and human resource development. A super specialty hospital and teaching Institute, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Institute of Medical Sciences Society, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow is another upcoming premier Institute for providing Super Specialty services and courses.

141. Presently there are 16 medical colleges with the intake capacity of about 1500 students per year. There are 903 seats in under graduate(MBBS), 583 postgraduate seats (MD/MS/Diploma) and 26 super specialty seats.

Objectives

- ▶ Creation of posts of teachers and para-medical staff in state medical colleges/institute to fulfill the MCI norms in present scenario.
- ▶ Up-gradation of state medical colleges as super specialty centers.
- ▶ To establish proper intensive care units in state medical colleges.
- ▶ To increase strength of post-graduate and super specialist doctors (MD/MS/DM/MCH) to meet the demand for running such centers.
- ▶ To establish para- medical colleges to meet the consequent demand of para-medical staff for running such centers.
- ▶ To establish new medical colleges.

Strategy

Creation of new posts for fulfilling MCI norms

142. Although, owing to the financial support as given by the state Govt. in previous few years, the State Medical Colleges have improved significantly but still the most important deficiency which exists even today is in terms of the availability of staff in terms of teaching faculty and para-medical personnel. The fact is that the posts sanctioned in the colleges are not even fulfilling the minimum standards laid down by MCI. These subjects, the colleges are at the risk of de-recognition of even MBBS degree, any time in near future.

143. Thus a proposal for creation of post of faculty members (Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor) and para medical staff is under consideration to fulfill the MCI norms for staff in State medical colleges. This will not only fulfill the MCI norms but also enhance the efficiency of colleges in terms of services as well as the research work. For these new post of P.G. teachers are required along with infrastructure.

Upgradation of State Medical Colleges

144. In addition to the post creation for the fulfillment of MCI norms, it is necessary to upgrade all the state medical colleges, state institutes and autonomous institutes under the Medical Education department with a view to modernize the health care delivery system and to improve the facilities being given to population and ailments. This will help in getting quality doctors, specialists and super specialists. Hence it is proposed that the state medical colleges should be/have

- ▶ Upgraded as super specialty centers.
- ▶ Centers with proper intensive care units
- ▶ Increasing the admission capacity of Medical College Gorakhpur and Jhansi.
- ▶ Increasing the Post-graduate seats in State Medical colleges in order to meet the requirement of specialist and technicians in the State.
- ▶ Upgrading Para-medical courses running in State Medical Colleges i.e Pharmacy, nursing up to Graduate level.

Meeting the Human Resources Requirement

145. As against the norm of one doctor for a population of 3000 in the State, there is only one doctor for a population of 6923. The number of seats of MBBS can be increased up to 150 per year in S.N. Medical college, Agra, whereas the seat strength of Medical college at Jhansi and Gorakhpur can be increased to 100 per year. This will require creation of additional posts as well as development of infrastructure.

146. In order to meet the increasing demand of super specialists and specialists, it is proposed that the post graduate seats should be increased by 50% in the 11 Five Year Plan. This will require the upgradation and enhancement of infrastructure and human resources in the state medical colleges which is already in progress. New medical colleges are required for the State for which efforts are being made but the availability of faculty members for running such colleges is really questionable and is a vital limiting factor. As such, around 150 faculty members are required for a medical college with 100 under graduate students.

Up-gradation of Diploma Pharmacy Courses

147. Diploma Pharmacy courses are running in the Meerut, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad medical colleges. These courses are running since the year 1971 for training pharmacists in the state. The courses are recognised by Pharmacy Council of India and all India Council of Technical Education. These departments are well equipped and teachers are available. It is proposed to upgrade department of pharmacy at Meerut, and Kanpur to degree and post graduate level. This will need creation of post of 3 Professor, 3 Reader and 6 Lecturers in each center alongwith the additional staff and modernization of department.

Establishment of new medical colleges

148. One medical College should be for a population of 50 lakh. U.P. with a population of 18 crore, requires 36 Medical Colleges. However, at present there are only 16 Medical Colleges in U.P. with an intake capacity of 1500 students per year. Thus more Medical Colleges are required for proper Medical Education and Services. As such medical colleges at Ambedkernagar, Banda ,Saharanpur,Jalaun ,Azamgarh, Kannauj have been sanctioned and are in various levels of construction.

Public-Private Partnership

149. It should be kept in mind that an expenditure of about Rs. 500-00 crore is needed for opening a new medical college and Rs. 10-00 crore for recurring expenditure for each college and the hospital attached to it. Therefore it is necessary to promote and encourage private sector to open new medical colleges which is already coming up to open educational institutes, engineering, management, dental and medical colleges. State Govt. has already initiated Public Private Partnership in 6 New State Medical Colleges which are being established at Azamgarh, Kannauj, (Orai)Jalaun, Saharanpur, Banda, Ambedker Nagar.

Encouragement to Private Sector

- ▶ To promote and encourage private sector for opening new medical colleges by giving appropriate facilities.
- ▶ Eligible private sector enterprises should be given essentiality certificate on priority and also affiliation with Govt. district hospital provided they help in development of the hospital.
- ▶ They should be helped to acquire land.
- ▶ They should be provided subsidized water and electricity.
- ▶ They should be given exemption in taxes to acquire life-saving equipments.
- ▶ They may be given soft loans.

Scheme for establishment of Paramedical Colleges

150. The norm is that two Para-medical staff and two nurses are required for one doctor but at present there are 8000 nurses and 32000 Para-medical staff instead of 120000 each. Thus there is shortage of adequate number of trained Para-medical man power. There is no college in the state for graduate nurses who are in great demand not only in state but also in other states. There is no Pharmacy college promoted by State Government for degree and Post-graduate Pharmacy course.

151. To fulfill the demand of Para-medical staff the state medical faculty is making active effort for opening new degree and diploma Para- medical colleges in private sector. This is worth mentioning that Government is opening three Para-medical colleges at Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Safai for degree courses. The Government medical colleges in the state are running some diploma courses like Nursing, Pharmacy, X-ray Technician etc. but they need to be upgraded to degree level courses. During 11th Five Year Plan, it

is proposed to strengthen these Para-medical courses in the existing state college as well as to start new degree courses in Pharmacy & Nursing and other para-medical courses in order to have sufficient human resources in the field.

Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, U.P. Lucknow

152. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, U.P. Lucknow was established on 16 September 2002. The object of the University is to disseminate and advance knowledge in medicine and dentistry and to ensure efficient and systematic instructions, teaching and research therein. The UP Government granted power to the Medical University to affiliate Private Medical/Dental College and for Para Medical Courses under its supervision .

153. Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospital are attached with Medical University having 2371 beds in the university. The Medical University including Dental Faculty has 45 different departments. The people/patients of the UP State and from neighbouring country Nepal's are coming in Medical University for better treatment.

Admission capacity in the University

▶ MBBS	185 seats
▶ BDS	70 seats
▶ Post Graduate from PMHS	37 seats
▶ MD/MS diploma	135 seats
▶ MDS	28 seats
▶ DM/MCH Course	19 seats

154. After the establishment of the University three new departments, Geriatric Mental Health, Surgical Gastro Entrology and Rheumatology department had been created which are now functional. Apart from this after establishment of the University 757 new posts created for smooth functional of the university.

155. State Government provides funds to the university for salary of staff, for purchase of equipments and for up gradation of infrastructure facilities. The construction of the buildings of Central laundry, New OPD blocks, Central Medical Library for students , Central Critical Unit, Hematology and Oncology are in the pipe line.

156. An outlay of Rs. 900.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2009-10 for Medical Education Department to meet the requirement of infrastructure, equipments and man power for the Govt. medical colleges and other institutes.

Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences(SGPGIMS)

157. Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow was established under the Act 1983 passed by U.P. Legislature as an Autonomous State Medical University for Tertiary Medical Care of patients, also for Medical Education and Research. Institute has highly sophisticated Medical Equipments. With these Medical Equipments Institute is providing treatment to the patients in the fields of Bone Marrow Transplant, Kidney Transplant and other serious problems.

158. Institute is running the courses of D.M./M.Ch./P.D.C.C./M.D. The Resident Doctors educated and trained from this Institute are serving all over India and World. In the first phase Institute has providing services in the fields of Cardiology and Cardiac Thoracic Surgery, Endocrinology and Endocrine Surgery, Gastroenterology and Surgical Gastroenterology, Medical Genetics and Clinical Immunology, Nephrology and Urology, Neurology and Neurosurgery and in Radiology, Pathology, Microbiology and in Nuclear Medicine .

159. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Institute has decided to establish the following new Super Speciality Departments:

- ▶ Pulmonary Medicine.
- ▶ Maternal and Reproductive Health.
- ▶ Super Speciality Pediatric Surgery.
- ▶ Plastic Surgery and Burn.
- ▶ Molecular Medicine Biotechnology (Upgraded Bio Chemistry) and Laboratory Medicine.
- ▶ Trauma Centre.
- ▶ School of Telemedicine and Bio Informatics.
- ▶ School of Nursing Sciences and Medical Technology.
- ▶ Stem Cell Centre for Research and Therapy.
- ▶ Regional Cancer Centre and Tele Radiotherapy.

160. To provide excellent treatment to the patients, Institute is starting Pulmonary Medicine Department, Pediatric Surgery Department, Maternal and Reproductive Health Department and Molecular Medicine Department. For establishment of these Departments Govt. of India is providing Rs.120.00 Crores under Prime Minister Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. These departments will start functioning from the middle of 2009. The Construction work of Hematology department is progressing well, which after completion will enable Bone Marrow facility. In the same department Stem Cell Research Centre shall become functional

161. Institute has also providing services in Critical Care Unit with 13 beds which is going to be expanded 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 .

162. Apart from this, establishment of 150 bedded Trauma Centre with highly sophisticated Medical equipments is in progress. The State Government has provided land .An outlay of Rs.110.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2009-10 for equipments and construction work.

Ayurvedic and Unani

163. It is well recognised that Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine offers the kind of medicines which are affordable to the patient. In view of this, emphasis has been laid on augmenting and strengthening the infrastructure and making these hospitals more service oriented and efficient. The present Ayurvedic and Unani systems of treatment consists of following four focal points :-

Medical treatment

164. There are 2354 dispensaries/hospitals of Ayurveda and Unani in the State. Of these 2105 are Ayurvedic and 249 Unani. There are 10976 beds in these dispensaries/hospitals and about 1.50 crores patients are treated there.

Production of medicine and quality control

165. There are two State Ayurveda and Unani pharmacies situated in Lucknow and Pilibhit. To control the quality of drugs, there is drug testing lab in Lucknow.

Education and research Work

166. In the State, there are 8 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani colleges. These Ayurvedic colleges are situated in Lucknow, Pilibhit, Jhansi, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, Banda(Atarra), Allahabad (Handia) and Varanasi and Unani Colleges in Lucknow and Allahabad. State Ayurvedic colleges at Lucknow and Pilibhit have post graduation courses and research facilities.

Literature

167. In the State Ayurvedic college Lucknow there is Ayurvedic and Tibbi academy. Through that academy Ayurvedic and Unani literature, books, papers are published. Twelve books have been so far published .

Objectives

- ▶ To ensure the availability of Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine to the masses at an affordable cost .
- ▶ To promote research and development and also to strengthen the infrastructure facilities presently available in Ayurvedic and Unani colleges.

- ▶ To ensure availability of sufficient and standard medicines in Ayurvedic/ Unani hospitals.
- ▶ To establish new hospitals in areas which are so far not covered by Ayurvedic/Unani hospital facilities.

Thrust area

- ▶ Strengthening of infra-structural facilities, availability of adequate and standard medicines along with medical equipments in all Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals.
- ▶ Creation of required teaching and non-teaching positions and infrastructure in Government Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges of the State as per norms laid down by the Central Council of Indian Medicines (CCIM).
- ▶ To promote research and development projects in Ayurvedic and Unani colleges of the State.
- ▶ Establishment of new Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals in areas so far not covered by Ayurvedic/ Unani hospital facilities.
- ▶ Creation of sufficient supervisory staff at district and regional level for optimal utilisation of manpower engaged in Ayurvedic/Unani system of medicines.

Annual Plan (2007-2008)

168. Against an outlay Rs. 3152.86 lakhs approved for the Annual Plan 2007-2008 the expenditure was Rs. 1551.02 lakhs which includes construction of 60 dispensaries (hospital buildings) and 14 departments in 6 Ayurvedic and Unani colleges.

Annual Plan (2008-2009)

169. Under the Annual Plan 2008-2009 an outlay Rs. 3096.05 lakhs is approved having physical target of establishment of 100 dispensaries in rural areas and 25 dispensaries in Urban area. Establishment of 11 District Ayurvedic and Unani Offices and up-gradation of Ayurvedic/Unani Medical Colleges as per norms of C.C.I.M. will be given priority.

Annual Plan (2009-2010)

170. An outlay of Rs. 2800.00 lakhs is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10. The important schemes being proposed are as under:-

- ▶ For establishment of remaining 22 district and 5 regional (divisional) Ayurvedic and Unani offices an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is being proposed.
- ▶ Upgradation of Medical Colleges as per norms of CCIM and their strengthening which will meet the norms and requirements laid down by the Central Council of Indian Medicine, which is statutory body, is the highest authority to evaluate, regulate and recognize the degrees of Ayurvedic and Unani system all over India. An outlay of Rs. 1667.00 lakh has been proposed for upgradation of colleges.

- ▶ An outlay of Rs. 195.00 lakh has been proposed for establishment of 25 Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals in urban areas. Similarly for establishment of 100 dispensaries in rural area an outlay of Rs. 818.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2009-10.

Homoeopathy

171. The Homoeopathic System of treatment is an effective means for curing diseases and is with in the easy reach of the ailing people . In view of the efficacy of the system the Homoeopathic Directorate which was established in 1981 is now working as a separate department since May 6th, 1981. In the year 1963-64 there were only two homoeopathic dispensaries in the State, in 1981, the number rose to 329 homoeopathic dispensaries. At present there are 1575 dispensaries in the State. Of the total, 121 are functioning in urban areas and rest 1454 are in rural areas.

172. During the year 1983-84 only 18.20 lakh patients were treated by the Homoeopathic system which increased up to the level of 182.71 lakh. Details of the patients treated during the last few years are as under:-

Treated Patient report of State Homoeopathic medical colleges and dispensaries

	Financial Year	Urban Dispensary	Rural Dispensary	Total	Medical College	Total
1	2002-03	2121685	11718998	13840683	405190	14245873
2	2003-04	2567469	12438973	15006442	414160	15420602
3	2004-05	3227058	14046436	17273494	550582	17824076
4	2005-06	3046638	13743243	16789881	504690	17294571
5	2006-07	3167160	14586326	17753486	517912	18271398
6	2007-08	2729452	13215055	15944507	484401	16428908

Homoeopathic medical education

173. At presents there are 7 Homoeopathic medical colleges which are established in Faizabad, Lucknow, Kanpur, Moradabad, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Allahabad. In above 7 medical colleges B.H.M.S. degree course is being run having admission capacity is 300 students per year. The students get admitted through CPMT on the basis of merit. All Homeopathic colleges are affiliated to Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra.

Annual Plan 2007-08

174. As against an outlay of Rs. 2366.00 lakh, an expenditure of Rs.1883.45 lakh was incurred. In the year 2007-08 against a target of 152 dispensaries only 93 dispensaries could be established. Sanction has also been accorded for the construction of 7 Urban , 106 rural State Homeopathic dispensaries and 7 DHO Offices .

Annual Plan 2009-10

175. An outlay of Rs. 2200.00 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2009-10. The following programmes will be given priority.

Establishment of new homoeopathic dispensaries

176. At present 1575 homoeopathic dispensaries are functioning in the State out of which 1454 are in rural areas and rest 121 are in urban areas. There is a proposal of establishment of 152 new homeopathic dispensaries during year 2009-10 for which an outlay of Rs. 363.63 lakhs is being proposed .

Construction of homoeopathic dispensaries

177. There are 1575 dispensaries in state, but most of them are running in rented or donated buildings. For the proper functioning of a dispensary, own building is essential. It is proposed to construct 135 new homoeopathic dispensaries in 2009-10 for which an outlay of Rs. 243.77 lakhs is being proposed.

Establishment, construction and strengthening of district homoeopathic medical officer's offices

178. At present 70 posts of DHO are sanctioned. For their assistance office staff and proper accommodation is assential. During year 2009-10 for establishment of DHO offices and construction of seven new buildings, an outlay of Rs.414.87 lakhs is being proposed.

Stengthening of homoeopathic medical colleges as per norms

179. There are seven govt. homoeopathic medical colleges in the state which are not up to the standards laid down by Central Council of Homoeopathy (C.C.H.) . A proposal is being formulated to provide the standard of minimum norm's facility of teaching and non-teaching staff, equipments and furniture etc to these Homoeopathic Medical colleges. In the first phase three Homoeopathic Medical Colleges, which were running in rented building have been taken up for the purpose. In the year 2007-08, 194 teaching and 404 non-teaching staff were sanctioned. An outlay of Rs.565.09 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2009-10 which includes Rs.464.93 lakh for construction work.

Establishment of new homoeopathic medical colleges

180. There are only 7 Govt. homoeopathic medical colleges in U.P., which cannot meet the need of such highly populated State. The decision had been taken for establishment of 2 new state homoeopathic medical colleges in District Gorakhpur and Aligarh. The estimated cost of construction is Rs.5302.67 lakh and Rs.5310.27 lakh respectively. An outlay of Rs.390.62 lakh is proposed in 2009-10.

Establishment of homoeopathic drug manufacturing unit and testing laboratory

181. There are seven homoeopathic Medical colleges, 1575 State homoeopathic dispensaries, near about 25,000 registered Homoeopathic Doctor's, near about 25 Medicine pharmacies and about 5000 medical stores are functioning. But at present there is no manufacturing unit and testing laboratory of homoeopathic medicines in Govt. sector. For establishment of this unit an outlay of Rs.200.10 lakh is proposed in the year 2009-10.

Integrated Child Development Services,

182. 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 1,51,469 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs), sanctioned by the Central Government in 897 ICDS projects, of which most of the AWCs are operational.

183. Government of India has sanctioned 14604 Anganwadi Centers and 22186 mini Anganwadi Centers currently. Out of which, 7000 Anganwadi Centers and 10000 mini Anganwadi Centers will be Operational in the year 2009-10.

184. Under this scheme, the services are provided 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.

185. 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
Immunization	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 Breast feeding (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%

186. The delivery of essential services under the programme 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 afore mentioned 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.

187. In order to achieve the objectives, effective measures are required to be taken. It is worth mentioning that the Government of India is considering restructuring of ICDS on the lines of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). For achieving the ICDS objectives in the current perspective, the activities to be implemented under the 11th Five Year Plan and the concerned implementation plans are presented are as under—

ICDS General

188. Government of India vide its letter No F-4-3/2008 CD-II Dated 11 Nov 2008 has revised the system of funding pattern for ICDS General scheme through which the share of Government of India is 90% and that of State Government is 10%. An outly of Rs. 6373.41 lakh. is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Supplementary Nutrition

189. 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

were being made to make the programme more effective and attractive to have an increase in the attendance of beneficiaries at the centres upto 90%.

190. Currently, 80 grams of weaning food to the children in the age group of 7 months to 3 years, 80 grams of rich amalyze 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.

191. Currently 470 projects of all 71 districts are covered under the decentralized arrangement. In this way, children (3-6 years), pregnant and lactating mothers are all benefited with ready to eat food (hot cooked meal) with the help of mother committee.

Nutrition - Revised Rates for beneficiaries

Category	Revised Rates for beneficiary per day
Children (06-72 months)	Rs 4.00 Per child/Per day.
Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs 6.00 Per beneficiary per day.
Pregnant woman and Nursing mothers	Rs 5.00 Per beneficiary per day.

National Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)

192. This scheme is under implementation on pilot basis in the districts of Mirzapur and Sonebhadra. The Government of India meets all the expenses incurred on the programme. Under the scheme, adolescent girls weighing less than 35 kg are benefited. The selected, malnourished beneficiaries are provided foodgrains free of cost for a certain period. An outlay of Rs. 727.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Balika Shree Yojana

193. Balika Shree Yojana was started for securing holistic development and economic independency for the girl child. Under this programme, girl child born after September 2003 in the families living below poverty line will be benefited. Parents (mother and father both) of every selected girl child will be insured for Rs.500.00 under accidental insurance coverage. The insured sum will be used towards educating the beneficiary. In addition, National Savings Certificate of Rs.2000.00 would be purchased favoring the girl, and the same would be provided to her when she attains the age of 18 yrs. The scheme aims to benefit 40000 girls in the age group of 0-3 years at a total cost of Rs.10.00 crore.

194. In addition, leaving aside the beneficiaries of the SC/ST categories, there is a proposal to benefit another 57,440 girls from the BPL families under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1164.73 lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Construction of AWC Buildings

195. It is proposed to have rental premises in the middle of the villages for running AWCs so that the AWWs can deliver services to the beneficiaries independently without any hassles. Besides this, even under the National Rural Employment Gaurantee Scheme and other similar programmes, priorities would be accorded to the construction of AWC buildings.

Construction of CDPO Offices

196. At present, 897 Project Offices are operational under ICDS in the State and sanctions have been obtained in respect of 62 new projects from GoI. Hence, presently, we have 897 total projects. Of this, under World Bank assisted ICDS-III projects, 149 Project Offices have been constructed. It is proposed to construct another 748 Project Offices-cum-godowns in a phased manner under the 11th Five Year Plan. In 2008-09, there is a provision to construct 150 Project Offices-cum-godowns.

Chapter - V

Social Security

"Growth with social justice" has been one of the main objectives of planning ever since its inception in the country. Accordingly, special provisions and efforts have been made for speedier development of poor sections of the society especially, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes from time to time to bring them into the mainstream of social life.

Development of Scheduled Castes

2. The Scheduled castes still form the most vulnerable sections of the society because they have, for historical reasons, remained socially and economically backward for a long period and hence, deprived from the basic amenities which are deemed essential for a civilized living. Hence, apart from providing, priority to their socio-economic upliftment and to bring them at par with the rest of the society, through the planning process, various constitutional provisions have also been included to safeguard their interests. The emerging socio-economic profile of Scheduled castes on various parameters has been discussed in details in the foregoing paragraphs:-

Population

3. Uttar Pradesh has the largest population of Scheduled Castes in the country comprising of 66 castes. According to 2001 census, the total population of the state is 1661.98 lakh, out of which 351.48 lakh, (21.15%) are Scheduled Castes. The proportion of total state's population to country's population is 16.2 percent whereas, this proportion of Scheduled Castes is 21.15 percent. The trend in growth of Scheduled Castes population vis-à-vis total population of the State is given in the following table:-

Table : 1 Growth Trend of SC Population vis-à-vis total population in U.P.

(Population in lakh)

Year	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Castes Population as %age of Total Population	Decennial Growth	
				Total	Scheduled Castes
1971	883.41	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
2006*	1833.18	387.68	21.15	-	-

Note – Projected Population

4. It is clear from the above table that decimal 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.

5. In Uttar Pradesh, 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 caste population. Out of 97942 villages in the State, 47200 (48.19%) have more than 21.2% scheduled castes population. In this context, it is proposed to saturate the villages with infrastructural facilities starting with the highest percent of scheduled castes population.

6. Out of total population of India, the Scheduled Castes population accounts for only 16.23 percent while Uttar Pradesh has 21.15 percent Scheduled Castes population. Only Himachal Pradesh having (24.72 percent), Punjab having (28.85 per-cent) and West Bengal (23.02 percent) is having more Scheduled Caste population than Uttar Pradesh. State wise Scheduled Caste population as per 2001 census are given in the following table.

Table :2 : State wise Scheduled Castes population as per 2001 census

	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	Hiragana	21144564	4091110	19.35
8	Himanchal 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

	State/TU	Total Population	SC Population	Percentage
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	Uttaranchal	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

\$ No community has been notified as S.C

* The list of SCs of Arunachal Pradesh has been denotified by wide the scheduled castes (Order)(second amendment) Act 2002

Economic Status of Scheduled Castes

7. Majority of the Scheduled Castes live in rural areas. 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 wages and even obnoxious and degraded occupations like sweeping and scavenging due to lack of skill. Uttar Pradesh has large percentage of SC population living below poverty line in rural & urban area. The all India average as schemes in following table:

Table : 3 Per-centage 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

	States	1993-94				1999-2000			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		SC	All	SC	All	SC	All	SC	All
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

8. It can be easily deduced that the poverty amongst the scheduled castes is greater in rural areas than in urban areas. Hence, it is our prime concern that the incidence of poverty among scheduled castes should be arrested and bring them at par with the rest of society.

Literacy

9. According to 2001 census, the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes population in Uttar Pradesh was 46.3% as compared to 56.3 % among total population. However, literacy among Scheduled Castes females is low. As compared to 42.2% literacy among total females, only 30.5 % Scheduled Caste females are literate. The literacy situation in U.P. among this category vis-à-vis total population is shown in the following table:-

Table : 4 Literacy status of SC Population in U.P.

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	4.83	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

10. It is obvious from above table that during the period of two decades, the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes increased by 31% approximately whereas, the corresponding increase for total population is 29% approximately. Literacy among Scheduled Caste females increased 8 times from 1981

to 2001. The latest estimate prepared by education department indicates that there is significant increase (44%) in the enrollment of female child belonging to Scheduled Castes but still concrete efforts are needed in this direction.

Scheduled Castes in Government jobs

11. Due to low literacy level, the 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 in the following table.

Table :5 Representation of SC/ST in Uttar Pradesh Government Services (2004)

Class	Total whole-time total	Total SC / ST Employees	Percentage to SC& ST Employees to Total
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

Table :6 Atrocities against Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh

	Crime-Head	Year			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Murder	313	273	302	318
2	Grievous Hurt	337	399	448	507
3	Rape	251	239	239	333
4	Arson	46	67	76	91
5	Other offences registered under				
	a-IPC and other acts	1916	2392	3480	4940
	b-SCs & STs (POA) Act,1989				
	c-PCR ACT,1955 only	-	-	-	1
	Sub Total	1916	2392	3480	4941
	Grand Total	2863	3370	4545	6190

12. It is evident from the above table that atrocities against Scheduled Castes still occur by way of murder, Grievous hurt, rape, arson and other crimes. Due to this phenomenon whatsoever development flows from planned efforts is neutralized by the regressive forces.

Occupational Classification

13. 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 : 7 Percentage of Scheduled Caste's main workers (2001 census)

Industrial Classification	Total Main Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	Other Category 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

14. The size of main workers primarily sustains the socio-economic structure of any class. The above table reveals that as compared to general and total workers, the workforce of Scheduled Castes are more dependent on agriculture. The trend with regard to the number of workers to total population in percentage terms is given in the following table:

Table : 8 The Number of Workers in Per-centage to Total Population

(Percentage)

Year	Total Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	Other Category 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

15. It is evident from the above table that the increase in Scheduled Caste workers in percentage term, is slightly higher as compared to other category 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 : 9 Occupational Pattern (Census 2001)

(Workers in Lakh)

Category	Total Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	Other Category 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.

16. The scenario that emerges from the above data relating to socio-economic status of Scheduled Caste 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

17. The ownership of land by this section of society vis-à-vis total of other section shown below in the following table :

Table : 10 Operational Holdings of Scheduled Castes and other castes in Uttar Pradesh

(No. in '000 ha.)

Holding in different period	Total		Other		Scheduled Castes	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1980-81						
(a)Total Holdings	17816	17971	15157 (85.07)	16260 (90.48)	2631 (14.77)	1661 (9.24)
(b)Marginal Holdings	12572	4614	10410 (82.80)	3903 (84.59)	2147 (17.08)	706 (15.30)
1990-91						
(a)Total Holdings	20074	17986	16753 (83.46)	16044 (89.20)	3289 (16.38)	1885 (10.48)
(b)Marginal Holdings	14819	5654	12031 (81.19)	4717 (83.43)	2771 (18.70)	931 (16.47)
2000-01						
(a)Total Holdings	21668	17983	17973 (82.94)	16019 (89.07)	3686 (17.01)	1953 (10.91)
(b)Marginal Holdings	16659	6647	13450 (80.73)	5576 (83.88)	3204 (19.22)	1069 (16.08)

18. The above table indicates that the share of Scheduled Castes holdings in total holdings of the State in 2001 was 17.01% whereas, in terms of area, it accounts only 10.91%. 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.

The Strategy And Approach For Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

Objectives

- ▶ To enable and empower members of scheduled castes to share fully in the benefit of socio-economic development.
- ▶ To enable the scheduled castes population to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
- ▶ To facilitate and provide appropriate environment and infrastructure for participation of scheduled castes in the development process.
- ▶ To effect Substantial reduction in poverty and un-employment.

- ▶ To create productive assets in favour of Scheduled Castes to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.
- ▶ To promote human resource development by providing adequate educational and health services.
- ▶ To provide physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression.

Approach

19. 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 specific schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Caste Bastis/Villages having majority of Scheduled Castes 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.
- ▶ Review of the on-going schemes has been done so that they are able to tackle the problems of Scheduled Castes effectively.
- ▶ In order to maximize 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.

Strategy

20. In order to achieve the objectives, the State Government brought about significant policy changes for the implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan during the Ninth Five Year Plan, according to which, the Planning Department has been providing outlays under the SCSP in proportion to Scheduled Castes population in the State. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as the nodal department for formulation, co-ordination and monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan. In order that the funds allocated under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan are not divertible, a separate budget grant No. 83 has been provided. The budgeting has further been strengthened by creating a minor head-789 under grant No. 83 with a view to ensure proper coordination, a committee under the Chairmanship of Social Welfare Commissioner has also been setup comprising of Principal Secretaries of Finance, Social Welfare and Planning departments. In order that the maximum benefits of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan should reach the targeted group, the State Government has further modified its approach as following:-

- ▶ Such present continuing schemes, which provide cent-per-cent 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 in Ambedker Villages, only 50 percent of the amount spent has been allowed to be included in Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ For providing infrastructure facilities for development of Scheduled Castes, cent-per-cent 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. Such schemes would be thoroughly scrutinized before providing approval. State Planning Department will provide lump-sum outlay from total State Plan outlay for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan in actual proportion of Scheduled Castes population at the disposal of Social Welfare Department. Social Welfare Department will be nodal department for formulation and monitoring of Five Year Plan and Annual Plan of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan. Finance Department will issue sanctions of budgeted amount under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan on the recommendation of Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary. Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary is fully empowered to allocate outlay, issue financial sanction and reallocation/re-appropriation of outlay/budget under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ A three-member committee headed by Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary will finalize the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan prepared by 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 finalization of the draft plan by the committee, it will be included in the State Plan.
- ▶ Since selected Schemes/Programmes under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan would be mainly beneficiary oriented more than 80% share will be allocated to the District Plan. Social Welfare Department ensure outlays from the point of view of proper utilization of allocated outlay/budget.

Components of SCSP

- ▶ Only those schemes are included under SCSP that ensure direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Caste.

- ▶ Outlay for area specific schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Caste hamlets/ villages having a majority of Scheduled Caste population may be included in SCSP.
- ▶ Priority is given for providing basic minimum services like primary education, health, drinking water, nutrition, rural housing, rural electrification and rural link road.
- ▶ Wage component, especially under rural employment schemes, is not be included under SCSP.
- ▶ 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.

Creation of general awareness of SCSP schemes

21. State Governments has taken the initiative to generate awareness among the Scheduled Castes population about the schemes being implemented for the development of SCs by the different departments of the State Governments through electronic and print media.

Financial Progress

22. The details of financial allocation over the various plan periods are shown in the following table:

Table :11 Outlay and Expenditure since Sixth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in Crore)

Plan Period	State Plan		SCSP		% age	
	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Col (4- 2)	Col (5-3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)						
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	13522.85	2830.00	1479.45	20.96	10.93
v 2006-07	19000.00	20341.68	3990.00	3219.13	21.00	15.83
Eleventh Plan 2007-12	181094.00		38067.0		21.15	
2007-08	25000.00	24296.53	5287.00	4340.78	21.15	17.86
2008-09	35000.00	33981.35	7403.00	7403.00	21.15	21.79
2009-10	36000.00	-	7614.00	-	21.15	-

Expenditure

Special Central Assistance

23. 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 utilization of SCA and proposals for Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2008-09, 2009-10 are given in the table below:-

Table : 12 Utilisation of Special Central Assistance under SCSP

(Rs. in Crore)

Plan Period	Special Central Assistance			
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	%age	No. of Beneficiaries
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	86.80	80.30	92.51	87812
Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12	889.33			985341
2007-08	110.23	122.46	111.00	119499
2008-09 (Anticipated)	93.49	84.44	90.3	81560
2009-10 (Proposed)	177.06	-	-	-

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

Vision

24. The Eleventh 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 percents per annum. The Eleventh Five Year Plan seeks to reduce disparities across regions and communities.

Challenges

25. Development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups and bringing them at par with the rest of the society is our constitutional commitment.

26. 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 upliftment of SCs have borne fruit, the gap between the general population and SCs 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 Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan to remove all socio-economic disparities. The Eleventh Plan will ensure that they are implemented with further innovations and deeper commitment.

27. While bringing the SCs to national level may take time, complete elimination of the abhorrent practice of manual scavenging will be accomplished by the middle of Eleventh Five Year Plan. Likewise total eradication of equally abhorrent practice of bonded labour especially targeting SCs will be achieved in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

28. The Eleventh Plan pays special attention to the needs of Scheduled Castes, primitive tribal groups and elderly and disabled groups. Particular attention must be paid to SCSP guidelines for expenditure and monitoring of outcome.

29. In Uttar Pradesh, the guidelines and broad principles in formulation and preparation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan will continue from Tenth Five Year Plan along with required modifications to cope with the vision, approach and the challenges of Eleventh Five Year Plan.

30. As per existing policy, the area specific schemes under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan are funded when the majority of the population (more than 51%) belongs to Scheduled Castes. However, the average population of SCs being slightly more than 21 per-cents in the State, number of pockets having more than 51 percent SC populations are very limited. As such infrastructure works in these areas having less than 51 percent SC population can not be taken up. In the light of this situation, it is proposed to enlist the villages/pockets of the State in descending order of per-cent 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.

Change in budgeting pattern

31. In order that the outlays and funds earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled castes are used exclusively for the benefit of this particular group, the State has already created a separate grant No.-83 in which the budgetary provisions of all the schemes under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan are being made. The State Government has further strengthened the procedure by creating a minor head "789- Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste" under various functional major heads within the grant No. 83 from the financial year 2009-10.

Annual Plan 2009-10

Pre-matric Scholarship

32. An Outlay of Rs.5000.00 lakh and Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10 for providing scholarship to scheduled caste and denotified tribe students respectively studying in pre-matric classes from I to X to benefit 13,47,626 and 5,069 students.

Construction of Ashram Type Schools

33. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.6714.11 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10 to construct 7 buildings at Tahsil/Block level having low literacy rate among Scheduled Castes.

Construction of hostels for Boys (50% CSS)

34. Those students who are unable to continue their higher education from class IX and onwards, the Social Welfare Department provides hostel facilities to such students. At present, there are 168 hostels, out of which, 132 hostels for boys and 36 hostels of girls are being run by the department. An outlay of Rs. 2691.24 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10 to construct 12 hostels for boys.

Establishment and Construction of Centres under Coaching and allied services

35. Three buildings have already been constructed and these centres are to be started with sufficient staff for which, an outlay of Rs.1283.15 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Share Capital for Margin Money (49% CSS)

36. Share Capital for margin money loan assistance to U.P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation is provided by the State Government. This corporation conducts welfare schemes for the economic development of scheduled castes. An outlay of Rs. 3181.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Discretionary Grant

37. 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. 2000/- for treatment per person and Rs. 10000/- for the marriage of daughter are provided to those families who are living below poverty line. An outlay of Rs 2000.00 lakh has been proposed to benefit 19,000 women for marriage and 2000 persons for treatment of severe diseases for the Annual Plan 2009-10 .

Financial Assistance against Atrocities under P.C.R Act

38. 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. 1030.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Development of Scheduled Tribes

39. 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:

Socio-Economic Profile

Population

40. The Scheduled Tribes population of Uttar Pradesh 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 Uttarakhand, few districts having Scheduled Tribes population were transferred to Uttarakhand. Thus, The Scheduled Tribes population of Uttar Pradesh is 107,963 as per 2001, constituting 0.06 % of the

total population (166,197,921) of the State. Population of Scheduled Tribes in various census are summarized as below:-

Table : 14 Scheduled Tribes Population in UP

(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

Poverty

41. The below poverty line of STs population and total population at nation and state level is given below in the following table:-

Table-15 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

Literacy

42. According to 2001 census, the literacy rate of STs Male and Female (48.4 % and 20.7%) are lower in comparison to those recorded for all STs (59.2 % and 34.8 %) at the nation level.

43. However, the Government of India has included the following Castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Order (Amendment) Act. 2002:-

- ▶ **Gond, Dhuria, Noyak, Ojha, Pathari,** Rajgond (In the Districts Mahrajganj, Siddharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra).
- ▶ Kharwar, Khairwar (In Districts Deoria, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra).
- ▶ Sahria (In District Lalitpur).
- ▶ Parhia (In District Sonbhadra).
- ▶ Baiga (In District Sonbhadra).
- ▶ Pankha, Panika (In Districts Sonbhadra and Mirzapur).

- ▶ Agaria (In District Sonbhadra).
- ▶ Patari (In District Sonbhadra)
- ▶ Chero (In Districts Sonbhadra).
- ▶ Bhuiya, Bhunia (In District Sonbhadra).

Approach and Strategy

Objectives

- ▶ To enable and empower members of scheduled tribes to share fully in the benefit of socio-economic development.
- ▶ To enable the scheduled tribes 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 favor 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
- ▶ To provide physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression.

44. 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 Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) are mentioned as below:

Approach

45. Following approach for the formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan for Scheduled Tribes was adopted.

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ In order to maximize the benefits of Tribal Sub-Plan outlay for Scheduled Tribes, schemes designed for the Ambedkar Villages would be funded 50 percent from Tribal Sub-Plan outlay and remaining 50 percent from General Plan Outlay.

Strategy

46. In order to achieve the objectives, the State Government brought about significant policy changes for the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan during the Ninth Five Year Plan, according to which, the Planning Department has been providing outlays under the TSP in proportion to Scheduled Tribe population in the State. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as the nodal department for formulation, co-ordination and monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan. In order that the funds allocated under Tribal Sub-Plan are not divertable, a separate budget grant No. 83 has been provided. With a view to ensure proper coordination, a committee under the Chairmanship of Social Welfare Commissioner has also been setup comprising of Principal Secretaries of Finance, Social Welfare and Planning departments.

47. In order that the maximum benefits of Tribal Sub-Plan should reach the people belonging to this category, The State Government has further strengthened its approach as following:-

- ▶ 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 in Ambedker Villages, only 50 percent of the amount spent has been allowed to be included in 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 upliftment 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.

- ▶ Schemes would be thoroughly scrutinized before providing approval. State Planning Department will provide lump-sum outlay from total State Plan outlay for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan in actual proportion of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population at the disposal of Social Welfare Department which in turn will re-allocate between SCSP and TSP. Social Welfare Department will be nodal department for formulation and monitoring of Five Year Plan and Annual Plan of Tribal Sub-Plan. Finance Department will issue sanctions of budgeted amount under Tribal Sub-Plan on the recommendation of Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary. Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary is fully empowered to allocate outlay, issue financial sanction and reallocation/re-appropriation of outlay/budget under Tribal Sub-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.

Components of TSP

- ▶ Only those schemes are included under TSP that ensure direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Tribes.
- ▶ Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Tribes hamlets/ villages having a majority of Scheduled Tribes population may be included in TSP .
- ▶ Priority is given for providing basic minimum services like primary education, health, drinking water, nutrition, rural housing, rural electrification and rural link road.
- ▶ Wage component, especially under rural employment schemes, is not be included under TSP.
- ▶ Schemes to develop agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, dairy etc. providing a source of livelihood to the ST population are included.
- ▶ Innovative projects that draw upon institutional finance to supplement Plan allocations may be drawn up.

Creation of general awareness of TSP schemes

48. State Governments has taken the initiative to generate awareness among the Scheduled Tribes population about the schemes being implemented for the development of STs by the different departments of the State Governments through electronic and print media.

Financial Progress

49. The Plan wise and year wise allocation and expenditure and proposed outlay up to Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as follows:-

Table : 16 Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)

Plan Period	State Plan		Tribal Sub-Plan		%age Col.	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Exp.	4-2	5-3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tenth 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	13522.85	35.00	9.13	0.26	0.07
Annual Plan (2006-07)	19000.00	20341.68	43.00	18.79	0.23	0.09
Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12	181094.00		141.0		0.08	
Annual Plan 2007-08	25000.00	24296.53	20.00	11.19	0.08	0.05
Annual Plan 2008-09	35000.00	33981.35	27.00	27.00	0.08	0.08
Annual Plan 2009-10 (Proposed)	36000.00	-	26.00	-	0.07	-

*Anticipated

Special Central Assistance

50. 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 following table:

Table : 17 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	42.59	818
Annual Plan (2003-2004)	0.34	0.25	73.53	871
Annual Plan (2004-05)	0.29	0.18	62.07	566
Annual Plan (2005-06)	0.58	0.31	53.45	905
Annual Plan (2006-07)	0.29	0.14	48.28	454
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)	6.60			
Annual Plan (2007-08)	1.01	1.01	100.0	
Annual Plan (2008-09)	1.33	1.33	100.0	
Annual Plan (2009-10)	1.33			

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

Vision

51. The Eleventh 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 per-cent per annum. The Eleventh Five Year Plan seeks to reduce disparities across regions and communities.

Challenges

52. Development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups and bringing them at par with the rest of the society is our constitutional commitment.

53. 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 upliftment 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 Eleventh Plan will ensure that they are implemented with further innovations and deeper commitment.

54. Over a period of time, a large 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.

55. 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 Eleventh Five Year Plan. Likewise, total eradication of equally abhorrent practice of bonded labour especially, targeting STs will be achieved in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

56. The Eleventh 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.

Change In Budgeting Pattern

57. In order that the outlays and funds earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are used exclusively for the benefit of this particular group, the State has already created a separate grant no-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 no-81 from the financial year 2009-10.

Development Of Non-Scheduled Tribes

58. This scheme provides subsidy on Agriculture/Horticulture and cottage industry related works to Tribes such as Kol etc. which are poor and need special help but still in the category of Schedule castes in Uttar Pradesh. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Establishment/Construction Of Hostel For Boys (C.S.S.)

59. A Scheme for providing hostel facilities to those students who are unable to continue their higher education from class IXth and onwards at village/block/ tahseel level. An outlay of Rs. 58.92 Lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Establishment And Construction Of Ashram Type Schools

60. The Ashram Type Schools have been established for the children whose parents are unable to afford the expenditure due to extreme poverty. In Such schools, provision for free education along with free lodging, fooding, clothing, stationary and medical facilities had been made. Nine existing A.T.S. are not sufficient in view of prevailing, Socio-economic and educational backwardness of scheduled tribes. The Government of India has increased the rate of grant from 50% to 100% for construction of girls ATS in the entire State. Where as, 100% for construction for boys ATS in naxal effected district i.e. Sonbhadra.

61. By the inclusion of ten new casts into the category of Scheduled Tribe the number of STs in Uttar Pradesh has been increased many folds, increased operational area from six to twenty districts. These districts need at least one ATS in each districts. An outlay of Rs. 190.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Integrated Tribal Development Project- Kheri (C.S.S.)

62. The project area lies in Nighasan Tehsil of Lakhimpur Kheri Distriet in Trai belt of Himalayan range adjoining the borders of Nepal. The project area comprises 41 villages, out of which, two villages SURMA and MAUR PURVA fall within the boundary of Dudhwa National Park with total geographical area of the project is 9936.77 hectares.

63. For the development of Tharus living in the project area, various schemes i.e. agriculture, horticulture, cottage industry, training center and economic development schemes etc. implemented. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh. has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Tharu Development Project, Balrampur (C.S.S.)

64. 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 and 11 villages in GAINSADI Block. The total geographical area of the project is 9497.17 hect. For the development of Tharus (S.T.) 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. An outlay of Rs. 54.34 lakh. has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Buxa Primitive Tribal Project, Bijnor

65. "Buxa" the 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 reside in 3 development blocks namely Najeebabad, Kotwali and Afzalgarh. Schemes for the poverty eradication programmes, increase in agricultural production, drinking water facilities etc. has been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 23.20 lakh. is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Development Of Dispersed Tribes

66. In the year 2003, Government of India notified ten new castes as scheduled tribes in Uttar Pradesh resulting in increase of operational area from six districts to twenty districts and population of STs increased many folds. For poverty programmes through agriculture, horticulture, development of cottage industries, expansion of irrigation facilities through Cluster boring with pump set, development of livestock and women welfare programmes etc. have been proposed. For which, an outlay of Rs. 408.68 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

National Social Assistance Programme

National Old Age Pension

67. Under National Social Assistance programme, the pension is being provided to those aged persons who are above 65 years of age.

68. At present, the government of India has declared this scheme as "INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA VIRIDDHAWASTHA PENSION YOJNA", Under this scheme, the criteria has been changed. Now, every old aged persons above the age of 65 years whose family included in below poverty line list is eligible for INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA VIRIDDHAWASTHA PENSION. Pension will be provided of Rs. 300/- p.m., out of which,

Government of India will provide Rs.200/- whereas, State Government will contribute Rs.100/- per beneficiary per month.

Kisan Pension

69. Under this scheme, all eligible old aged persons who are between 60 to 65 years of age, the State Government is providing pension at the rate of 300/- p.m. per person. An outlay Rs. 1,32,826.00 lakh has been proposed for the INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA VIRIDDHAWASTHA PENSION and KISAN PENSION to benefit 3715444 persons for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

National Family Benefit Programme

70. To assist the aggrieved family after their earning member's death in the age group of 18-64 years of age, who are living below poverty line, a lump-sum grant of Rs. 10,000/- per family was provided in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

71. An outlay of Rs. 7,800.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10 to benefit 39,000 persons/families at the rate of Rs.20,000/- per person as lump-sum grant.

Welfare of Backward Class

72. The population of Other Backward Castes is about 54 percent of the total population of the State. This segment of population is socially, educationally and economically backward and needs special attention in respect of their development. The State Government is committed for providing assistance and support of this section of society so that they can be protected from injustice and exploitation. Keeping this in view top priority is accorded to raise their literacy rate along with social and economic status.

73. A large number of schemes have been launched and run to raise the educational status of Backward Classes which included the schemes of providing pre-matric and post-matric scholarships and construction of hostel accommodation compensating the admission fee in post matric classes, providing assistance for the marriage of the daughter of poor families, assistance for sickness and providing computer training to the unemployed youth, both male and female.

74. About 66.54 lakh OBC students were provided scholarships to the tune of the Rs. 28150.31 lakh during 2007-08. In the following year 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 24066.82 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship among 54.61 lakh OBC students. Further, for the Annual Plan 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 24870.00 lakh is proposed to be disbursed among 56.66 lakh OBC students.

Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme

75. The Backward Classes Welfare Department provides financial assistance in the form of educational scholarships to all the OBC students from class I to VIII and all the IX & X class OBCs

students whose parent's/guardian's annual income does not exceed Rs. 30,000 per annum. The table given below illustrates the existing scholarship rates qualifying, criteria and the eligibility period.

Class	Scholarship Rate P.M	Qualifying Criteria annual Income	Eligibility period
1 to 5	Rs. 25/-	No limit	12 months
6 to 8	Rs. 40/-	No limit	12 months
9 to 10	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 30,000/-	12 months

Post -matric Scholarship Scheme

76. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the OBC students studying at post-matriculation or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. These scholarships are given to study in recognized institutions. Students whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum are entitled for scholarship under the scheme.

77. The prevailing rates of scholarships and eligibility criteria along with period for which scholarship will be provided are indicated in the table given below:

Group	Monthly Rate		Qualifying Criteria	Eligibility Period
	Day Scholar	Hosteller		
	Rs. 330/-	Rs. 740/-	Rs. One lakh	10 Months
B	Rs. 330/-	Rs. 510/-	Rs. One lakh	10 Months
C	Rs. 185/-	Rs. 355/-	Rs. One lakh	10 Months
D	Rs. 140/-	Rs. 235/-	Rs. One lakh	10 Months

Annual Plan 2007-08

	Schemes	Actual Exp. (Rs. in lakh)	Physical Achi. (No.)
1	Prematric Scholarship	22915.05	6984895
2	Post matric Scholarship	5235.26	181456
3	Construction of Hostel	428.26	15
4	Admission fees for Post matric students	--	1000
5	Computerization of Scholarships	243.39	--
7	Computer Training Scheme.	--	--
8	Marriage of Daughters & Treatment of Sickness Schemes.	986.93	18000
10	Share Capital of U.P. Backward Classes Finance & Development Corp. Ltd.	23.53	910
	Total	29832.42	

78. The State Government has introduced a system of online transfer of scholarship amount through banks directly into the accounts of students.

Annual Plan 2008-09

79. In order to connect the weaker section of the Backward Classes to the main stream of development, the State Government has during the year 2008-09 earmarked to uplifting the all round development of the eligible ones under the various schemes conducted by State Government since last year.

(Rs. in lakh)

	Schemes	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Exp.	Anticipated Achi. (No.)
1	Prematric Scholarship	26066.82	19307.82	7117031
2	Post matric Scholarship	500.00	4759.00	112596
3	Construction of Hostel	358.26	358.26	14
4	Admission fees for Post matric students	500.00	21829.00	680094
5	Computerisation of Scholarships	50.00	50.00	--
7	Computer Training Scheme.	200.00	200.00	2000
8	Marriage of Daughters & Treatment of Sickness Schemes.	2000.00	2000.00	36000
	Total	29675.08	48504.08	

Annual Plan 2009-10

80. In order to bring the weaker section of the Backward Classes to the main stream of development the State Government has, during the year 2009-10, earmarked the all round development of the eligible ones under the various schemes.

Scheme-wise proposed outlay for year 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

	Name of scheme	Outlay	Target
1	Pre-matric Scholarship	20060.00	5777412
3	Post-matric Scholarship	4810.00	448396
5	Admission Fee-Reimbursement Scheme	19379.74	1040092
6	Hostel Construction Scheme	358.26	14
7	Computerization Of Scholarship (Hard Copy & Data Entry)	250.00	--
8	Computer Training	200.00	2000
9	Marriage Of Daughter & Treatment In Sickness To Destitute	3000.00	54000
10	Share Capital Of U.P. Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation Ltd.	50.00	3600
	Total	48108.00	

Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme

81. The Backward Classes Welfare Department provides financial assistance in the form of educational scholarships to all the OBCs students from classes I to VIII and all the IX & X class OBCs

students whose parents'/guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs.0. 30 lakh.. An outlay of Rs. 20060.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Post -matric Scholarship Scheme

82. These scholarships are given to the students who are study in recognized institutions.and their parents'/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh per year. The Proposed outlay is of Rs. 4810.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Hostel Construction

83. The scheme to construct hostels for OBC students continued in year 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 358.26 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10.

Scheme for OBCs daughter's Marriage & Sickness

84. The scheme of granting financial aid for the daughters marriage of OBCs families living below the poverty line and meeting cost of medical expenditure on the same terms as SC families has been proposed in Annual Pan 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 3000.00 has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Scheme for Compensating Admission Fee for Post-Matric Classes

85. The State Government has decided to reimburse admission fee of those OBC students education whose parents' annual income is below Rs. 1.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 19379.74 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Online Management and Monitoring System

86. An 'Online Management and Monitoring System' for the scholarship scheme of the Department benefiting nearly two crore OBC students has been implemented during the current financial year. Through this system, the scholarship amount for students of class I to VIII is being transferred to the Gram Sabha account is electronically transferred through banking channels for distribution in cash at school level. Similarly for students of higher classes, the amount is being transferred electronically to their individual bank account from the state level itself. Thereby making the entire programme fast, transparent and student freindly.

87. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has computerized the records of over three crore students receiving scholarships under various schemes by various departments. Under the scheme, the 'demand' of a school for scholarship is deemed to have been made when details of all students are 'uploaded' on the web site. All details are available on the web site. Students need not apply for scholarship every year and they will continue to receive the same as long as they are regularly attending classes and clearing the exams. They need not submit caste, domicile and income certificates every year.

Computer Training for Unemployment OBC Boys & Girls

88. To eliminate unemployment among OBC boys & girls educated up to 12th. class (pass), it is proposed to provide computer training in all the districts of the state. It is expected that as many as 2000 OBC boys and girls will benefit from the scheme during the year 2007-08. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 4810.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Welfare Of Minorities

89. 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.

90. 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 minorities by making special provisions under different Articles.

91. According to Census of 2001, the total population of Uttar Pradesh is 1661.98 lakh which is 16.2 % of the total population of the country. The total population of minorities in U.P. is 321.40 lakh, which is 19.33 % of the U.P's Population. It is also to be noted that the minority population is 18.81 % of the total population in the country as a whole.

92. Six religious groups viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists Parsis and Jain's come under the category of religious minorities. The comparative demographic and literacy rate for the minority communities according 2001 census are given in the following table.

Comparative Demographic & Literacy For The Minority Communities (Census 2001)

Religion	Total Population	Total Literate Population of the Minority	Male			Female		
			Literate Population	% against the Total pop	% of Total literate pop	Literate pop	% against the Total pop.	% of Total literate pop.
MUSLIM	30740158	11624291 (37.81%)	7283718	23.69	62.66	4340573	14.12	37.34
CHRISTIAN	212578	132233 (62.20%)	72189	33.96	54.59	60044	28.25	37.34
SIKH	678059	419061 (61.80%)	244693	36.09	58.39	174368	25.72	45.41
BAUDH	302031	135971 (45.02%)	90178	29.86	66.32	45793	15.16	41.61
JAIN	207111	170042 (82.10%)	91084	43.98	53.57	78958	38.12	33.68
Total	32139937	12481598 (38.84%)	7781862	24.21	62.35	4699736	14.62	37.65

Figures in brackets shows %age of Total literate population of the Minority.

93. According to 2001 census, the population of minority communities in 21 districts of the state, is more than 20% of the total population. These districts have been declared as minority concentration districts. The Schemes relating to welfare of minorities, which were previously being looked after by the different departments, have been brought under the purview of Minorities department.

Annual Plans		
Years	Outlay Allocated	Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)
Annual Plan 2002-03	653.37	950.00
Annual Plan 2003-04	1473.00	1769.66
Annual Plan 2004-05	5432.08	3237.18
Annual Plan 2005-06	5674.00	5715.98
Annual Plan 2006-07	6140.75	6048.83
Annual Plan 2007-08	858.00	858.00
Annual Plan 2008-09	2617.09	2615.08 (Anticipated)

Pre-matric Scholarship

94. Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the student of minority community belonging to pre-matric classes with the intention to check school drop-out rate among them and to encourage their educational status. The scholarship is provided to the ward of only those persons whose annual income is up to Rs. one lakh.

	Category	Rates (Rs. per annum)
1	Class 1 To 5	300/-
2	Class 6 To 8	480/-
3	Class 9 To 10	720/-

95. During Tenth Five Year Plan, the amount spent on pre-matric scholarship scheme was Rs.7224.96 lakh for 2573889 beneficiaries in the Plan Sector. For the Eleventh Five Plan, the approved outlay is Rs. 980.00 lakh for 259260 beneficiaries. However, in the year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 193.32 lakh was incurred for the 52128 students. In the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 196.00 lakh is anticipated to benefit 52128 students. For the year 2009-10, an outlay of Rs. 1012 lakh has been proposed to benefit 52128 students.

Post matric scholarship

96. This scheme has been introduced from 2004-2005 to benefit post matric student's belonging to the Minority community. Certain restriction have been imposed including below poverty line income limit of the guardian. This scholarship is for only that student's of post matric classes who are studying in recognized institutions of Uttar Pradesh. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, Rs. 6756.13 lakh has been spent to benefit 432730 beneficiaries. For the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) approved outlay is Rs. 1250 lakh for 76405 beneficiaries. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 247.36 lakh was incurred to

benefit 15480 students in the year 2007-08. In the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 250.00 lakh to be incurred for the benefit 15480 students are anticipated. For the Annual Plan 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh has been proposed.

Grant for Arabi-Farsi Madarasas

97. Grant is given by the state government for salary to teaching/non teaching staff of the Arbi Farsi Madarasas which are providing education from primary to degree level to students of the minority community in Arabic/Persian medium. With a view to enhance welfare of minority, the state has provided grant-in-aid to 360 madarsas. The outlay for 2008-09 is 15.00 lakh and Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed outlay for 2009-10.

Modernization of Madarasas

98. Under this scheme a science teacher is appointed in madarasa / makhtabs to teach modern subjects to the students. Under the scheme a sum of Rs 3000/- per month is paid for primary classes and one time grant of Rs. 7000.00 for purchase of science / maths kit.

99. For the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 50.00 lakh is anticipated and for the year 2009-10, an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh has been proposed.

Construction of Hostels

100. Government of India is providing grant for construction of hostel and school buildings of girls higher secondary schools run by the minority institutions in minority concentrated districts. Under this scheme two installments of grant is given worth Rs. 45 and Rs. 75 lakh respectively for construction of hostels and school building. To facilitate for the residence of girls residing in far-flung areas 100% centrally sponsored scheme is being run in minority concentrated educationally backward 57 blocks/ Tehsils of U.P. Proposals for construction of 13 hostels are pending with the Govt. of India.

101. For the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the approved outlay is Rs. 3750.00 lakh and for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 750.00 lakh and for the year 2008-09 is Rs. 993.11 lakh and for the year 2009-10 same amount of Rs. 993.11 lakh is expected to be spent.

Construction of School buildings

102. This is 100 percent Centrally sponsored scheme for the welfare of girls belonging to minority community. Under this scheme a grant of Rs.140 lakh is provided in two installments for construction of school building in minority concentrated districts. For the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the outlay is Rs. 5000.00 lakh and for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 1000.00 lakh and for the year 2008-09 is Rs. 1683.57 lakh and same amount of Rs. 1683.57 lakh is expected to be spent.

Merit Cum Means and Pre-Post Matric Meritorious Scholarship Scheme

103. Under the Prime Minister's 15 Point Program the Merit Cum Means, Pre and Post matric meritorious Scholarship scheme have been introduced to up-liftment of quality education among the minorities sections. Under the Merit Cum Means Scheme 3537 applications of Rs. 687.42 Lakh have been Sanctioned by the central government for the Year 2007-08 and for the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for 12402 application of Rs. 425.65 Lakh have been sanctioned and release by the Central Government for the Year 2007-08. For the financial year 2008-09 under the Merit-Cum-Means scheme for 7025 students a sum of Rs. 1957.74 lakh, Post- Metric scheme for 41898 students a sum of Rs. 1716.02 lakh and in Pre- Metric scheme for 67420 students a sum of Rs. 1223.94 lakh has been fixed in the Budget.

104. For the financial year 2009-10 under the Merit-Cum- Means scheme for 10000 students a sum of Rs. 2472.00 lakh, Post- Metric scheme for 70000 students a sum of Rs. 2856.00 lakh and in Pre-Metric scheme for 150000 students a sum of Rs. 3627.00 lakh is expected to be spent.

Multi- Sectoral Plan

105. In the minority concentrate 21 districts it is needed to focus and resolve the basic needs and meet out the critical gaps of minority community. Under the Prime Minister's 15th points programmes a special drives has been taken into action in this matter. For the year 2008-09, anticipated expenditure is Rs. 20000.00 lakh as capital expenditure and Rs. 30000.00 lakh as revenue expenditure. An outlay of Rs. 650.00 Cr. as a central share is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Fees Re-imburement to Graduation Level Students

106. Under this scheme financial assistance is proposed for fees reimbursement of Medical, Engineering, M.B.A and Graduation Level Students at the time admission will be provided from the financial 2007-08 under the 11th Plan. The anticipated expenditure in this scheme is estimated Rs. 1000.00 lakh for 750000 students in this Plan and Rs. 200.00 lakh for 1000 students in the year 2007-08 and for the year 2008-09, anticipated expenditure is Rs. 650.00 Lakh for the 8250 students and for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 400.00 Lakh is proposed for 4000 beneficiaries.

Financial assistance to the poor girl's marriage and Treatment of dependent of Minority Community

107. Under this scheme financial assistance is proposed to poor girl's marriage will be provided from the financial 2007-08 under the 11th Plan. The anticipated expenditure in this scheme is estimated Rs. 1000.00 lakh for 5000 beneficiary in this Plan and Rs. 50.00 lakh for 500 beneficiary in the year 2007-08 and for the year 2008-09, anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1200.00 lakh for 12000 beneficiaries and for the year 2009-10 proposed outlay is Rs. 400.00 lakh for 4000 beneficiaries.

108. Under this scheme financial assistance is proposed for members of minority community, whose income is below poverty level, for treatment of fatal/ chronic disease. For this purpose maximum Rs. 25,000 will be given to each member/ community. For the year 2009-10 a sum of Rs.38.00 lakh is proposed outlay for 152 beneficiaries.

Computerization of scheme at Directorate and district level

109. Under this scheme as per government directives the scheme-wise and beneficiary wise strong monitoring and Computerization of Scheme at 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 2007-08 under the Eleventh Plan. The anticipated expenditure in this scheme is estimated Rs. 500.00 lakh in this Plan and Rs. 500.00 lakh in the year 2007-08, and for the Year 2008-09 is Rs. 67.83 lakh and for the year 2009-10 proposed outlay is Rs. 173.00 lakh.

Pre-Examination Coaching for Employment based Competitive Examinations

110. Under this scheme financial assistance is proposed to setup a Pre- Examination Coaching for Employment based Competitive Examination to enhance the employment ratio in the particular community will be provided from the financial 2007-08 under the 11th Plan. The anticipated expenditure in this scheme is estimated Rs. 5250.00 lakh for 35000 beneficiaries in this Plan and Rs. 50.00 lakh for 333 beneficiaries in the financial year 2007-08 and for the Year 2008-09 is Rs. 50.00 lakh for 333 beneficiaries and for the year 2009-10 proposed outlay is Rs.50.00 lakh for 333 beneficiaries

Creation of “ HELP-LINE ” for departmental activities (Schemes and Programmes) under the E- governance

111. Under this scheme a sum of rupees 10.00 lakh is proposed to be spend in the year 2009-10 for creation of “Help Line” through telephone line, Fax and Computer System to enable the members of the minority community who may face any difficulty or may need any help to avail the benefit of the schemes and programmes launched by the minority welfare department for their welfare.

Manyavar Kashiram Ji Urban Development

112. Under this scheme Government will provide 15% subsidy to the beneficiaries and 5% will be bear by applicant and 80% will be arranged through bank loan. The proposed project will be based on S.J.S.R.Y. Plan upto a limit of Rs. 50,000/- per candidate/ applicant. During the year 2008-09 a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakh is available with M.F.D.C. and for the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed.

Creation of Monitoring and evaluation cell of departmental schemes at directorate level

113. It is needed at the different level meetings to monitor and evaluation of scheme at departmental level. To cop-up the requirement of the mass and to evaluate the increasing level of beneficiaries under

the driven schemes by the department. To carry out the such exercise it is proposed to create a monitoring and evaluation cell at Directorate level. During the year 2009-10 a sum of Rs. 27.29 lakh is proposed as outlay.

Computer education in Madarasas/Mini I.T.I.'s

114. Under this scheme 360 aided Madarasas will be covered by the computer education by way of providing 5 computers and one Instructor in each Madarsa in the year of 2009-10. An estimated amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh will be spent per Madarsa in this scheme. During the year 2009-10 a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakh is proposed as outlay.

Construction of Haj Houses

115. To facilitate boarding and lodging of the haj pilgrim in the flung areas of Uttar Pradesh, construction of haj houses at Lucknow, Ghaziabad has been sanctioned and at Varanasi it is under consideration. During the year 2009-10 a sum of Rs. 400.00 lakh is proposed as outlay.

Welfare of Handicapped

116. The basic objectives of this sector is to adhere the national commitment for equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of disabled persons without any discrimination in any field of human activity. The Government's top priority is to provide educational, training and rehabilitation facilities to all categories of disabled persons.

117. A handicapped person is not handicapped by his own choice and therefore he deserves all sympathy and support from society and State. They expect a positive attitude and behavior from the members of society. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act, 1995 aims to provide equal opportunities, rights and facilities to them to optimize their development and welfare. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh also has been consistently striving for providing necessary facilities through various schemes in the Tenth Plan.

118. State Government is running the following schemes to provide a better life to the handicapped persons.

- ▶ Grant-in-aid for maintenance to destitute handicapped.
- ▶ 13 residential schools are established for different types of handicapped children where free education is being provided. Out of the said 13 schools 5 are for the visually handicapped, 4 for the hearing handicapped, 2 for the physically handicapped and 2 for the mentally retarded children.
- ▶ 9 workshop-cum-production centers are imparting free vocational training with free boarding and lodging facilities to the handicapped.

Strategies, Objectives and Programmes for 2009-10

119. The best endeavor in the field of handicapped welfare is to cultivate mass awareness regarding the causes and prevention of disability, as it will help to reduce the incidence of disability to the minimum. Education and vocational training are the instruments which can fill any void in anyone are already playing a vital role in the uplift of the handicapped. Besides Government, efforts would be made to encourage N.G.O's to render their services to the destitute handicapped persons, for their maintenance, education, training and rehabilitation etc.

Annual Plan 2008-09

120. In the Annual Plan 2008-09 a greater emphasis has been given to ensure effective implementation of the schemes and programmes for the welfare of persons with disability from different sources. Besides Government efforts have been made to encourage N.G.O's to render their services to the destitute persons with disability for their maintenance, education, training and rehabilitation etc. The progress achieved in major schemes in the year 2008-09 till Dec, 2008 is as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

	Name of Schemes	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	Extension of Directorate	82.46	-
2.	Grant-in-aid for maintenance of physically handicapped and mentally retarded destitute handicapped persons	20363.20	12028.34
3.	Grant to handicapped persons for construction of shops.	96.46	41.00
3.	Construction of schools, hostel & building for handicapped	587.25	-
4.	Braille Protsahan Yojna	11.85	-
5.	Kaushal Vikas Kendra	10.00	-
6.	Vehicles for institutions	60.22	49.00
7.	Exposure visit/Training	20.00	-
8.	Scholarship/Maintenance for students & workshops/schools	136.90	-
9.	Establishment of University	100.00	-
10.	Establishment of Inter Colleges	600.00	-
Total :		22068.34	12118.34

Annual Plan 2009-10

Extension of Directorate of Viklang Kalyan

121. It is observed that in performing the work for welfare/benefits of handicapped persons some of the difficulties like inadequate manpower in the department is affecting the routine work. So it is felt that strengthening of the headquarter is essential. An outlay of Rs. 114.34 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Grant in Aid to handicapped persons (Viklang Pension)

122. An outlay of this scheme for 11th Plan is Rs. 150.00 lakh. Due to enhancement in the rate of disable pension from Rs.150/- to Rs.300/- per month, the outlay for the year 2007-08 was increased to Rs.10197.12 lakh from Rs.18.00 lakh. In the year 2008-09, the outlay of this scheme was further increased to Rs.20363.20 lakh and the motive behind it was poverty line. So far the rules are not amended accordingly, it is allocated to cover the disability having a maximum income of Rs.18000/- per annum only. In the year 2009-10 an outlay of only Rs.15000.00 lakh is being proposed.

Grant to handicapped persons for construction of shops

123. This is an important scheme to provide self-employment to the disabled persons. Under this scheme, a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per beneficiary is sanctioned of which 25% is subsidy and 75% is loan. The Scheme has been recently modified to make it more pragmatic and useful. The earlier necessity to own land on which the shop was to be constructed has been done away with and the Rules now provide for loaning for mobile shops, rented shops and even khokas/gumtis. The outlay for 2008-09 was 96.46 lakh and in the 2009-2010 an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh is being proposed.

Construction of schools/hostels-

▶ Hostel and Residential buildings for Sanket Vidyalaya, Agra	49.86 lakh
▶ Govt.Hostel for Disabled persons	2542.00 lakh
▶ Building for Sparsh Vidyalaya, Banda	100.50 lakh
▶ Building for Sparsh Vidyalaya,Gorakhpur	<u>201.97 lakh</u>
Total	<u>2894.33 lakh</u>

Braille Protsahan Yojna

124. Visually challenged children read and write through Braille system which is six dots embossed system to be written through stylus and read through touch sense. The availability of books in Braille at higher education level is rare and costlier. Similarly the supportive equipments of education for visually challenged students are also a costly affair. In order to facilitate these students the schemes of Braille Protsahan Yojna is proposed. In the first phase, for 150 students an amount of Rs. 500/- per month will

be given to the students of graduate and post graduate level and Rs. 750/- per month will be given to 50 students of professional and technical courses every year. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh will be required for the entire plan period. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Scholarship/Maintenance for students of departmental schools/workshops

125. In the year 2008-09, an outlay of Rs.36.90 Lakh was allocated for increased rate of scholarship/maintenance of students/trainees of departmental schools/KVKs and Rs.100.00 lakh for maintenance of school/KVKs. Keeping in view the new schools/KVKs. in the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs.103.86 is proposed for scholarship/maintenance of students/trainees and an amount of Rs.20.00lakh for maintenance of schools/workshops.

Upgradation and strengthening of schools for handicapped persons

126. For the up gradation and strengthening of Sprash Vidyalaya, Banda and Sanket Vidyalaya, Bareilly and for establishment of new Intermediate Colleges at Merrut and Gorakhpur, an amount of Rs. 272.50 lakh is proposed. Apart from it, for the creation of posts of drivers, cleaners and for P.O.L. etc., an amount of 22.68 is required. In this way, a total outlay of Rs. 295.18 lakh is proposed in the financial year 2009-10.

University

127. An university is being established at Mohan Road, Lucknow where minimum 50% seat shall be reserved for different types of disabled students. 71.471 acres land has been acquired for the university and an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh was allocated for the university in the year 2008-09. An Outlay of Rs.9950.53 lakh has been proposed for the scheme in Annual Plan 2009-10.

Government Inter colleges

128. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has declared to establish two intermediate colleges for Visually Handicapped students in Meerut and Gorakhpur Districts. An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh was allocated for the financial year 2008-09 and Rs.220.80 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Establishment of Bachapan Day Care Centres

129. For the last three years, 8 Bachapan Day Care Centres are being run in Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Bareilly, Jhansi, Saharanpur, Agra and Gautambudh nagar with the financial help of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. In these centres, children of the age of 3 yo 7 years with different disabilities are trained to meet the challenges of disability and are prepared to get admission in normal schools. These centres were found highly useful for disable children but S.S.A. has refused the funding to these centres from the year 2009-10. To continue the scheme, an amount of Rs.126.65 lakh is being proposed in the year 2009-10.

Spinal Injury Centre

130. The Scheme was started at Bareilly by Govt. of India in the year 1999-2000 where disabilities caused by injury in spinal chord are being cured. The Centre was run under one time grant from G.O.I.. In view of the utility of this centre, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is being proposed to run the centre properly in the year 2009-10.

Women Empowerment – Women Component Plan

131. The principles of equity and gender equality have been the main concerns in different Five Year Plans since the beginning of the planning era. In constitution there are several safeguards for women - Article 14 provides equal rights and opportunities to men and women in the social, economic and political sectors ; Article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the ground of sex, religion, race, caste etc; Article 15(3) empower the state to make affirmative discrimination in favor of women Article 16 provides for equality of opportunities in the matter of public appointments for all citizens.

Socio-Economic Condition Of Women

132. As per 2001 census, population of Uttar Pradesh is 166 million and the sex ratio of the state is 898 per 1000 male. According to the Census 2001, the female literacy at the State level is 42.2 percent which is well below male literacy at 68.8% and State's average of 56.3 percent. It indicates wide disparity between male and female literacy rate. The female literacy increased from 10.6 percent in 1971 to 42.2 percent in 2001 while in the corresponding period, percentage of male literacy has gone up from 31.5 to 68.8 percent respectively.

Main Indicators

	Indicator	Uttar Pradesh	India
1.	Population	16.6 Cr.	102.9Cr.
2.	Population (0-6 years)	2.63 Cr.	15.8 Cr.
3.	Sex ratio (Female /1000 male)	898	934
4.	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs)	927	916
5.	Density of population (Per Sq. Km)	690	325
6.	Literacy Rate – Total	56.3	65.38
	Male	68.8	75.85
	Female	42.2	54.16

Literacy & Sex Ratio

133. Female literacy rate has increased by 19 percent between 1991 (24%) and 2001 (43%) , 80% girls are married below the age of 18 , 50% are married by the age of 15 years , 88 % of married women need permission to visit friends and relatives – highest in the country , 49 % of women have access to

money in the house hold below Bihar (67%) and Haryana (71%), Female IMR is 90 as compared to 72 India and 77 in Bihar.

Health Status of Women

134. The position of Uttar Pradesh on certain major socio-economic indicators is given below.

Position of Uttar Pradesh in 2005

	Item	Unit	Uttar Pradesh	All India
1.	Birth rate	per 1000 population	30.4	23.8
2.	Death rate	per 1000 population	8.7	7.6
3.	Infant Mortality Rate	per 1000 population	73	57
4.	Mother mortality rate	per lakh population	517 (2001-03)	301
5.	Total fertility rate	No. of children	3.8	2.7
6.	Couple protection rate	Percentage	43.6	56.3
7.	Institutional Births	Percentage	22.0	40.7
8.	Delivery through trained persons	Percentage	29.2	48.3

Empowerment of Women

Participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institution and Urban Local Bodies

135. The women can be empowered in real sense only when they are actively involved in decision and adequate weigh age to their say in the governance. The 73rd & 74th constitutional amendments brought forth a definite impact on the participation of the women at grass root level through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies. These amendments have made 1/3 posts reserved for them. However the percentage of successful women candidates for the post of Gram Pradhan is almost 48% as women secured 24757 seats out of 52002 in recent Panchayat elections in the State.

	Name of Post	Percentage of women
1.	Mayor, Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporations)	33.33
2.	Corporator, Nagar Palika Parishads (Municipal Boards)	29.62
3.	Chairman, Nagar Palika Parishads	31.41
4.	Member, Nagar Palika Parishads	31.13
5.	Chairman, Nagar Panchayats	33.97
6.	Member, Nagar Panchayats	30.60
	Total	30.88

Self Help Groups

136. The results of NFHSIII (2005-06) reveals that at household front 48.2% of women usually participate in decision making process. In order to make women self dependent and economically empowered State Government decided to form women Self Help Groups. The formation of these WSHGs has brought a significant in many villages access the State with savings and thrift being the binding factor, these groups are infact making significant inroads in the direction of organising women, men and community in general, providing them a common platform to enhance their understanding of development issues. Besides economic programmes the State Government has also decided to link them with social sector programs like Mid day meal scheme, Nutrition Programme, Health and Family Welfare Programmes etc. At present there are approximately 3.97 lakh Self Help Groups formed by various agencies of State Government out of which about 1.17 lakh SHGs are WSHGS.

Department wise formation of SHGs in different schemes in U.P.

(March 2008)

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	Expn (In Lakhs)
Rural Development	Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna	328355	78201	250154	133267.88
Women Welfare Corporation Ltd. U.P.	Swayam Sidhha Project	8466	8466	-	340.20
D.A.S.P. (Diversified Agri. Support Project)	DASP (Diversification & Clustering)	17906	6247	11659	-
Land Development & Water Resources	1.D.P.A.P.	1336	462	874	-
	2.I.W.D.P.	2727	683	2044	-
Dairy Development	SGSY	10713	-	10713	260.15
Bhumi Sudhar Nigam	1.Sodic Land Project	11274	7626	3648	1477.65
	(Women empowerment in Food Protection)	5176	5176	-	1326.88
	2.Swashakti	100	100	-	155.13
	3.Sabera Yojna	-	-	-	-
	4.Micro Credit Action Research	945	478	467	122.20
	Total	17495	13380	4115	3081.86
7.Agriculture	National Watershed Management Development Programme	1316	152	1164	74.86
8. SUDA	1. DWACUA	1116	1116	-	
	2. Thrift & Credit	6220	6220	-	
	Grand Total	396452	116663	279789	137024.95

Security Of Women

137. The right to live with dignity and freedom from fear is under threat for women from many quarters, which includes the family with its unequal and patriarchal relationships, divisive communal; politics and a fractious caste system. Across the State, violence against women takes many forms. Trends in the crimes against women can be best understood from the following table –

Crimes Against Women

Crime head	1996	1997	1998	2005
Rape	1854	1457	1605	1217
Kidnapping and abduction of women & girls	2501	2460	2882	2256
Dowry Deaths	1983	1786	2229	1564
Molestation	2526	2023	2423	1835
Sexual Harassment	118	105	2571	2881
Cruelty by Husbands & relatives	3989	3393	5113	4505

Source: Crime in India, 2005, NCRB, New Delhi

State Policy for Women

138. In the year 2006 State framed 'State Policy for Women 2006' which has laid down the development and empowerment of women in all spheres of life through creation of a more responsive judicial and legal system sensitive to women and mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process as the goals of the State Government . The policy aims at strengthening and formation of relevant institutional mechanism and implementation of national obligations/commitments and cooperation at regional levels.

Objectives of The Policy

- ▶ To ensure proper implementation of the rights and safety to the women provided through different Act and Constitution
- ▶ To ensure identity and safety to the women
- ▶ To ensure women's participation in the decision making process and strengthening their capacities to negotiate.
- ▶ To change the attitude of the society towards women and make them sensitive towards them
- ▶ Enhancing women's self esteem and dignity.
- ▶ Building women's capacity to access social and developmental resources.
- ▶ To take positive steps for women's active participation in the financial activities.
- ▶ To ensure women participation in all possible aspect of life
- ▶ Ensuring women participation in all spheres of life.

139. With a view to meeting the objectives, the following steps have been taken by the government:-
- ▶ Establishment of State Commission for Women
 - ▶ Gender budgeting exercise initiated in 2005-06 as an effective policy instrument in 3 tier Panchayats to have 33% reservation of women and directions are given to discuss women related issues in meetings.
 - ▶ 20% seats for women in services reserved.
 - ▶ 50% women reservation in Shiksha Mitra.
 - ▶ 40% women beneficiaries in SGSY.
 - ▶ 50% women reservation in BTC courses. Mothers name to be mandatory for enrolment in educational institutions.
 - ▶ Only women workers to cook mid day meal.
 - ▶ Women SHG's promoted in Swashakti, Swayamsiddha SJGSY, UPDASP, Mahila Samakhya & NABARD to enhance women's credit and thrift and linkage with income generation programmes.
 - ▶ Mahila Dairy cooperatives formed in Mahila Dairy project reaching out to 55000 women.
 - ▶ Enterprise and skill upgradation training provided by the small scale industries department and Khadi Gram Ydyog Vibhag.
 - ▶ Destitute and widow pension and grant to encourage remarriage.
 - ▶ Working women hostels, protection and short stay homes set up.
 - ▶ Women given priority in allotment of houses under Indira Awas Yojana.
 - ▶ Supplementary nutrition for underweight adolescent girls.
 - ▶ Sexual Harassment at work place clause has been added to the UP State Employee Conduct Rules.
 - ▶ 2 percent reduction in stamp duty for women.
 - ▶ Sexual harassment at work place complaint committees set up in all departments.
 - ▶ Land pattas of cultivable land to be given in joint name of wife and husband, to widows, adult unmarried daughters, women who are orphaned, divorced women and to women agricultural workers.
 - ▶ Derogatory terms like "VIDHWA" not to be used for women who have lost their spouses.
 - ▶ District Dowry Prohibition officer appointed in all districts.
 - ▶ Jan Shree Bima Yojana for workers in the unorganized sector.
 - ▶ Balika Shree Yojana for girls belonging to SC/ST community.
 - ▶ Shelter homes for destitute and elderly women under SWADHAR scheme specially in Mathura, Vrindavan, Kushinager, Lucknow, Barabanki , Gonda, Raiberailly and other religious cities.

140. The policy states that the responsibility of its implementation lies primarily with the Department of Women and Child welfare. The policy proposes to specifically address the following issues:-

- ▶ Gender discrimination in family and outside child marriage, trafficking, female foeticide.
- ▶ Position of girl child, especially adolescent girl with reference to building self confidence and controlling violence.
- ▶ Education for all sensitizing the entire education process with reference to gender.
- ▶ Capacity building and training for women's self reliance.
- ▶ Emphasis on IT & entrepreneurship in women's trainings.
- ▶ Holistic approach to women's health including nutrition and reproductive health.
- ▶ Reducing MMR is a priority.
- ▶ HIV/AIDS awareness and preventive strategies to be worked at
- ▶ Media to be utilized for transforming negative social attitude towards women.
- ▶ Ensuring women's rights over land.
- ▶ Training women in newer technologies and ensuring reduction of drudgery.
- ▶ Developing clear indicator for GDI inclusive of IMR, MMR, Sex Ratio, women's participation in decision making.
- ▶ Easy credit for women.
- ▶ Encourage SHG's and bank linkage procedures to be simplified.
- ▶ Women to be trained in book keeping and other necessary legal procedures and marketing.
- ▶ Attempt to assess women's domestic work in monetary terms and add it to GNP
- ▶ Care for women convicts and speedy trials.
- ▶ Reduction in property tax owned by women.
- ▶ Name of mother to be included in all Government documents.
- ▶ Adoption laws to be simplified.
- ▶ Setting up of a women's empowerment centre in all districts where under a single roof there is provision for legal aid, counselling, training, Thana, NGO support and Help line along with residential short stay homes.
- ▶ Women in difficult circumstances and female headed households to be given priority.
- ▶ Ashram Sadans to be formed for destitute and old women.
- ▶ Disabled women to be supported through training and market linkages.
- ▶ Special protection for mentally challenged with caring foster care homes.
- ▶ Crèches and working women hostels to support working women.
- ▶ Family counselling cells in all family and districts courts with gender sensitized trained counsellors.
- ▶ Recognising special needs of women victims of dowry torture and violence

- ▶ Priority to single women in allotment of land and housing
- ▶ Court fee to be reduced in the case of maintenance, property violence and divorce.
- ▶ Mahila Desk in every thana.
- ▶ Victims of violence to be specially secure specially those who have suffered in communal and caste violence.
- ▶ Greater security in transport and night shifts for women.
- ▶ Ensuring human rights for immigrant women workers by giving identify cards.
- ▶ Gender segregated data to be collected at the state level.
- ▶ An apex body to be constituted to monitor implement and coordinate programmes for women empowerment.

Strategy

- ▶ To develop sensitivity among the people which will in turn lead to change in the attitude of people towards women.
- ▶ To ensure effective implementation of women's right, mentioned in the constitution of India.
- ▶ To ensure the participation of women in the society and decision making process.
- ▶ To develop self confidence and ensure a more respectable position in the society.
- ▶ To ensure the development of women in such a way that they are able to utilize the resources to the best of their capabilities.
- ▶ To take steps to bring about a change in the attitude of the society towards participation of women in economic decisions.
- ▶ To prevent the violence and torture against women in the society.
- ▶ To ensure the empowerment of women, protection against violence and mainstreaming them with the society.
- ▶ Strengthening of self-help groups

141. "Empowerment of Women" being one of the primary objectives of the Plan, efforts are being made to create an enabling environment where women can freely exercise their rights both within and outside home, as equal partners along with men.

Chapter-VI

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

The State has made commendable progress in different sectors of economy both in economic and social services. The total income and per capita income have gone up many times and there are large improvement in living standard of people. But this progress is not horizontal and backwardness as well as regional imbalances still prevails within the State. Therefore successive reduction in regional disparities has been adopted as an appropriate strategy in planning process.

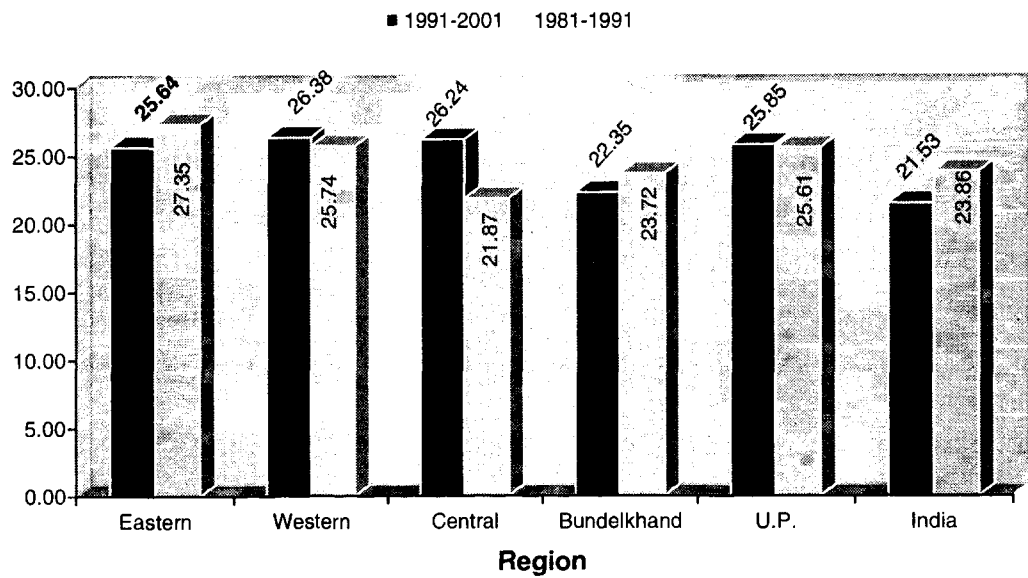
2. Uttar pradesh is still relatively a backward state in the country. It's share in the total population of the country is 16.2 percent whereas in terms of area, its share is only 7.3 percent of the total area of the country. In the recent past, the state's area reduced by 18 percent as against only 5 percent reduction in population due to formation of new state Uttarakhand. Thus, the state lost its area more than transfer of population which is matter of great concern. The state is still relatively less developed state of the country with huge regional disparity.

3. There are four economic regions in the State namely (i) Western (ii) Central (iii) Eastern and (iv) Bundelkhand. There are significant inter-regional disparities in respect of development indicators among these four regions. The Eastern and Bundelkhand regions are comparatively less developed as compared to Western and Central regions. The details of development parameters is shown in Annexure-1.

4. According to census 2001, 40.08 percent of the total population of the State resides in Eastern region followed by 36.82 percent in Western region, 18.15 percent in Central and 4.95 percent in Bundelkhand region. 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.

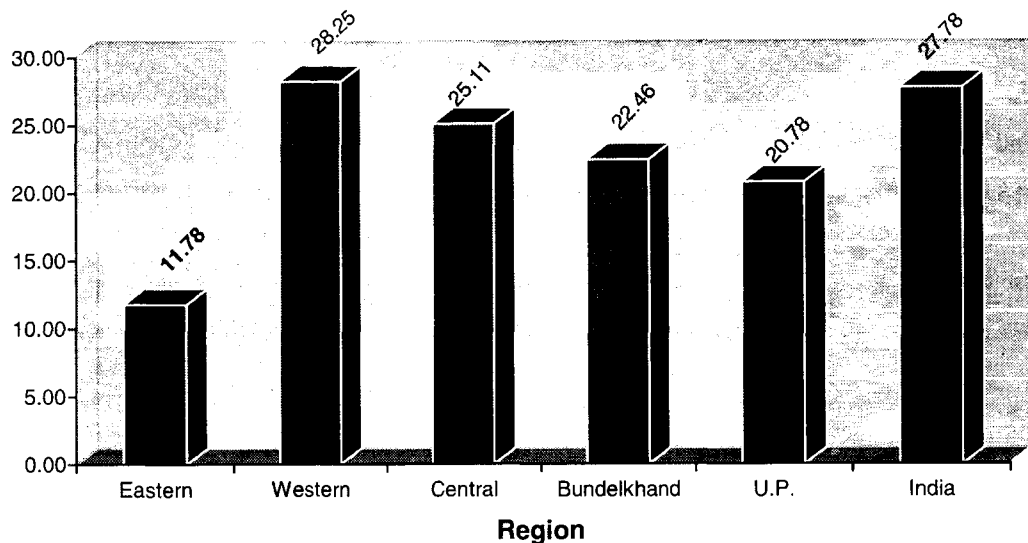
5. The size of population affects every sector of economy. The increase in population is not always commensurate with proportion in the increase in infrastructure. According to 2001 Census, the density of population was as high as 776 persons per sq. km. in eastern region against 767 in western and 658 in central region. It was lowest in Bundelkhand region (280) while for the State it was 690. Western region has highest population growth (26.38 percent) during the decade (1991-2001) closely followed by Central region (26.24 percent) against the State figure of 25.85. Eastern and Bundelkhand regions registered somewhat lowest population growth (25.64 percent) and (22.35 percent) respectively during this period.

Decennial Growth In Population (%), 1991-2001



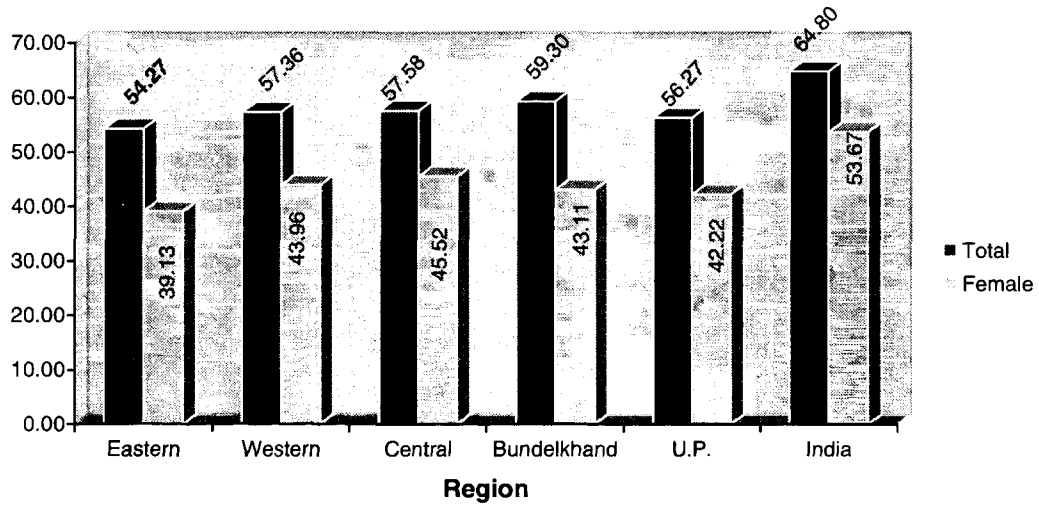
6. Among the development indicators, urbanization is also an important indicator. The census 2001 reveals that the urbanization is highest (28.25 percent) in Western region followed by Central (25.11 percent) and Bundelkhand region (22.46 percent). Eastern region (11.78 percent) is extremely low in respect of urbanization.

Percentage Of Urban Population To Total Population, 2001

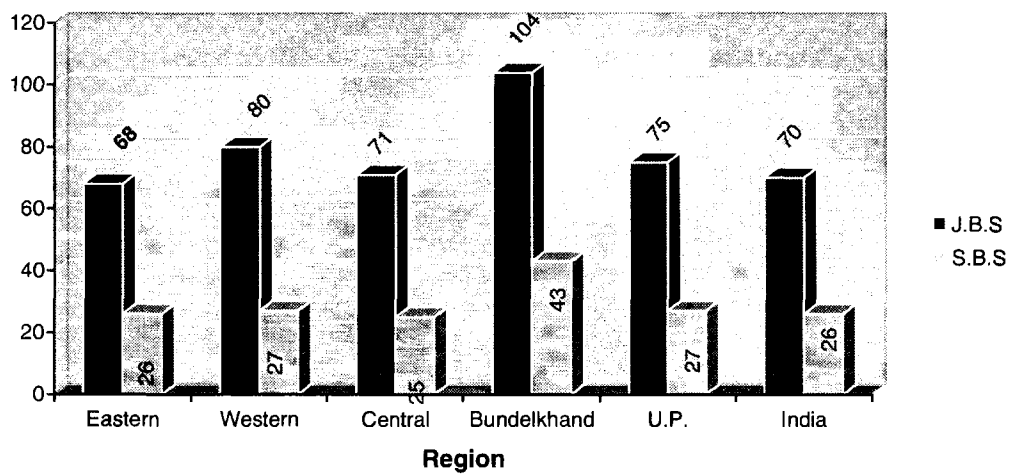


7. The status of social services is also one of the important factors in the overall development of a region. This includes the number of junior and senior basic schools, medical and transportation facilities etc. According to 2001 census, literacy percentage is lowest (54.27 per cent) in the Eastern region. The same situation is witnessed in the case of female literacy. It is far behind that of Central region (45.52 per cent), which is highest in the State.

Literacy Percentage , 2001

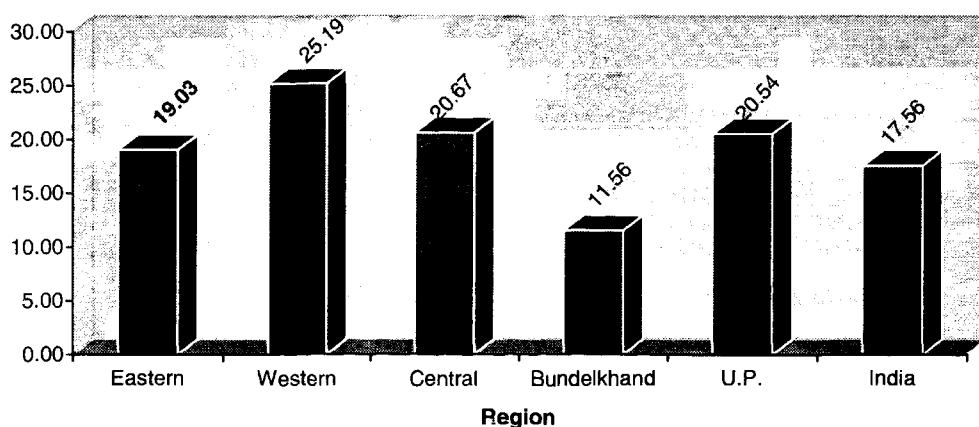


No of Basic School per lakh of Population, 2007-08



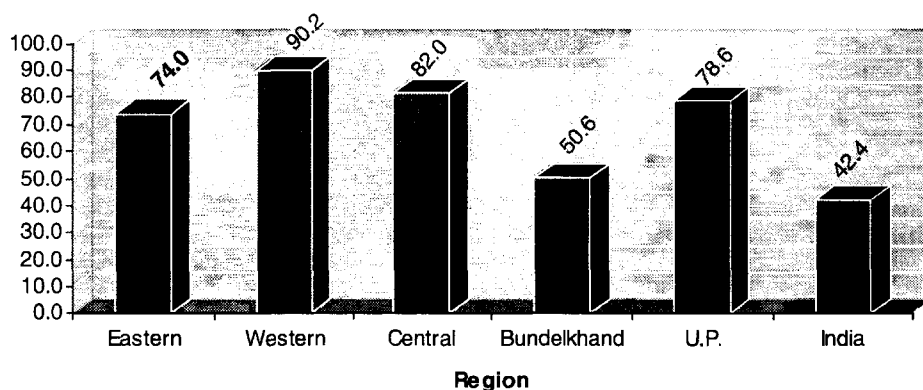
8. Land is the most important factor of production in any agrarian economy. In spite of having larger average size of holdings, the foodgrain productivity in the Bundelkhand region as it existed in 2005-06 was the lowest (11.56 qt/ha) among all regions. Western region having productivity of 25.19 qt/ha is the most developed region in the State. Gross value of agricultural output per hectare of gross cropped area (at current price) was lowest in Bundelkhand region Rs. 16610. The rocky terrain of the region reduces the moisture retaining capacity of the land and makes it unsuitable for intensive cultivation. Western region having gross value of Rs.40176 of agricultural output per hectare of gross cropped area is the most developed region of the State.

Productivity of Total Foodgrains (qtls/hect.) (2005-06)



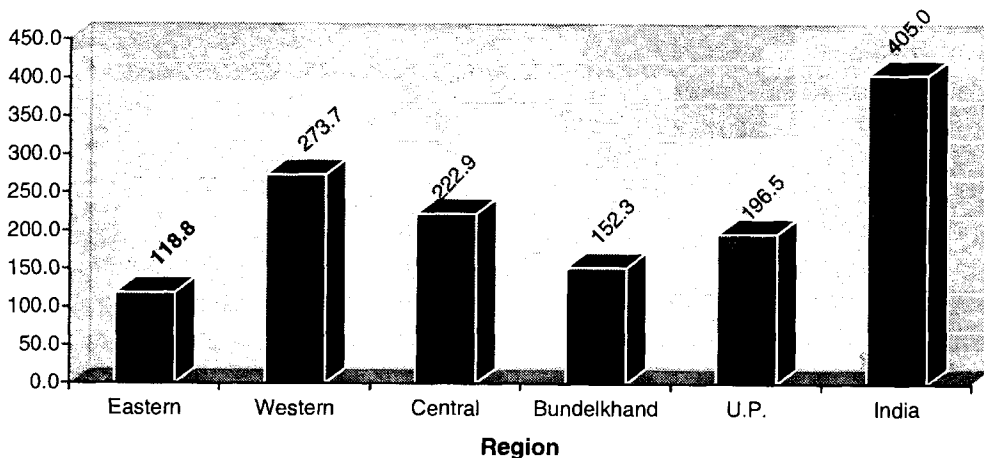
9. After the land, irrigation is also a deciding factor for the growth of agricultural production. Irrigation facilities are inadequate in Bundelkhand region because of very difficult terrain and rocky strata. The percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown is lowest in Bundelkhand region (50.60 percent) and highest in Western region (90.20 per cent) followed by Central (82.00 per cent) and Eastern region (74.00 percent).

Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown (2005-06)



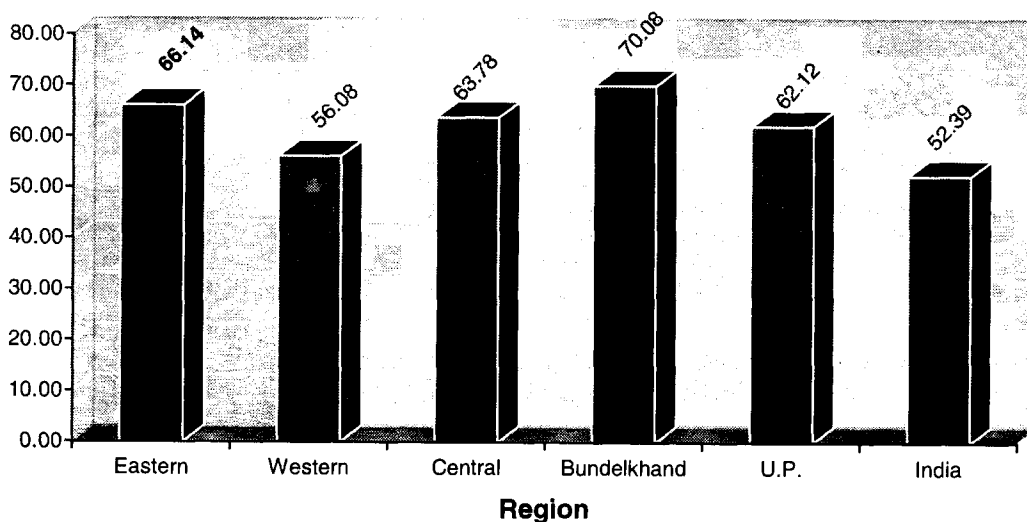
10. The per capita power consumption is highest (273.7 Kwh) in western region and lowest(118.8 kwh) in the Eastern region during 2007-08. In Bundelkhand region the per capita power consumption (222.9 Kwh) is slightly higher than Eastern region but the percentage of electrified villages is highest in Bundelkhand region and lowest in Eastern region .

Per Capita Power Consumption (kwh) (2007-08)



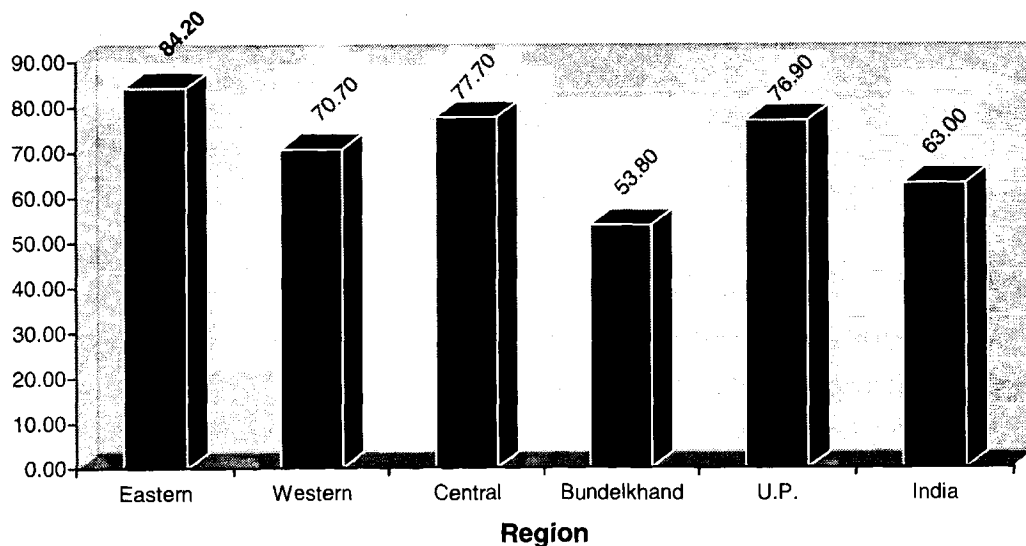
11. The percentage of main workers is also an important variable. The percentage of main workers engaged in agriculture to total main workers (2001) is highest in Bundelkhand region (70.08 percent) followed by Eastern (66.14 per cent) and Central region (63.78 per cent). The Western region is more diversified with 56.08 per cent of workers being engaged in agriculture sector.

Percentage Of Main Workers Engaged In Agriculture To Total Main Workers (2001)



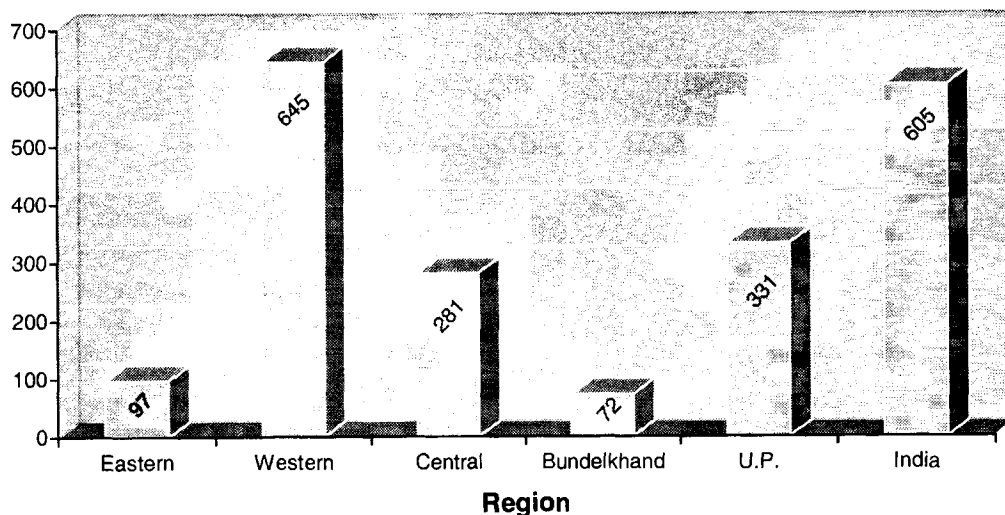
12. The size of holdings in the different regions is another important factor hindering the growth of agriculture. Majority of the farmers in eastern region come under the category of marginal farmers (84.20 per cent). Bundelkhand region with 53.80 per cent marginal farmers is better placed in this regard.

Percentage Of Holdings Of Less Than 1.0-Hectare Area (2000-01)



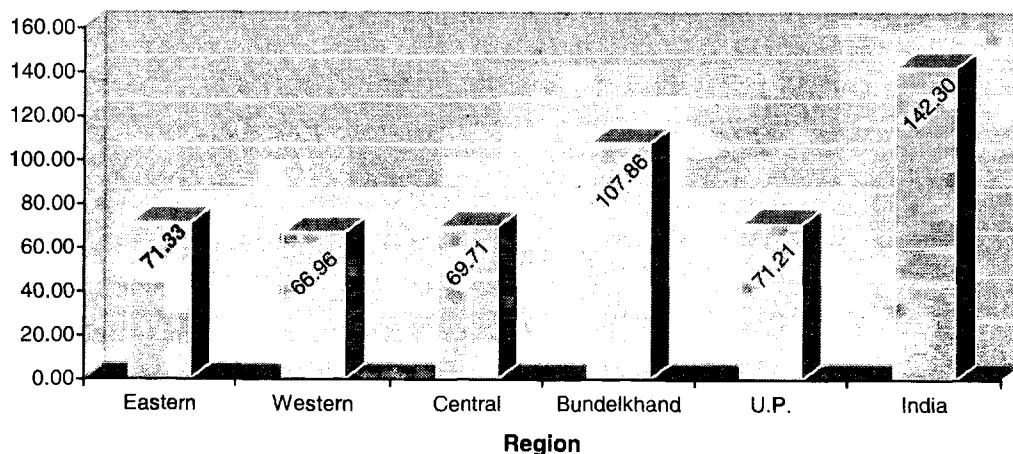
13. Industrial sector is the lifeline of an economy. In Bundelkhand region, the development of industry is inadequate. The number of persons engaged in registered factories per lakh of population during 2004-05 was only 72 persons in this region, while the western region is most developed with 645 persons followed by 281 persons in central region and 97 persons in the eastern region.

Number Of Persons Employed In Registered Factories Per Lakh Of Population, (2004-2005)



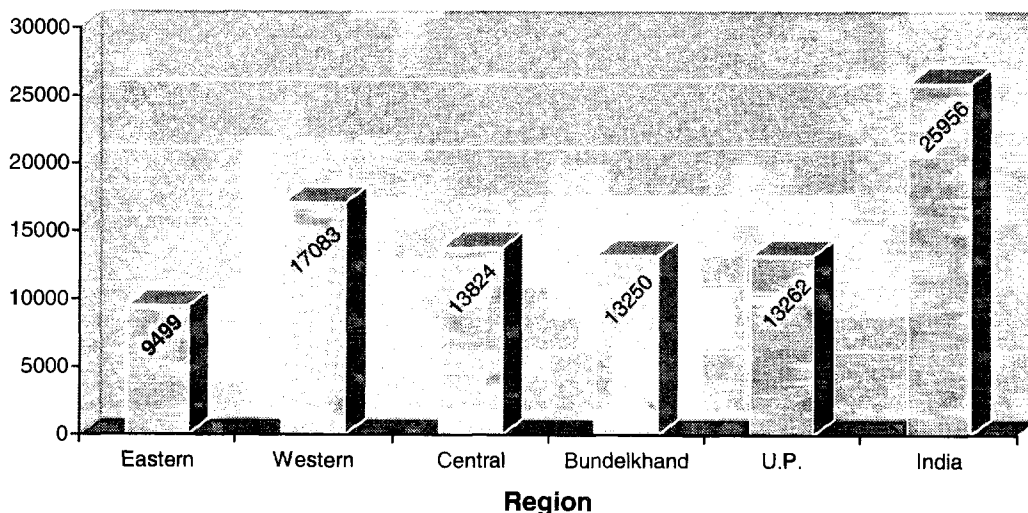
14. Roads are the lifeline for the economic and social development of an area and also a very critical requirement of economic growth in a region. Therefore, development of a good road infrastructure is crucial in removing regional disparities. The length of pucca road (P.W.D.) per lakh of population during 2006-07 was highest in Bundelkhand region (107.86 Km.) as compared to other three regions. On the other hand, if length of pucca roads(P.W.D.) per thousands sq.km. of area is considered, the eastern region occupies the top position with a figure of 617.18 Km. while Bundelkhand region is placed at the bottom.

Total Length Of Pucca Roads Per Lakh of Population ,2006-07



15. In terms of overall development, the per capita income at current prices in 2005-06 was highest in the Western region at Rs.17083, followed by Rs.13824 for Central, Rs. 13250 for Bundelkhand and Rs. 9499 for Eastern region. The State average in this regard is Rs. 13262.

Per Capita Income At Current Prices 2005-06 (In Rs.)



16. The above analysis clearly indicates that significant regional disparities exist in the states in respect of a large number of development indicators. If it is further looked at the district level, inter-district disparity in development is also not less.

Inter-District disparity in Uttar Pradesh

17. Level of development of districts in the State is identified on the basis of 36 indicators which includes 9 indicators of agriculture and allied activities, 8 of industry sector, 10 of economic infrastructure and 9 of social infrastructure. On the basis of these 36 indicators composite index have been worked out to identify the position of districts. These are described below.

LIST OF INDICATORS	
Agriculture	
1	Gross Value Of Agricultural Produce Per Ha. Of Gross Area Sown (Rs) At Current Prices
2	Gross Value Of Agricultural Produce Per Rural Person (Rs.) At Current Prices
3	Percentage Of Area Under Commercial Crops To Gross Sown Area
4	Percentage Of Gross Irrigated Area To Gross Sown Area
5	Distribution Of Fertilizers Per Ha. Of Gross Sown Area
6	Per Capita Production Of Foodgrains (Kgs.)
7	No Of Pumpsets On Per Thousand Hectare Of Gross Cropped Area
8	Percentage Of Area Irrigated By Tubewells To Net Irrigated Area
9	Per Capita Milk Production (Kgs)
10	Intensity of Cropping
Industrial Infrastructure	
11	Percentage Of Workers Engaged In Household Industry To Total Workers 2001
12	No. Of Workers Engaged In Registered Factories Per Lakh Of Population
13	Percentage Of Industrial Sector To Net District Domestic Product At Current Prices
14	Per Capita Gross Value Of Industrial Produce (Rs.)
15	Invested Capital Per Industrial Workers ('000 Rs)
16	No. Of Registered Working Factories Per Lakh Of Population
17	Percentage Of Consumption Of Electricity In Industry To Total Consumption
Economic Infrastructure	
18	Length Of Pucca Roads Under P.W.D Per Lakh Of Population (K.M)
19	Length Of Pucca Roads Under P.W.D Per Thousand Sq.K.M Of Area (Km..)
20	Per Capita Consumption Of Electricity (K.W.H.)
21	Percentage Of Electrified Villages To Total Inhabitted Villages
22	No. Of Telephone Connections Per Lakh Of Population (B.S.N.L)
23	No. Of Post Offices Per Lakh Of Population
24	No. Of Scheduled Commercial Bank Per Lakh Of Population
25	Credit Deposit Ratio (Percentage)
26	No. Of Registered Motor Vehicles Per Lakh Of Population
27	Per Capita Income (Rs.) At Current Prices

Social Infrastructure	
28	Literacy Rate (Total)
29	Gender Gap In Literacy
30	Sex-Ratio (0-6 Years)
31	No. Of Primary Schools Per Lakh Of Population
32	No. Of Upper Primary Schools Per Lakh Of Population
33	No. Of Polytechnics Per Lakh Of Population
34	No. Of I.T.Is. Per Lakh Of Population
35	No. Of Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries Per Lakh Of Population (Including P.H.Cs)
36	No. Of Beds In Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries Per Lakh Of Population (Including P.H.Cs.)

18. On the basis of these selected 36 indicators, index of development has been worked out by Ranking Method at district level. On the basis of this method, the districts have been placed in five ranges.

Most Developed District (CID 125.00 And Above)						
	District	Index			District	Index
1	Gautam Buddha Nagar	413.15		4	Kanpur Nagar	135.94
2	Ghaziabad	167.46		5	Lucknow	131.93
3	Meerut	139.66		6	Agra	126.96
High Developed District (CID 110.00-125.00)						
7	Jyotibaphule Nagar	124.16		11	Bulandshahar	115.83
8	Muzaffar Nagar	121.69		12	Hathras	112.08
9	Mathura	121.30		13	Varanasi	111.12
10	Sahranpur	121.01				
Medium Developed District (CID 95.00-110.00)						
14	Jhansi	109.95		26	Jalaun	102.02
15	Baghpat	109.20		27	Barabanki	101.96
16	Kanpur Dehat	108.37		28	Bareilly	101.71
17	Aligarh	107.69		29	Hamirpur	100.95
18	Bijnor	106.43		30	Faizabad	100.37
19	Firozabad	106.40		31	Sultanpur	99.38
20	Etawah	104.28		32	Rampur	99.28
21	Moradabad	104.22		33	Gorakhpur	98.97
22	Allahabad	103.97		34	Sonbhadra	98.23
23	Pilibhit	103.50		35	Mainpuri	96.03
24	Farrukhabad	103.37		36	Unnao	95.76
25	Kannauj	103.18		37	Kheri	95.53
LowMedium Developed District (CID 80.00-95.00)						
38	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	94.56		47	Ambedkar Nagar	88.59
39	Shahjahanpur	93.94		48	Fatehpur	87.89
40	Basti	93.80		49	Etah	87.07
41	Mahoba	93.36		50	Gonda	84.19

42	Badaun	91.82	51	Deoria	83.37
43	Auraiyya	90.41	52	Rae Bareli	83.00
44	Lalitpur	90.04	53	Hardoi	82.16
45	Mau	90.01	54	Chandauli	81.67
46	Sitapur	89.81			
.	District	Index		District	Index
Most Backward District (CID Below 80.00)					
55	Ballia	79.86	63	Balrampur	76.45
56	Banda	79.33	64	Siddharth Nagar	76.14
57	Jaunpur	79.10	65	Azamgarh	75.57
58	Bahraich	77.80	66	Sant Kabeer nagar	73.40
59	Maharaj Ganj	76.97	67	Mirzapur	73.17
60	Ghazipur	76.96	68	Kaushambi	73.12
61	Kushi Nagar	76.93	69	Shravasti	72.74
62	PratapGarh	76.53	70	Chitrakoot	72.67

Net Domestic Product At Current & Constant Prices

19. The level of total and per capita income are most commonly used economic indicators to assess the economic well being of the population on an average. The Annexure -2 incorporates the district wise total and per capita income in the state at current prices of 2005-06 and at constant prices 1999-2000. In this respect, the region wise picture that emerges from the contents of Annexure-2 is as follows:

Regions	At Current prices(2005-06)		At Constant prices(1999-2000)	
	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	114075.20	17035.00	90495.27	13513.77
Central	46106.10	13931.29	36616.79	11064.03
Bundelkhand	11785.56	13239.03	9550.05	10727.82
Eastern	69222.74	9494.88	56794.55	7790.18
U.P.	241196.45	13262.17	193456.67	10637.20

20. From the above table it can be seen that the Western region has the highest level of total and per capita income at both current and constant prices in the state. In respect of total income, Bundelkhand region has the lowest position but in respect of per capita income, Eastern region occupied the lowest level. Not only this, Bundelkhand region has the higher per capita income than Eastern region. It may be due to the lower population size in Bundelkhand region having lowest level of total income as compared to the other regions.

Inter-Block wise disparities in Districts of Uttar Pradesh

21. On the basis of secondary data available for 70 districts of the State, the backwardness of blocks in each district has been identified by working out Composit Index of development. On the basis of the

following 22 indicators, composite indices have been worked out, which indicate that out of total 820 blocks in the State, 389 have been identified as backward blocks in all 70 districts of the state.

	Indicators
1	Percentage Of Workers Engaged In Household Industry To Total Workers 2001
2	Percentage Of Main Workers To Total Population, 2001
3	Percentage Of Male Literacy, 2001
4	Percentage Of Female Literacy, 2001
5	No. Of Primary Schools Per Lakh Of Population, 2006-07
6	Percentage Of Girls In Primary Schools , 2006-07
7	Percentage Of Area Under Foodgrains Crops To Gross Sown Area, 2005-06
8	Percentage Of Gross Irrigated Area To Net Irrigated Area (Intensity Of Irrigation), 2005-06
9	Percentage Of Gross Cropped Area To Net Cropped Area , 2005-06
10	Distribution Of Fertilizers Per Ha. Of Gross Sown Area (Kgs), 2004-05
11	Percentage Of Cropped Area Under Commercial Crops To Gross Sown Area, 2004-05
12	Percentage Of Net Irrigated Area To Net Cropped Area, 2005-06
13	No. Of Cattle Per 100 Hectare of Reporting Area, 2003
14	No. Of Biogas Equipments Per 100 Habited Villages, 2006-07
15	No. Of Seed Selling Centers Per Lakh Of Population, 2006-06
16	Percentage Of Agricultural Workers (Farmers & Agricultural Workers) To Total Population, 2001
17	Percentage Of Electrified Villages To Total Inhabited Villages , 2006-07
18	Length Of Total Pucca Roads on Per Thousand Sq Km. Of Area (K.M), 2005-06
19	No. Of Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries Per Lakh Of Population (Including P.H.Cs & C.H.C), 2006-07
20	No. Of Family & Mother Child Welfare Centers, Sub Centers Per Lakh Of Population, 2006-07
21	No. Of Commercial Bank Branches Per Lakh Of Population, 2006-07
22	No. Of Telephone Connections Per Lakh Of Population, 2006-07

22. The districtwise list of backward blocks in the state is given in the following table

	District	No. of Blocks	Backward Blocks In District	
1	Moradabad	13	7	Panwasa, Munda Pandey, Bahjoi, Dilari, Deengarpur, Bania khera, Bhagatpur Tanda
2	Bijnor	11	4	Kotwali, Nazibabad, Afjalgarh, Jaleelpur,
3	Rampur	6	3	Milak, Swar, Shahabad
4	Jyotibaphule Nagar	6	3	Gangeshwari, Hasanpur, Dhanaura
5	Meerut	12	5	Parikshitgarh, Kharkhauda, Saroorpur Khurd, Jaani Khurd, Rajpura
6	Ghaziabad	8	3	Loni, Dhaulana, Hapur
7	Gautam Buddha Nagar	4	2	Jewar, Dadri
8	Baghpat	6	3	Binauli, Khekra, Chaprauli
9	Bulandsahar	16	7	Pahasu, Khurja, Agauta, Anoopsahar, Sikandarabad, Shikarpur, Danpur
10	Saharanpur	11	6	Gangoh, Sarsawan, Baliakheri, Sadhauli kadeem, Puwanrka, Nangal
11	Muzaffar Nagar	14	7	Oon, Muzaffar Nagar, Shahpur, Charthawal, Jansath, Kairana, Thana Bhawan
12	Agra	15	8	Jagner, Pinahat, Barauli Aheer, Fatehpur Sikri, Shamshabad, Saiya, Fatehabad, Kheragarh

	District	No. of Blocks	Backward Blocks In District	
13	Firozabad	9	4	Khairgarh, Tundala Firozabad, Aika
14	Mathura	10	5	Nandgaon, Chhata, Nohjheel, Chaumunha , Govardhan
15	Mainpuri	9	4	Mainpuri, Ghiror, Kishni, Bewar
16	Kanpur Nagar	10	4	Ghatampur, Bheetargaon, Patara, Vidhunu
17	Kanpur Dehat	10	3	Rasulabad, Sandalpur, Amraudha
18	Farrukhabad	7	4	Kayamganj, Shamsabad, Mohammadabad, Kamalganj
19	Etawah	8	4	Vandpura, Chakarnagar, Takha, Jaswantnagar
20	Kannauj	8	4	Saurikh, Umarda, Chibramau, Taalgram
21	Auraiya	7	3	Auraiya, Airwa Katra, Bhagyanagar
22	Lucknow	8	4	Kakori, Gosainganj, Mal, Sarojininagar
23	Sitapur	19	8	Reusa, Behta, Rampur Mathura, Mishrikh, Pisawan, Godlamau, Pahla, Kasmanda
24	Kheri	15	8	Ramia behar, Isanagar, Bijua, Nakaha, Dhaurahra, Nighasan, Mohammadi, Mitauli
25	Unnao	16	10	Auras, Nawabganj, Ganjmoradabad, Hasanganj, Chaurasi, Asoha, Hilauli, Bangarmau, Miyanganj, Safipur
26	Hardoi	19	12	Ahirauri, Bharkhani, Tdiyawan, Hariyawan, Kothawan, Saandi, Harpalpur, Pihani, Sursa, Bharawan, Behandar, Baawan
27	Raibareilly	21	8	Salon , Chatoh, Deenshahgaura, Simhapur, Deeh, Bahadurpur, Dalmau, Rahhi, Amaba
28	Aligarh	12	8	Gangauri, Bijauli, Tappal, Lodha, Jawan, Akarabad, Khair, Gonda
29	Etah	15	6	Patiyari, Soron, Aliganj , Jalesar, Maarhara, Aman pur,
30	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	7	3	Hasayan, Saasni, Mursaan
31	KaanshiRam Nagar			
32	Mirzapur	12	7	Haliya, Pahari, Chanbe, Lalganj, Marihaan, Rajgarh, Nagar seeti
33	Sant Ravidas Nagar	6	2	Bhadohi, Deegh
34	Sonbhadra	8	5	Chopan, Duddhi, Babhni, Myorpur, Nagawan
35	Azamgarh	22	12	Palhana, Martinganj, Haraiya, Pawai, Thekma, Mohammadpur, Mirzapur, Lalganj, Tarwan, Mahrajganj, Ahiraula, Tahbarpur
36	Mau	9	3	Muhammadabad, Kopaganj, Ranipur
37	Ballia	17	8	Revatipur, Hanumanganj, Bansdeeh, Nagra, Dubhar, Murlichapra, Seeyar, Belahari
38	Varanasi	8	3	Pindara, Chiraigaon, Sewapuri
39	Ghazipur	16	10	Bhanwarkol, Jamaniya, Kasimabad, Bhadaura, Rewatipur, Sadaat, Manihari Barachawar, Mardah, Deokali
40	Jaunpur	21	12	Karanjakalan, Sujanganj, Sirkoni, Ramganj, Machlisahar, Barsathi, Mariyahun, Shahganj, Mugra badshahpur, Suithakalan, Baksa, Mahrajganj
41	Chandauli	9	4	Barhani, Chandauli, Chakiya, Sakaldeeha
42	Gorakhpur	19	7	Jangal kauriya, Kampiyarganj, Belghat, Barhalganj,

	District	No. of Blocks	Backward Blocks In District	
				Urua, Baansgaon, Pipraich
43	Mahrajganj	12	4	Siswan, Nichloul, Mithaura, Nautanwan
44	Deoria	16	8	Bhaluani, Salempur, Bankata, Deoria sadar, Lar, Rudrapur, Gauribazar, Baitalpur
45	KushiNagar	14	7	Sewarahi, Khadda, Dudahi, Padrauna, Nebua naurangia, Bishunpura, Tamkuhi
46	Basti	14	5	Saltua gopalpur, Gaur, Paras rampur, Kudaraha, Vikramjot
47	Siddharth Nagar	14	5	Khuniyaon, Bhanwapur, Itwa, Mitwal, Khesarha
48	Sant Kabeer Nagar	9	3	Belharkalan, Pauli, Semariyawan
49	Faizabad	9	4	Milkipur, Haringtanganj, Beekapur, Tarun
50	Barabanki	17	9	Rudauli, Mawai, Nindaura, Siddhaur, Suratganj, Trivediganj, Sirauli gauspur, Pure dalai, Dariyabad
51	Ambedkar Nagar	9	5	Akbarpur, Miyaon, Bheeti, Ramnagar, Taanda
52	Sultanpur	23	11	Sukul bazar, Valdirai, Akhand Nagar, Lambhua, Dubepur, Jamon, Dostpur, Jagdeeshpur, Dhanpatganj, Bhadaiya, Jaisinghpur
53	Bahraich	14	7	Tajwapur, Shivpur, Mahasi, Mihipurwa, Jarwal, Huzoorpur, Risiya
54	Gonda	16	8	Katra bazar, Rupaideeha, Paraspur, Babhanjot, Belsar, Itiyathok, Mujhehna, Haldarmau,
55	Shrawasti	5	2	Sirsia, Jamunha,
56	Balrampur	9	4	Harraiya satdharwan, Gaisari, Tulsipur, Pachperwa
57	Allhabad	20	8	Koraon, Manda, Meza, Bahadurpur, Chaka, Baharia, Sankargarh, Kondhiyara
58	Pratapgarh	17	9	Baba Belkhar nath, Rampur sangramgarh, Kunda, Sangipur, Babaganj, Pratapgarh sadar, Bihar, Mandhata, Laxmanpur
59	Fatehpur	13	8	Vijaipur, Asothar, Hathgam, Airayan, Bahua, Hasua, Bhitaura, Malwan
60	Kaushambi	8	6	Sirathu, Newada, Sarsawan, Kaushambi, Kada, Muratganj
61	Chitrakoot	5	2	Karvi, Pahari
62	Banda	8	3	Kamasin , Baberu, Tindwari
63	Mahoba	4	1	Kabrai
64	Hameerpur	7	4	Sumerpur, Maudaha, Sareela, Gohaand
65	Jhansi	8	5	Bamaur, Gurusarai, Mauranipur, Chirgaon, Month
66	Jalaun	9	3	Kadaura, Dakaur, Nandigaon
67	Lalitpur	6	3	Birdha, Mahrauni, Jakhaura
68	Budaun	18	8	Usawan, Sahaswan, Rajpura, Dahgawan, Gunnaur, Junamai, Ambiapur, Ujhani
69	Bareilly	15	6	Nawabganj, Shergarh, Majhgawan, Bhojipura, Bhoota, Baheri,
70	Pilibhit	7	2	Pooranpur, Bilsanda,
71	Shahjahanpur	15	6	Madanapur, Jalalabad, Nigonhi, Dadraul, Kalan, Mirzapur
	TOTAL	820	389	

23. A brief analysis of various schemes launched by State Government and Government of India to overcome the regional disparities are given below.

Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi and Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi

24. The Eastern and Bundelkhand regions of the State are still comparatively more backward than Western and Central regions in respect of selected development indicators. In addition to it, intra-regional disparities are much more pronounced in the Eastern and Bundelkhand regions. In order to provide additional momentum in the backward districts of the both the regions, in the year 1990-91 the State Govt. established separate Nidhis namely Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi and Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi to provide additional fund for the development of the districts belonging to these regions. 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.

25. For the year 2008-09, the anticipated expenditure is Rs 276.00. crore for Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi and Rs.171.00 crore for Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi. The proposed outlay for 2009-10 is Rs. 114.00 Cr. for Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi and Rs. 276.00 Cr. for Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi.

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)

26. The Govt. of India introduced a new initiative namely Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana in the year 2002-03 for the development of backward districts. The main objective of the scheme is to address the problems of low agricultural productivity, unemployment and to fill the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure in selected districts. For this purpose, the District Administration / PRIs will prepare a three year Master Plan with the Annual Action Plans. The plan is formulated on the basis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis of the area. The additionality under RSVY is to be used to meet local needs through schemes in lead sectors which could dent on the poverty of the district in a fixed time frame.

27. In the beginning of the scheme, five districts namely Raebareli, Unnao, Hardoi, Sitapur & Sonbhadra were selected and Rs. 15 crore per year was allocated to each district for a period of three years. In the second phase of the scheme, five more districts namely, Barabanki, Mirzapur, Banda, Fatehpur & Chitrakut have been selected. Finally, in the year 2004-2005, eleven more districts namely Jaunpur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Kaushambhi, Azamgarh, Pratapgarh, Mahoba, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar Lalitpur & Chandauli have been included under this scheme

28. From the Year 2007-08, the existing Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) has been subsumed into the BRGF Programme. The erstwhile districts under RSVY will receive their full allocation of Rs. 45 crore per district as per norms of RSVY. Thereafter, they will shift to the BRGF mode of funding. Panchayati raj department is the nodal department for implementing BRGF.

Backward Regions Grant Fund(BRGF)

29. 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.

Criteria for distribution of funds between districts:

30. The substantially untied grants will be distributed among the districts concerned as follows:
- ▶ Every districts will receive a fixed minimum amount of Rs. 10 crore per annum.
 - ▶ 50% of the balance allocation under the Scheme will be allocated on the basis of the share of the population of the district in the total population of all backward districts.
 - ▶ The remaining 50% will be distributed on the basis of the share of the area of the district in the total area of all backward districts.

31. A Backward Regions Grant Fund(BRGF) mandated to address regional imbalances concerns are structured with the following two windows:

- ▶ **Backward District Window:** This could be an area-targetted grant facility, broadly on the lines of existing RSVY. Initially the window will consist of all backward district from RSVY list.
- ▶ Compared to the provisions of the still nascent RSVY, a greater emphasis may be placed on human development indicators for identification of target regions and districts. Elimination of minimum normative gaps in local area developments; in physical infrastructure; in social attainments in health and education and land productivity should be the prime objective of financing interventions from this window. The selection will be based on objective parameters subject to minor changes in consultation with states.
- ▶ **State Infrastructure & Reforms Window:** This could also be a grant facility for providing viability gap funding which will enable resources to be leveraged for core infrastructure projects at inter district or state level in less developed states. These projects will include projects that would otherwise considered as not viable financially but are necessary for removing backwardness. the amounts to be made available to states will be in proportion to the population residing in their backward districts.
- ▶ 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 Institution. In Uttar Pradesh BRGF covers 34 districts in which all the 21 districts which was covered under RSVY, are included . Apart from the 21 districts covered under RSVY the additional 13 district which are covered under BRGF, are Ambedkar Nagar, Bahraich, Balrampur, Basti, Budaun, Etah, Farrukhabad, Gonda, Kheri, Maharajganj, Sant Kabeer Nagar, Shravasti and Siddharth Nagar.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

32. Unemployment generates different kind of problems in the society viz. illiteracy, backwardness , naxalite activities and terrorism. These are main problems due to unemployment ,As per provisions of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, every persons has the right of living with pride. In the light of Article 41 to provide work to each person of the country, the Indian Parliament took initiatives and passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Act 2005 on 23rd August 2005. The Govt of India has implemented the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in 200 districts of the country from 2nd February 2006. In the first phase of the scheme only 22 districts of UP has been selected viz Azamgarh, Banda, Barabanki, Chandauh, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kushi Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Raebareli, Si:apur,

Sonbharda and Unnao. Under this scheme 100 days employment at local level will be provided to each rural family to overcome the problem of unemployment and poverty. For the success of the scheme there is need to to aware the people regarding the organised demand of employment. This scheme is to be implemented by the gram Panchayats and local bodies. As per norms of the scheme 90 percent expenditure will be contributed by the Central Govt.and State Govt will be responsible for the completion of the scheme. Under this scheme 100 days employment must be provided to one person of the family.

Twelfth Finance Commission

33. The Twelfth Finance Commission's have also recommended grant for balancing the regional disparities within the state for the period 2005-10 on the principles of devolution of funds as accepted by the Union Government.. With a view to bridging the regional disparities existing with in the State, a sum of Rs. 700 crores has been provided by the 12th Finance Commission for accelerated development of Bundelkhand and Eastern regions. This grant is to be utilized for schemes pertaining to improvement of water supply and sanitation facilities, rehabilitation of distressed dams, construction of roads and bridges and ground water recharge / rain water harvesting.

Monitorable Targets in Eleventh Plan

34. International Conferences and World Summits organized during the 1990s finalized eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG). These goals are:

- ▶ Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- ▶ Achieve universal primary education
- ▶ Promote gender equality and empower women
- ▶ Reduce child mortality
- ▶ Improve maternal health
- ▶ Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- ▶ Ensure environmental sustainability, and
- ▶ Develop a global partnership for development

35. These goals are to be achieved by 2015.Keeping in view the country's commitment to attainment of Millennium Development Goals and need to improve the position of the country on Human Development Index, the Planning Commission, Government of India has for the first time fixed State specific targets for the 11th Plan. Government of Uttar Pradesh has committed itself to the attainment of these goals which in no case is less than the national goal set by Government of India In order to achieve

these goals Government of Uttar Pradesh has fixed certain monitorable targets for Eleventh Five Year Plan which are given in the following Table:

Table: Monitorable Targets fixed for Eleventh Plan

	Indicator	Unit	Status at the beginning of XI Plan		Eleventh Plan Target	
			All India	U.P.	All India	U.P.
1.	Infant mortality rate (SRS 2004)	Per thousand	58	72	28	35
2.	Maternal mortality Rate (2001-03 RHME)	Per lakh live birth	301	517	100	100
3.	Total Fertility Rate (SRS 2002)	Per population couple	3.0	4.4	2.1	2.8
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years) (NFHS98-99)	Weight for age below 2SD	47.0	51.7	23.5	23.5
5.	Anemia among Women (15-45 years) (NFHS98-99)	Percentage	51.8	48.7	25.9	20.0
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 years Census 2001)	Per Thousand	927	916	935	924
7.	Drop out Rate in elementary education (2003-04)	Percentage	52.2	42.84	20.0	5.0
8.	Literacy Rate (Census 2001)	Percentage	64.59	56.23	85.0	85.0
9.	Gender Gap in Literacy Rate (Census 2001)	Percentage	21.6	26.6	10.0	10.0
10.	Additional Job Needed	In lakh	-	-	700	125
11.	Poverty Ratio(2004-05)		27.8	32.2	16.3	15.0
12.	Growth Rate of economy	Percentage	7.2	5.6	9.0	10.0
13.	Growth rate In Agriculture (Primary)	Percentage	1.8	3.5	4.1	6.4
14.	Growth Rate in Industry (Secondary)	Percentage	8.3	6.5	10.5	10.5
15.	Growth Rate In Services (Tertiary)	Percentage	9.0	6.9	9.9	12.4

36. The major limitation in monitoring these targets is that the data of these indicators have certain time lag and therefore it is not possible to get such data for evaluation unless an alternative arrangement to generate data is made by the state on a regular basis. Thus to ensure timely attainment of these goals, State Government has decided to put in place a separate monitoring mechanism with clearly defined methodology for collection, compilation and analysis of data and periodicity at which the data would be collected. Since data of these monitorable indicators for the year 2007-08 is not available, their present available status is given below:

- ▶ Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand) in U.P. in 2006 was 71 while the corresponding figure of India was 57.
- ▶ Total Fertility Rate (per productive couple) in U.P. in 2005-06 was 3.82 while the corresponding figure of India was 2.68.
- ▶ Malnutrition of children below 3 years of age in U.P. in 2005-06 was 47.3 percent while the corresponding figure of India is 45.9
- ▶ Sex Ratio (no of females per thousand males 0-6 years) in U.P. in 2001 was 916 while the corresponding figure of India was 927.

- ▶ Literacy Rate in U.P. in 2001 was 56.23 while the corresponding figure of India was 64.59.
- ▶ Growth Rate of U.P's. economy in 2007-08 was 7.2 while the corresponding figure of India was 9.0.

37. Various indicators of social infrastructure like education, health, nutrition and sanitation reveals that the position of India among the other nations of the world is not satisfactory. India is currently placed at 126th position of Human Development Index. Likewise, Uttar Pradesh is also on 16th position among 17 major States in respect of Human Development Index in 2005. It is thus, clear that if Uttar Pradesh fails to achieve the set goals, then India will also not be able to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Hence, monitorable targets need to be rigorously monitored during the Plan period. The details of these targets and their achievements are given in the following Table.

	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target		Present status		
			All India	UP	Reference Period	All India	UP
1.	Infant Mortality Rate	Per thousand	28	35	SRS-2006	57	71
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate	Per lakh live birth	100	100	2001-02 RHIME	301	517
3.	Total Fertility Rate	Per productive couple	2.1	2.8	NFHS III (2005-06)	2.68	3.82
4.	Malnutrition of children (0-3 Years)	Children under 3 years of age who are underweight %	23.5	23.5	NFHS III (2005-06)	45.9	47.3
5.	Anaemia among women (15-49 years)	Percentage	25.9	20.0	NFHS III (2005-06)	56.2	50.8
6.	Sex Ratio (0 -6 years)	Per thousand	935	924	Census 2001	927	916
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	85.0	85.0	Census 2001	64.59	56.23
8.	Gender Gap In Literacy Rate	Percentage	10.0	10.0	Census 2001	21.6	26.6
9.	Additional Jobs Needed	In Lakh	700.0	125.0	jobs* generated in 2007-08		21
10.	Growth Rate Of Economy	Percentage	9.0	10.0	2007-08*	9.0	7.2
11.	Growth Rate In Agriculture & Allied (primary)	Percentage	4.1	6.4	2007-08*	4.6	3.4
12.	Growth Rate In Industry (Secondary)	Percentage	10.5	10.5	2007-08*	8.9	10.0
13.	Growth Rate In Services (Tertiary)	Percentage	9.9	12.4	2007-08*	10.8	8.0

* Quick estimates

38. The above table reveals 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. In order to achieve the targets of health, family welfare and nutrition, the State Government has taken the following new initiatives:

- ▶ Improving access to health facilities as per 2001 census-establishment of PHCs, CHCs, District Hospitals.
- ▶ Provision of one male Health worker and two ANMS at all sub centres.
- ▶ Department to fix parameters for medical equipments, usage of Operation Theatres, in-patient facilities.
- ▶ Health Insurance scheme for all BPL families.
- ▶ Establishment of 300/500 bed hospitals at seven places in the State as PPP projects
- ▶ PPP models to be explored for better usage of available health infrastructure
- ▶ Need for at least 20 private Medical Colleges in the State. Existing 300/500 bed hospitals of State Government can be attached to Private Medical colleges.
- ▶ Provision of cooked meals in all Anganwadis.
- ▶ Birth and death registration to be made compulsory.
- ▶ Launching of 'Shreshta Gram Puraskakar'- an award of Rs. 10 lakh to a Gram Panchayat which attains full literacy, drastically reduces malnutrition, IMR and MMR, full immunization, full sanitation etc.- altogether 18 indicators. Those GPs which have received Nirmal Gram Puraskar become eligible for award if they attain set goals on 18 indicators relating to health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, bio-energy and transparency in governance.

Employment Generation

39. On the basis of growth of workers during the 55th (1999-2000) and 61st round (2004-05) of N.S.S. the total number of workers at the beginning of Eleventh Plan is estimated at around 739 lakh. During Eleventh Plan, the target is to generate 125 lakh employment opportunities. This is based on the State attaining growth rate of 10 percent during the Plan Period. The likely employment generation during 2007-08 is around 21 lakh which estimates the total workers at 760 lakh by the end of 2007-08. As per advance estimates prepared by Economic and Statistics Division the income growth during 2008-09 is estimated in between 6.5 and 7.0 percent. Thus on the basis of income-employment elasticity (0.42) the likely growth in employment generation by the end of 2008-09 will be around 2.73 per cent which estimates level of employment at 780 lakh by the end of 2008-09. Thus likely sustainable employment generation during 2008-09 will be around 20 lakh. However during the Eleventh Plan under employment generation programmes State Government is giving more emphasis to Rojgar Chattri Yojna being implemented by the Rural Development Programme. Besides this NREGP is also expanded and all the districts are decided to cover under this programme. Rural development department and few other departments have also formed around 3.50 lakh self help groups. If these groups sustain and works efficiently then they will also

generate gainful employment. If these programmes perform better then the employment generation figure could also go upto 25 lakh.

40. It has been observed that data for certain health indicators is available through NFHS,RCH and through SRS. Some data on poverty, literacy and elementary education is available through NSS and PSMS surveys conducted by Economic and Statistics Division. The data of overall growth rate and growth rate in various sectors is estimated by Economic and Statistics division through the methodology adopted by the Central Statistical Organization. Keeping all these factors in mind, a comprehensive plan for monitoring the targets mentioned above has been prepared. The plan basically aims at arranging the surveys conducted by DESs in such a manner so as to make available the required data relating to monitorable targets during the 11th Plan period at regular intervals. Thus, State Government intends to keep a close watch on the monitorable targets fixed for the 11th Plan so that the State does not slip in achieving the Eleventh Plan and MDG goals. Different surveys will be conducted for monitoring the targets. The main surveys to be conducted are Poverty and Social Monitoring System (PSMS) and Child Survey.

Annexure-1
Region - wise comparative status of Development in U.P.

	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I- Population							
1.	Population -2001 (Lakh)	666.11	611.95	301.59	82.32	1661.98	10287.37
2.	Area - 2001 (Sq.km.)	85845	79831	45834	29418	240928	3287000
3.	Density of population (per sq.km.) (2001)	776	767	658	280	690	325
4.	Decennial growth in population (%) (1991-2001)	25.64	26.38	26.24	22.35	25.85	21.54
5.	Percentage of urban population to total population (2001)	11.78	28.25	25.11	22.46	20.78	27.78
6.	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population (2001)	21.15	18.17	26.10	25.14	21.15	16.20
7.	Percentage share of various regions in State's population (2001)	40.10	36.80	18.10	5.00	100.00	16.20
8.	Percentage of villages having population less than 200 to total villages (2001)	12.46	6.47	4.05	8.52	9.29	17.90(1991) excluded J&K
II- Health and Education							
9.	No.of Allopathic Hospitals /Dispensaries including PHC's per lakh of population (2007-08)	3.18	2.50	2.57	5.36	2.93	3.80 (1.1.2002)
10.	No.of beds in Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries (including PHCs) per lakh of population (2007-08)	35.97	35.18	48.01	47.16	38.42	68.98 (1.1.2002)
11.	No. of PHCs per lakh of population (2007-08)	1.77	1.48	1.67	2.84	1.70	NA
12.	No.of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/Sub-centre per lakh of population (2007-08)	11.04	10.70	11.23	16.79	11.23	NA
13.	Literacy percentage Total (2001)	54.27	57.36	57.58	59.30	56.27	64.80
14.	Literacy percentage 2001(Female)	39.13	43.96	45.52	43.11	42.22	53.67
15.	No.of Schools per lakh of population (2007-08)						
	(a) Junior Basic School	68	80	71	104	75	70 (2005-06)
	(b) Senior Basic School	26	27	25	43	27	26 (2005-06)
16.	Pupil-Teacher ratio (2007-08)						
	(a) Junior Basic School	87	85	84	80	85	46 (2005-06)
	(b) Senior Basic School	75	71	80	40	71	35 (2005-06)

	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III - Infrastructural Facilities							
17.	Total Length of Pucca Roads per lakh of population under PWD (km.) (2006-07)	71.33	66.96	69.71	107.86	71.21	142.3 (2003-04)
18.	Total Length of Pucca Roads per thousand sq.km. of area under PWD (km.) (2006-07)	617.18	572.63	513.07	331.67	547.75	464.2 (2003-04)
19.	Per capita power consumption (kwh) (2007-08)	118.8	273.7	222.9	152.3	196.5	405.0 (2006-07)
20.	Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages (2007-08)	83.30	92.22	94.62	95.38	88.13	81.30 (2006-07)
VI- Agriculture And Allied							
21.	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown (2005-06)	74.0	90.20	82.00	50.60	78.6	42.40 (2005-06)
22.	Percentage of water logged area to total Kharif area (2005-06)	4.22	1.09	12.30	-	4.27	NA
23.	Percentage of holdings of less than 1.0 hectare area (2000-01)	84.20	70.70	77.70	53.80	76.90	63.00
24.	Average size of holdings Less than 1.0 hect) (2000-01)	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.49	0.40	0.40
25.	Total Fertilizer distribution per hectare of gross cropped area (kgs) (2006-07)	151.79	174.09	136.33	46.88	147.57	112.30 (2006-07)
26.	Gross value of agricultural output per hectare of gross cropped area at current price (2005-06) Rs.	24485	39989	29156	15545	30451	26910 (2005-06)
27.	Net area sown per rural person (hect.) (2005 -06)	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.31	0.13	0.193 (2005-06)
28.	Productivity of major crops (qtls/hect.) (2005-06)						
i.	Total Foodgrains	19.03	25.19	20.67	11.56	20.54	17.56 (2006-07)
ii.	Wheat	22.14	30.71	25.41	19.61	25.86	27.08 (2006-07)
iii.	Rice	19.03	21.96	20.45	8.73	19.96	21.31 (2006-07)
iv.	Potato	215.77	232.24	202.98	224.62	224.62	149.03 (2006-07)
v.	Oilseeds	8.36	12.47	7.85	4.57	9.34	9.16 (2006-07)
vi.	Sugarcane	523.61	618.71	539.09	290.55	584.39	690.22 (2006-07)
29	Per capita foodgrains production (kgs) (2005-06)	199.86	246.38	226.94	281.53	225.91	193.00 (2006-07)
V- Industry and Minerals							
30	Number of persons employed in Registered factories per lakh of population (2004-2005)	97	645	281	72	331	605 (2004-2005)
31.	Per capita gross value of industrial output (Rs.'000) (2004-2005)	1690	9462	4152	1491	4989	15346 (2004-05)

	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Number of total registered working factories per lakh of population (2004-2005)	1.8	10.6	6.6	1.7	5.9	12.5 (2004-05)
VI- Banking and Finance							
33.	Credit Deposit ratio (2007-08)	29.07	52.61	49.50	54.57	44.92	74.16 (2007-08)
34.	No.of Scheduled Commercial Bank per lakh of population, 2007-08	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.0	4.7	6.5 (2007-08)
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.	Main workers engaged in agriculture to total main workers (2001)	66.14	56.08	63.78	70.08	62.12	52.39
37.	Per rural persons gross value of Agricultural Produce at Current prices on 2005-06 Rs	3731	8893	6541	6235	6056	5536 (2003-04)
38.	Per capita Income at current prices (2005-06). Rs.	9499	17083	13824	13250	13262	25956 (2005-06)

Annexure-2

DISTRICT WISE NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL & PER CAPITA) 2005-06

	District /Region	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices(1999-2000)	
		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	6117.43	19797.60	4994.53	16163.61
2	Muzaffarnagar	6820.94	17668.14	5457.83	14137.31
3	Bijnor	5836.08	16921.75	4685.22	13584.82
4	Moradabad	6123.05	14475.01	4954.99	11713.68
5	Rampur	2852.55	13447.66	2415.80	11388.73
6	Jyotiba phule nagar	3204.05	20526.55	2517.35	16127.24
7	Meerut	7056.75	21604.51	5664.14	17340.99
8	Bagpat	2421.44	19953.48	1962.90	16174.95
9	Ghaziabad	8319.84	21544.34	6914.91	17906.25
10	Gautambudh nagar	6501.41	47197.46	5220.51	37898.68
11	Bulandshahr	5729.53	18405.07	4673.61	15013.11
12	Aligarh	5204.17	15688.19	4225.18	12736.99
13	Mahamaya nagar	2529.47	18824.83	1860.67	13847.48
14	Mathura	4244.45	18748.08	3369.67	14884.08
15	Agra	7078.75	17559.33	5467.08	13561.47
16	Firozabad	3568.06	15507.18	2600.39	11301.58
17	Etah	4004.61	13196.67	3066.36	10104.78
18	Mainpuri	1921.76	11198.68	1518.09	8846.39
19	Badaun	4695.70	13997.65	3826.60	11406.90
20	Bareilly	5888.74	14884.89	4716.64	11922.21
21	Pilibhit	2645.78	14580.56	2060.80	11356.81
22	Shahjahanpur	3576.83	12701.42	2757.87	9793.25
23	Farrukhabad	2361.94	13831.53	1579.36	9248.74
24	Kannauj	1976.88	13329.11	1355.50	9139.44
25	Etawah	1871.00	13104.49	1428.04	10002.02
26	Auraiyya	1523.99	12156.49	1201.05	9580.44
	Western region	114075.20	17035.00	90495.27	13513.77
1	Kheri	4707.23	13130.76	3563.72	9940.95
2	Sitapur	4207.20	10596.36	3375.48	8501.56
3	Hardoi	3854.51	10444.89	2951.27	7997.31
4	Unnao	3586.96	12271.85	2765.29	9460.72
5	Lucknow	9663.92	23354.82	7973.84	19270.40
6	Rae bareli	2867.36	9191.45	2280.47	7310.16
7	Kanpur (R)	2017.11	11816.79	1615.49	9463.99
8	Kanpur (U)	9006.88	19786.77	7431.39	16325.66
9	Fatehpur	2412.82	9715.30	1856.92	7476.96
10	Barabanki	3781.16	12918.91	2802.89	9576.51
	Central region	46106.10	13931.29	36616.79	11064.03
1	Jalaun	2197.77	14123.97	1712.92	11008.09
2	Jhansi	3226.20	17099.42	2707.31	14349.18
3	Lalitpur	1406.54	12949.52	1131.22	10414.78

	District /Region	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices(1999-2000)	
		Domestic Product (Total) (Rs.In Cr.)	Per Capita Domestic Product (Rs.)	Domestic Product (Total) (Rs.In Cr.)	Per Capita Domestic Product (Rs.)
4	Hamirpur	1378.82	12450.05	1104.17	9970.16
5	Mahoba	1087.92	14229.20	887.71	11610.58
6	Banda	1765.01	11045.58	1414.21	8850.25
7	Chitrakoot dham	723.36	8009.00	592.50	6560.13
	BundelKhand Region	11785.56	13239.03	9550.05	10727.82
1	Pratapgarh	2096.72	7086.22	1715.61	5798.20
2	Kaushambi	1506.85	11216.22	1248.97	9296.72
3	Allahabad	7014.19	12714.81	5801.84	10517.16
4	Faizabad	2292.53	10065.67	1816.68	7976.41
5	Ambedkar nagar	1940.92	8738.96	1600.87	7207.90
6	Sultanpur	3472.44	9980.74	2784.19	8002.52
7	Bahraich	2181.09	8244.49	1694.07	6403.54
8	Shravasti	727.88	5625.96	591.30	4570.31
9	Balrampur	1692.38	9269.22	1338.31	7329.99
10	Gonda	2696.03	8915.27	2042.47	6754.08
11	Sidharth nagar	1804.76	8083.22	1444.08	6467.79
12	Basti	1845.01	8192.90	1498.56	6654.45
13	Sant kabeer nagar	1226.81	7961.06	971.67	6305.34
14	Maharajganj	1921.15	7997.78	1512.66	6297.20
15	Gorakhpur	4347.80	10585.04	3523.62	8578.52
16	Kushinagar(padrauna)	2572.85	8023.34	1985.17	6190.68
17	Deoria	2233.94	7527.34	1716.71	5784.53
18	Azamgarh	3550.58	8225.20	2916.85	6757.12
19	Mau	2078.30	10187.83	1729.47	8477.85
20	Ballia	2553.89	8606.56	2002.73	6749.15
21	Jaunpur	3237.30	7677.01	2572.08	6099.49
22	Ghazipur	2844.66	8509.65	2281.08	6823.70
23	Chandauli	1972.58	10877.22	1705.82	9406.21
24	Varanasi	4121.90	11973.50	3412.39	9912.51
25	Sant ravidas nagar	1596.60	10799.94	1348.41	9121.12
26	Mirzapur	2129.21	9136.25	1805.79	7748.47
27	Sonbhadra	3563.74	21453.66	3732.97	22472.44
	Eastern region	69222.74	9494.88	56794.55	7790.18
	Uttar Pradesh	241196.45	13262.17	193456.67	10637.20

Chapter - VII

Industrial Development

Heavy and Medium Sector

Industrial and Service sector investment policy of Uttar Pradesh, envisages to create a very conducive environment for attracting investment in industrial /service sector. The state in essence is to act as a "Facilitator" for industrialization. The salient features of the policy are:

- ▶ Trust in entrepreneurs-scheme of self certification to be encouraged
- ▶ Improvement in infrastructure
- ▶ Exploring new areas for investment like IT, Bio-Tech and Food Processing sector
- ▶ A multi dimensional policy-concept of enterprise in place of industry.

2. The present government is especially focusing on improving and creating new infrastructure projects. The Taj/Yamuna Expressway, Ganga Expressway etc. are certain to define new milestones in the infrastructure sector. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is the guiding philosophy in undertaking such infrastructure improvement projects. The power scenario in the State has been accorded due priority. In fact situation in power sector has been a major stumbling block in the way of industrial investment. Present government is trying to tackle this problem with two pronged strategy. Thus while repairing/maintaining the existing power projects in the State, the avenues of new investment in the sector is being explored under PPP. The PPP philosophy is applied in developing SEZs and new industrial areas/estates in the State.

3. The system of industrial clearances in the State is well established and sound. For heavy and medium sector, "*Udyog Bandhu*" as top nodal agency is providing single table clearance for prospective as well as existing entrepreneurs. At the district level meetings of district level "*Udyog Bandhu*" and Zonal level meetings of "*Zonal Udyog Bandhu*", provide the very effective platforms for monitoring of all types of clearances needed by an entrepreneurs. The district, Zonal and State level *Udyog Bandhu* thus provide a well defined and integrated system of industrial clearances in the State. All the forms/applications needed by an entrepreneur are digitized and are available on internet. The progress of clearances can be monitored on the net on the online Single Table System run by *Udyog Bandhu*. An entrepreneur can file online memorandum for establishing and industrial/service sector unit.

4. The scenario of investment in heavy and medium sector in State is quite encouraging. From Aug 1991 to 31 March 2008 a total number of 6682 IEM/LOI has been issued by Govt. of India with an expected investment of Rs 188403 crore and generating 1494617 no. of employment. Similarly 357 no. of LOI has been issued with investment of Rs.9001 crore and 103013 no. of employment.

5. In Uttar Pradesh, Department of Industrial Development is committed for creating an ambience which is aimed at, fast, inclusive and sustainable industrial development. Various agencies like Directorate

of Industries, *Udyog Bandhu*, UPSIDC, UPSIC, UPFC, PICUP GIDA, LIDA, BIDA, SIDA and NOIDA etc. are making all out efforts to create such an ambience. The performance of the schemes of UPFC and PICUP under consideration during the plan period and their future strategies are described as under:-

U.P. Financial Corporation (UPFC)

6. U.P. Financial Corporation is a State Level Financial Institution established in 1954 under S.F.Cs Act 1951. The prime object of the Corporation is to provide long and medium term loan to set up new industrial concern or for expansion & modernization of existing industrial units. The corporation met out its fund requirement by refinance from SIDBI, flotation of SLR Bonds and from its internal resources. As of now the Corporation has disbursed more than Rs. 3100 Crore to around 41000 industrial unit of the State. At present the Corporation has 19 Regional offices, they are governed by Head office situated at Kanpur. There are two regional offices Haldwani and Dehradun situated at Uttaranchal State.

Industrial Investment Promotion Scheme

7. This scheme aims at promoting the establishment of mega units in the state. Under this scheme, in initial years of production, working capital requirement is made available to units. During the present financial year 2008-09 a total of Rs. 120.00 crore has been provided by the Govt. Out of this amount a sanction of Rs. 96.00 crore has been given by the Govt. of which amount Rs. 94.9872 crore has been utilized. An outlay of Rs85.00 crore is proposed for the year 2009-10.

The Pradeshiya Industrial & Investment Corporation of UP Ltd. (PICUP)

Incentives to the industrial units having fixed capital investment of Rs. 100 crores or more

8. Keeping in view, special incentives given by Central Government for industries being set up in Uttaranchal State, the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has granted facilities to industries being set up in Uttar Pradesh with investment of Rs. 100.00 crores and above. The Corporation as an agent of Govt. of U.P., has been appointed nodal agency for implementation of the scheme. The eligible units will be those where the initial investment activities as defined have been made after 31.5.2006 for establishment of new projects/expansion/diversification/backward integration of the manufacturing unit in the State of U.P. except NOIDA/Greater NOIDA. It is also worth mentioning that to be eligible for availing of incentives, the industrial units having the stipulated investment must come into commercial operation by 31.5.2009.

9. It may also be mentioned that the State Govt. has terminated the said incentives scheme vide dated 3.8.2007. However the scheme shall be valid for those units that have been issued letters of comforts and to those units that have completed the initial activities as defined in G.O.

Village and Small Industry

10. The contribution of SSI sector towards economic development and removal of economic disparities among the cross sections of societies has been tremendous. It has significant role in creating large scale employment opportunities at lower capital cost. The SSI units are supplementary and complementary to large and medium scale of units also. Considering the vast potential of employment and capacity to earn foreign exchange, village and SSI sector deserve high priority. The Government is making all efforts to provide conducive atmosphere, level playing ground and policy support to enable the SSI sector to achieve higher levels of production, exports and employment.

11. U.P. has great potential in handicraft sector and the State enjoys distinguished place in handicraft industry in the country especially for its Banaras Silk and Brocade, Bhadohi and Mirzapur Carpet, Lucknow Chikan and Marble products of Agra, Wood carving items of Saharanpur. These items have good demand in overseas markets .

12. Exports have come to be regarded as an engine of economic growth particularly in the light of globalization and structural reforms in the Indian Economy. The Govt. of U.P. established the Export Promotion Bureau in 1999 to focus on export growth on a priority basis.

13. The XIth Plan was prepared with a two fold mission of achieving a balanced industrial development and minimising the problems of unemployment. It also aimed at the upgradation and improvement of infrastructural facilities, cluster development and technology upgradation so as to attract more and more capital investment in the state so that State contribution in export may increase. The total outlay of Rs. 38417.00 lacs was approved for the XIth Plan period, out of which the outlay of Rs. 2623.00 lacs was approved for the year 2007-08 and Rs. 2662.00 lacs was approved for the year 2008-09. The XIth plan period targets to establish 1,65,000 SSI units with 6.50 lacs additional employment .

Annual Plan 2007-08 & 2008-09

Establishment of SSI Units.

14. At the end of Tenth Five year Plan 580604 SSI units were established with the capital investment of Rs. 5901.20 cr. and employment generation for 2247136 persons . During 2007-08 and 2008-09, 33,000 SSI units yearly were targeted to be established and 1,30,000 additional employment was also aimed at. The achievement against the above till March 2008 and the achievement for the year 08-09 upto Oct. 2008 are given below: -

Year	S.S.I Units Established (No.)	Capital Investment (Rs. in crore)	Employment (No.)
2007-2008	31734	1270.83	148985
2008-2009	17430	953.80	97481
Upto Oct. 08			

Status of SSI Units

15. About 612338 SSI units were established in U.P. with the capital investment of Rs. 7172.03 cr. and employment opportunities were extended to 2396121 persons upto March 2008. The Economic Region wise break-up of established SSI Units upto march 2008 is given below:-

	Name of Region	Small Scale Industries		
		No Of Units	Employment	Investment (Rs. Cr)
1	Bundelkhand	35859	106034	256.88
2	Central Region	98524	363243	1381.02
3	Eastern Region	170486	613925	1427.16
4	Western Region	307469	1312919	4106.97
	Total	612338	2396121	7172.03

Annual Plan 2009-10

16. For the healthy economic development, diminishing regional imbalances, to make local products available according to the local demand, proper utilization of agricultural produce and available raw materials, generating employment SSI Sector should be necessarily promoted.

17. For this purpose development of infrastructural facilities, availability of the raw material, loan etc are essential. It is also to be mentioned that all these problems are not to be solved by the Industries Department alone. In solution of the several problems, related departments should also come forward, because Industrial development of the State is possible with the proper help of the other related departments also. Basic features of the strategy to be adopted for the industrial development for the annual plan 2009-10 is given below:

- ▶ Establishment of more SSI units for generating chances of Self Employment.
- ▶ Solution of problems related to industrialists.
- ▶ Upgradation and improvement of infrastructure facilities in industrial estates.
- ▶ To facilitate small entrepreneurs under cluster development programme.
- ▶ Technology upgradation in SSI to enhance their technology and improve productivity in established SSI units.
- ▶ Development of Handicrafts.
- ▶ Export. Promotion

Main Targets

- ▶ For the year 2009-10, 33,000 SSI units are proposed to be established with the investment of Rs.1200.00 crore and with employment generation of 1.30 Lacs persons.

- ▶ Proposed to cover 100 SSI units under SSI Technical upgradation scheme.
- ▶ Proposed to provide product specific usable training to 5709 special class work force (SC&ST) in the financial year.
- ▶ Proposed to develop 7-8 SSI clusters during the financial year .
- ▶ Construction of DICs Building in newly created 2 districts.
- ▶ Proposed to upgrade infrastructure facilities in Industrial Estates.
- ▶ 105 Artisans to be benefited under Handicraft Pension scheme.
- ▶ For export promotion it is proposed to award 49 exporters in financial year 2009-10.
- ▶ Under MDA Scheme 400 exporting units are proposed to be benefited during the financial year 2009-10 .
- ▶ Under the scheme of Freight Charges upto Gateway Port , 600 exporting units of the State will be assisted during the year 2009-10

Establishment of Training cum Common Facility Centers at Rampur

18. In view of rich heritage of Crafts & Craftsmen of Rampur, the existing potential and prospects of export, training requirement in skill upgradation and design developments has been widely felt and voices raised at various seminars and other foray. To fill this gap and meet the requirement, the above center with the project cost of Rs.567.12 lac is being established in Rampur at village Tasks on Nainital road near pahari Gate. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10.

Technology Upgradation Scheme

19. Technology Upgradation Scheme has been started during 2007-08 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 will be reimbursed upto 50%, maximum ceiling of Rs. 2.50 lacs, provided they are purchasing it from authorised institutions both private and government. Money spent on purchase/import of additional machines enhancing quality and production will be reimbursed upto 50% to maximum ceiling of Rs. 2 lacs. Interest levied by financial institutions/banks from entrepreneurs for purchase of machine and technology will be reimbursed upto ceiling of Rs. 50,000 and for five years only. Money spent on purchase of ISI and ISO mark will be reimbursed upto 50 % upto the ceiling of Rs. 2 lacs. Money spent on consultancy on technology and production from authorised institutions will be reimbursed upto 90% upto the ceiling of Rs. 50,000.00.

20. Under the above scheme in the year 2007-08, 76 units were provided assistance of Rs. 1,13.00 lac Similarly in the year 2008-09 so far 59 units have been provided assistance with a total amount of Rs. 105.96lac. About 50 additional cases are being scrutinized for assistance. An Outlay of Rs. 200.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

Promotion of Accelerated Export Growth

Support for Exporters at International Level

21. Fairs are to be organised within the Country & outside the Country to attract Foreign Buyers. Exporter at present are participating in prestigious Foreign Fairs, which on an average require an expenditure of Rs. 4 - 5 lacs, which is difficult to be met by SME's. Hence it is proposed to provide financial assistance to SME's to attend Foreign Fairs.

22. It is proposed to organise International Buyers-Sellers meet in the Country, in association with Export Promotion Councils, Export Associations & Chambers of Commerce, so that Small Exporters can get an export order from foreign buyers without visiting other Countries. It is proposed to provide financial assistance to the tune of 50% of the cost maximum upto Rs. 50.00 lacs, for organising each Buyers Sellers meet.

23. It is proposed to provide financial assistance for Publicity, Advertising, Website Development, sending free trade samples to foreign Buyers & obtaining various certifications such as ISO 9001-2000 quality certification/BIS 14000 series for environment. It is proposed to provide financial assistance to 400 eligible units with an outlay of Rs.350.00 lac in the financial year 2009-10.

b) Support for Exporters at National Level

24. This scheme is being implemented by the Uttar Pradesh Trade Promotion Authority (UPTPA), Directorate of Industries, U.P, Kanpur. A brief description of the scheme is as under:-

25. The main aim of the scheme is to provide assistance to the above- mentioned units by organising exhibitions at the National and State level. It is proposed to benefit 200 eligible units in the financial year 2009-10, hence @ Rs.20,000/- per unit estimated total amount Rs.40.00 lacs which has been proposed for the financial year 2009-10.

Subsidy on Freight Charges upto Gateway Port

26. To overcome competitive disadvantage of U.P. being a land locked State and far away from gateway ports, it is essential to compensate the additional cost of freight borne by SSI units of the state. To offset this disadvantage, partially, and enable them to remain competitive, this Scheme has been introduced from 2007-08 to provide Financial Assistance . It is proposed to provide financial assistance to 600 eligible units .

Capacity Building

27. Open House meetings/seminars/training programmes are being organized by Export Promotion Bureau in association with Apex Institutes/EPC's etc. in export potential areas for solving the export issues and suggesting necessary matter to the govt. for policy changes/amendments. The aim of this Scheme is to

promote Export, Training for Exporters & Export Officials in coordination with Apex Institutes/EPC's etc. and also to organised State Seminars, Workshops with Apex Institutes related to Export & Industries.

Studies, Surveys, Brand Promotion & Creation of Data Base

28. To cater to the knowledge and information required by the state's exporters, it is essential that the EPB is also equipped with sufficient literature on exports and all sectors of export related publication, magazines, export promotion councils journals, membership forms, CD's and website. The above center is also providing consultancy to exporters and cater to their information needs on different product categories of exports. Strengthening of the Permanent Data Base created at Export Promotion Bureau, along with State Level Export Library having Books, Periodicals, Journals Date Bases related to Exports along with other such literature, which would be required as per needs of Exporters. Also undertaken would be 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.).

29. There is also tremendous potential to introduce handicrafts from U.P. under brand name. The State of Uttar Pradesh is endowed with variety of traditional art, process that exclusive to the states heritage and culture. This art and crafts can be patented in the form of intellectual property rights on the basis of geographical indications registry , which can protect these geographical indicators under intellectual property right and build the brand equity for handicraft of Uttar Pradesh . In due course with proper enforcement mechanism these GI can provide business opportunity and wealth creation to the end users for example, Artisans, weavers and craftsmen. Following crafts of Uttar Pradesh can be patented on the basis of geographical indications :-

- ▶ Zari Zardozi of U.P
- ▶ Locks of Aligarh
- ▶ Pottery of Khurja
- ▶ Wood Crafts of Saharanpur
- ▶ Meerut Sports Goods

Export Award

30. To recognise and honour individual exporters for their outstanding achievement and export performance based on export turn over & growth achieved in various 25 categories Export Awards in 25 categories are to be given.

Air Freight Rationalisation Scheme

31. The assistance for such exporters, who send their export consignment from the Air cargo complexes of the state, be provided in the form of subsidy on the export air cargo charges. Such assistance would be available to all Industrial, Agro & Food Processing export consignments sent through Air Cargo

Complexes of the state. The assistance would be limited to Rs 50.00 per kilogram or 20% of value of the airway bill, (whichever is lower) up-to a maximum of Rs 2,00,000/- (Two Lacs Only) per year/ per exporting unit. The assistance would be available on a first come first served basis.

Support for Handicraft Sector

32. The following programmes are being proposed for the development of the handicrafts:

- ▶ Training of Handicraft Artisans / Skill development and design workshops for export
 - ▶ Basic training under master crafts man to Generation Next
 - ▶ Training under Facilitator-traders in design development:-
 - ▶ Design Workshops for Export Market: -
- ▶ Pension Scheme for Distinguished Artisans

Upgradation and improvement of Industrial Infrastructure

33. State Government had developed 80 large industrial estates in 56 districts, with 983 sheds and 3595 plots having 2606 established units. Similarly in 1980's 168 mini industrial estates were developed at block level to promote rural industrialization having 8061 plots. With the passing of time, in absence of financial assistance infrastructure facilities suffered shortage. Hence, to compete it is extremely necessary to upgrade and strengthen infrastructure facilities. Proposals/estimates of 44 industrial estates for development of roads, drains worth Rs. 10 Crores have been formulated. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 Lacs is proposed for the financial year 2009-10.

Upgradation and modernization of Directorate and Dic's Infrastructure

- ▶ Building for New DIC's at Mahamayanagar and Kanshiram Nagar districts
- ▶ Computerization
- ▶ Survey Report regarding e-governance by Price waterhouse Coopers (PwC)
- ▶ Provision of Entrepreneurial Services
- ▶ Technology Up gradation and Common Facility Centre for *Mooraha craft* of Garhmukteshwar (Ghaziabad)
- ▶ Massive Training of Schedule caste/Schedule Tribes candidates for Self employment.

Micro & Small-Cluster Development Programme(Ms-Cdp Scheme)

34. Government of India has initiated Micro Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme for enhancing, skill development, technology development and encouraging competitive products in cluster 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 a time period.

35. The scheme is run by Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) as the implementing agency. Rs. 10.00 lacs is earmarked for soft intervention and Rs. 10.00 crores maximum for hard intervention per project by Government of India. Maximum 60% interest GOI share, 40% is shared between SPV and State Government. 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 years.

36. As per the present pattern, the steering committee of Government of India has approved 60% share in clusters of glass beads Varanasi and Carpet cluster Bhadohi totalling Rs. 1392.50 lacs for hard and soft intervention. Government of India does not give assistance for land & building. Government of India provides 60% assistance and rest 40% is provided by SPV and State Government. About 2.5 crores would be required in 2008-09 as state share. Also, 48 clusters diagnostic study cum DPR are nearing completion. 21 clusters diagnostic study have been given to NIMSME, Hyderabad by Government of India. Hence in 2009-10 about 8.00 crores would be utilized as state share, the estimates are likely to be revised as per actual sanctioned issued by Government of India for the year 2008-09. It is expected that at least 7-8 cluster projects are likely to be sanctioned by GOI amounting Rs. Hundred (100.00) crore in which state share is likely to be 8.00 crore as project share and share for diagnostic study. The actual estimates may slightly vary as per actual sanction of GOI.

Collection of Statistics of SSIs

37. The Fourth Census of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is being conducted at the instance of the Development Commissioner (MSME), Government of India. All the enterprises registered/EM filed with DICs, KVIC/KVIB, Coir Board upto 31-03-2007 and some selected unregistered enterprises will be surveyed. Besides, all the enterprises registered Under Section 2m(i) or 2m(ii) of the Factory Act 1958 will also be surveyed.

38. 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..

Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

39. Government of India has approved the introduction of a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the two schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008 namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. PMEGP will be a central sector scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Micro, small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME). The Scheme will be

implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission. (KVIC) , a statutory organization under the administrative control of the ministry of MSME as the single nodal agency at the National level. At the State level, the Scheme will be implemented through state KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and Banks . The Government Subsidy under the Scheme will be routed by KVIC through the identified Banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries /entrepreneurs in their Bank accounts. The implementing Agencies, Namely KVIC , KVIBs and DICs will associate reputed non Government Organization (NGOs) /Reputed autonomous institutions /self help Gorups (SHGs) /National small Industries corporation (NSIC) /Udyami Mitras empanelled under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) , Panchaayati Raj Institutions and other relevant bodies in the implementation of the scheme , especially in the area of identification of beneficiaries, of area specific viable projects and providing training in entrepreneurship development.

Objectives

- ▶ To Generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self employment ventures/projects /micro enterprises
- ▶ To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans /rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place.
- ▶ To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- ▶ To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

Khadi and Village Industries

40. The main thrust of the present time is to provide more and more employment to the rural youth and traditional artisans. Keeping in view the policy and priority of the Government is to provide maximum self employment opportunities in the rural areas.

41. Khadi & Village Industries Sector has been recognized as an important sector for rural development and in terms of income generation. These are keys to a healthy rural economy and decentralized process of growth. The village industries have a special and vital role in the economic development of villages.

42. The Department of Khadi & Village Industries has adopted a two fold strategy to address the vast challenge of providing maximum opportunities of employment/self employment with minimum level of capital investment and simpler technologies –

- ▶ Directly creating employment opportunities through rural industrialization, and
- ▶ Supporting programmes/schemes to facilitate rural industrialization.

Annual Plan 2009-10

Mukhya Mantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojna

43. The Scheme provides Interest Subsidy to rural entrepreneurs/educated rural unemployed youth. The main features of the Scheme are:

- ▶ Financing is through commercial Banks
- ▶ Entrepreneurs are given financial assistance against the projects up to Rs. 5.00 lakh.
- ▶ The interest rate charged to the entrepreneur is @4% per annum.
- ▶ The difference of interest above 4% is subsidized by the State Government every year till the end of specified recovery period.
- ▶ Source of subsidy : State Government under District Plan.

44. During the 2nd year of 11th Five Year Plan 2008-09 (upto mid November, 2008) by the investment of Rs. 47.23 crore, 2834 V.I. units were established which gave employment to 30672 beneficiaries of the rural areas. Physical and financial progress has been as under :

Period	Unit			Investment (Rs. in crores)			Employment Generation		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
Xth Five Year Plan	18400	14004	76.11	313.00	199.22	63.64	114200	76113	66.65
2008-09	6500	2834	44.00	130.00	47.23	36.33	52000	30672	58.98

45. An outlay of Rs. 11.50 crore is proposed for the year 2009-10 .

Rebate on sale of Khadi

46. 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.

47. 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. This rebate is only admissible for 108 days period or the period fixed by Khadi & Village Industries Commission from Gandhi Jayanti. Khadi & Village Industries Commission also provide 20-30% rebate on sale of Khadi from Gandhi Jayanti.

48. During 10th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 6241.25 lakhs was sanctioned to provide Khadi Rebate in which about 60% of the amount (3744.75 lakhs) was spent on the producers/wage beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Marketing Development Assistance Programme

49. The policies and programmes focus needs to be tilted towards marketing side. A new scheme under the name of Marketing Development Assistance Programme (MDA) was introduced in Eleventh Plan (2007-08) .

50. One of the major difficulties faced by the Khadi & Village Industries units is the marketing of their products. The units do not have proper infrastructural facilities to promote, display and market their products. Due to poor credit flow of finance, lack of working capital, smallness of size and absence of marketing infrastructure, skill up-gradation, quality, improper and unattractive packings of V.I. products.

51. Besides other marketing channels Khadi & Village Industries exhibition have paramount importance in marketing of Khadi & Village Industries products. Past experience of different exhibitions organized by U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board, Khadi & Village Industries Commission with in the state and in other states of the Country realized that it is a good source to promote, display, publicize and market the Khadi & Village Industries products.

52. State & regional level exhibitions are proposed to promote the marketing of Khadi & Village Industries Products. Besides the exhibitions pamphlets and monthly magazine are also proposed to publicize the different schemes of Khadi & Village Industries sectors. An outlay of Rs. 0.80 crore is proposed for the year 2009-10.

Product Development, Standardization and Quality Assurance

53. Quality Control Laboratories of U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board over the years have been undertaking conventional food quality assessment under the frame work of the prevention of food adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 for the development of Khadi & Village Industry's products and quality control assessment of products. The quality control laboratory is performing a very significant role for improving the quality of products. So it is essential to provide testing facilities to rural entrepreneurs and also to train them for adoption of new technology, quality related rules/laws and quality parameters to enable them to check the quality before and after the production. During the year 2009-10 the technical training will be provided to 500 rural entrepreneurs. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 crore has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Skill Up-gradation Training Programmes

54. There are 10 Regional Training Centres working at Daliganj-Lucknow, Bahariach, Khajni-Gorakhpur, Ratanpura -Mau, Ahopatti-Azamgarh, Piprola-Shahjahanpur, Najibabad-Bijnor, Kalpi-Jalaun, Adig-Mathura, Anuva-Allahabad are working. The main objective of these training centres were to provide general awareness about KVI sector to the beneficiaries of rural areas, to provide vocational training as well as specific technical training in different industries, skill up-gradation, Entrepreneur development

programmes. Besides this organization of Seminars and workshops on different aspects relating to KVI sector.

55. These training centres are also organizing training programmes of Rural Development, SUDA, DUDA, Minority, SC/ST Finance and Development Commission. The training centres are providing training to an average 6000 to 6500 trainees per year which confirms the significance of training centres for establishment and successful running of village industries. New technology input skill up-gradation is must for which exhaustive and relevant training is required. Under this scheme rural entrepreneurs will be trained in different trades so that they can establish KVI units financed under different schemes of KVIB/KVIC or from their own resources. An outlay of Rs. 0.66 crore has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

E-Governance, Computerization and Connectivity

56. Success of e-governance project largely depends upon three factors (a) people (b) process and (c) technology, U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board (UPKVIB) needs concerted efforts in all the three areas to ensure that departmental services reach to its entrepreneurs & consumers efficiently and e-governance efforts meet the objectives successfully.

57. The Board envisaged that all its offices are interconnected with each other and have web based/integrated software on core departmental functions, shares files and data on an online basis and is networked with other relevant Government Departments including treasury. The department would require approximately additional 261 PC and 7 servers to provide most of its services through electronic channel.

58. According to NIC data total approximate cost Rs. 14. 23 crore have been estimated for e-governance activities in phases for the following :

- ▶ Hardware
- ▶ Software development
- ▶ Data digitization
- ▶ Training
- ▶ Computer maintenance & consumables

Scheme for Establishment of Manyavar Kanshiram Khadi Shilp Gram

59. In this scheme rural entrepreneurs will be motivated to establish their units in Manyavar Kanshiram Khadi Shilp Gram in cluster with the financial assistance under Mukhya Mantri Gramodyog Yojna/Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme so that they can avail common facilities necessary for running the enterprise. These centers can work as marketing centres and motivators for self-employment.

60. In first phase it is proposed to establish Khadi Shilp Gram Scheme on pilot project basis on the lands available with the Board. U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board will make effort to establish one

Khadi Shilp Gram in every district of Uttar Pradesh during 11th Five year plan. 5 acre land will be required to establish one Khadi Shilp Gram. Arrangement of land will be made from Gram Sabha Land through District Magistrates. 2 Khadi Shilp Grams will be established in the year 2009-10. For establishment of 2 Khadi Shilp Grams Rs. 6.50 crores will be required. An outlay of Rs. 3.54 crore has been proposed for the year 2009-10 .

Scheme for Construction of main Building of the Board

61. The construction of the main building of the Board is very important and necessary. At present it is the prime need of the Board. Board staff is facing lots of problem in sitting and record keeping. After the demolition of the main building all the staff and most of the records are shifted to side building, which has become now overloaded that might be risky in near future. It is necessary to provide proper place for proper working. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme

62. 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 Crant. 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.

63. An outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

HANDLOOM

64. The carpets, brassware, canvas, silk, chikankari and brocade industry of UP are well known internationally. Previously the textile industry of UP was also a very flourishing industry, but over the last two decade it could not perform well. In spite of comprehensive reforms and restructuring of economy that is creating new opportunities and opening new vistas for investment, U.P. is fast loosing credence to its western and southern counterparts as far as the textile industry is concerned.

65. The Handloom sector is directly concerned with the development of the traditional handloom industry, which is the main cultural heritage of the State and is responsible for preserving the traditional Craftsmanship. This Sector is also responsible for the growth of rural areas and rural development and is engaged in the task of economic and social development of the vast population of the weavers of the state.

66. Under the new industrial policy for the development of handloom industry the following steps are being adopted:-

- ▶ With a view for bringing fruit full consequences regarding liberalization the organizational and administrative set-up will be made more sensitive. The training will also be imparted so as to change views of worker.
- ▶ The package programme for assistance will be developed according to the specific needs of the weavers.
- ▶ The advisory cell is to be set-up for providing necessary and adequate advice to the weavers time to time on any matter related with department by depositing prescribed fees.
- ▶ The handloom industry is playing an important role in employment generation along with providing essential various types of products and services for society. This task is necessary and State government will render balanced and co-ordinated support for development of Handloom and Powerloom sector both.
- ▶ For protection of the languishing art, which has been in existence for over hundreds of years and has been the symbol of traditional heritage, and is
- ▶ being the backbone of our states economy being an important factor for earning foreign currency, managerial assistance, qualitative improvement, technical up-gradation, packaging, design development activities, marketing and training facilities will be provided, to make them stand in the competitive atmosphere of production and marketing field at global level.

67. According to the census conducted in 95-96 there are 6.64 lakhs weavers and 2.24 lakhs handlooms in the State.

68. For the development of textile sector, handloom and powerloom industry is to be facilitated in a balanced systematic way. Some important programmes like establishment of textile centers, rebate on the electricity dues to powerloom weavers and Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana's implementation are important for the growth of Handloom sector.

69. The job opportunities are ensured directly or indirectly for making available to the weavers under either co-operative sector or out of co-operative fold through the cluster or individual approach. The weavers are poor and particularly belonging to minority and scheduled caste community.

70. The main plan of production activities in the textiles sector is to increase the productivity in order to meet the growing need of the cloth to the vast population as well as to provide direct or indirect employment opportunities to the poor and the persons belonging to minority, Schedule caste's communities even in the remote rural areas

71. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, the production and employment Target and Achievements are as follows: -

.	Year	Production of handloom cloths (in million meters)		Employment generation (in thousand nos.)	
		Target	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1.	2007-08	600.00	582.34	30	21.032
2.	2008-09	610.00	610.00	25	25.00

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS)

Clusters

- ▶ In the first phase, 04 Clusters in State, were selected in 2005-06 and the action plan of these Clusters is under implementation by different implementing Agencies.
- ▶ In the second phase, 10 Clusters in the State were selected in 2006-07. Each Cluster has loomage, in the range of 300-500 per Cluster.
- ▶ In the third phase, 15 Cluster are being selected in the State during 2007-08. Each Cluster has loomage in the range of 300-500 per Cluster.
- ▶ In the fourth phase, 11 Cluster are being selected in the State during 2008-09. Out of which 07 Cluster have been sanctioned by Govt. of India and remaining 04 Cluster are proposed to be sanctioned. Thereafter, the developmental activities will be started. Each will be in the range of 300-500 looms per Cluster.

Group Approach for development of Handloom

72. Handloom weavers, which are not covered by Clusters, will be benefited by a "Group Approach" which is implemented in Project made for development of Handloom weavers in a Contiguous geographical area. In such groups, which include 10 weavers, will be entitled to get the assistance under group approach aspect.

Assistance to Handloom Organization

Marketing Incentive

73. The marketing incentive will be provided to the tune of 10% of the average sales turnover of the last three years. This will be shared by Govt. of India and State Govt. in the ratio 50: 50.

Strengthening of Handloom Organization

74. This assistance towards restructuring of National and State level Handloom Organization will be provided in the ratio of 50:50 by GOI and State Govt. respectively.

Assistance for Innovative ideas & publicity, monitoring, supervision, training and evaluation of scheme

- ▶ Innovative Ideas - Up to 10% of the funds will be utilized towards innovative ideas.
- ▶ Publicity, Monitoring, Supervision, Training and Evaluation of Scheme - Up to 2% will be utilized towards publicity, monitoring, supervision, training of the officials working under the office of the Development Commissioner for Handloom and State Directorate of Handloom, evaluation of the Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1290.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Incentive for Development of Power loom Sector

75. Powerloom sector has a significant position in the economic situation of the state and is emerging as the Pioneer sector in the textile industry. The powerloom sector is producing varieties of cloth such as cotton dhoti, saree sheeting lungi, shirting, grey chadra, drill canvas, dusooti bed sheet, filter cloth non cotton silk saree, towels and twelling clothe etc.

[A] Training programme:

- ▶ Training for the powerloom weavers.
- ▶ Training for officers/employees of Directorate of Handloom & Textiles.

[B] Establishment of Powerloom:

- ▶ Semi automatic power loom.
- ▶ Automatic power loom.
- ▶ Shuttle less power loom (if demand arises)
- ▶ The cost of purchasing powerloom will be borne by State and weaver in the ratio of 50:50.subject to maximum 1.00 lakh subsidy.

[C] Establishment of Powerloom work-shed:

76. Under this scheme facilities will be provided for the construction of work-shed power loom society/units. A sum of Rs. 300.00 per sq. feet subject to maximum Rs.0.45 lakh will be given provided the beneficiary has land of his own. The Beneficiaries/Societies will be free to meet the additional cost if any, by means of their own contributions or by means of loans from Financial Institutions/Bank. The size for different powerloom shed is as follows: -

	Type of looms	Area
1-	Semi Automatic looms	150 sq. Feet
2-	Automatic looms	200 sq. Feet
3-	Shuttle-less looms	400 sq. Feet
4-	Broad Shuttle-less looms	600 sq. Feet

77. In order to increase productivity and adopt technology up-gradation in powerloom sector, following measures are proposed in the year 2009-10.

Sectional warping machine

78. To provide the Sectional warping machines for making of warp beam before weaving.

Substitute Electricity facilities

79. Uninterrupted power would be supplied for 24 hours at least for the proposed powerloom sanctioned to the weavers for their generator worth Rs. 15000 will be given as an incentive. It is one time facility to provide society or S.S.I. unit and any other equivalent institutions.

Counselling Centre

80. Under this scheme, Counselling Centre will be established. It will provide the technical know how in powerloom sector. In the awareness centre specialist from NITRA and other organisation will be invited. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

SERICULTURE

81. Uttar Pradesh is the traditionally silk consuming state but on contrary it is non-traditional silk producing state. Sericulture has the privilege to be established in prime places in cottage industry of state. The gorgeously rich fertile land of U.P. and its geographical situation, environment, bio-diversities are quite favourable and suitable for the development of sericulture in the state. In Sericulture, mulberry plantation, silkworm rearing and reeling are main activities. The main food plants for mulberry silkworm are leaves of mulberry tree while the tasar silkworms feeds on leaves of Arjuna and Aasan trees. In case of Eri silkworm, it feeds on the leaves of Castor plants. Cultivation of Mulberry, Arjuna and Castor plants is essential for this industry. Sericulture is an eco-friendly industry but has tremendous potential for employment generation as well. This industry a very effective and important role to check the migration of un-employed village folks and youths to urban areas.

82. India enjoys the 2nd place in production in global scenario while China claims the 1st position. India produces 15857 M.T. of silk against the total production of world. Before the creation of Uttranchal during the IXth Five Year Plan i.e. year 1999-2000 the production in the state was 31.708 M.T., current production of raw silk during 2007-08 was 35.35 M.T. Target of 2008-09 has been fixed 42.33 M.T.

83. The annual consumption of raw silk in traditional areas of Varanasi, Mubarkpur of Azamgarh is estimated 5000 M.T., which is about ¼ of Indian Silk Production. The climate of U.P. is tropical and sub-tropical where there are ample opportunity and possibilities for the development of tropical tasar and eri silk production.

84. This is well known that India is producing following varieties of Silk.

- ▶ Mulberry Silk,

- ▶ Tasar Silk,
- ▶ Eri Silk and
- ▶ Muga Silk.

85. India is only the country in the world, producing all four types of commercially known silk and it has got monopoly of Muga silk production.

86. The climatic conditions, types of soils, socio-economic conditions of Tarai and Plain region of state has been found ideally suited for silk production activities. Though in case of Mulberry Silk, Multivoltine and Bi-voltine types of silk yarn being produced. It will be pertinent to mention that observing the increasing demand and consumption of Bi-voltine silk in the state. Sericulture is eco-friendly and a strong tool of self-employment in which 56 percent light and easy labour is required and observing the possibilities in field of export, state government has given special emphasis on production of Bi-voltine cocoon and silk yarn on the top priority.

Present Status

87. It's a pre-assumption that in the state, the consumption of raw silk is about more than 5000 M.T. Against this demand in year 2007-08 only 35.35 M.T. of raw silk was produced. This production is approximately only 0.35 percent of the total Indian silk production. To fill up the large gap between demand and supply, a promising plan has been chalked out from different schemes and project.

88. A project of costing about 1088.36 crores has been prepared for the production of 279 M.T. by plantation of Mulberry and Arjuna plants. On forest land "Vanya Abhyaran" in district Meerut, Muzzafarnagar, Moradabad and Bijnaur of western U.P. where 15000 acres land has been surveyed and identified. An other project for eri silk development under eri cluster development scheme the project cost is Rs. 200.00 lakh submitted to CSB for Fatehpur district. Under Special SGSY a project costing about Rs. 130.00 lakh has been prepared fro Sonbhadra, Saharanpur and Bijnor District.

Physical progress

Year: 2007-08

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Achievement
1.	Raw Silk Production	M.T.	35.35
2.	Employment Generation	No.	24253

Year: 2008-09

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Anticipated Achievement
1.	Raw Silk Production	M.T.	42.33
2.	Employment Generation	No.	25000

Financial Progress

Lakh Rs

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	548.16	717.05
2008-09	754.20	910.40

Objectives

89. Maximise employment generation, make sericulture remunerative to the beneficiaries specially living below to the poverty line, diversification of agriculture and agro based tiny/small industries, productivity and quality improvement, economic and social upliftment of the weaker section of the society specially SC & ST women and increase production of raw silk so as to supplement demand at rawsilk of the state are the main objectives proposed for XI Plan.

Thrust Areas

90. To make sericulture competitively remunerative and sustainable activity and to make it commercially attractive to the beneficiaries, encourage participation of private people, women and NGOs, organize self help groups and to increase productivity and production of high quality silk and to arrange credit flow for over all development of sericulture as a commercially viable and successful avocation are proposed as major thrust areas during XI Plan.

- ▶ Intensification of sericulture activities in sericulture districts and introduction in new areas.
- ▶ Training infrastructure development
- ▶ Arrangement of timely credit flow
- ▶ Introduction of weaver's family for adopting the sericulture in weaver's enclaves.
- ▶ Strengthening and extension of seed organisation.
- ▶ Sericulture as an economically viable programme.
- ▶ Sericulture as subsistence activity.
- ▶ Value Addition activities
- ▶ Inter-cultivation of agricultural and horticultural crops.
- ▶ Strengthening of Systematic Marketing

91. With the above objectives, strategy and thrust areas some old schemes shall be continued and some of the new project/schemes will be launched during X five year plan . The current scenario of U.P. Sericulture are as follows :-

U.P. Sericulture – Current Scenario

1	Govt.Mulberry Farm	165 No.
2	Area of Govt.Mulberry Farm	1643.69 Acre
3	Govt.Tassar Farm	26 No
4	Area of Govt. Tassar Farm	2927.69.Acre
5	Seed Production Center	05 (nos)
6	Annual Keetand Production	14.50 lakh (nos.DFL)
7	Cocoon Marketing Center	07 (nos)
8	Chawki Rearing Center	95

FUTURE STRATEGIES

92. In continuance of current interventions major future strategies envisaged for the development of sericulture are enlisted below :-

- ▶ Thrust on production high quality silk
- ▶ Emphasis on productivity and production improvement
- ▶ Large scale participation of bankers/financial institutions/crop insurance companies.
- ▶ Low cost, appropriate rearing house and technology development
- ▶ Organise seed production infrastructure

93. In addition, beneficiary linked host plant maintenance/plantation to ensure better quality leaf, creation of proper seed organization infrastructure and technology for crop stabilization etc. will also be part of future strategy envisaged sericulture in the state.

INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES

- ▶ The following strategy has been adopted to increase the mulberry wealth in the state which is basic need for sericulture activities .
 - ▶ The farmers who have land more than 1 to 3 acres are motivated to plant the mulberry bush type as economically viable activity.
 - ▶ The (small and marginal farmers) are motivated for tree type plantation and to adopt the sericulture as subsistence activity and as a venture for supplementary income generation.
 - ▶ The farmers in the vicinity the govt. silk farms (about 10 km diameter i.e. in catchment area) are also motivated to plant the mulberry on their own fields as per their land holding size and according to their preference, bush type or tree type.
 - ▶ To benefit land less labours through sericulture activities, they are motivated to plant 15-20 mulberry as trees around their houses for supplementary income.
- ▶ A large number of weavers reside in Varanasi, Azamgarh and Chandauli districts of U.P. who are ultimate buyers and consumers of silk yarn but they are not directly linked with the production of silk cocoon/raw silk till date. A scheme is prepared to involve these weavers in

the process of cocoon production and raw silk production during the 11th Five Year Plan and about 300 weavers have taken up the mulberry plantation on their own land. This scheme is an innovative break through from the past and is designed as an effort for backward integration in silk production.

- ▶ To improve the quality of cocoons and silk yarn and to increase the productivity the staff, farmers and rearers are trained and they are provided literature in simple local language. Training of staff, farmers and rearers will also continue during 11th five year plan.
- ▶ Improved varieties of mulberry and silk worm races has been selected and they are under propagation.
- ▶ High yielding and high quality silkworm seeds are also imported from China and Thailand on trial basis. Based upon the results of these races, they may be adopted for the state.
- ▶ The seed organization of U.P. has also been strengthened for production of high quality and high yielding diseases free silkworm seeds of selected races.

Annual Plan 2009-10

94. **Catalytic Development Scheme:** This is the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Its sharing pattern is 37.5%, 37.5% and 25% respectively of State Govt., Central Silk Board and Beneficiaries. During the plan period 31 Micro Projects are proposed for development of Sericulture.

95. **Scheme For Sericulture Development (Keetand):** Under the scheme silkworm seed is produced through departmental grainages. Strengthening of Seed Organisation as well as procurement of Diseses Free Layings are procured from C.S.B.

96. **Research & Development Scheme:** Findings of C.S.B. Research Stations in different fields of silk production are verified at State Research Stations in the environmental conditions of U.P. Farmers friendly technologies are being evolved through the programme.

97. **Programme for Training & Awearness:** Owing to the Sericulture as a non-traditional and highly technical activity, training is a very essential part to the beneficiaries through different types of publicity programmes so that It may be helpful to make aware the workers and the official in multi-sectors at grass root level.

98. **Employment generation through Sericulture in naxelite effected areas:** The state is facing the naxelite problems in certain districts namely - Chandoli, Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Mau, Ghazipur, Balia, Kushinagar and Deoria. To develop sericultural activies to generate new employments in these areas through this programme.

99. **Eri Silk Development Scheme:** Farmers are cultivating caster plant in their fields in certain districts. Its leaf is being used as silkworm feed to produce eri silk. Essential facilities such as supply of chawki reared worms and strengthening in silk production through this programme.

100. Model Chawki Keet palan Yojna: This is the scheme for mulberry silk production. Chawki rearing centres are established in different districts to provide healthy silkworms to beneficiaries. Essential infrastructure as well as maintenance of Govt. silk farms through this scheme is being promoted. These centres are nucleus for sericultural activities in the area.

101. Tasar Sericulture Development Scheme: This is the forest based programme. Economic plantation of T-arjuna is developed and maintained under the programme. Seed rearing through P.P.C. and Commercial rearing to enhance the income of SC and ST categories.

102. High quality bivoltine silk is being produced in specific season for the promotion of its production in other areas to take a progressive development. Above of all are most ambitious schemes proposed for plantation and silk production, these will consume a major part of proposed outlay. Schemes are designed to promote self employment, additional employment generation as well as additional source of income for rural unemployed youths and landless labourers. On the other hand state silk production will reduce the gap between demand and supply.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

103. An important structural change in the investment behaviour of the economy in the recent past is the change in relative shares of public and private investment. Increase in public investment in infrastructure will actually bring in more of private investment, whereas the need of the hour is to bring in more private investment where desired public investment is not available. To raise investment external aid is an important source of financing. External aid is provided to the States in the form of ACA through Government of India under bi-lateral assistance and assistance from multi-lateral donor agencies such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Economic Commission etc. Externally Aided Projects are thus of vital importance towards increasing states development resources. The project-wise details are as under :-

U.P. Health Systems Development Project (UPHSDP)

104. U.P. Health Development Project is World Bank aided Project. The cost (revised) of the project has been estimated to be Rs. 424.71 crores. Work area of the project is spread over 117 facilities (25 District Hospital-male, 25 District Hospital-female, 3 Combined Hospital, 28 Community Health centers and 36 Primary Health Centres) in 28 Districts of UP. Out of the total cost of the project the World Bank will reimburse Rs. 365.22 crores and rest Rs. 59.49 crores will be borne by the State Govt. As per approval of the World Bank, the restructure project plan has been prepared for being implemented over 3 years after elapse of the project period. The current project has closed on 31.12.2008. Follow-up project has been submitted.

Physical Progress of the completed project Activities

- ▶ Renovated 107 health facilities - completed.
- ▶ Procured 250 Ambulances for 250 selected CHCs of 70 districts, 354 computer & Accessories for 70 districts, various Hospital Equipments for 117 health facilities.
- ▶ Clinical training of 430 doctors done at IMS,BHU, Training of 61 medicos done in basic and advance cardiac life support at St. Johns Medical College, Bangalore, Training of 4000 class-III & IV completed in Infection Prevention. Over 2300 Doctors and paramedics exposed to various management training. CME-In each division once in each quarter and clinical meetings done in each district every month. Specialized workshops conducted at Regional level.
- ▶ To provide "Fixed Day Specialist Services" at all the community health centers
- ▶ Quality Circle & Total Quality Management has been initiated.
- ▶ Master Health Card Scheme launched at Lucknow and Kanpur.
- ▶ Hired the services of NGOs to provide limited, curative and preventive health care services especially to poor and women in remote areas.

Key Objectives of the restructured project

- ▶ To build capacity in the State to analyze policy issues and undertake policy reforms for establishing a well-managed health system.
- ▶ To provide support for the health sector's institutional strengthening and human resources development
- ▶ To strengthen the district capacity for need-based planning and evidence based management of health services.
- ▶ To develop successful health service delivery demonstration models having the potential of being scaled-up.
- ▶ To initiate affirmative action for targeting the poor by facilitating the design and piloting of direct interventions.
- ▶ To support implementation of NRHM in the State by providing preliminary demonstration models for the new approaches envisioned in the Mission.

Project Components

- ▶ Policy Development, Institutional Strengthening and implementation Capacity Building.
- ▶ Design and implementation of Pilot Project for Developing Successful Models.
- ▶ Continuation of Current Project Activities Making a Significant Positive Impact on Health Services Delivery.

Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project India

Objectives

- ▶ 1. To set up an enabling institutional and policy framework for water sector reform in the State for integrated water resources management to implement the provisions of State Water Policy.
- ▶ 2. To initiate irrigation and drainage sub-sector reforms in the State increase and sustain water and agricultural productivity.

105. The Project is to be implemented in four phases spanning from 12 to 15 years and is estimated to cost about 1300 m US\$ (Approx Rs. 6000 crore) The project is to be implemented in Ghagra-Gomti Basin covering about 3600 Th. ha. of irrigated command area of Sarda Sahayak Projects. The first phase, total cost Rs. 819.31 crores. The Project period was proposed to be completed on October 2007 but it has been extended upto October 31, 2009 by the World Bank and the cost agreed at the time of extension is Rs. 678.91 crores and is being implemented in 323 Th. Ha. Cultivable Command Area (CCA).

Components of the Project (Phase-1)

- ▶ Creation of apex Water institutions & Strengthening Multi - Sectoral Water Resources and Environment Management Capability.
- ▶ Irrigation Department Reforms & Capacity Building.
- ▶ Piloting Reform Options for Irrigation & Drainage Operations.
- ▶ Piloting Reforms Options In Water Resource Management.
- ▶ Feasibility Study for UPWSRP-II Phase
- ▶ Project Coordination & Monitoring.

Physical achievements (Phase-1)

- ▶ Creation of Apex Water Institutions and Strengthening Socially and Environmentally Sustainable Multi-Sectoral Water Resources Planning, Allocation and Management Capacity.
 - ▶ State Water Resources Agency (SWaRA) - Functional
 - ▶ "Water Resources Management and Regulatory Commissioner Organization" has been created and SWaMAREC Act enacted and Participatory Irrigation Management also approved by the state cabinet.
 - ▶ State Water Resources Data Analysis Center (SWaRDAC) - Functional.
 - ▶ Jaunpur Branch Sub-Basin Development and Management Board (JBSDMB) created and being deployed for water management in basin.
 - ▶ SWaMAREC Act enacted.
 - ▶ Environmental Guidelines/Checklist/OK Cards are in place and being utilized

- ▶ Environmental situations are improving due rehabilitation works.
- ▶ Environmental Monitoring is being done by Water User Associations.
- ▶ Irrigation Department Reforms & Capacity Building
 - ▶ Data centre is established and MIS is functional.
 - ▶ Wide Area Network (WAN) enhanced from 148 sites last year to 188 sites at present. Local Area Network (LAN) sites are functional.
 - ▶ Computers installed upto all divisional offices of Irrigation department.
 - ▶ Application system developments for Payroll, Assembly Questions and Litigation Modules have been completed. Remaining modules are in progress.
 - ▶ Faster and effective communication due to MIS development.
 - ▶ Capacity building of 4639 ID Officials through short term and 12 Officials through long term training completed.
 - ▶ Basis computer training of 1895 ID officials completed through International Consultant.
 - ▶ 70 ID officials trained by FAO of UN in canal management using RAP-MASSCOTE technique.
 - ▶ Training strategy/plan for UPID developed through IIM Lucknow.
 - ▶ Final Report for Institutional Strengthening & Restructuring of IDUP finalized. A sub-committee of Chief Engineers constituted to prepare recommendations.
- ▶ Piloting Reforms Options for Irrigation and Drainage Operations (PROIDO):
 - ▶ 4679 Water User Associations (WUAs) at outlet level and their representative WUAs in all 421 minors are functional.
 - ▶ These community based organizations are using their command maps and other canal feature drawings for appropriate planning.
 - ▶ These community based organizations created at outlet as well as minor level are now owning the system which is resulting better utilization of water.
 - ▶ These organizations have drawn and got approved water distribution schedules or all the 421 minors and carrying out O & M activities & initiated constructing field channel.
 - ▶ These organizations are participating in rehabilitation works through co-ordination committees and providing inputs using maps, designs and specifications provided by the projects.
 - ▶ These organizations are also handling their Bank accounts and Cash books themselves.
 - ▶ Draft PIM Act has been approved by the state cabinet.
 - ▶ 1306 women Self Help Groups are being strengthened.

- ▶ Women folk are being mobilized towards self reliance through WSHGs.
- ▶ Socio-Economic condition of the rural house holds is improving.
- ▶ Haidergarh Sugar Mills introducing improved package of practices for sugarcane cultivation with drip system of irrigation to the project area farmers under a MoU between PACT and the Mill.
- ▶ Improved package or practices for Green Gram Paddy. Pigeon-pea, Mustard, Wheat, Banana, Papaya, Green-fodder and Vermi-compost are being demonstrated on each minor upto outlet level.
- ▶ These demonstrations have been visible advantage over traditional practices in terms of soil conditioning, crop rotation, yield and conjunctive use of surface and ground water.
- ▶ The farmers are getting convinced with the practices demonstrated and are adopting gradually.
- ▶ Capacity building of farmers are being carried out through Trainings, Field Days and Exposure Visits.
- ▶ Higher yields and augmented income due to adoption of improved packaje of agricultural practices demonstrated.
- ▶ Farmers are utilizing the demonstration produce as quality seed through barter process.
- ▶ Piloting Reforms Options in Water Resources Management (PRoWaRM)
 - ▶ Fish culture initiated in 48 water bodies.
 - ▶ 15 No. (260 Ha) wetland for aquaculture.
 - ▶ Selection of 35 ha additional water area is underway.
 - ▶ In-situ training of 240 NGO functionaries and 275 farmers has been completed.
 - ▶ Farmers in the project area are adopting the improved aquaculture utilizing available wetlands.
 - ▶ Rain water harvesting structures are under construction.
 - ▶ 03 check dams have been constructed.
 - ▶ 02 check dams and 01 pond are under construction.
 - ▶ Agreement signed for 8 nos. check dams.
 - ▶ Rain water is being conserved through improved conservation practices.
 - ▶ Monitoring of ground water levels and water quality is being carried out regularly through 500 digital and 384 manual Piezometers.
 - ▶ 49191 Ground Water User Groups (average 4 ha. area) have been farmed in the command are of 421 minors for effective conjunctive use of surface and ground water.

▶ Project Coordination & Monitoring

▶ Monitoring and Evaluation works are being carried out through modern techniques.

Financial Progress:

▶ Rs. 320.35 crores have been spent till October 2008.

i.	Total revised cost of projects	Rs. 67891 lakh
ii.	Amount Spent upto Xth Plan	Rs. 16338 lakh
iii.	Balance to be spent (67891-16338)	Rs. 51553 lakh
iv.	Amount spent in 2007-08	Rs. 7616 lakh
v.	Anticipated expenditure in 2008-09	Rs. 11860 lakh

Expected Outcomes

Project Impact	Unit	Benefits
Increased irrigated	Ha	106275
Irrigated are with shift in irrigation source from ground water to canal water	Ha	95,927
Farm households benefiting directly	Number	498,175
Farm households to go above poverty line	Number	46781
Increased productions		
Cereals	Tons/Yr	172162
Sugarcane		1009531
Rapeseed/musturd		15091
Gram		13974
Fruits		69432
Vegetable		46461
Fish		341
Increased Livestock	Number	21140
Incremental benefits from increased agricultural production per year project completion	Billion Rs.	1323
Increased rural farm jobs	Jobs year	21770

UP Natural Resource Management and Poverty Alleviation Project (JBIC Aided)

106. The project envisages improvement of degraded forest and to alleviate poverty of the forest dependent communities. This project is being funded by the "Japan International Cooperation Agency". The Project includes areas of Tarai, Vindhyan and Bundelkhand regions. The projects aims at improvement and management of degraded forests through public participation and to improve livelihood income of local people.

107. The project is being implemented in 14 districts viz., Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Mahoba ,Chitracoot, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Chandauli of the State.

108. The total cost of the project is 575.2 crores. Out of this Rs. 468.2 crores is the loan portion from JICA and contribution of state govt is Rs. 107 crores. The project started in the year 2008-09 and will conclude in 2015-16.. The components of the works & activities in this project are :-

- ▶ Preparatory Works
- ▶ Institutional Strengthening of PMU/DMUs/FMUs
- ▶ Capacity Building of NGO/JFMC/SHG. JFMC/EDC
- ▶ Community Development and Livelihood Improvement,
- ▶ Department Forest Development and Management,
- ▶ Wildlife Conservation and Management.
- ▶ Survey and Research,
- ▶ Communication and Publication.
- ▶ Monitoring and Evaluation,
- ▶ Phase-out/Phase in Works Administration Cost.

Agra Water Supply Project (JBIC assisted)

109. The project has been taken up with the purpose of providing good quality water. Under this project it is proposed to lay a 130 km long pipe line upto Agra/Mathura. This project is assessed to be completed by the year 2014. 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. In the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 9000.00 lakh was provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 9000.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 26233.00 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2009-10.

Project Components

- ▶ The sanctioned cost of this project in Rs. 1076.98 crore.
- ▶ A 130 Km. pipe line is proposed to be laid from Palra Head works (Bulandshahr) of Upper Canal to provide 140 cusec raw water to Agra and 10 cusec raw water to Mathura.
- ▶ The project has started on 23.05.2008 and the proposed date of its completion is 31.03.2012
- ▶ M/s. N.J.S. Consultants Co. Ltd., Tokyo has been nominated as Project Management Consultant for this project.

U.P. Sodic Land Reclamation III Project

- ▶ A concept paper for reclamation of 2.5 lakh ha. sodic lands and 0.60 lakh ha of ravine lands in 6 years with cost of Rs. 2000 crore has been prepared and submitted to GoI for approval.
- ▶ After accepting the concept paper the World Bank mission visited the State and suggested for revising the target from 2.5 lakh ha to 1.30 lakh ha. sodic land reclamation and for reclamation of ravine land, the target of 60000 ha. to decrease 5000 ha as a Pilot. UPSLR III P estimated 33% farmers to be benefited SC/ST, 47% OBC and total 2.40 lakh farmers to be benefited.

The project emphasized on reclamation of C class (non crop) land. Paddy productivity would increase from 0 to 30 qtls/ha and wheat productivity would increase from 0 to 25 qtls/ha. respectively. Ravine land reclamation activities would include controlling soil erosion, production of food grain, livestock development, and eradication of social problems. The Project emphasized an ravine reclamation of land. The mager crop of this area bajara, urd, arher, gram, mustard and barllay productivity would be increase. UP sodic land reclamation III project proposed selected 25 Districts of the state 93% small and marginal farmers' beneficiaries would be benefited from the project.

- ▶ For implementation of first year program under the proposed U.P. Sodic Lands Reclamation III Project. Proposed Outlay of financial year 2009-10 is Rs. 220.62 crore.

U.P. State Roads Project

110. The project envisages upgradation and major maintenance of about 3500 Km. length of Core Road network of U.P. State. This project is being implemented in two phases –

- ▶ Phase I – Upgradation of 374 Km. (4 Packages) and Major Maintenance of 808 Km. (16 Packages)
- ▶ Phase II – Upgradation of 579 Km. (7 Packages) and Major Maintenance of 1766 Km. (32 Packages), Construction of 4 Bypasses of 20 Km.length and 5 Major Bridges.

111. The total cost of this project is Rs. 258561.00 Lacs (USD 615 Million), out of which Loan Amount is Rs. 206849.00 Lacs (USD 488 Million). The project was started in April 2003 and its duration is 5½ years. The completion date of the project is 31st December, 2008

112. Under Phase I of the project, out of 16 Major Maintenance Packages, 14 Packages have been completed (624 Km.) and work on balance 2 Packages is ongoing. Similarly works on following two Upgradation Packages, out of four packages under Phase I of the project is completed -

- ▶ Baharaich – Gonda – Faizabad Road - 109.354 Km.
- ▶ Jaunpur – Mohammadpur Road - 33.873 Km.
- ▶ Bhognipur – Ghatampur – Choudhagra Road - 82.296 Km.

And works on following two Upgradation Packages, out of four packages under Phase I of the project are in progress –

- ▶ Katra-Jalalabad-Allahganj-Bilgram-Bangarmau-Bilhaur Road - 171.435 Km.
- ▶ Due to depreciation in Dollar rate, changes made in design on suggestions from World Bank and substantial increase in cost of construction material during construction period, the project has been modified/restructured as under:
- ▶ To absorb/accomodate expected increase of Rs.649 Crores in project cost, 7 Upgradation Packages in Phase II of the project have been downgraded to Major Maintenance.
- ▶ A portion of 23 Km. from Madhoganj to Bangarmau Road has been included in Upgradation works on suggestion from the World Bank.

- ▶ To absorb/accomodate increase of Rs.400 Crores in project cost due to unexpected increase in cost of construction material, Upgradation Package No. 9, 10 & 11 and Major Maintenance Package No. 39, 40, 41 & 53 have been deleted from the scope of the project.
- ▶ Works of three Major Maintenance packages RMC-27, 28 and 29 are being done from other sources and notification has been issued declaring Raebareilly – Allahbad Road (RMC-22 & 52) as National Highway. Hence above packages are also out of ambit of the project.
- ▶ Therefore after above modifications / restructuring of the project, the length identified under Upgradation Packages has been reduced to 408 Km. and length identified under Major Maintenance Packages has been reduced to 2149 Km and length of Bypasses is 8 Km.

113. Following Major Maintenance works of Phase I and II of the project are under progress:

	Package No.	Name of Road	Length (Km.)
1.	RMC-10	Bacharawan – Fatehpur Road	72.000
2.	RMC-21	Lucknow – Raebareilly Road	65.303
3.	RMC-24	Ranignaj – Raebareilly Road	57.000
4.	RMC-32	Sharda Bridge – Ghaghra Bridge Road	36.000
5.	RMC-35	Shahjahanpur – Farukhabad Road	49.643
6.	RMC-38	Hathras – U.P Border Road	63.500
7.	RMC-44	Jagdishpur – Pratapgarh Road (0.00 – 40.00 Km.)	40.000
8.	RMC-45	Jagdishpur – Pratapgarh Road (40.00 – 78.50 Km.)	38.500
9.	RMC-47	Fatehpur – Muttor Road	35.000
10.	RMC-48	Muttor – Banda Road	41.500
11.	RMC-51	Chhata – Bajna Road	48.000
12.	UPG-05	Pilibhit – Khutar Road	72.726
13.	UPG-06	Lucknow-Mohan-Bangarmau Road	75.329
14.	UPG-08	Azamgarh-Mau-Phephna Road	115.498
		Total	809.999

114. Works on following Major Maintenance Packages under Phase – II have been completed

	Package No.	Name of Road	Length Km.)
1.	RMC-23	Faizabad – Raniganj Road	50.850
2.	RMC-25	Meerut – Bulandshahar Road	55.590
3.	RMC-26	Bulandshahar – Narora Road	57.627
4.	RMC-30	Khutar – Rajaganj Road	42.800
5.	RMC-31	Rajaganj – Sharda Bridge Road	38.000
6.	RMC-33	Ghaghra Bridge – Nanpara Road	37.000
7.	RMC-34	Nanpara – Baharaich Road	18.600
8.	RMC-36	Badauyn – Kasganj Road	57.200
9.	RMC-37	Kasganj – Hathras Road	63.000
10.	RMC-42	Etah – Shikohabad Road	51.300
11.	RMC-43	Mathura – Naujheel Road	37.440
12.	RMC-46	Bela(Pratapgarh) - Patti Dhakwa Road	46.380
13.	RMC-49	Meerut – Garhmukteshwar Road	42.000
14.	RMC-50	Garhmukteshwar – Bulandshahar Road	51.000
		Total	648.787

115. Construction work on following three Major Bridges is in progress:

	Package No.	Name of Bridge
1.	UPG-13	Bridge over River Ghaghra on Sitapur Baharaich Road
2.	UPG-16	Bridge over River Yamuna on Chata-Gomat Road
3.	UPG-17	Bridge over River Ganga on Badauyn – Kasganj Road

Performance

- ▶ Total expenditure incurred on the project up to March 2008 is Rs.176682 Lacs and Upgradation & Major Maintenance work on 1891 Km. length of Roads has been completed.
- ▶ During Financial Year 2008-09, expenditure under U.P. State Roads Project is expected to be Rs.52500 Lacs, against which expenditure of Rs.19088 Lacs is incurred up to September'2008. In the financial year 2008-09, against target of 500 Km. of Major Maintenance and Upgradation works, 257 Km. of Major Maintenance and Upgradation works is completed up to September 2008.
- ▶ During Financial Year 2009-10, outlay of Rs.222 Crores has been proposed for this project, against which construction of 175 Km. length under Major Maintenance and Upgradation of road works has been targeted.

Annexure-I

(Rs. in Lakh)

Department/Project	2007-08		2008-09				2009-10	
	Actual Expenditure		Approved Outlay		Anti.Expenditure		Proposed Outlay	
	Total	Reimb.	Total	Reimb.	Total	Reimb.	Total	Reimb.
U.P. Health Systems Development Project	1420.00	1164.40	6430	5272.60	2875.50	2357.91	2500	2150
Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project India	13970.28	12014.44	21860	17956	11860	9725.20	32000	29998
UP Natural Resource Management and Poverty Alleviation Project	0.00	0.00	5500	4652	5500	4652	5500	4652
Agra Water Supply Project	700	700	9000	9000	9000	8245	26233	22298
U.P. Sodic Land Reclamation Project-	0.00	0.00	2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	22062	17650
U.P. State Roads Project	73219	57843.01	50000	40000	52500	42000	22200	17760
Total	89309.28	71721.85	94790	76880.6	91735.5	57254.91	110495	94508

Chapter – VIII

Governance

Governance Reforms

Development is a function of a large number of inputs. One of the key inputs is good governance. Good Governance may broadly be defined to cover all aspects of the interface between individuals and businesses on the one hand and the government on the other. The Eleventh Plan must build on the initiatives already taken and seek to achieve a decisive improvement in governance in the plan period. Some of the major challenges of good governance are:

- ▶ The plan accords priority to providing access to quality health care and education, particularly in the rural areas and for girls, minorities, SCs and STs, backward classes and BPL families. It also emphasizes programmes of employment under the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. Access to clean and good quality water, sanitation, housing and electricity are also critical. These services are delivered at the local level and this calls for both empowerment and accountability of the relevant authorities and effective monitoring of service delivery, particularly for low income groups.
- ▶ Effective administration of the rule of law resulting in efficient criminal and civil justice system delivering quick decisions and, particularly, ensuring access to the poor is of extreme importance. An effective security and policing system is required for Naxalite affected and communally sensitive areas.
- ▶ The Plan relies heavily on a dynamic private sector to expand investment and create new employment opportunities. This requires developing a business-friendly environment, enabling setting up new industries and promoting efficiency, matching international standards.
- ▶ Space must be provided to VOs for developing citizen initiatives, acting as a watch-dog on government systems and strengthening group initiatives. This can only be done if full transparency is assured.
- ▶ Finally, it is necessary to tackle the problem of corruption which is widely perceived as being all pervasive and is a major source of complaint about the quality of governance.

2. To meet these challenges it is necessary to take initiatives and reforms in different sectors of the economy. Some of the important initiatives taken by the State Government are given below:-

Finance Department

Koshvani – Transparency in Treasury System

- ▶ The State Government has also introduced greater transparency in the working of Treasuries and thereby the working of Finance Department in the State. Any citizen can now log on to the

site <http://koshvani.up.nic.in> and get all details of even daily expenditure and receipt of Government of Uttar Pradesh. Plan wise, scheme wise expenditure details are now available on this site and can be accessed by any citizen.

- ▶ Further, Uttar Pradesh is the only State in the country where any retired government servant drawing pension from Government Treasury can view full details about his pension, including cheque number, date on which cheque was issued and amount transferred in his bank account.
- ▶ However, a large portion of funds that are being transferred from Government of India under various centrally sponsored schemes are flowing directly into bank accounts and outside the Treasury system. Hence, there is no way in which any senior officer at the State / Division / District level or any citizen can actually know where, when and how much funds are being used and how much is lying unutilized. Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are some of the major ministries in Government of India which are releasing hundreds of crore of rupees every year. This information is also required if focus is to shift from outlays and expenditure to 'outcomes'. Hence, the State Government would need to introduce a variant of the Finance Management and Information System recently launched by Health Department, Rural Development, Urban Development and Panchayati Raj Departments among others.

Stamp and Registration Department

- ▶ There are 347 Sub Registrar Offices across the entire State which are headed by Sub Registrars. Office of the Sub Registrar is the place where all the registration work is done. This is the office, which has maximum interface with the common public and over 1.50 crore persons visit the Sub Registrar Office every year and nearly 23 lakh documents are registered every year. The various functions performed at Sub Registrar Offices are as follows: -
 - ▶ Registration of documents.
 - ▶ Valuation of immovable properties.
 - ▶ Collection of Revenue, Stamp Duty, Transfer Duty and Registration Fee.
 - ▶ Preservation of Copies of Documents.
 - ▶ Issue of Certified copies of Documents.
 - ▶ Issue of Encumbrance certificates.
- ▶ Lack of transparency in property valuation under the old manual system resulted in a flourishing business of brokers and middlemen leading to corruption. Antiquated procedures such as manual copying and indexing of documents, and storage in paper forms in ill-maintained record rooms needed replacement by electronic delivery of all registration services apart from provision of better amenities to the tax payers.

Property Evaluation and Registration Application (PRERNA)

3. The PRERNA software being used by the Stamp and Registration Department has been developed by National Informatics Centre, U.P. It is designed to eliminate the maladies affecting the conventional registration system by introducing electronic delivery of all registration services. The aim of PRERNA is to demystify and bring speed, efficiency, consistency and reliability in registration process. This software has been developed to provide on the spot registration, single window service, and transparent and reliable transactions apart from providing tools to monitor revenue. PRERNA incorporates a number of validations as well as in-built functionality to ensure accuracy and evaluation, wherever possible. PRERNA meets the following key objectives:

- ▶ Helpdesk for Villagers / Farmers
- ▶ Reduces Waiting Time & Queue
- ▶ Instant Registration
- ▶ Instant Photography and Thumb Impression
- ▶ Automatic Valuation of Property
- ▶ Automatic Computation of Stamp Duty and Registration Fee
- ▶ Query on Registered Properties
- ▶ Digital Documents Storage
- ▶ Develop a simple, speedy and reliable registration process
- ▶ Build consistency & uniformity
- ▶ Return of the original document immediately after registration; within 20 minutes of time
- ▶ Transparent process

Commercial Tax Department

4. The Commercial Tax Department of the State makes a major contribution to the tax revenue of the state and, in the process, interacts with a large number of tax payers. Therefore, to maintain the highest level of efficiency and eliminate corruption, the department has introduced several systemic reforms which are being given below-

- ▶ Computerisation of the department:- The department has drawn an extensive scheme of computerisation of the department wherein following steps are being taken-
 - i. Computerisation of all assessment circles of the department.
 - ii. Computerised up keep of records.
 - iii. Establishment of a computerised 'Registration Cell' and 'Vyapari Suvidha Kendra' in each assessment circle, providing the dealers a single window facility;
 - iv. On line facility of filing of returns by the tax paying dealers.
 - v. Providing facility of e-payment of tax to the tax payers.

vi. Installing 'Interactive Voice Response System' and 'SMS-Enquiry System'.

- ▶ The facilities (i)-(v) out of the facilities enumerated above have already become functional.
- ▶ Restructuring the sector offices in assessment circles:-The sector offices in assessment circle have been restructured so that each sector has approximately one thousand dealers only which will facilitate better administration and monitoring of dealers. The number of sector offices has thereby increased to 434 from 243. The post of officer-in-charge of these sectors has also been upgraded from Asst. Commissioner to Deputy commissioner.
- ▶ Establishment of corporate circle for big tax payers:- Five corporate assessment circles have been established in the state for the convenience of big tax payers. Each such corporate circle is being headed by Joint Commissioner, Commercial Tax.
- ▶ Abolition of checkpoints;- The checkpoints have been a constant source of irritation for the dealers of the state and they have been demanding for its abolition since a long time. Therefore, 46 out of 83 checkpoints have been abolished, and the working at the remaining checkpoints has been greatly simplified.

Entertainment Tax Department

5. The department is meant to provide healthy and wholesome entertainment in a proper environment to the people of the State. With this aim the department also realizes Government revenue in the shape of entertainment tax. The U.P. Entertainment and Betting Tax Act 1979, U.P. Advertisement Tax Act, 1981, U.P. Cinema Regulation Act.1955 have been promulgated for the regulation of the various means of entertainment and betting on horse race. The District Magistrate in respect of his district, is the licensing authority to regulate and to grant licence for different entertainments.

6. The State Government has issued various incentive schemes and facilities to improve the cinema industry and to attract entrepreneurs in this field. The salient features of the current schemes and facilities are given below:-

Promotion for construction of Multiplexes

7. There was a steep decline and stagnation in the cinema business and the closure of the cinemas had also started. Therefore a new incentive scheme was introduced. Under this scheme the available grant has been changed as below-

- ▶ for the First, Second and Third year 100% of the tax collected from the exhibition of cinema
- ▶ for the Fourth and Fifth year 75% of the tax collected from the exhibitions of cinema

Revival of the closed cinema halls

8. To make the cinema industry economically viable, the State Government has issued a G.O. to promote and attract the owners of closed cinema buildings and old cinemas to construct new cinemas with seating capacity of at-least 300 with other commercial activities. This G.O. also allows to such newly

constructed cinemas a grant / exemption of the tax collected to the tune of 100% for the first three years and 75% for the next 2 years.

Renovation of cinemas

9. For the upgradation of the facilities being provided to the cinegoers a scheme has been launched . Under this scheme it is provided that a cinema owner upgrading his cinema in respect of latest audio visual system / Air conditioning/Air cooling/ installation of new generator sets or complete change of seats and false-ceiling would be entitled for a grant upto 50% of total investment incurred in the above facilities.

Film Development Fund

10. With a view to create a consolidated fund for promotion and development of films in the state, cinema owners have been authorized to collect Rs. 0.50 per viewer. This fund is being extensively utilized for the following purposes namely,

- ▶ to finance films;
- ▶ to provide subsidy to regional films;
- ▶ to develop infra-structure for films;
- ▶ to establish film development board;
- ▶ to give awards and scholarships;
- ▶ to organize film festival;
- ▶ to purchase equipments; or
- ▶ Any other purposes connected with the development of films.

Digital Projection System

11. The new digital projection system has been allowed in the State to cut down the printing cost which is more in traditional projection system. Now a days cinema industry is badly affected by the video piracy of film. By this new system of projection video piracy of films will also be controlled and the same time viewers of cinema may enjoy good quality of light & sound. The release of new films could be done by this system simultaneously in big cities and small towns leading to collection of more entertainment tax.

Revenue Department

- ▶ Revenue Department has a control over the machinery where the common rural people are directly connected for their day-to-day needs. The much faster services are expected from the Government regarding the delivery and maintenance of their land documents. It is felt that e-Governance in land record administration can fulfill the needs of rural masses by providing faster delivery with the help of information technology tools.
- ▶ Board of Revenue has already adopted computerization on mass level under GOI's plan. The computerization of basic land records and its faster delivery was the first step towards the

computerization programme of Ministry of Rural Development under standard guidelines for the states. There is a need to computerize all the major services of Revenue Department, which can bridge many activities and provide benefits to the farmers.

- ▶ The computerization of basic land records i.e. Khatouni, Khasra and Sajra, the scanning of old settlement records and linking with current records, networking with survey settlement process etc. are the major tasks ahead to automate.
- ▶ GOI has launched a scheme called National Land Resources Management Programme for modernization of Revenue administration. Scheme integrating Land Records, Registration process and Survey settlement process. The major proposed activities of NLRMP are:
 1. Data Entry of Textual Records
 2. Setting Up Computer centre at tehsils.
 3. Computer Centre at Revenue Divisional Commissioner.
 4. District data centre
 5. State Data centre
 6. Digitisation of Cadastral maps.
 7. Training of Staff.
 8. Purchase of Modern Equipment for Survey.
 9. Strengthening of training facility at State Training Centre.
 10. Record Rooms Construction/Upgradation
 11. Registration process and its integration with Land Records System.

Present Status of Khatouni (Record of Rights)

12. State has computerized records of land ownership of 2.5 crore farmers of 305 tehsils. The manual system of maintaining and distributing ROR (Record of Rights) has been completely abandoned in the state and legal sanctity has been given to computerized documents with the change in Land Records Manual. The farmers can take a computerized copy of records pertaining to land title from tehsil counter after paying a fee of Rs 15. A corpus has been generated in the state. UP is in the top category of states where ROR is completely automated and no manual system is going on. To facilitate farmers to view their records, title records are kept on website <http://bhulekh.up.nic.in>.

Khasra (Record of Possession)

- ▶ Khasra is the basic land records document in the state and prepared annually. It contains the information related to crop, irrigation source and number of trees etc along with the ownership details of each plot of a particular village. Computerization of Khasra is the second step towards the objective of computerization of land records.
- ▶ Khasra data can be processed easily by generating a blank khasra form with the help of the database of khatouni records. This form will contain the ownership detail and rest columns will be blank. Field revenue functionaries will fill up the blank columns. This filled khasra

form then can be processed with the help of ICR techniques to convert into a digital database. The reports can be generated based on this database. The database will be installed in tehsil's computer for further updating for the next year. The minimum hardware is required to maintain khasra data.

Maps (Sajra)

- ▶ It is essential to digitize cadastral maps and built up a digital database to carry out all the changes reported after survey and settlement. Digital maps will enable us to analyse all sort of information such as crop estimation, soil class, land use, identification of water bodies, road network by superimposition of satellite images.
- ▶ Digital database of maps thus could also be utilised for land acquisition for various purposes .The conversion of paper maps to digital format, the digitization cost is has come down . Satellite imagery procurement, superimposition and analysis will cost as per the norms of GOI.

Survey and Resurvey

13. The survey records of the villages, which are out of consolidation process and having 50% error in records, are being taken care of by survey units controlled by Board of Revenue. At present 6 survey units are operational in Unnao, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Faizabad, & Ballia. Each survey unit has survey staff of 158 people. The method of survey is still the traditional one like chain method and plain table survey. After survey and settlement, the records are handed over to tehsil staff. The consolidation department takes care of holding size and consolidates holdings of particular farmers called BANDOFAST records. After survey by survey units or the consolidation process, the maps are prepared manually. Tehsil staff uses these maps for field operations. A totally new look has to be given to survey units to adopt modern technology & equipments .To carry out the whole exercise of survey and settlement in the state, the survey units must be equipped with ETS (Electronic total station) and GPS (Global positioning system). Comprehensive training of survey staff will be mandatory. In addition to this contractual survey, staff that knows the operation of electronic equipments may also be deputed to assist regular staff. There is need to establish digitization labs, at least one for each survey unit to update maps and its reproduction /printing. The new maps must be digitized first and the perimeter of the plot must be mentioned on the sketch of the map before giving it to the field staff for further reference. With this action a rapid decline in revenue court cases can be observed.

Registration Process

14. To computerize registration process in the state a pilot was started in two SR offices of Lucknow district. Now this has been replicated in 106 SR offices from 1 August'06. The new strategy has been chalked out to replicate in all SRs as soon as the fund is received. The 106 SRs are running and achieving these aim as mentioned in the NLRMP (National Land Resources Management Programme) scheme's objectives. A proposal for computerization process has been submitted to GOI.

Integration of Registration with Land Records

15. As far as integration of registration process and ROR is concerned, the State NIC has designed the software interface. The automatic mutation and tracking software has been developed and will be tested in

Sadar tehsil of Lucknow on pilot basis .Accordingly, connectivity between these two projects will be taken up after the automation of registration process. Since both the projects are with NIC and 11-digit standard code being adopted, there is no point of mismatching of standards between these two projects.

Digitisation of Old Revenue Records

16. The settlement revenue records are available in revenue record room at district headquarters and Tehsils in each district These are very important records and each time when a dispute arises, the settlement records' reference plays a vital role to decide it. The condition of record rooms is deteriorating day by day and the job of sorting and accessing of records has become very cumbersome . It is very difficult to maintain and handle these voluminous records. Therefore there is an urgent need to switch over to a system wherein revenue records can be maintained properly and easily. Scanning and digitization of the old records will help us to archive these records electronically. The index software can search a document within no time. A computerized system thus would provide us a clear print of the document without physically touching the original record.

'Jan Suvidha Kendra' at District and Tehsil level

17. To ensure transparency in issuance of various certificates, permissions etc. at district and tehsil level offices, Board of Revenue introduced a system through all District Magistrates to establish a 'Single window' (Jan Suvidha Kendra) at all district and tehsil levels offices, for the receipt and issuance of the following certificates within prescribed time limits.

#	Name of Services	Prescribed time limit
1	Domicile Certificate	15 days
2	Caste Certificate	15 days
3	Character Certificate	15 days
4	Succession Certificate	30 days
5	Income Certificate	15 days
6	Voter I-card	15 days
7	Copy of records of Record Room	07 days
8	Disposal of Public Grievances	15 days
9	Permission for the use of loud speakers	07 days
10	Birth Certificate	07 days
11	Death Certificate	07 days
12	Ration Card	15 days
13	Renewal of Driving License	03 days
14	Vehicle Registration	03 days
15	Freedom fighter/Handicap persons Bus pass	07 days
16	Abstract of Khatauni	Immediate
17	Old age pension	10 days
18	Window Pension	10 days
19	Handicap Pension	10 days
20	Certificate of Freedom fighters dependence	15 days
21	Permission for petrol pump/petty diesel dealers	45 days

18. District Magistrates have been directed to ensure that a separate counter (window) is opened in every office, to receive applications for above mentioned services. Person giving application is to be provided a receipt. It has to be ensured that all services are delivered within the time period prescribed. To ensure constant supervision of this facility, an Officer is nominated for this purpose in every office. Board of Revenue is monthly informed about the number of application for various services received in the district and the status of their disposal, through internet based 'Revenue Soft' software.

Agriculture Department

19. In order to provide good governance, the Department of Agriculture has developed farmer centric policies and the new initiatives in this regard are as follows.

- ▶ The department has made an all-out effort to establish contact with all the stake holders, specially farmers and suppliers, by using modern communication techniques.
- ▶ **Kisan Call Centre:** A level-2 Kisan Call Centre has been established in the Directorate of Agriculture which has toll free no. 2208082. This number is being used by the farmers for all type of agricultural queries. During 2008-09, in all 293 queries have been received.
- ▶ **E-Governance:** All the offices of agriculture department are being computerized on-line and connected through VPN Line and Broad Band. A departmental website **www.upagriculture.org** has been developed to provide all information related to schemes/ programmes and departmental activities. Soil Health card, Fertilizer rake Movement Plan, Input Management System & MIS are being displayed in the website. Process of E-tendering/e-procurement has been initiated.
- ▶ **R.T.I. Act:** As a follow up action of R.T.I Act Public Information Officers have been identified and designated in all the offices of Agriculture Department, who are actively engaged in providing necessary information as per demand of the applicants.
- ▶ **Sensitive Administration:** The public grievances that reach the department as suggestions or complaints are being taken care of immediately by active complaint cell. Besides this, to address the grievances of women, a separate women grievances cell has also been established.
- ▶ **Transparency in programme/ Scheme Implementation:** The subsidies and other benefits to farmers under the various schemes/ projects are all well publicised through mass media and departmental website and Site Implementation Committees.
- ▶ **Additional Subsidy:** In GOI schemes, farmers are getting Rs. 500 per qtl subsidy on the purchase of certified seeds of rice and wheat. In addition to that State Government is providing subsidy of Rs 200 per qtl on certified seeds and Rs. 4000 per qtl on the seeds of hybrid rice.
- ▶ **Kisan Hit Yojana:** In view to provide assistance for developing and reclaiming the unproductive land (barren, salt affected, sodic and ravines lands) which is under possession of small and marginal/scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers, the kisan hit yojana has been launched. The main attraction of the scheme is that the farmer works in his land and gets the wages.

- ▶ **Sprinkler/Drip Irrigation in Bundelkhand:** Bundelkhand zone is a water scarce area and very limited irrigation facility is available there. With a view to enhance crop production in this area sprinkler and drip irrigation system is being provided on government cost to the small and marginal farmers and SC/ST and on 75% subsidy to other farmers.

Irrigation Department

20. Following steps are being taken for Governance Reforms in Irrigation department:-

- ▶ Cadre Restructuring is being Proposed to enhance the efficiency and morale of employees.
- ▶ Farmers are being associated with process of fair distribution and optimum utilization of irrigation water.
- ▶ Computerisation has been done up to Division level and all Divisions have been connected through Internet. Wide area and local area net-work is being implemented.
- ▶ Tender process has been made transparent and facility is being provided for on line tendering.

State Minor Irrigation

- ▶ Quality/Quantity of Power is not sufficient to run state tubewells for a command of 100 hectares. Therefore, the command of state tubewells has been modified to 50 hectares as well as its discharge has also been reduced from 1.5 cusec to 1.0 cusec, which is more efficient to manage.
- ▶ To irrigate remote corners, modification / rectification of the state tubewell command distribution system has been done.
- ▶ Independent feeder to 38 lift canals of 30 cusec capacity and above is being proposed to ensure effective irrigation of the entire command.
- ▶ To manage proper distribution of water amongst cultivators of the command, the formation of “ Jal Prabandhan Samiti “ of water users from all the sections of the society is in process.

Power Sector

- ▶ In order to improve relationship with the consumers, a help-line has been launched by U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. 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 uppclhelpline@uppcl.nic.in
 - ▶ Fax No: 0522-2288137
- ▶ With the view of improved focus on reductions of AT &C losses, 46 sub-divisions have been identified as pilot project. These sub-divisions will ensure 100% energy accounting billing, realization as well as maintenance of supply and redressal of consumer complaints /

grievances. These sub-divisions have also been given required autonomy for discharge of their responsibility and accountability.

- ▶ Feeder wise energy accounting and transformer level metering to improve the energy accounting and auditing.
- ▶ Special drive to regularize the Katia connections has been launched where in initial payment of Rs. 250/- is being charged for giving the connection. To reduce the frequent failure of transformers, guarantee period has been enhanced from one year to three years to ensure quality and immediate repair/replacement.
- ▶ Online billing, hand held billing system have been launched to provide the consumers better billing and collection services.
- ▶ Introduction of unified billing system for all Distribution company's and KESKO.
- ▶ Business Plan for 5 years, to be implemented.

Higher Education

21. The State of Uttar Pradesh, presently is supported by a wide net work of higher education, comprising 04 Central Universities, 12 State Universities, 01 Open University, 03 Agriculture Universities, 01 law University, 01 Medical University, 01 Technical University, 01 Veterinary University, 05 Private Universities, 09 Deemed Universities, 125 State Government Colleges, 345 Govt. aided Colleges & 1580 self-financed colleges. Out of the total strength of the colleges, there are 356 Girls Degree Colleges and 1694 Co-Education Colleges. More than 18.18 Lac students are enrolled in Colleges and 15,493 teachers are in the roll of the colleges. Some major reforms are given below:

- ▶ **Girls Colleges in Asevit Block:** With a view to promote Girl's education in educationally un-served Blocks Girls Degree Colleges have been opened on priority basis as a measure of capacity building in women. As a policy, Girls Degree College will be opened in the un-served block which does not have such college or even if runs a co-education college.
- ▶ **Opening of Private Universities:** To accommodate the ever increasing demand of enrolment in higher education and also to ensue that no eligible youth is deprived of higher education, opening of Universities in private sector was permitted. Opening of Private Universities on one hand, has facilitated access to students and on the other hand it has off- loaded financial burden and obligation of the State. Two universities in private sector namely: Tirthankar Mahavir University, Moradabad and Subharati University, Meerut started functioning in the preceding financial year.
- ▶ **Improvement of academics and infrastructure in Universities:** Not only Universities need adequate physical facilities to run educational programmes efficiently but there is equal need to consistently develop infrastructure to meet future academic programmes. Initiatives have been taken to reinforce Libraries with easy access to all the constituencies with computer facilities to generate technology aided learning mechanism. Adequate infrastructure were also created in Universities with a view to qualitatively improve academic and administrative activities.

- ▶ **Opening of Model College with Central Assistance:** Government of India plans to open 370 model colleges with Central Assistance in the country. Five most backward districts : viz. Bahraich,. Badaun, Lalitput, Balrampur & Shravasti have been identified for opening of such model colleges in which the State will share 2/3rd of the total expenditure. Initially 10 acre of land and Rs 10 crore will be required for a model college. The Government of India will bear 2.67 crore for opening of each model college. These college will act as a model college in the area with all academic and infrastruatural facilities like Health Centre, Career & Counseling Cell, Sports Field, Hostel ,Auditorium Research Complex, vocational course complex and will be equipped with all teaching/learning resources necessary to groom students to a global standard.
- ▶ Training will, inter alia, cover following aspects of education and management which will be imparted to principals and teachers of Govt Colleges:
 - ▶ **Conflict Resolution/ Crisis management, Performance Appraisal of teachers, Examinations:** Management & their reforms, Academic Audit of the Institution: Preparing the Institution for NAAC Assessment, Government Manuals and Statutory provisions, Development of Enepreneurial Skills and capacity building in students, Code of Professional Ethics: Formulation & Implementation, Resource Management & Mobilization, Self-appraisal: a device of introspection & self-correction, quality elevation in higher education.

E-Learning and On-Line Education in Government Collges

22. Despite massive expenditure on class room bound(traditional pattern of) higher education, Gross Enrolment Rate of the country still hands on around 10% which need to be raised to 20% or above to bring India in line with the developed countries. E-Learning/ On Line Education provides opportunity for higher education to those who are denied access to formal higher education for one or other reasons E-learning is beneficial to all types of learners. It is affordabile, saves time, and produces measurable results. E-learning is more cost effective than traditional learning because less time and money is spent on travelling. Flexibility is a major benefit of e-learning. E-learning has the advantage of taking class anytime anywhere. Education is available when and where it is needed. Since e-learning can be done in any geographic location and there are no travel expenses, this type of learning is much less costly than doing learning at a traditional institute.

Handicapped Welfare Department

- ▶ **Pension for Disabled persons:** Rs. 300/- per month as a pension for maintenance to destitute persons having minimum 40% disability and having imcome of Rs. 1000/- or less per month.
- ▶ **Artificial Aids and Appliances for Disabled Persons:** Artificial aids and appliances are provided free of cost to destitute disabled persons upto the limit of Rs.5500/-. This facility is available only to destitute disabled persons whose income is Rs. 1000 or less per month.

- ▶ **Shop Construction/Running of Shop Scheme:** To encourage disabled persons to setup their own shop on own land Rs. 20,000 is provided to disabled person out of which 5000/- shall be as subsidy and 15000/- as loan on which 4% simple interest is charged annually. If the disabled person is not having own land and he is interested to carry out some shop, he will be provided Rs. 10,000/- of which 2500/- will be subsidy and remaining Rs. 7500/- shall be as loan at simple interest of 4% of per annum.
- ▶ **Marriage Incentive for Disabled Person:** Incentive of Rs. 11000/- is provided on marriage if the Male partner is disabled person, Rs. 14000/- is provided on marriage if the Female partner is disabled person or Rs. 14000/- is provided as incentive if both partner are disabled.
- ▶ Destitute Disabled Person is provided Rs. 8000/- as operation medical expenses if the disabled person gets surgery done in government hospital.
- ▶ In UPSRTC buses a disabled person having proper disability certificate is authorised to travel in all category of buses along with an assistant.
- ▶ In Government Services, in all the categories 'A' 'B' 'C' and 'D', posts for disabled persons have been identified and 3% reservation has been provided.
- ▶ Excellent Disabled Officers and Officials, self employed disabled persons, employers who have employed disabled persons, excellent service providers to disabled persons are rewarded on "World Disabled Day" i.e. 3 December every year as State Award.
- ▶ Special concession has been provided by the Stamp and Registration Department to the Blind/Disabled Person on purchase or transfer of land / house / flat having value of Rs. one Lac.
- ▶ In Government offices, land is allotted free of cost to disabled persons to establish PCOs
- ▶ In "Kaushal Vikas Kendra" disabled persons are trained in different trades, so that they can earn their livelihood.
- ▶ "Prayas", "Sanket" , "Mamta" and "Sparsh" schools are run by the UP Government and in these schools disabled students are provided education free of cost.

Social Welfare Department

Online Management and Monitoring system for scholarships

23. The State Government has introduced a system of on-line transfer of scholarship amount through commercial banks directly into the accounts of students of higher classes and professional institutions, universities and colleges. In the case of students of class I to IV, the amount is directly transferred to gramsabha account so that the amount could be distributed at village and school level directly to students. The objective is to introduce transparency, to curb corruption and to provide benefit to the beneficiaries speedily. Details of over three crore students receiving various types of scholarships have been computerized and the entire data can be reviewed in the website specially created for this purpose. The software developed by NIC screens all ineligible students, provides accurate information to all officers at

all levels and would also enable monitoring of 'drop out rate' and help in curbing absenteeism of students. Responsibility of different categories of officers has been clearly fixed to ensure distribution. Uttar Pradesh is the first State in the country to have a web based scholarship distribution system in place for over three crore students.

Dairy Development Department

- ▶ At primary level milk co-operative societies and milk unions were following the traditional system of weighing, testing etc. which was generally questioned due to lack of transparency. Now introduction of AMCU and BMC has increased the procurement of milk significantly besides improving transparency.
- ▶ In the year 2007-08 as against the target of 1920 AMCU 1165 AMCU have been purchased & 119 AMCU have been installed and are functioning.
- ▶ Its installation has led to a significant increase of around 30% in milk procurement over the last year. Similarly there has been an increase in the percentage of poor members that has shot up by 20%. Average FAT % & SNF % have gone up by 1.5% & 2% respectively as a whole in cooperative sector.
- ▶ In the year 2007-08 as against the target of 148 BMC 108 have been purchased, 41 have been installed and 30 BMC are functioning. The transportation cost of milk procurement has come down significantly and the milk collection in the society has been started in evening shift also resulting in remarkable growth in milk procurement.

Rural Development Department

- ▶ Rural Development Department has taken several steps for good governance so that transparency and better quality is maintained in the works being executed at all the three levels of panchayats. Orders have been issued to lay special stress on publicity of Rural Development Schemes through broadcast on Local TV Channel, Radio, use of Print Media, Cultural programmes like Kathputli, magic shows and Nukkad natak etc. Training of PRI functionaries as well as Officers/Officials involved in implementation of the scheme for all the three levels is undertaken time to time. Hoardings and display boards having all important information about the schemes are placed at important places at village and block level. Orders have also been issued to place display boards at each worksite. Village level vigilance and monitoring committees have been set up for inspection of works being executed at village level.
- ▶ Instructions have also been issued to conduct social audit and muster rolls are read in the gram sabha meetings. Inspection of works and verification of muster roll is being done on regular basis. For disposal of complaints under NREGS, complaint cell and help-line has been set up in every district under the Chairmanship of District Magistrates.
- ▶ Performance monitoring is being done by Chief Secretary and APC at regular periodicity. Review and Monitoring committees have been constituted at the divisional and district levels under the chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner and District Magistrate respectively.

- ▶ All important guidelines of schemes and circulars have been uploaded on departmental website – <http://rd.up.nic.in>. List of BPL families and permanent wait list of families having housing shortage has also been placed on department's website . Web based software "Ruralsoft" to monitor the progress of all the rural development schemes is already under implementation for the past three years . Efforts are being made to provide computers and internet connectivity at block level. After that block level reporting and monitoring will be possible from head-quarter directly. Communication with districts is mostly through e-mail.

GIS Infrastructure and Development of GIS Applications in Planning Department

24. Planning for sustainable development has been a challenge as it requires substantial amount of data available at different levels and on all aspects of development .Inter-Regional disparities are persisting as a major problem in the development process even after continuous efforts by the government. With this problem in view the planning process has been switched to the development blocks and village panchayat levels. This required the mapping of the existing infrastructural facilities available on ground as on date and then accordingly plan for minimization of inter-regional disparities. Therefore, The Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh decided to establish "Geographical Information System" (GIS) infrastructure in Economics and Statistics Division , of State Planning Institute. This Project is aimed at presenting effectively the statistical information up to the lowest level of development unit in U.P on maps which in turn help in implementing e-governance and decision making at different levels of administration. Besides this the GIS based planning ,monitoring and forecasting system is desired to be developed in the long run .

25. The GIS mainly emphasises many fields including Computer Service, Cartography, Information Management, Telecommunication, Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing and is flavoured with its applications in the fields of engineering, environmental analysis, land use planning, natural resource development, infrastructure management and many others. The major objectives of GIS :-

- ▶ Maximize the efficiency of planning and decision making.
- ▶ Provide efficient means for data distribution and handling.
- ▶ Elimination of redundant data .
- ▶ Capacity to integrate information from many sources.
- ▶ Complex analysis/query involving geographical reference data to generate new information.

26. The state wide networking of state and district level offices would facilitate easy transfer of digitized data through the network. A sum of Rs. 5.00 crore has been provided for establishing these infrastructure facilities and human resource development. The project is to be implemented under the technical guidance of NIC. The major objectives and applications of this project are as follows:-

- ▶ To facilitate diffusion and utilization of GIS Technology and its applications for planning purpose across the state.
- ▶ Creation of spatial data and development of Planning Atlas at different levels.

- ▶ Development of Thematic Maps at state, district, block, panchayat levels using natural resources, socio-economic, demographic and agro-economic data from different sources.
- ▶ Digitization & mapping of infrastructure facilities in districts.
- ▶ To evolve institutional mechanism/guidelines to enhance the GIS based planning applications based on assessment of location-specific requirements in each district to further diffuse the GIS technology and applications on continuing basis
- ▶ Develop & implement Web-based GIS application at State, District, Block, Village Panchayat & Village level as Planning, Monitoring & Decision-Making Tool and upward linkages of District GIS with State & National Planning Apparatus.
- ▶ To develop Human Resources through training programmes and other methodologies in the area of GIS Technology & Application during the course of project for further sustainability of Spatial Data Infrastructure and Support Services.
- ▶ Thematic Maps available from Remote Sensing Application Center and other sources are to be integrated with Multilayered GIS System.
- ▶ Development of Geomatics based application for planning of village amenities like schools, hospitals, hand pumps etc. For this GPS survey of one district will be done on pilot basis for fixing basic infrastructure.
- ▶ Development of state spatial database (SSDB) and multi-layered GIS system for Uttar Pradesh over it for access of spatial and non-spatial information simultaneously to decision-makers & planners.
- ▶ Development of State Portal. Planning Atlases maps of different levels can be published on it. This portal will be enriched with GIS development activities in the state and have linkage with other GIS websites also.

Transport Department

- ▶ Work in 38 Offices of the Transport Department has been computerised.
- ▶ In whole 38 computerised Offices of the Department, 25 Offices are working on Dumb terminals ie. Unix based system and 13 Offices are working on Intelligent terminals ie. GUI window based system.
- ▶ Working on 05 modules i.e. Registration, Fitness, Taxation, Enforcement and Permit are being done in Computerised Offices of Transport Department. All the public works in these modules are done by computer. Trained staff of RTO offices collects the revenue (Tax, passenger Tax, Good tax) , fees (fitness fees, registration fees, etc.), Enforcement compounding charges etc. and issue registration certificates, Fitness certificate, permit and other documents of vehicles. Day to day data is being maintained on computer server.
- ▶ A new licencing system based on 'SARATHI' Software is being introduced in Lucknow as a Pilot Project.

Cane Development and Sugar Industry Department

Modified trench opener

27. Previously the cane growers had been using the furrow opener which opens “V” shaped furrows. In these furrows, the cane setts are being planted closely parallel to the row. Therefore, the sett to sett and bud to bud competition was very high and low germination was resulted due to high mortality rate. In conventional method about 30-35 percent germination is obtained. To overcome this bottleneck and increase the germination, U.P. Council of Sugarcane Research, Shahjahanpur has developed new “Modified Trench Planting Method”. In this method, in order to have furrows with 25-30 cm deep and 25-30 cm wide, the necessary modifications in the blade of furrow opener were made. The planting of the cane by this trench opener gives 80-90 percent germination because only 2-3 cm soil is placed on the planted setts and if moisture is less, light irrigation is provided in the furrows only.



Trench Opener

Varietal Development

- ▶ During this year, three varieties CoSe 03234 (early) and CoS 98259 (midlate) for general cultivation in U.P. and CoSe 01424 (midlate) for general cultivation in central and eastern U.P., have been released by the Varietal Release Sub-Committee on 28.04.08 under the chairmanship of Cane Commissioner.
- ▶ In 2008, two varieties CoS 96268 (Mithas) and CoS 96275 (Sweety) developed by U.P. Council of Sugarcane Research have been released. Both these varieties have been notified in the Gazette of Govt. of India.
- ▶ During 2008, a total of 117876 seedlings have been raised from the fluff (True seed). This seedling population is the highest in North India. For that Principal Investigator (Crop Improvement), Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore has given excellent remark for the U.P. Council of Sugarcane Research.
- ▶ It is a matter of pride to U.P. Council of Sugarcane Research and State that under All India Coordinated Research Project, 8 high sugared and high yielding red rot resistant varieties CoS

08272, CoS 08274, S. 5805/03 (early), CoS 08271, CoS 08276, CoSe 08455, CoSe 08457 and CoSe 08458 (midlate) have been accepted in the 27th biennial workshop of All India Coordinated Research Project held at Visakhapattanam from 17-19 October, 2008 for their testing in All India varietal trials.

- ▶ A new era has been started by this institute to work on longterm breeding programme to break the yield plateau of varietal development. Under long term sugarcane breeding programme, the basic species-Saccharum officinarum and Saccharum spontaneum etc. are being utilized in hybridization programmed at Agali centre of Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.

Local Self Governance

Panchayati Raj Institutions

28. In 1947 U.P Panchayati Raj Act established Gram Panchayats and in 1961 Kshetra Panchayats & Zila Panchayats were added by the U.P Kshetra Panchayat & Zila Panchayat Acts. Further, in accordance with the provision of the Article 243 of the Constitution of India, brought in by the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, it was amended accordingly, that made PRIs stronger & effective than ever before. The State Government has taken the following steps in conformity to the mandatory provisions of the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act:

- ▶ Three Tier Panchayati Raj System
 - Gram Panchayat at village level
 - Kshetra Panchayat at intermediate level
 - Zila Panchayat at District level
- ▶ Constitution of State Election Commission and State Finance Commission
- ▶ Division of Panchayats into territorial constituencies and one member directly elected from each ward. Not less than 1/3rd seats reserved for women.
- ▶ Panchayats have a mandatory term of five years. Any panchayat if dissolved before the expiry of its term, fresh elections within six months. Indirect elections of chairpersons of Intermediary and District Panchayats.
- ▶ The State Government has also, in addition, taken the following measures to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State :
 - ▶ Transfer of funds, functions and functionaries, to PRIs.
 - ▶ Powers and functions to Gram Sabha.
 - ▶ Direct election of chairperson of a panchayat at village level.
 - ▶ Reservation of OBCs.
 - ▶ Determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which a Panchayat can levy
 - ▶ Provision for maintenance of accounts and auditing of Panchayats.

Status of Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh

29. The status of PRIs & the elected representatives there-in as of March, 2008 is as follows:

	Name of PRIs	No. of PRIs	No. of chair Persons	No. of Members
	1	2	3	4
1	Gram Panchayat	52000	52000	7,06,600
2	Kshetra Panchayat	820	820	65,004
3	Zila Panchayat	71	71	2631
	Total	52891	52891	7,74,235

Devolution of Finances to PRIs

30. Article 243 (I) of the Constitution provides for the constitution of a State Finance Commission (SFC) to review the financial position of Panchayats and to make recommendation regarding principles governing –

- ▶ Distribution between the state and the Panchayat of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the state,
- ▶ Determination of taxes, duties, tolls and fees that may be assigned to, or appropriated by the Panchayats,
- ▶ The grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the consolidated fund of the state,
- ▶ The measures needed to improve the financial position of the Panchayat and
- ▶ Any other matter referred to the Finance Commission in the interest of sound finances of the Panchayat.

31. The 1st Finance Commission recommended 3 percent of the total tax revenue of the State which the State Government increased to 4 percent and has been transferring the funds to the Panchayats every year since 1997-98. Government also accepted the recommendation of IInd SFC and devolved 5% of the state's net income from taxes to PRI's. The IIIrd State Finance Commission has also submitted its report to the State Government.

Utilization of 12th Finance Commission Grants

32. An amount of Rs 2928 crores has been sanctioned for the period 2005-10, by the GOI for PRIs to be utilized to improve the service delivery by the panchayats taking water supply and sanitation as first charge. Under the Pipe Water Supply schemes, 41 schemes created under SWAJAL, 169 under Sector Reform Project and 60 by Jal Nigam, most of the schemes have already been transferred to Gram Panchayats. The operation and maintenance of these single village schemes will be done by concerned Gram Panchayats. It has also been decided that all the concerned PRIs shall collect 50% of the recurring cost as user charges in the form of water tax under the provision of Sec-37 of U.P. Panchayati Raj Act 1947. Apart from this about 16 lakh handpumps have also been handed over to Gram Panchayats since

April 2002 and Gram Panchayats are maintaining these handpumps successfully. Under the 12th Finance Commission Grants, following sanitation activities especially environmental sanitation works will be 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.

Devolution of functions

Subjects transferred	Activity Transferred
Functions/ Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Operation & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply Schemes, rural market and fairs. ▶ Poverty alleviation programmes ▶ Basic education including mid day meal ▶ Rural Sanitation Programme. ▶ Maintenance and Supervision of 'D' category Veterinary Hospitals. ▶ Welfare Programme–selection of pensioners and distribution of scholarships ▶ Food and Civil Supplies- supervision of PDS ▶ 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. ▶ Minor irrigation-selection of beneficiaries ▶ Maintenance of assets created under sodic Land Reclamation Projects ▶ Maintenance of seed stores, etc. to Kshetra 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]

Functions handed over to Kshetra Panchayat

33. Functions and functionaries pertaining to Rural Development, Primary Health Centers, Veterinary Hospitals and seed stores are transferred to Kshetra Panchayats.

Empowerment of the Zila Panchayat

34. Chairman of the Zila Panchayat is also the chairperson of DRDA, FFDA & Sinchai Bandhu. Under the provision of UP Kshetra Panchayat & Zila Panchayat Act, 26 officers of various departments have been placed with the Zila Panchayat. Necessary steps are being taken to make the arrangement effective.

Status and Empowerment of Gram Sabha

- ▶ Article 243 of the constitution defines Gram Sabha as consisting of all persons registered as voters in the electoral roll relating to the village with in the panchayat area.
- ▶ Gram Sabha supervise the functioning of Gram Panchayat e.g. examine the statement of accounts and audit reports, approval of plans, selection of schemes, its location and beneficiaries under it.
- ▶ Gram Sabha is being strengthened as it is a perfect method of mobilizing community participation. While Gram Sabhas check the abuse of powers by the panchayat, they are supposed to act as watchdog to protect community interest and common property resources.
- ▶ Gram Sabha has also been given greater role in managing financial resources given to panchayats. The strengthening of Gram Sabha helps in process of social audit. Activities of various NGOs/CBOs working at the village level can be effectively monitored by insisting on their close cooperation with the Gram Sabha.
- ▶ Accountability, transparency in the functioning of PRIs is very important.

35. 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).
- ▶ Rule has already been framed in the year 1999 to obtain copies of the document by any person pertaining to development works and matters of general public interest on payment of Rs. 5/- upto 5 pages and Rs. 1/- for every additional page. Issuing of copies within three days after the receipt of application has been made mandatory for Panchayat Secretary, who is the custodian of Records as per provisions of State Act. However with the enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005, all the three levels of Panchayats have been asked to follow the provisions of RTI.

Capacity building

36. Under the Backward Regions Grant Fund, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has allocated a sum of Rs 25.30 crore in the year 2007-08 for undertaking tasks relating to capacity building and training of Panchayati Raj members. There are over 7.75 lakh elected Panchayati Raj representatives in the State. Details are as under :

Number of offices by Reservation	District Panchayat		Block Panchayat		Gram Panchayat		Total
	Chair Person	Ward Members	Chair Person	Ward Members	Chair Person	Ward Members	
Total Offices	70	2631	820	65,004	52,000	6,54,637	7,75,162

37. The gigantic task of imparting training to about 7.74 lac Panchayat Raj representatives and about Sixteen thousand Government functionaries, i.e., Chief Development Officer/CEO, Addl. CEO/AMA of Zila Panchayats, District Panchayat Raj Officers, Block Development Officers/Secretaries of Kshettra Panchayat, Asst. Development Officers of Panchayats and Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikaries, who are directly related to PRIs, has been taken by the State Government. The State Government has decided to set up an independent state level training centre at Lucknow for PRI representatives and functionaries. Training modules with separate modules for women Panchayati Raj representatives were prepared in consultation with experts from Lucknow University, UNICEF, SIRD and various NGOs.

38. Gram Panchayats are increasingly playing an important role in the development process. It is proposed to improve the percentage of birth registration in the State in the next one-two years.

Maintenance of Accounts

39. It has been made mandatory to maintain accounts of Panchayats on the 17 formats prescribed by CAG. For that purpose State Government has given authority to Gram Panchayats to hire a Chartered Accountant every year for the maintenance of Accounts. Gram Panchayats are being given Rs 4000/- every year as CAs fees for the purpose.

Construction of CC Road and Covered drains and Underground Drains

40. Village pavements (Kharanja) and drains are being constructed within the habitations of Gram Panchayat since last 20 years but a huge sum is regularly required for their maintenance and problem of cleaning of the drains and waterlogging always persist. So in order to ensure cleanliness in villages, a scheme for construction of CC Road and covered drains and Underground drains in Gram Panchayats has been launched. Government has fixed the cost of construction of C.C. road at Rs. 573.00 per sq. meter and cost of construction for pucca covered drain at Rs. 730.00 per running meter on an average. Govt. has also taken a decision to construct on an average 4.5 km. C.C. road and covered drain in a Gram Panchayat. On the above basis Government has fixed cost of construction of C.C. road and pucca covered drain at Rs.139.63 Lakh per gram Panchayat. By the year 2009-10, 8010 Gram Panchayat will be covered with C.C. road, and pucca covered drains. In this way 43990 Gram Panchayats will be left to be covered. For

these uncovered Gram Panchayats a sum of Rs. 61423.24 Crore for construction of C.C. road and Pucca covered drain has been requested from Thirteenth Finance Commission.

Nirmal Gram Puruskar (NGP)

41. It may be recalled that Government of India started an incentive scheme called the 'Nirmal Gram Puruskar' under the Total Sanitation Campaign on 2nd October, 2003 with a view to motivate the Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) to promote rural sanitation on mass scale. The whole concept of Nirmal Gram Puruskar was to reward those districts, blocks and GPs, which have achieved full sanitation coverage. The incentive pattern is based on population criterion, which is given below:-

Particulars	Gram Panchayats					Block		District	
	Up to 1000	1001-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10000 +	Up to 50000	Above 50000	Up to 10 lakh	Above 10 lakh
Cash incentive	0.50	1.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
Incentive to individuals	0.10					0.20		0.30	
Incentive to organisations / other than PRIs	0.20					0.35		0.50	

42. While selecting the PRIs for Nirmal Gram Puraskar, following items are considered for security.
- ▶ All households should have access to toilets with full use and there is no place for open defecation in the respective PRI.
 - ▶ All schools have sanitation facilities, which are also put to use. All Co-educational schools must have separate toilets for boys and girls.
 - ▶ All Anganwadi have access to sanitation facilities.
 - ▶ General cleanliness is prevailing in the village.

Urban Local Bodies

43. 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.

44. There are 628 urban local bodies, comprising 12 Nagar Nigams, 194 Nagar Palika Parishads and 422 Nagar Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh Area and population covered by these ULBs with total work force engaged in providing basic services to urban people in these 628 ULBs is given below:-

Area and Population of ULBs in UP and workforce engaged therein (As on 01-04-2007)

	Name of ULB	Number Of Local Bodies	Area (Sq.Km)	Population (lakh)	Number of Employees		
				2001	General	Safai karmachari	Total
	1	2	3	5	6	7	8
1	Nagar Nigam	12	1463.76	132.39	11626	20385	32011
2	Nagar Palika Parishad	194	2328.93	136.07	12992	21061	34053
3	Nagar Panchayat	422	2435.96	60.90	3346	7308	10654
	Total	628	6228.65	329.36	27964	48754	76718

45. Out of total strength of 76718 regular employees, around 3264 employees belong to centralized services and rest 73454 belong 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 U.P. with a view to facilitating proper management of different 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

46. The Uttar Pradesh Local Self Government Law (Amendment) Act 1994 came into force from 31.05.1994 and 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 was 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 Metropolitan Planning committee has been made in U.P. Nagar Nigam Adhiniyam, 1959
- ▶ Provision of District Planning Committee has been made in U.P Municipalities Act, 1916.
- ▶ Provision of Ward Committee has been made in U.P Municipal Corporation and U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916.
- ▶ 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 Divisional Commissioners.
- ▶ 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.

Expanding functional Domains of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

47. 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.

Financial Autonomy

48. 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:

Types of ULBs	Authority	Financial powers	
		Before 74th amendment	After 74th Amendment
Nagar Nigams	Mayor	-	Up to 10,00,000
Nagar Nigams	Nagar Ayukta	Up to 10,000	Up to 2,00,000
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 Sate Revenues

49. As a result of recommendations of different Sate Finance Commissions, the devolution of funds to ULBs has substantially increased in recent years as shown in the table below.

Year	Funds devolved (Rs. 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

50. 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 panchayats 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. 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%.

51. 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 being framed.

Elections

52. The last election in urban local bodies was held in the year 2006 and the details of elected representatives in urban local bodies are given as:-

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
12	980	194	4928	422	4848	628	10756	11384

Transparency in Urban Local Bodies

- ▶ 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
- ▶ Provision for Public Discloser Law has been made in all urban local bodies.

Urban Infrastructure

53. It may be noted that the present State of urban infrastructure is extremely poor in the state. Out of 628 urban local bodies, only 55 towns have partial sewerage system in place. Likewise, there is virtually no drainage system in any of the urban areas. Funds required for providing these facilities are enormous and cannot be provided by the State Government alone. According to an estimate, about Rs. 4700 crore is required for providing safe drinking water to residents in urban areas as per norms, Rs. 20654 crore for setting up an efficient sewerage system, Rs.17509 crore for a drainage system and Rs.1291 crore for solid waste management system in all 628 urban local bodies in the State. There is urgent need for the urban local bodies to revamp their financial setup and begin to mobilize revenues through user charges so as to be able to access institutional funds for undertaking development works or else, life in the cities will become difficult in the days to come.

Efforts made by the State for improving the Revenue of the Local Bodies

- ▶ To augment the revenues of the urban local bodies from their own sources, constant monitoring is being done by the Director local bodies and also by the Principal Secretary of the urban development department. The Nagar Nigams have been asked to achieve the growth

rate of 40 per cent while Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayats have to achieve 30 percent growth in revenue receipts. The local bodies have been asked for total coverage of property under the property tax net. Stress is being laid on objective method of assessing the ARV by the owner / occupier himself.

- ▶ In the twelve Nagar Nigam towns, property tax reforms have been undertaken to make it more objective and to facilitate self assessment of property tax from property owner/occupiers. Assessment of annual rental value has been de-linked from the provisions of Rent Control Act and has now been linked with the carpet area of the building nature of construction of building, and its location. The power of finalization of annual rental value (ARV) has been conferred to Municipal Commissioner. Accordingly, U.P. Municipal Corporation Act, 1959 and Rent Control Act, 1972 have been amended.
- ▶ Imposition of all type of taxes enumerated under section-128 of the Nagar Palika Act, 1916, has been made compulsory vide G.O. No. 237 (1)/IX-9-1998 dated September 23, 1998. The taxes mentioned under section 128 are (a) Property tax, (b) Tax on trade and callings, (c) Theatre tax, (d) Tax on certain types of vehicles, (e) Tax on animals, (f) Water tax, (g) Drainage tax, (h) Scavenging tax, (i) Conservancy tax, (j) Tax on deeds of transfer of immovable property and (k) Advertisement tax.
- ▶ In order to facilitate decision making power, authority of the state Government has been delegated to the Divisional Commissioners, to act as prescribed authority under the Act.
- ▶ Licensing fees on 39 items of different trades and callings was imposed by the local bodies, vide G.O. 161-CM/X-9-9723J/97 dated December 16, 1997.
- ▶ Rates of water charges and that of minimum charges for domestic supplies were revised vide G.O. NO. 1810/-2-96-57 (2)/96 dated January 8, 1997 & G.O. 1180/X-2-98-57 (106)/91 dated October 31, 1998 respectively. Rates for non residential / commercial & other non domestic purpose water charges in ULBs were also revised vide G.O. NO. 1183/X-2-98 dated October 31, 1998. The directions have also been issued that enhancement of 7.5 percent per annum in rates of water charges should be considered w.e.f. 1.1.1999 due to increase in cost of inputs for production and supply of potable water. The directions have yielded results.
- ▶ Local bodies have been asked to frame byelaws to levy 2 per cent extra stamp duty on the transfer of the immovable property located in their limits. Most of them have done it but many are still on the process.
- ▶ Powers regarding framing the byelaws to decide various user charges have been delegated to the urban local bodies.
- ▶ City / town wise Urban Infrastructure Development Fund has been created. The sale proceeds of uneconomic properties and 2 per cent share of stamp duty and income from other items are deposited in this fund. The fund has been established vide office Memo No. 2883A/IX-7-98-49-J/98 dated July 27, 1998. This fund is used to strengthen the existing infrastructure and also for the creation of new infrastructure facilities for the people.

- ▶ In order to ensure the quality in developmental work, spot verification is being done by the technical committee. With a view to curb the tendency of over reporting of recovery, submission of bank statement in support of the performance is being made compulsory. The senior officers have been asked to check the developmental works being carried on.
- ▶ Recommendations of Deregulation Committee for smooth functioning of the urban local bodies are under active consideration of the state Government.
- ▶ Creation of data base for local bodies deserves highest priority, which can and is being utilized world over for improving systems, offices and organizations. In collecting, storing, retrieving and utilizing information, the use of computerization is well recognized. Computerization is being introduced in ULBs in phases. The SFCs have recommended creation of a state-wide data base relating to finances of urban local bodies for which Rs. 49.41 lakh has been earmarked for the ULBs in the State under URIF plans.
- ▶ For the computerization of municipal records, it is decided to develop software packages for five major modules, covering 16 local administrative activities -1-relating to the revenue/tax system, including property, profession and water taxes ; 2. Pertaining to personnel management system, such as establishment and pay bills of staff: 3. for maintenance of birth and death registers, census operations and electoral roll compilation: 4. relating to cashbook/accounting manuals, budgeting and annual accounts: and 5. those pertaining to management of inventory property and vehicles of the local bodies.
- ▶ Further, it is decided to establish a computer information cell in each local body and State coordinating cell at the directorate level, and Rs. 49.41 lakh used for the creation & maintenance of data base related to finances of Local Bodies. This money has been used for the data base creation and strengthening the information flow between Directorate of Local Body and all Urban Local Bodies for which a computer set with all accessories has been provided to each district head quarter ULB. In this expedition, UP DESCO is helping by providing hardware and training to employees. The state government has also directed ULBs to hire on contract a computer operator and further all records are to be generated and maintained in electronic form.
- ▶ The Nagar Nigams, Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayats are authorized in their respective Acts to raise loans from the open market by issuing debentures, with the prior permission of the State Government, or on the security of any immovable property
- ▶ For the mapping of properties in urban areas, GIS technology has been used and mapping work is in progress in various urban local bodies. GIS work in Mathura, Meerut, Varanasi & Allahabad has already been completed. As a result of GIS survey about 25% to 30% coverage area has increased and more than 2 times demand has been raised.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

54. 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 four component which are given in following table:-

Rs crore

	Name of the Component	Share of Central / State/ ULB)	Coverage	The fund disbursed by SLNA in Financial Year (Central+ State Share)		Nodal Agency
				2006-07	2007-08	
1	UIG	(50:20:30)	million plus Cities & Mathura	36.1450	288.4739	Directorate of Local Bodies
2	UIDSSMT	(80:10:10)	Population more than one lakh	99.9536	234.2033	Directorate of Local Bodies
3	BSUP	(50:50)	million plus Cities & Mathura	40.0000	45.4221	SUDA
4	IHSDP	(80:20)	Population more than one lakh	15.0000	6.8450	SUDA
	Total			191.0986	574.9443	

Urban Infrastructure and Governance: (UIG)

55. 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 segments 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.

56. Under this scheme in financial year 2006-07 & 2007-08, 16 projects have been sanctioned which cover 07 cities and first Instalment of all projects Rs 324.62 Crore has been disbursed to concerned urban local bodies, which includes Central and State Share of the project.

Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns: (UIDSSMT)

57. 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 year 2006-07 & 2007-08, 33 projects have been sanctioned which cover 25 cities and first Instalment of all projects Rs 334.16 Crore has been disbursed to concerned urban local bodies, which includes Central and State Share of the project.

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme: (IHSDP)

58. 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)

59. 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.

60. Under JNNURM, it envisages that it would serve to catalyze the flow of investment into the urban infrastructure sector across the state. Funds from the Central and State government are directly released to

the nodal agency i.e., Directorate of Local Bodies and SUDA (State Urban Development Agency) as grants-in-aid. The funds for identified projects across cities are disbursed to the ULB/Parastatal agency i.e., Jal Nigam UP through the designated state level nodal agency (SLNA) as grant-cum-loan.

Arrangements Made For Audit Of Urban Local Bodies And Status Thereof

61. The urban local bodies have dual auditing system to make efficient, economic, and effective fund utilization. The responsibility of audit of Nagar Nigam and Nagar Palika Parishad accounts has been bestowed upon Auditor General (AG) of UP and for Nagar Panchayat to Director, Local Fund Audit. The AG UP audits the municipal accounts on sample testing basis, whereas responsibility of detail & special audit is allotted to the Director, Local Fund Audit. In Nagar Nigam, there is separate municipal cadre for auditing of their account, which includes chief auditor and subordinate audit staff, but same system does not exist in NPP and NP, due to that these ULBs are more vulnerable to financial irregularities. The reports of AG audit are presented before Legislative assembly through Public Account Committee (PAC) and on the basis of section 8(3) of UP Local Fund Audit Account Act 1984, Local fund audit reports are presented to Finance Department of UP through Director Local fund audit. Recently, the state government has constituted **Local Fund Audit Monitoring Committee** at par with PAC to make it more accountable to popular house. Besides, state government has also issued guidelines for creation and strengthening of **departmental internal audit cell**, which is to work at the level of Directorate of Local body through account officer as internal audit officer and on the basis of guidelines, this cell has to ensure at least 10 percent auditing of ULBs account by coordinating chief auditor and auditor of Nagar Nigams. Though, there is organized and effective auditing system but it lacks uniformity as various municipal acts governed these urban local bodies. To do away with audit anomalies among all ULBs new **Model Municipal Law (MML)** constituted by state government has been presented before cabinet for its nod. This law has provision of single audit commission for all ULBs.

Public-Private Partnership

62. Ever since India embarked on its first phase of Reform in early 1990s, infrastructure development has remained the top priority of the Government. Unfortunately the infrastructure growth has not been commensurate with the demands made on it by an economy that was growing at more than 6% p.a. This period also witnessed a consistent move towards fiscal discipline that further curtailed room for accommodating increasing government funding of major infrastructure projects. The pressures of globalization further accentuated the infrastructure gap in the country. With the economy now clocking a growth rate of over 8%, it is estimated that US\$ 320 billion would be required by the infrastructure sectors put together over the next 5 years. A significant percentage of this investment should come from the private sector. Hence, Public Private Partnerships (PPP) present the most attractive option of meeting the above targets, not only in providing resources to an extent but also in upgrading the standards of delivery through greater efficiency. Also it is now being felt that areas wherein private initiative can play a useful role, should be entrusted to the private sector.

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is an approach under which services are delivered by the private sector (non-profit / for profit organizations) while the responsibility for providing the service rests with the government. Three things generally distinguish PPP from direct provision of services by governments, namely

- ▶ A partnership based on well articulated 'contract'
- ▶ A long term relationship between the public and private sector
- ▶ Flexibility and responsiveness in decision making

It is argued that PPP leads to improvement in both 'efficiency' and 'effectiveness' in service delivery.

63. It must be remembered that the term private in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) encompasses all non-government agencies such as the corporate sector, voluntary organizations, self help groups, partnership firms, individuals and community based organizations. Hence it requires an environment which is conducive to growth of private sector. It does not mean that the government has no role to play in development. In contrast the government has an important role where it can provide support as a 'facilitator' to private sector.

Differences between PPP and Privatization

64. However, before proceeding with a sectoral analysis of PPP, it may perhaps be useful to clearly understand the key differences between PPP and 'privatization'. The key differences are as under:-

- ▶ **Responsibility:** Under privatization the responsibility for delivery and funding a particular service rests with the private sector. PPP on the other hand, involves full retention of responsibility by the government for providing the service.
- ▶ **Ownership:** While ownership rights under privatization are sold to the private sector along with associated benefits and costs, PPP may continue to retain the legal ownership of assets by the public sector.
- ▶ **Nature of Service:** While nature and scope of service under privatization is determined by the private provider, under PPP the nature and scope of service is contractually determined between the two parties.
- ▶ **Risk and Reward:** Under privatization all the risks inherent in the business rest with the private sector. Under PPP, risks and rewards are shared between the government (public) and the private sector.

Pattern of Funding

65. The funding pattern and collaboration between the public sector and the private sector could take any of the following forms:

- ▶ Public funding with private service delivery and private management
- ▶ Public as well as private funding with private service delivery and private management

- ▶ Public as well as private funding with public/private service delivery and public/private/joint management
- ▶ Private funding with private service delivery and private management.

66. Categories (b), (c) and (d) have a special appeal as they promise to supplement government resources through private participation. The Private Finance Initiative (PFI) in the United Kingdom is stated to have been introduced to make the contractor/concessionaire foot the bill of construction, instead of the taxpayer. In lieu of the PFI, the concessionaire is conferred the right to recover his cost of construction and maintenance (and profit) through charging rent or imposing toll charges for the use of assets so created. Funding pattern as mentioned under category (a) is, however, the more common one in regard to the social sector; the gain expected, nevertheless, is in the realm of 'efficiency' and 'effectiveness' in service delivery.

67. Thus, PPP involves a long term relationship between the public sector and the private sector. While the collaboration between the two, may take various forms like buyer–seller relationship, donor-recipient relationship, the most stable partnership is in the form of 'contract' binding on both the parties.

68. Some of the important steps/initiatives taken by the State Government are mentioned below:-

Infrastructure

69. To accelerate the all-encompassing growth of the State, it is imperative to especially promote infrastructure development. Development of infrastructure facilities has direct impact on industrialization and investment. A large state like Uttar Pradesh essentially requires enormous investments in order to match international standards of infrastructure facilities or to be at par with comparatively advanced states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh etc. It is not possible for the government to make investment of such volumes from its own resources, therefore it has been considered prudent to invite/encourage private participation on a large scale for expeditious development of infrastructure facilities. Similarly, government expenditure on sick or non-profitable activities will have to be compulsorily reduced and therefore disinvestment/privatization etc. of a few public sector enterprises is also required.

70. Guidelines have been formulated with a view to ensure excellent implementation of above mentioned activities in a transparent and competitive manner and to maintain uniformity in selection of developer for infrastructure projects under public private partnership and selection of private investor in disinvestment/ privatization process. Likewise, guidelines have also been laid down for selection of reputed/ renowned consultant/advisor in a transparent and competitive method in order to avail expert consultancy services in the selection process of private developer and private investor for disinvestment/privatization.

71. Government has accorded high priority to industrial development. Government has constituted a separate 'Infrastructure Development Department' to ensure proper execution and implementation of policies and schemes for the development of industry and to attract industrial investment along with

providing basic infrastructure facilities for industrial growth, encouraging mega projects and their proper monitoring. Five extremely crucial areas have been specified/ identified for infrastructure development which are given below:-

- ▶ Empowerment of Farmers
- ▶ Development of Power Sector
- ▶ Urban Rejuvenation
- ▶ High Quality Transport System
- ▶ World-class Road Infrastructure

72. Several ambitious projects are coming to the State under PPP policy laid out for the development of infrastructure with maximum involvement of assistance from private investors. At present, following projects are also being implemented in the following important sectors under the State PPP Policy:-

- ▶ World-class Road Infrastructure
- ▶ Development of Power Sector
- ▶ Development of Aviation Sector
- ▶ High Quality Transport System
- ▶ Urban Rejuvenation
- ▶ Development of Service Sector

Roads

73. In the UP Road Development policy and Build Operated Transfer (BOT) policy following proposals are indicated regarding public-private partnership:-

- ▶ To promote participation of private sector in road development process.
- ▶ BOT policy will be decided by P.W.D.
- ▶ The policy will be implemented by UP Bridge Corporation.
- ▶ All projects under the policy have to be toll based and toll will be indexed on Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
- ▶ Private sector could participate in new highway construction, rehabilitation of roads, construction of bypasses and rail-over-bridge and rail-under -bridge, express bridge and maintenance of highway.
- ▶ Private developers have to obtain the required permission from other State Government departments to build the facility.
- ▶ Maximum concession period will be twenty years.

74. State Government proposes to actively pursue certain major road sector projects in the PPP mode during the Eleventh Plan. In these projects, Ganga Expressway is the pioneer project of State government to be developed under PPP Policy from Greater Noida to Ballia. Under this project, an access controlled

eight-lane expressway will be constructed along the left bank of river Ganga in compliance of environment policy and all provisions stipulated in required approvals through public private partnership. This project will greatly help in controlling floods and spurring the industrial growth in the districts along the route as well as cutting down drastically the travel time between eastern and western borders of the state. It will encourage tourism, industrial development and commercial activities in the State. This expressway will provide facility to the farmers from distant locations to transport their crops, especially perishable crops, to Delhi and other agro-markets in short time. Flood affected land will be better utilized. Infrastructure development will stimulate growth of economic and industrial resources as well, which will open vast avenues of employment generation.

75. Hence, Ganga Expressway is not only a road project but a means to development of an industrial corridor as well, which will boost the industrial and economic progress. This endeavour is the biggest project under public private partnership incurring no expenditure on government funds. Therefore, the probability of harm to/wastage of farmland/agricultural land and livelihood problem of farmers and labourers arising due to this project is ruled out, rather development of widespread opportunities of employment will benefit the farmer and non-agriculture population of the area and economic as well as integrated development will accrue from this project. Besides, this project will provide the much needed impetus to the industrial, economic and commercial development of the whole State. Expressway will be open to fast speed/moving vehicles only; however, there is a provision for construction of service roads for bicycles, two-wheelers, tractors etc. for their free and uninterrupted traffic under this project. State government has formulated a special scheme for providing adequate compensation to the persons whose land is acquired/used for this project. This compensation will be provided by the developer.

76. Apart from Ganga Expressway, following road projects are also being implemented through public private partnership:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| ▶ Noida Toll Bridge | - Functional |
| ▶ Yamuna Expressway | -Under construction |
| ▶ Ganga Expressway | -MoU signed |
| ▶ Other Expressways, viz. Ghaziabad-Saharanpur to Mohand;
Jhansi-Kanpur-Lucknow-Gorakhpur to Kushinagar;
Agra-Kanpur & Bijnore-Moradabad to Fatehgarh;
Lucknow-Barabanki-Nanpara link; Narora to Hardwar
(10 Km. before in border of U.P.) | -Under planning |
| ▶ State Highways | -Under planning |

77. Besides these projects railway over/under bridges are also being developed through public- private partnership.

Power

78. U.P. Power Policy 2003 is structured with consumers at the focal points and aims at fulfillment of the overall need for universal access and for providing reliable, quality and affordable power. One of the principal objectives of the Power Policy is to ensure best deal for the consumers through competition in the sector.

79. The Eleventh Plan target to provide electricity to all the villages and to improve the per capita electricity consumption from present level of 308 units, massive investment plan to the tune of Rs. 65000 crores has been prepared. In spite of this energy sector in the state needs almost equivalent amount of more investment to become self sufficient in Generation and Transmission networks as well as Distribution Management. To generate the funds private sector has been invited to participate in generation sector. Further efforts are being taken to include private sector in Transmission and Distribution also.

Generation

80. In generation sector almost Rs. 30000 crores has been committed in the following generation projects under private sector :

- ▶ Srinagar Hydro – 330 MW – GVK Group.
- ▶ Roza – 600 MW – Reliance Power.
- ▶ Anpara 'C' – 1000 MW – Lanco.
- ▶ Bara and Karchhana- 3300 MW – Competitive bidding.

81. Besides above projects, one project at Meza, Allahabad (1320 MW) has been finalized with NTPC and another UMPP in Bundelkhand region have been initiated in Joint Venture with NTPC.

Transmission

82. In the transmission sector, the planned investment programme in the 11th five year plan around Rs.11000 crores. Besides. it 2 nos. 765 KV capacity primary sub-station have also been planned. In view of recent initiative of Govt. of India we are considering Public Private Partnership for Transmission works. Tenders for selection of consultant for PPP works have been invited in 765 KV and 400 KV & 220 KV Transmission network programme.

Distribution

83. Collection based franchisees has been appointed in rural areas on commission basis to improve the billing and collection efficiencies. At present 8600 villages are covered under this scheme. Two in put based rural franchisees have also been appointed. In Town/Tehsil areas input based franchisees are being invited to improve assessment, billing, maintenance and realization. Public Private Participation in Urban area is also being considered by way of Business Management/sharing basis.

Civil Aviation

84. The thrust of the Civil Aviation activities become the VIP's flying/Flying for the law and order purpose and relief during flood/draught/natural disaster etc. The State Government has taken a policy decision to utilize Govt. owned airstrips for the purpose of flying training and the training for aircraft maintenance engineering activities through Private Partner. Under this policy the private partners are being permitted to use the facilities and the airstrips for the above purpose. Under the scheme, the PSP has to deposit a fee Rs 3 Lacs per annum for use of one Airstrip and the other infrastructure facilities available at Airstrip. The fee for initial period of 5 years (i.e Rs 15 Lacs only) has to be deposited at the time of signing of Agreement. The Airstrip and other facilities shall be allowed to be utilized by the PSP for a period of 30 years but this initial permission shall be limited to 5 years which shall be renewed every 5 years at the enhanced fee by 50% each time. In addition the PSP has to deposit security of Rs. 15 Lacs in form of Bank Guarantee in favour of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for a period of Sixty Six months which shall be renewable for the same period after every five years during the contract period.

85. At present, three private partners at Aligarh, two private partners at Kushinagar and Etawah and one private partner each at Sultanpur, Meerut, Ambedkar Nagar, Farrukhabad, Saifai and Ghazipur have been given the permission and the four Expression of Interest are in process. It is envisaged that the above decision taken by the State Government will generate handful direct employment in the field of aviation and the Indirect employment by way of services to cater the needs of training institutions. The above decision will also be a starting point for regional Airlines to come and operate in U.P. This will also enhance the tourism activities both domestic & international. In the long run it can also boost cargo movement in State in as much as the Uttar Pradesh has parental in floriculture, handicraft and perishable food items and fruits.

86. A part from these, International airport and aviation hubs are proposed to be built under public private partnership at Jewar, Greater Noida. Besides, construction of new air-strips at Moradabad, Azamgarh and Chitrakoot as well as extension of air-strips at Meerut, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Shravasti and Kushinagar is also being done through public-private partnership. Five aviation academies at Aligarh and one each at Kushinagar, Sultanpur and Faizabad are being set up under public-private partnership.

Transport

87. Uttar Pradesh has motorable road network of 1.33 lakh kms and an annual traffic of over 100 crore passengers with 5% increase every year. Presently, bus operations in the state are being done through about 7500 buses of UPSRTC and 18000 buses of the private sector. However, the constantly increasing travel demand requires substantial increase in the number of buses, and this provides immense potential for the organized private operators to enter the transport sector in the state. With this objective, the State Government has decided to allow private sector operators to operate passenger buses on all the routes of the State including the notified / nationalized routes, thereby opening up an extremely profitable investment opportunity for the private sector and to provide an adequate and efficient, convenient and user friendly, reliable, safe and properly coordinated, economic and affordable bus transport system

offering travel services matching expectations of all sections of users / stakeholders on a sustainable basis as well. State Government has also issued notification through which it has allowed the private sector to operate on 460 notified routes of UP along with Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC).

88. The proposed scheme of Government will allow private operators selected through a competitive bidding process to ply stage carriages on all routes of the state on Area / Route permit basis. Under the scheme, the operator should be willing to service every revenue village in his operational area.

Housing and Urban Planning

Integrated Urban Rejuvenation Plan (IURP)

89. Government of Uttar Pradesh has embarked upon an unprecedented endeavor to reach out to national and international investors to develop high-end infrastructure through Public-Private-Partnership in 8 large cities of the state namely-Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad Meerut, Ghaziabad and Aligarh. The major thrust areas included in the IURP are-Power, redevelopment of core city, urban roads and transport system, health care, education and environmental improvement. A well thought strategy has been worked out to develop major and critical infrastructure like ring roads, elevated highways, metro-rail, flyovers/ under-passes, inter state bus terminuses, transport nagars, multi-level parking, super-specialty hospitals, convention centers and river front development.

90. For preparation of IURP, consultants namely-M/s SREI Infrastructure Finance Ltd., Delhi and M/s Darashaw and Company Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai have been appointed. As per the inception report prepared by the consultants, RFQ has been issued for 41 projects with an estimated cost of Rs.12000 crore. At present the bid evaluation is under process to shortlist the private developers for implementation of the projects in PPP mode.

Development of Hi-tech and Integrated Townships

91. State government has announced following two policies to promote private investment in housing and infrastructure through development of new townships:-

- ▶ Development of Hi-tech Townships having world-class infrastructure on minimum area of 1500 acres and minimum investment of Rs. 500 crore.
- ▶ Integrated Townships on an area ranging from minimum 25 acres to maximum 500 acres.
- ▶ Both these policies are under implementation in major cities of the state. So far 10 Hi-tech township projects have been approved and it is expected that the development of these townships would result in an investment of about Rs. 10,000 crore, generation of employment opportunities for about 3.5 lac persons and a housing stock of about 2.40 lac dwelling units. Implementation of integrated township policy has also commenced and detailed project reports for 7 townships have been approved in various cities of the state. The Hi-tech and Integrated

township policies would also support and enable private investment in other sectors of the state economy.

Service Sector

92. In order to promote service sector in the State, it is proposed to establish Manyawar Shri Kanshiramji Super Speciality Hospital and Manyawar Shri Kanshiramji International Convention Centre under public-private partnership.

Tourism

93. With a view to promote tourism in the State, it was felt that private sector should be allowed in a big way to make investment in tourism sector. This is further needed because of the paucity of funds available in this sector. A Committee was, therefore, constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary Tourism, GoUP. The entire process is as per the guidelines of the GoUP and is as follows:-

Disinvestment of Tourist Bungalows/Hotel Units

94. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had taken a decision to disinvest 77 accommodational units of GoUP /U P State Tourism Development Corporation Limited. In continuation to this decision, tenders were floated for appointment of Advisor, Legal Advisor and Valuers. On the basis of proposals obtained the Advisor and the Legal Advisor have been appointed and they have started their work as prescribed in the scope of work given to them. The Advisor in consultation with the Legal Advisor has prepared a RFQ document which is in the process of being approved by the Govt. Following approval of the RFQ document, tenders will be floated for inviting "Expression of Interest" from the prospective investors/buyers. In the meantime, after completing due diligence, the RFP document will also be prepared by the Advisor in consultation with the Legal Advisor. The decision for appointment of two Valuers has also been taken and the Letter of Award is in the process of being issued.

Setting up of an International Airport at Kushinagar and development of six Buddhist sites on the Buddhist Circuit in PPP mode on DBFOT basis.

95. With a view to provide an easy access to Kushinagar, which is one of the six important Buddhist Centres of U.P., an International Airport is proposed to be set up at Kushinagar. Besides, the Buddhist Circuit related to it is also proposed to be developed in PPP mode on DBFOT basis. To achieve the above task, tenders were floated for inviting bids from the reputed consultants. The technical bid was opened on 20/21 Oct, 2008 and the financial bid was opened on 25.10.08 before the Consultative Evaluation Committee (CEC). The CEC has made its recommendations for appointment of Consultant which is in the process of being approved by the High Power Committee.

Agriculture

96. Government of Uttar Pradesh has already proclaimed Public-Private Partnership as one of the major policy intervention to invite Private investment and ensure local participation for the success of schemes/ Projects. However, in the field of agriculture, involvement of the private sector in input availability/ distribution and extension services is now growing faster. So far private investment to the tune of Rs. 33.2 lakhs has been mobilized. Details of this investment is given in table below:-

	Items	Assigned Work	Private Company	Investment (Cr. Rs.)
1	Agreement with Private sector through PPP mode-in Kharif	Soil Testing	NFL	7.00
		Demo on Hybrids of Paddy, Maize, Jowar and Bajra	Bayer Bio-Science, Nuzuveedu Seeds Ltd., PHT Ltd., Advanta India Ltd.	12.00
		MOU is ready for extension activities on 50:50 cost sharing	ITC, Excel Crop Care, Bayer Bio-Science	-
		For publicity through Khet-Khaliyan on 50:50 cost sharing	Jagran Group	-
2	Agreement with Private sector through PPP mode-in Rabi (1402)	Demo on Mustard, Hy.Maze, vegetables, Wheat & Paddy.	Nuzuveedu Seeds Ltd.,	0.95
		Demo on Wheat, Potato, Gram & Pea	Excel Crop Care	0.30
		Demo on Bio Agent NPV	Paste Control India Pvt. Ltd.	0.33
		Demo on Mycorrhiza fertilizer	Majestic Agronomics Pvt,Ltd.	2.95
		Demo on Bio Power (10%)	Vivek Biotech Agri. Business Centre	0.90
		Demo on Hy. Maze & Mustard	Advanta India Ltd.	0.20
		Demo on Organic Manure/ Bio Fertilizer, Micro Nutrients on Wheat Crop	Prathishtha Industries	1.50
		Demo on Hy. Maze & Mustard	PHI Ltd.	4.21
		Hy. Maze & Mustard	Bayer Bio-Science	0.40
		Hy. Mustard & vegetables	Nodal Seeds	2.28
Total				33.2

97. Except these, Agriculture Department has taken following steps/ initiatives for public-private partnership:-

- ▶ One progressive farmer has been identified as Kisan Mitra having agriculture background for technology dissemination at each Gram Panchayat level. Kisan Mitra is directly linked with

KVK/KGK for capacity building. At present 52000 Kisan Mitras have been placed. They are being paid Rs. 1200 as honorarium.

- ▶ At Nyaya Panchayat level, group of progressive farmers have been developed under the umbrella of Kisan Vidhyalaya. At present more than 1700 such Kisan Vidhyalayas are functional and have been effectively linked with Kisan Mitra at Gram Panchayat level and KVK/KGk at district level for technology dissemination.
- ▶ A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has already been signed with M/s. NFL for Soil Testing Work in Barabanki district. The NFL has already established a Soil Testing Laboratory in the premises of Regional Agri. Testing & Demonstration station, Barabanki and this laboratory has started soil testing work.
- ▶ MOUs submitted by ITC, Excel Crop Care Ltd. & Chambal Fertilizers, and Bayer Bio-science have already been approved in principle by State level Sub-Committee on PPP constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary (Agri.). MOU submitted by Jagran Prakashan Group has also been approved by this committee. There MOUs will attain the final shape very shortly.
- ▶ 169 NGOs and 796 Agri-preneures of Agri-clinics are already involved in the implementation of different Agriculture Extension Activities with the approval of Governing Board of concerned districts, Agriculture Technology Management Committee.

Dairy

98. Since de-licensing of Dairy Industries, sizeable private investment has taken place in the state in this sector but regional distribution of same has been varying. In western part of the state specially NCR, some districts got excess infrastructural capacity resulting in unhealthy trade practices and cut throat competition, artificially creating shortage of raw milk supply to various units and quality deterioration but there is almost non existence of processing infrastructure in Bundelkhand and Eastern part of the State. The new industrial policy of the state as well as food processing policy provide for specific concession and relief for new dairy plant as well as for diversification of existing plant. As a result of state initiatives 55 dairy plants have come up during the Xth Plan period involving investment of Rs.110 Crores. The proposed Ambedkar Dugdha Swarojgar Yojna also engined institutional credit to the in the tune of Rs. 475.73 Crores in the period of four years. The proposal for formulation of suitable scheme for promotion of commercial dairy farming is under consideration of State Government.

99. Government of Uttar Pradesh has introduced two major schemes for promoting the use of Automatic Milk Collection Units and Bulk Milk Chilling facilities in rural areas. Private partners can use the facilities provided by the State Government under these schemes to revolutionize the milk procurement operations and prevent deterioration in quality of milk during transit. Twenty percent of the AMCU and BMC proposed to be installed during the plan period will be provided to progressive commercial dairy farmers and small entrepreneurs on the basis of 50% grant. Similarly Bulk Vending Machine, Milk Vending Mobile, Parag Parlour/Booths will also be provided on 50% grant. Except these, some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

- ▶ Total automization of the system to ensure the considerable level of transparency.
- ▶ Providing animal health care, artificial insemination and other technical input services for enhancement of milk production and breed improvement programme.
- ▶ Strengthening, up gradation & modernization of dairy plants, quality control labs and marketing infrastructure.
- ▶ Measures for development of new product development.
- ▶ Formulation & Implementation of web base monitoring and evaluation system to keep tracks of all aspects of dairy co-operative societies, milk unions and PCDF/Milk commissioner office.

Success Story

In the year 2008-09 under PPP model Parag Atharv (packaged drinking mineral water) was successfully launched with no investment. A private Party from Lucknow has been encouraged to produce packaged drinking water with his own capital investment. Only assistance is being provided from PCDF regarding supply and distribution through Parag distribution at different level with no additional investment. The private Party (M/S Atharv Disteleries pvt. Ltd.) will share profit in the ratio of Re 0.50 to Rs. One per bottle with PCDF for using 'PARAG' brand name.

Health and Family Welfare

100. Family welfare department has indicated the following steps/ initiatives regarding public-private partnership:-

- ▶ In Uttar Pradesh currently about 4.5 lakh sterilizations are carried out every year. State Population Policy envisages developing capacity & carrying out 12.1 lakh sterilization per year in the state by 2010. Currently most of the sterilizations are carried out in the Government sector and private participation is miniscule. To tap the network of surgeons and gynaecologists available in private sector, who can provide services to reduce the unmet need, it may be useful to identify and prepare list of private clinical providers in every district.
- ▶ Population Policy of Uttar Pradesh advocates following strategies for involving private health sector in a big way:-
 - ▶ Private Institutions, meeting quality standards to provide Sterilizations, IUCD services and EmOC in each district will be identified in each district.
 - ▶ Private Medical Practitioners will be trained in providing quality FP services.
 - ▶ Wide publicity to be given to recognized institutions and people will be encouraged to utilize services at these institutions.
 - ▶ For private recognized health institutions, further support will be extended in the form of equipment and other resources.
- ▶ Involving private sector in expanding RCH service delivery in rural and urban slum areas have been identified as key component of RCH-II PIP. Currently the private sector is involved in

providing 2/3 of curative services and its contribution to maternal and child health family planning services is less than 1/3. Efforts have been made to try and enhance this ratio.

- ▶ Involvement of Corporate Sector
- ▶ Involvement of Cooperative Sector
- ▶ Camps at sub- center level
- ▶ Involvement of Private Medical Practitioners

Medical Education

- ▶ As per norms, another twenty medical colleges need to be set up in the State. State Government has decided that new medical colleges will be opened as PPP projects. The establishment of new Medical Colleges and Dental Colleges in the private sector is being promoted along with essential N.O.Cs being given for new Para-Medical Colleges in the private sector.
- ▶ Under the Public-Private Partnership a C.T. scan and M.R.I. machine has been established in C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow which are providing good diagnostic services. In addition Cleanliness and Security Services are also being provided by Private companies on contract basis in the University.
- ▶ Besides these efforts, the following initiatives can be taken for encouraging public-private partnership in this sector:-
 - ▶ The training of para-medicals can be provided through private agencies.
 - ▶ Diagnostic facilities, if not available in the medical colleges, can be provided by private pathological labs on sanctioned minimum rates.
 - ▶ Consultation through video conferencing / e-consultation / telemedicine.

Elementary Education

101. In Elementary Education sector, efforts are being made to seek cooperation of private sector in following points:-

- ▶ Donate a Computer
- ▶ Build a Classroom
- ▶ Library
- ▶ Adopt a School- Provide Furniture for Children
- ▶ Mid-Day Meal

Secondary Education

102. Secondary Education plays an important role in developing the health, mind and moral character of human resources. At present, the Govt. of U.P. runs 550 Govt. Higher Secondary schools for boys and

girls in the state. Efforts are being made to provide various facilities and modern education, but limitation of resources is major constraint. The following activities have been initiated in this regard: -

Non Recurring grant to Private management for opening of Girls High School in unserved Blocks

103. For providing secondary education to the girls in rural areas, the Government of U.P. decided in the Year 1994-95, to open at least one Girls High Schools in every block. On the basis of survey report, 426 blocks having no Girls High School, were identified. The government decided to open Girl High Schools in these 426 unserved blocks. Therefore, a scheme "Non-Recurring grant to Private management for Girls High schools in unserved Blocks" was started. Under this scheme a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10 lakh (two equal instalment of Rs. 5 lakh), now revised to Rs 20 lakhs (two equal instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs) is given to a private management for opening of Girls High Schools in unserved block under certain terms and conditions. 65 schools were opened by State government and by private management in these 426 unserved blocks. Thus 361 schools were opened with the financial assistance of the state government by private management.

Grant to opening of girls High School/Inter by Private management in another Nyay Panchayat of served Block

104. This scheme was started in 2000-01 an extension of scheme "Non-Recurring grant to Private management for opening of Girls High Schools in unserved 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 survey report 536 Nyay Panchayat were identified under this scheme. In this scheme a non-recurring grant of Rs. 20 lakh (two equal instalment of Rs. 10 lakh) is given to private management under certain terms and conditions for opening girls high schools in another Nyay Panchayat of served block. 352 schools have been established under this scheme out 536 Nyay Panchayat.

One time assistance for opening of new schools by Private Management in rural areas

105. There should be 19 secondary schools on per lakh population, according to the norms of GOI. At present, there exist 10 secondary schools as per lakh population in U.P. To reduce this gap and to make secondary schools available to every young person within the 5 Km. range, 5000 secondary schools will be opened in rural areas with the help of Private Management under public private partnership in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 20 lakh will be given to the Private management on applying after getting recognition from U.P. Board for opening New High School in rural area.

Higher Education

- ▶ There is a felt need of opening of New Universities and colleges to increase the accessibility of Higher education. Keeping this in view, the State Government is providing establishment of new Universities in private sector as well as opening of new private colleges at Graduate and Post Graduate levels. Not only this, the State Government is giving subsidy to the tune of Rs. 40 lacs for opening of self financing colleges in the unserved blocks or rural area to ensure the access of higher education to rural and unserved areas.
- ▶ The efforts are also being made for starting of professional courses at graduate and post graduate level in the existing degree colleges as well as in new colleges. The State Government is also encouraging the opening of self-financing colleges in semi urban and rural areas to promote higher education. In the year 2007-08 approximately 150 new self financing colleges have been granted affiliation so far.

Sarv Shikha Abhiyan

106. Literacy programme is conducted under centrally sponsored scheme with the guidelines, formulated by the Govt. of India. The programme is operationalized in the state according to the policy framed by National Literacy Mission, Govt. of India. Whole literacy programme is conducted by a Society at district level named, Zila Sakshrata Samiti, chaired by District Magistrate, under Society Registration Act. A central scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies as-private partners in literacy programmes was also prepared under the guideline of National Literacy Mission. Now a days, Govt. of India is trying to modify the whole of the central scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies so that the active and appropriate participation of NGO's may be involved on a massive scale for eradication of illiteracy in well defined areas.

Urban Local Self Government

107. The Planning Commission, Govt. of India in its "Report of PPP Sub-Group On Social Sector" has indicated that PPP is a suitable method of delivering services commonly provided by local governments and are generally applicable to most components of service delivery.

108. Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission has set the stage wherein public private partnership models are to be adopted by the urban local bodies in respect of solid waste management if they are to access the grants provided by the Finance Commission. It has been suggested that municipalities should concentrate on collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste and the grants of the Finance Commission may be utilized for this purpose. But the facilities for composting and waste to energy schemes must be set up by the private sector. In this context, some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

- ▶ Government has issued directions to Urban Local Bodies for providing 50% uncovered area of a city solid waste management system through private operators. Under this system, contractor

would provide sweepers, primary collection and transportation system. The contractor will follow MSW rules-2000. The coverage of this scheme is for 24 towns in first phase.

- ▶ Municipal laws are being amended to facilitate private partnership in various areas of urban services and management.
- ▶ On the basis of Govt. of India guidelines for PFDF, State Govt. has decided to create a U.P. Urban Infrastructure Development Fund and this fund will be managed by U.P. Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation.
- ▶ Presently, maintenance of public toilets which are instructed by Sulabh International, NEDA and other non-Governmental organisations is done by themselves.
- ▶ Government has decided for conducting Urban transportation Study in all six Metropolitan towns. Under this scheme the urban infrastructure would be developed under JNNURM Scheme and rolling stock would be provided by private operators.
- ▶ Operation and maintenance of modern slaughter house at Agra.

109. Except these, facilities for uninterrupted, fast and smooth traffic is being developed in cities like Lucknow, Kanpur and Agra etc. Besides, development of public amenities and modernization is also provisioned through public- private partnership.

110. Expected investment through Public- Private Partnership in U.P. is given in the following table:-

Expected Investment through PPP		
	Forthcoming Projects	Investment (Estimated) Rs. in Crore
1.	Ganga Expressway	30,000
2.	Network of More Expressways	47,000
3.	Power Generation	25,000
4.	Upgradation Of Road Network,ROB	3500
5.	Urban Rejuvenation initiative	12,000
6.	Technical Skill Up-gradation	1700
7.	Public Transport Initiative	1800
8.	Public Health Services Initiative	1150
9.	Tourism Initiatives-Buddhist Circuit, Kushinagar International Airport	3000
10.	Nakud-Gangoh International Airport	2000
11.	Taj International Airport	4000

Strategy

111. Encouragement of the private sector and reliance upon competition and market forces do not mean that the State has no role to play or even that its role in development may be reduced. What is involved is not so much a reduction in the role of the State as reorientation of the role of the public sector. The State must withdraw from the role of being a controller and licensor of private enterprise in areas where market competition and an efficient financial sector will ensure appropriate decisions of investment and technology.

112. Public investment in infrastructure will have to be supplemented by efforts to attract private investment in these areas wherever possible. All major infrastructure sectors have already been opened to private investment. However to attract private investment in infrastructure we must ensure that the policy framework in each sector makes it possible for private investors to invest in these sectors with reasonable expectation of an attractive return. The deficiencies in the existing policies in each sector, as revealed by the experience of the past few years, need to be reviewed and urgently corrected. It should be the objective to put in place a policy framework which draws from best practices internationally and is tailored to the specific requirement of our situation.

113. Unless the availability of equity and long term debt to the private sector is increased substantially in coming years, likelihood of adequate private investment in these sectors appear remote at the moment. The initiative taken by Government of India to create a 'Viability Gap Funding Scheme' is a step in the right direction and could lead to more vibrant PPP in the Eleventh Plan.

Voluntary Sector

114. Voluntary Organization (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. They mobilize the 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. The voluntary sector has significant presence in almost all corners of the country and its role as an important partner of the government in development is being increasingly recognized.

115. A voluntary organization is a non-governmental, autonomous, 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 are :-

- ▶ be established by a group of private individuals or 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.

116. Recently Government of India has finalized the National Policy on the Voluntary Sector. The main objective of the policy for Voluntary Sector is given in the box below.

National Policy on The Voluntary Sector -2007
▶ To create an enabling environment for VOs that stimulates their enterprise, 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 systems of governance and management.

117. The voluntary sector has emerged as a viable 'thirdsector' in the developing countries next to the government sector and the private enterprises. They have emerged as a viable institutional framework to serve as catalyst for development and change.

118. Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/ NGOs in the country have played a pioneering role in the provision of welfare services to vulnerable sections specially for women, children and the handicapped. Since the year 1950 there is 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.

119. In the year 2000, the then Prime Minister of India had compared Nation Building with a chariot that is driven by five horses i.e. the Central Government, the State Governments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the Private Sector and the Voluntary Organizations (VO) including Community Based Organizations (CBO). He felt that greater involvement of voluntary organizations will help the government in providing more efficient delivery of services at substantially lower costs and create gainful employment for thousand of young men and women.

120. Voluntary sector enjoys certain functional advantages, being community based, more accountable and capable of providing services at a lesser cost. More significantly, voluntary organizations have the

Flexibility to develop innovative projects based on local needs and resources in contrast to the standardization that normally characterizes governmental actions.

Strength of Voluntary Organizations

121. 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 the problems and formulation of appropriate strategies for solving them. The strengths and weaknesses of voluntary organizations have been enumerated in the Box. It is a sound choice of policy, made by the Planners to promote voluntary action in Programme identification, planning and implementation in decentralized modes. In addition, efforts are being made to strengthen the working of voluntary organizations by helping them in improving their capabilities, scaling up their operations and by making their selection and working more transparent and accountable.

Strengths of Voluntary Organizations
▶ Dissemination of knowledge regarding local conditions and close communication with the local communities enabling them to assess local needs of the people and motivating them and enlisting their ready participation in the development programmes.
▶ Flexibility of approach, less role bound, no rigid guidelines as in the government departments. This enables them to innovate, do action research and come out with the strategies really related to local needs.
▶ Less complex administrative structure as compared to government departments.
▶ Much closer to the poorest section of the society and they interact with the section directly across the table.
▶ Use of local resources.
▶ Committed to achieve local self sufficiency.
▶ Involvement of women in the voluntary agencies programme.
▶ Access to unpaid or less paid workers.
▶ They can provide more efficient delivery of services at substantially lower costs and create gainful employment.

Growth of Voluntary Organization in Various States

122. Voluntary Organizations in India, particularly in some States, are creditably rendering support in supplementing the efforts of State Governments towards community mobilization, social change and economic development by virtue of their mobilization endeavour, contacts and linkages with the people of far flung and inaccessible areas.

123. Status of voluntarism in some of the prominent states is given below:

- ▶ Andhra Pradesh forming 8.0 lakh SHGs involving over a crore of people including 1.0 lakh women and extension of the SHG concept to Forest management, Water use and Watershed development projects and Youth groups with the active participation of the Voluntary Organizations.

- ▶ In Maharashtra voluntary sector or VO, (not NGO as the latter bears a negative connotation) have suggested prioritization of activities of identification of VOs capable of taking up development actions. State Government has listed nine areas including watershed development, soil and water conservation, agriculture and cattle wealth, sanitation and drinking water, promotion of Information Technology & Biotechnology wherein these can play a useful role.

124. VOs working in watershed and rural development in Maharashtra came together to constitute a Federation at the State and district level to ensure not only better functioning but also transparency and accountability. VOs have entrusted the Federation with the right to examine / supervise their work and to deal with any complaint against them. Government of Maharashtra has recognized the Federation

- ▶ In Bihar VOs have done a creditable work in public health and sanitation, health education, literacy, rural development and social welfare.
- ▶ In Tamil Nadu, the voluntary sector has taken up activities in health & family welfare, literacy, land use, minor irrigation, sericulture and notably in human rights and child labour. The State has been actively promoting formation of women's SHGs, sanitation, and AIDS prevention, through the NGOs.
- ▶ In Assam, Voluntary Organizations are playing a important role in welfare of women & children, national AIDS control scheme, drug de-addiction, welfare of SC / ST people, rural development, particularly in formation of SHGs etc.

Voluntarism in U.P.

125. 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.
- ▶ To evolve a 'Model Code of Conduct' for V O's

Progress of Voluntarism in U.P.

126. The culture of voluntarism has not as yet permeated the society in Uttar Pradesh in the manner it has elsewhere. The details of voluntary organizations in the State such as NGOs, SHGs, Mangal Dals and the Departments / International Agencies are given below:-

(A) Non-Government Organization (NGOs)

127. According to Registrar Firms, Societies and Chits, Uttar Pradesh, 5.20 lakh NGOs were registered up to Oct., 2008 for 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 are implementing several schemes with the help of NGOs. The type of work done by NGOs in Various departments can be seen in Annexure-1.

(B) Self Help Groups

128. State Departments/agencies like Rural Development, Bhumi Sudhar Nigam, DASP, Women welfare are implementing their Departmental schemes with the help of Self Help Groups. In the State, approximately 3.96 lakh Self Help Groups have been constituted up to December, 2007 in which approximately 1.17 lakh women self help groups formed by various departments. Some of the Groups formed, are being registered as NGOs for rural development works by Bhumi Sudhar Nigam. Department wise details of Self Help Groups is given at Annexure-2.

(C) Yuvak Mangal / Mahila Mangal Dal

129. 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 Oct, 2008. 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 savings etc. So far about 0.18 lakh Yuvak Mangal and 0.11 lakh Mahila Mangal Dals have been registered. Details are given below:-

	Name of Dal	Registered	Formed
1	Yuvak Mangal Dal	17778	38516
2	Mahila Mangal Dal	10570	30328
	Total	28348	68844

(D) International Agencies

130. In addition to the NGOs, SHGs 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.

Short-Comings In Different Programmes

131. 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 short-comings. Some of these are as under:

- ▶ Experience of implementation of several development programmes shows that the reach of services in rural areas is poor.
- ▶ Benefits of development have not percolated down to the poorest of the poor.
- ▶ Administrative overheads often consume, the major part of financial allocations leaving little for services.
- ▶ Health services and primary education continue to be characterized by qualitative and quantitative deficiency.
- ▶ Diversification in agriculture is yet to pick up pace.
- ▶ Steps for empowerment of women, SCs/ STs/ OBCs in terms of organizational support and programme implementation have to be strengthened.
- ▶ Soil conservation, land recovery, watershed development, greening of the environment, cleaning of rivers, rural development and slum development schemes are areas where voluntarism and participation can matter. These are areas that demand social mobilization and stakeholders' involvement in voluntary modes.
- ▶ Inefficient functioning of all-important infrastructure.

132. The above mentioned illustrative deficiencies have to be overcome. That would demand 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.

Voluntary Sector In The Various Five Year Plans

133. 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."

134. 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 and economic recession. Role of voluntary organizations in the development process got a further fillip 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.

135. 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.

136. 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 .

Stratgey for Annual Plan (2009-10)

137. 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. Recognising thier role, it is proposed to encourage partnerships between CSOs and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

138. Civil society provides a space for innovating 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.

139. Active involvement of NGOs assiting the PRIs has proved to be very effective in many cases and efforts should be made in the annual plan to encourage such involvement. There is a case for earmarking a small portion (say 1%) 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).

140. The VOs should adopt appropriate standards of accountability & transparency to maintain their integrity. The Government Departments should also be more transparent while dealing with Voluntary Sector. Finally organizations like- CAPART, NIPCCD, CSWB,NABARD etc. that who are dealing with the Voluntary Sector should bring about convergence and synergy in their efforts.

141. In U.P., Manpower Planning Division, has evolved a policy to empower the voluntary organizations through a special support mechanism to play their due role in achieving common development role. In this policy focus will be to create replicable models of NGO-led development and NGO-delivered services that do not depend on Governmental intervention for growth.

142. There are three most important contributions of VOs in national as well as in state development, viz. innovation, empowerment and research & advocacy.

143. Women have, therefore, to play a key role in changing and altering existing power structures as equal partners and managers. Ministry of women and child development, U.P. is promoting voluntarism in the area of development of women and children. All round progress of society is not possible without active GO-VO partnership. To achieve this objective, policy changes are needed in rules regarding granting aid system and evaluation of performance of the VOs. In areas of food and nutritional security, implementation of ICDS programme the NGOs had an important role in creating awareness and dissemination of information. This would also require growth of professionalism in the voluntary sector. And in both these areas U.P. is doing well along with the support of central government.

144. 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 taken by the State Government in this direction include:-

- ▶ Establishing State Advisory Committee headed by Chief Secretary for examining the rules/laws related to VOs and other policy level decisions.
- ▶ Declaring Planning Department, Government of U.P. as the nodal department to coordinate and interface between VOs and Government.

145. Following decisions have been taken by the **State Advisory Committee** in the meeting which was held on 14 th August 2007:-

- ▶ Reconstitution of the State Advisory Committee by giving representation to two NGOs – one State level other International level.
- ▶ State Policy for Voluntary Sector should be prepared in accordance with the National Policy on Voluntary Sector- 2007.
- ▶ A comprehensive data base of NGOs would be prepared. In first phase only those VOs will be considered whose turn-over is Rs. 15 lakhs and above in last three years (2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07), working in more than one districts in the state and registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860.

146. In accordance with the decision of State Advisory Committee, the State Advisory Committee has been reconstituted by giving representation to two NGO's- one State level i.e. **SHERPA** (Society for Himalayan Environmental Rehabilitation & Peoples Action) and other International level i.e. **PATH** (Programme for Appropriate Technology for Health) and framing of the State Policy for the voluntary sector is under progress and expected to be finalised during the current financial year 2008-09.

147. Major features of the proposed policy are as under:

- ▶ Sensitizing Government officials about the catalytic role of voluntary organizations in the process of development planning.
- ▶ Review of policies and simplification of procedures/guidelines for involvement of voluntary organizations.
- ▶ Strengthening the Data-Base of voluntary organisations on the basis of their territorial functioning, sources of funding, work expertise and potential.
- ▶ Encouraging voluntary organizations to serve in un-served remote areas.
- ▶ Evolving transparent and common system for the selection and funding of the Voluntary Organization for different Departments / organizations.
- ▶ Evolving Code of Conduct for the voluntary organizations in which accounts and physical progress will be made available to concerned Gram Sabha. This will also help in bringing about transparency in the functioning of the voluntary sector.
- ▶ Felicitation to good V.O.s and blacklisting bad voluntary organizations. Wide publicity of such information using the web site of the Planning Department.
- ▶ For monitoring and evaluation of schemes / programmes being implemented by the NGO, it is proposed to form a “District Monitoring/Evaluation Committee” under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate. It is also proposed to link physical progress with the payments procedure in a judicious way.
- ▶ Government – voluntary organization interface through periodic interaction with the help of the NGO Cell, to remove grievances and improve functioning.
- ▶ Documentation and dissemination of success stories for replication of best practices used by voluntary organizations through wide publicity using the Planning Department's website and other media means.
- ▶ Studying the level of coordination between government and NGOs in various States for experience sharing and adoption of good practices.

148. Regarding data base of the VOs, informations are being collected directly from the VOs through media like News Paper and Radio etc. and 425 VO's has been listed. . CAPART and NABARD funded NGOs data base has been already prepared by N.G.O. cell .

149. Development of Uttar Pradesh is major challenge and given the size, population, regional diversity, level of social awareness, there is ample scope for all actors. The State government, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Voluntary organizations, have to jointly work for all round socio economic development of the state. The real challenge at this stage is not lack of resources but how to utilize the same productively and ensure quality of service delivery.

Disaster Management

150. Uttar Pradesh is prone to diverse kind of disasters such as flood, drought, fire, and earthquake. In the recent past, many areas in the state have become vulnerable to industrial and chemical disasters due to rise of industrialization. Moreover, few incidences of man made disasters like bomb blast, terrorists attack etc. have posed new areas of disaster.

151. Recurring natural disasters in the State over the years have been causing severe damage and adversely affecting human, plant and animal life, property and environment. Considerable efforts have been made by the state government towards disaster management and it has initiated an integrated approach towards preparation, mitigation, reduction, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction under various disaster management programmes.

Disaster Profile of Uttar Pradesh

Floods

152. Of the various natural disasters floods are the most common disaster which occur almost every year in Uttar Pradesh and mostly affecting the eastern, central and tarai regions of the state. Important rivers which create floods in the State are the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Ramganga, the Gomti, the Sharda, the Ghaghra, the Rapti and the Gandak. The normal rainfall in the flood prone region is in the range of 60 cm to 190 cm, out of which more than 80% occur during the southwest monsoon. The rainfall increases from west to east and from south to north. Similar is the pattern of floods, the problem increases from west to east and south to north. Out of the 240.93 lakh hectares geographical area of the State about 73.06 lakh hectares is flood prone. Due to floods, an average of 26.89 lakh hectares is affected annually. According to a rough estimate, the average loss to crops, houses and livestock is to the tune of around Rs.2000 crores annually. Details of Flood impacts in Uttar Pradesh between 1973-2008 are given in Annexure-4.

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 recurrence period of highly deficient rainfall in East U.P. has been calculated to be 6 to 8 years whereas in West U.P. it is 10 years
- ▶ In the recent years, the year 2002, 2004 and 2008 were severe in terms of drought, with loss to crop, livestock and property assessed at Rs.7540 crores, Rs. 7292 crores and Rs. 7016.01 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

- ▶ Delhi-Haridwar Ridge
- ▶ Delhi Muzaffarnagar Ridge
- ▶ Faizabad Ridge

Faults

- ▶ Moradabad Fault
- ▶ Bhairawan Fault
- ▶ East-West Running Tear Faults

Drought

153. Drought is another major disaster affecting Uttar Pradesh. The State has been divided into two meteorological sub-divisions, viz. U.P. East, and U.P. West. The recurrence period of highly deficient rainfall in East U.P. has been calculated to be 6 to 8 years whereas in West U.P. it is 10 years. The annual loss due to drought in the State varies depending on the severity of the drought. In the recent years, the year 2002, & 2004 were severe in terms of drought, with loss to crop, livestock and property assessed at Rs.7540 crores and Rs. 7292 crores respectively.

154. Bundelkhand region has been receiving deficient rainfall for the last 4 to 5 years. In 2007, most of the regions in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur division received less than 50 percent of the average annual rainfall. The deficient rainfall led to major loss in the Khariff production and declaration of drought in the 9 district of Bundelkhand and Mirzapur division. Ghatampur Tehsil of Kanpur district was also declared drought affected later on.

Fires

155. 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.

156. 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 and Civil Defence Training Institute BKT Lucknow have been made the Nodal Institutes for the training in the

Equipping the Fire Services




- ▶ Advance Fire Tenders-for cities of Kanpur Nagar, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow and Meerut., along with mobile sets and hand wireless sets.
- ▶ Fire Boats for Ayodhya, Allahabad and Gadmukteshwar (Ghaziabad)
- ▶ Thirteen Rescue Tenders along with mobile sets and hand wireless sets.
- ▶ 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.

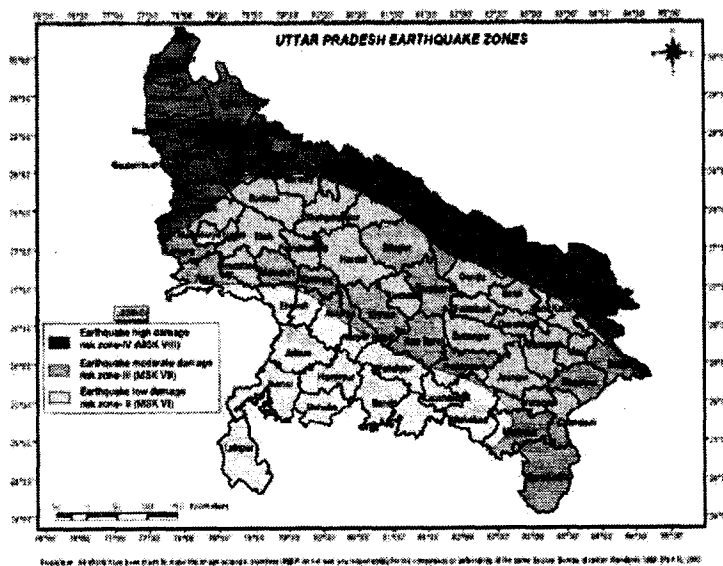
area of Search & Rescue Operations and the institutes are being strengthened by dovetailing resources of CRF and the fund available with the department. All the field level fire stations are being provided with the facility of the 'Closed User Group' mobile phone network in order to have a better co-ordination and faster communication by the civil administration in times of emergencies/accidents.

Earth Quakes

Map of UP Earthquake Zones

157. 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

-  Earthquake High Damage Risk Zone IV (MSK-VIII)
-  Earthquake Moderate Damage Risk zone III (MSK-VII)
-  Earthquake Low Damage Risk Zone II (MSK-VI)



- ▶ 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.
- ▶ The districts falling in the Moderate Damage Risk Zone-III are –
 - ▶ Entire districts of Sonbhadra, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Sultanpur, Raebareli, Faizabad, Unnao, Lucknow, Barabanki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kannauj, Mainpuri, Firozabad, Etah, Mahamayanagar, Farukkabad, and parts of, Pratapgarh, Kanpurnagar, Auraiya, Etawah, Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, Badaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Baharaich, Gonda, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Deoria and Ballia.
- ▶ 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, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, and Mirzapur

158. 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

159. The state government is taking necessary steps to develop initiatives, both short term and long term plan required to develop preparedness for upcoming earthquakes and sensitize the civic administrators and citizens of the vulnerable urban and rural areas. The effort is being made to provide critical inputs to develop a robust rehabilitation program, which includes the damage assessment of the building stock, and their repair and reconstruction. It also pointed out to the dire need to build capacity in

the technical community to tide over earthquake disasters, in terms of training on how to assess damages sustained by the buildings in the affected area, steps required to take up retrofit buildings.

160. In short, a well equipped, robust earthquake engineering industry in Uttar Pradesh is being planned in the state so that earthquake related products and services can be made available to the affected communities on professional basis. The necessary techno-legal framework is being developed in the state to ensure that all new constructions fulfill seismic requirements of the National Building Code.

Other Natural Hazards

161. Uttar Pradesh is also vulnerable to many other hazards such as cold wave, heat wave, hailstorm, cloud burst etc. which cause huge damage to life, crop and property.

Man-made Hazards

162. Rise of modernization, industrialization and transportation have also created situation for new kinds of man-made hazards. Appropriate steps are required so that such hazards do not result into sources of major causalities and extensive damage to property and the environment. The state government is taking necessary steps to mitigate the problems of man-made hazards such as accidents, industrial hazard, chemical hazard, terrorist activities, nuclear hazard and so on.

Recent Disasters in Uttar Pradesh

Flood

163. In the month of July,2008 eastern and tarai region faced major flood because of the overflowing of rivers namely Ghagra, Sharda, Rapti, Saryu, Kuwano, Gomti. Yamuna crossed its highest-ever flood level this year and inundated a huge area.

164. This fury of the floods resulted in large-scale damage to the infrastructural facilities especially roads, power stations, waterworks, irrigation channels, bunds, health facilities and buildings of educational institutions established instantaneously.

165. More than 1.79 lakh persons were evacuated and taken to safer places. Shelter, food and medical care was provided at the grass root level in order to ensure no death, starvation or unhygienic condition prevails at any point. Services of PAC and army were also availed in certain districts. In view of the urgency of relief operations, the State Government and

Flood - 2008

- ▶ Major rivers Ghagra, Sharda, Rapti, Saryu, Kuwano, Gomti, Yamuna
- ▶ Affected Districts are Pilibheet, Basti, Aazamgrh, Kushinagar, Bahraich, Sitapur, Balrampur, Lakhimpurkheri, Mahrajganj, Deoria, Balia, Mau, Barabanki, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Shrawasti, Barabanki, Siddharthnagar, Farrukhabad, Lucknow, Rampur, Santkabirnagar, Shahjahanpur, Unnao, Sultanpur, Varanasi, Badaun, Bijnour, Moradabad, Kannauj, Bareilly
- ▶ Total Number of affected villages 6287.
- ▶ Affected population 41.76 lac.
- ▶ Affected sown agricultural area 4.99 lac hec.
- ▶ Loss of human life 1210.
- ▶ Loss of livestock 1799.

district administration acted promptly to provide effective relief to the victims. The State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 745.06 crores from Calamity Relief Fund for urgent relief operations and restoration of urgent nature of infrastructure.

166. In order to bring back the infrastructure level to the pre-calamity condition, the state government sent a memorandum for relief to the Central government demanding assistance of Rs. 120 Crores for the restoration and construction of embankments, improvement of drainage, restoration of major link road, restoration of electric supply, restoration of drinking water supply, repair of rural infrastructure like hospitals, health center, school building, Panchayat Bhawan, and so on.

Drought 2007-2008

167. Nine districts in the Bundelkhand and Vindhya division have been notified as drought affected districts by the state government in 2007-08.

The districts are Jhansi, Jalaun, Banda, Chitrakoot, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, in the Bundelkhand division and Mirzapur and Sonbhadra in the Vindhya division. Due to deficient rainfall most of the districts in the affected areas are facing the problem of low availability or lack of availability of surface water especially in the irrigation channels, tanks and wells. The water level of the underground water has also gone down and the main challenge is of food to the needy persons, and sufficient drinking water to the residents and animal stock in the affected area. The state government has taken several measures to ensure that an effective drought proofing takes place in the drought affected districts.

Drought 2007-2008

- ▶ Total drought affected Area of Bundelkhand & Vindhya region is 37.23 lac hectares.
- ▶ Drought affected districts are Jhansi, Jalaun, Banda, Chitrakoot, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Mirzapur, & Sonbhadra and Ghatampur Tahseel of Kanpur Nagar.
- ▶ Total affected population is 11810391.
- ▶ Total affected rural population is 9568542.
- ▶ Total affected urban population is 2241849
- ▶ Total affected (more than 50% losses) small farmers were 362586 & marginal farmers (more than 50% losses) 252753.
- ▶ Total affected big farmers (more than 50% losses) were 253536.
- ▶ Total affected farmers (more than 50% losses) 1534782.

168. Major Drought Mitigation initiatives in the nine drought-prone districts in Bundelkhand and Vindhya region are as follows:-

(A) Relief Works

- ▶ Rs 7 Cr has been given to each drought-prone districts in UP for instant relief work **required in the district**

Food Grain Bank Scheme

169. Under this scheme two quintals of wheat and two quintals of rice is being kept as reserve at village level to provide assured livelihood to the destitute. As per requirement, 15 kg of foodgrain has been

allotted per destitute family. As many as 4635 villages of 9 drought-prone districts including 84589 families are getting the benefit of this scheme.

Community kitchen

170. With a view to avoid starvation, community kitchens, on the pattern of mid-day meal scheme, have been set up in 6000 villages for catering the needs destitute persons. A total of 5835 villages in 9 drought-prone districts have been identified under the scheme and 4600 villages have so far been covered after assessing the local exigency. As many as 35000 people are getting the benefit of this scheme.

Agriculture Input Subsidy

171. Agriculture input subsidy is being provided in such areas where crop loss is 50% and above as per the norms of Calamity Relief Fund. Assistance payable to small farmer with small holding should not be less than Rs.250. But the State Government, vide letter no.&3802/1-11-2007-70(G)/2007 dated 6th December 2007 enhanced the minimum permissible amount to Rs. 1000 from Rs. 250 for the tiny holdings of small and marginal farmers in drought affected districts. A sum of Rs. 165 crore has been distributed as agriculture input subsidy.

(B) Development Works

Rural Water Supply

172. The State Government plays the role of a facilitator rather than service provider in rural and urban water supply sector. The objective is to encourage community participation in enhancing water supply beyond the basic level by taking up piped water supply with 50% to 70% private connections in all villages. The quality of water is improved with the support of community based water quality monitoring and surveillance programme. Amount allocated to U.P. Jal Nigam for above said proposal is Rs. 78.96 crores.

Details of Work (Rs. In lac)

1	Description	Rural Area		Urban Area		Total	
		No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Installation of rebore hand pumps	4264	1345.54	305	251.82	4569	1597.36
2	Repair of Handpumps and replacement of GI pipe	5070	293.53	2478	5.76	7548	299.29
3	Installation of India Mark Hand pump - II	626	303.88	246	87.09	872	390.97
4	Hidro-facturing of defective hand pumps	723	114.51	0	0	723	114.51
5	Repair and renovation of pipelines in rural area	673	2891	0	0	636	2743
6	Replacement of the electrical equipment in rural ares.	542	697	0	0	525	645

1	Description	Rural Area		Urban Area		Total	
		No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
2		3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Installation of India Mark -11 Hand pumps in community/primary health centres.	376	125.13	0	0	376	125.13
8	Construction of drought oriented hand pump platform @ Rs. 3800/- per platform	10884	413.59	551	20.93	11435	434.52
9	Drinking Water supply through the tanker upto 90 days	506	944.11	0	0	508	944.11
10	Construction of cattle drinking water tank & soak pit	9000	360	0	0	9000	360
11	Renovation & repair of pipelines in urban area	10	13	0	0	10	13
12	Replacement of the pump houses electrical equipment in urban area	0	0	12	30	12	30
	Total	32674	7501.29	3592	395.6	36214	7896.89

173. Other than it in 2008-09 further additional assistance has been given for following purposes:

	District		Proposed Work	Quantity	Amount (Lakh Rs)
1.	Banda	1	Renovation/Replacement of pipeline and repair of reservoir	55 village	80.78
		2	Repair of handpump in urban area	1379	15.14
		3	Drinking water supply through tractor-tanker in 08 urban area	08	16.21
			Total		112.13
2.	Hamirpur	1	Routine & Special repair of handpump in urban area	1563	8.75
		2	Repair & replacement of pipelines in urban and rural areas	30.55 km	82.21
		3	Drinking water supply in urban areas through tankers	-	3.87
		4	Repair of Reservoir in rural area	01	1.00
			Total		95.83
3.	Mahoba	1	Drinking water supply in urban area through tanker, motorized tanker	-	50.00
		2	Repair of handpump in urban areas	1202	11.06
		3	Arrangement of High head pumping plant, pipes etc. in urban areas	28	28.00
		4	Replacement & Extension of pipeline in urban area	10 KM	20.00

	District		Proposed Work	Quantity	Amount (Lakh Rs)
		5	Installation of India Mark-II handpumps in old well	-	18.00
			Total		127.06
4	Jhansi	1	Sanitation of wells used by Nagar Nigam	50	22.50
		2	Repair & Sanitation of encroached and damaged wells	50	49.75
		3	Tankers establishment in 13 urban wells	-	57.59
		4	Repair of handpumps in 13 urban units	-	27.38
			Total		157.22

	Description of item	Qty.	Allotted amount (Rs. in lac)
1	Reboring of Nalkoops in various rural drinking water plans	2	31.00
2	Reboring of handpump in Nagar Palika & Nagar Panchayat	115	47.50
3	Drinking water supply through tanker in Nagar Palika & Nagar Panchayat	10	7.83
4	Repair of handpumps in Nagar Palika & Nagar Panchayat areas	1100	12.40
	Total		98.73

District : Jalaun

	Description of item	Qty.	Allotted amount (Rs. in lac)
1	Reboring of Nalkoops & Handpumps	204	81.20
2	Rent of Tanker & tanks for drinking water supply	200	60.00
3	Increment of column pipes in handpumps	560	12.50
	Total		153.70

District : Jhansi

	Description of item	Qty.	Allotted amount (Rs. in lac)
1	Reboring of Nalkoops & Handpumps	204	81.00
2	Rent of Tanker & tanks for drinking water supply	140	42.00
3	Increment of column pipes in handpumps	500	12.50
	Total		135.50

District : Lalitpur

	Description of item	Qty.	Allotted amount (Rs. in lac)
1	Reboring of Handpumps	100	28.60
2	Rent of tanks for drinking water supply	100	7.00
3	Increment of column pipes in handpumps	500	12.50
	Total		48.10

District : Hamirpur

	Description of item	Qty.	Allotted amount (Rs. in lac)
1	Reboring of Handpumps	200	55.60
2	Rebore of Nulkoops	6	48.00
3	Rent of tanks for drinking water supply	80	24.00
4	Increment of column pipes in handpumps	500	12.50
	Total		140.10

District : Mahoba

	Description of item	Qty.	Allotted amount (Rs. in lac)
1	Reboring of Handpumps	100	33.40
2	Rent of tanks for drinking water supply	120	36.00
3	Increment of column pipes in handpumps	500	12.50
	Total		81.90

District : Banda

	Description of item	Qty.	Allotted amount (Rs. in lac)
1	Reboring of Handpumps	600	180.00
2	Rent of tanks for drinking water supply	100	30.00
3	Increment of column pipes in handpumps	663	33.20
	Total		243.2

District : Chitrakoot

	Description of item	Qty.	Allotted amount (Rs. in lac)
1	Reboring of Handpumps	100	38.20
2	Rent of tanks for drinking water supply	50	3.50
3	Increment of column pipes in handpumps	500	12.50
	Total		54.20

District : Kanpur Nagar

	Description of item	Qty.	Allotted amount (Rs. in lac)
1	Reboring of Handpumps	1035	296.01
2	Repair & Renovation of pipelines in rural areas	30.8 km	74.41
3	Repair of old pumps and electric equipments	7	5.09
4	Increment of Nalkoop column pipe	7	3.65
	Total		379.16

Renovation of Pump Canals & State Tube wells for the Drinking and Irrigation Purposes

174. It has been observed that the rainfall in Bundelkhand region of the state has gone down to less than 50 percent of the average rain fall since the last four years. It has caused increased demand of ground water

for drinking as well as for agricultural and industrial sectors. This has resulted in sharp and continuous decline in ground water table in certain areas as over-exploitation of ground water has been noticed.

175. A short term & long term requirement has been estimated to provide a solution to the problems of drought effected area of Bundelkhand and a part of Vindhya region.

176. Govt. has given Rs. 1674.72 lac to drought-prone districts for the construction and renovation of pump canal to augment the facility of irrigation and drinking water.

	Districts	Cost (Rs. in lac)
1.	Jalaun	337.00
2.	Banda	740.00
3.	Jhansi	156.00
4.	Hamirpur	215.22
5.	Chitrakut	51.00
6.	Mirjapur	123.00
7.	Sonbhadra	52.50
	Total	1674.72

177. For the enhancement of the water storage capacity in the rural area govt. has given Rs. 816.45 lac against the repair of state tube wells.

	Districts	Cost (Rs. in lac)
1.	Jhansi	43.63
2.	Jalaun	219.94
3.	Hamirpur	257.84
4.	Banda	141.79
5.	Mirjapur	153.25
	Total	816.45

Capacity Building of Deep Boring Community Tube well

178. A sum of Rs. 752.86 lac will be required for drought proofing works as proposed by Minor Irrigation Department for deep bore tubewells and for construction of check-dam, deepen blast wells and for construction of water harvesting 'bundhis'. Govt. has sanctioned Rs. 752.86 lac for the deep boring of 1319 community tube wells.

	Districts	Deep boring of community tubewell	
		Physical Target	Budget Allocation (Rs. in lac)
1	Jhansi	787	498.17
2	Lalitpur	200	6.00
3	Mahoba	65	32.50
4	Chitrakut	70	21.00
5	Mirjapur	130	92.95
6	Sonbhadra	67	48.24
	Total	1319	752.86

179. Other than it in 2008-09 further additional assistance has been given for following purposes:-

	District	No. of blast wells (proposed)	Unit Cost (Rs. in lac.)	Cost (Rs. in lac)
1.	Lalitpur	100	0.30	30.00
2.	Mahoba	50	0.30	15.00
3.	Chitrakoot	50	0.30	15.00
4.	Mirzapur	50	0.30	15.00
5.	Sonbhadra	50	0.30	15.00
	Total	300	-	90.00

Energy

180. Accelerated Power Development and reform programme (APDRP) was formulated for the nine drought prone districts of Uttar Pradesh for augmentation and strengthening of sub transmission and distribution network with a view to enhance the capacity of drinking water and irrigation facilities.

181. Detail of the amount provided for various purposes is given below:-

(Rs. in lac)

	District	Expenditure on Lines	Expenditure on Allied Infrastructure	Total Expenditure
1-	Jhansi	186.66	199.92	386.58
2-	Lalitpur	275.42	294.98	570.40
3-	Jalaun	187.57	200.90	388.47
4-	Chitrakut	396.20	424.32	820.54
5-	Banda	590.18	632.10	1222.28
6-	Hamirpur	777.75	833.00	1610.75
7-	Mahoba	123.52	132.30	255.82
	Total	2537.30	2717.52	5254.84

(Rs. in lac)

	District	Expenditure on Lines	Expenditure on Allied Infrastructure	Total Expenditure
1-	Mirzapur	181.17	248.88	430.05
2-	Sonbhadra	155.93	214.20	370.13
	Total	337.10	463.08	800.18

Essential Medical Facility, Life Saving Medicine

182. There is scarcity of safe drinking water in drought affected areas resulting in water borne infections like diarrhea, dysentery, gastroenteritis and jaundice etc. among the people. Thus it becomes essential to ensure supply of safe and pure drinking water to rural as well as urban population. The drinking water in urban areas is supplied through taps, while in rural areas the water is supplied through

India Mark II pumps and wells. With a view to ensure supply of safe drinking water, regular chlorination of drinking water must be ensured for disinfecting the drinking water in rural areas, bleaching powder is provided to Gram Pradhan, A.W.W. and A.S.H.A. besides providing chlorine table and ORS to ASHA who are working on each of 1000 population. In this way they will ensure that each and every house in the area is using chlorine tablets. In cases of diarrhea ASHA will provide ORS powder to the patient so that dehydration and electrolyte imbalance is not developed in the patient.

183. Detail of the amount made available to community and primary health centers for distributing health kits to children is as follows :-

	Districts	Amount
1	Lalitpur	10709173
2	Jhansi	18575413
3	Jalaun	15326594
4	Banda	17210907
5	Chitrakut	981506
6	Hamirpur	10959950
7	Mahoba	7414164
8	Mirzapur	20681360
9	Sonbhadra	16409050
	Total	118268117

Livestock Development

184. It is proposed to set up fodder bank at village level in **Fodder Bank Scheme**. A sum of Rs. 1286.93 lac is being released to the Veterinary Department for the livestock development, disease control and fodder supply.

	District / Tehsils	Allotted amount (Rs. in lac)
1.	Jhansi	50.00
2.	Jalaun	50.00
3.	Lalitpur	50.00
4.	Mohoba	50.00
5.	Banda	50.00
6.	Chitrakoot	50.00
7.	Hamirpur	50.00
8.	Mirzapur	50.00
9.	Sonbhadra	50.00
10.	Tehsil : Ghatampur (Kanpur Nagar)	15.00
	Total	465.00

Ground Water Survey Through Remote Sensing Application Centre, U.P.

185. U.P. Remote Sensing Application Centre has prepared a ground water survey status report for innovative work. A sum of Rs. 52.65 crore has been provided for this purpose. The work of deep boring, further and re-installation of hand pumps is being done on the basis of the report.

Ongoing Drought Control Measures

186. Efforts are being made to lessen the impact of drought by the construction of reservoirs, digging of bore wells, deepening of existing wells, lowering of river intakes and diversion of flood water for groundwater recharge, conserving soil moisture by proper crop rotation, use of drought resistant varieties etc. Under the Drought Prone Area Programme of the Govt. of India executed by the State, emphasis was given on the improvement in minor irrigation facilities, soil and water conservation works and afforestation. These measures for drought control in the state are executed through Rural Development, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation and Forest Departments.

187. For the monitoring and assessment of drought in the country, a programme of National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System has been initiated by the Dept. of Space where fortnightly bulletins are issued based on interpretation and analysis of NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) satellite data. The drought assessment is based on the analysis of vegetation conditions as seen in the satellite images every fortnight. For U.P, the drought bulletins are being issued by the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad. Another important area in which the remote sensing technique is helpful for the district authorities is to provide information regarding suitable sites for drilling tube wells, hand pumps, etc. In the Bundelkhand areas of the state of U.P. most part of which suffer from periodical drought, RSAC- UP has been able to provide suitable drilling sites with high success rate:

188. Efforts are being made by RSAC-UP in drought affected district of Lalitpur wherein base-information provided by remote sensing on -forestry, agriculture, soils, ground and surface water are being combined with demographic information, rainfall estimate and cultural practices to evolve long term measures for withstanding recurring drought conditions. The outcome of this exercise will identify the areas that need to be afforested for soil and water conservation, areas for further exploitation of groundwater, areas requiring alternate cropping patterns on the requirement, and areas for recharging groundwater.

Special Project

Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Project

189. Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Project a subcomponent of the GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme is a national initiative to reduce vulnerabilities of communities in some of the most hazard prone 38 cities of India, having population of about half a million and falling under seismic zones III, IV AND V.

190. This project essentially aims at strengthening capacities of communities, urban local bodies and the administration in mitigation, preparedness and response in the selected cities. In Uttar Pradesh, Agra, Varanasi, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kanpur , all falling in Zone III, and the city of Meerut falling in Zone IV have been selected under this project.

191. The project would demonstrate a suitable model for mainstreaming of earthquake risk management initiatives at all levels and help to reduce earthquake risk in the most earthquake-prone urban areas. Broadly the objectives of this project are as under:-

- ▶ Create awareness among government functionaries, technical institutions, NGOs, CBOs and communities about earthquake vulnerability and possible preventive actions.
- ▶ Development and Institutionalising of Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plans and practise these through mock drills
- ▶ Development of regulatory framework (techno-legal regime) to promote safe construction and systems to ensure compliance
- ▶ Capacity building for certification by Government functionaries and professionals (engineers and architects)
- ▶ Networking knowledge on best practices and tools for effective earthquake risk management, including creation of information systems containing inventory of resources for emergency operations.

192. The Project has since been initiated in Lucknow city, with meetings held to sensitize the Nagar Nigam officials and ward committees are in the process of being formed. Emphasis is on shifting focus from post disaster Response to Pro-active mitigation and preparedness and creating an aware and informed community, students and teachers, key government functionaries, masons and engineering institutions, policy makers etc.

GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme

- ▶ The Programme relies on community based approach to disaster management and seeks to build capacities of communities, govt. functionaries at all levels, and other stake holders at all levels in an organised manner.
- ▶ This Programme has been taken up in 13 districts, viz. Saharanpur, Bijnor, Rampur, Badaun, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Balrampur, Siddarthnagar, Gorakhpur, Deoria, and Gazipur.
- ▶ Six cities viz. Meerut, Bareilly, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Varanasi have been selected for Earth quake Mitigation Programme..
- ▶ Disaster Management Plan Development and Execution Committees have been set up in district, block and village level in the 13 pilot districts.
- ▶ Village Level plans are under preparation currently. Total 22205 village plans has been finalized.
- ▶ Training in preparation of Disaster Management Plans has been imparted to 350 Master Trainers at UP Academy of Administration and Management, Lucknow. They in turn have imparted training in their respective districts.
- ▶ Specific Disaster Management Plans for each of the schools, both in rural and urban areas in the pilot districts are now being formulated with the help of District Project Officers.
- ▶ Ward committees being set up in Lucknow city-meetings with Nagar Nigam already started

- ▶ India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), under the auspices of MHA, GOI, has a district wise inventory of resources, for mobilization during emergencies. District Magistrates have been instructed to update this database on priority basis.

Outstanding Achievement of DRM Project

- ▶ In the recent floods-2007 & 2008 in view of the urgency to overcome the crises, the State Government and district administration has taken in to the account the search and rescue operations carried out the by DMT formed under the GOI-UNDP-GOUP.
- ▶ The first aid team also acted promptly to provide effective relief and rehabilitation to the affected community.
- ▶ Under the aegis of the district administration the relief camps were normally coordinated by the DRM volunteers. These volunteers played a positive role in early warning dissemination, carcass disposal and distribution of relief material with the help of local administration and NGOs.
- ▶ District DRM master trainers organized various training, mock drills and capacity building programs for government and non-government stakeholder to create a conducive platform to minimize during and post disaster impact in a multi-dimensional way.
- ▶ EOC constructed and operated under the DRM program turned as a perennial nodal center to coordinate and facilitate all activities like emergency operation, communication, early warning information etc.

Initiatives Taken By The State Government

193. Traditional framework For Disaster Management in UP has been orientation towards natural hazards and civil disturbances with Revenue, Police personnel and fire services as primary emergency responders in which focus has been more on immediate relief and recovery. With increase in frequency of disasters, the emerging context is rising levels of vulnerability and escalating cost of disasters and narrowing differences between natural and manmade disasters. Thus a paradigm shift in approach to Disaster Management is the need of the hour, from reactive, relief & rehabilitation to preventive pro-active mitigation of disasters.

194. Keeping in view the above guidelines, recently the Govt. of UP has initiated major steps towards disaster preparedness.

Disaster Management Road Map Of U.P.

- ▶ State Disaster Management Act 2005 and National Disaster Management Act N0 73/2005 are in operations. State Disaster Management authority and its executive committee have been constituted. Notification regarding formation of District Disaster Management Authority is soon to be issued. The provision of 2.5 crore in each of the State disaster mitigation fund, state

disaster response fund, district disaster mitigation fund and district disaster response fund have been made in the supplementary budget of the State for 2008-09.

- ▶ It provides legal backing for all the preparatory and post disaster measures and responses; it allocates major responsibilities to all the stake holders. It aims at a cohesive approach to Disaster Management and provides a common platform for various stake holders including, Govt. agencies and public/private bodies, for continuous & integrated process of planning and implementation of measures related to Disaster Management with a view to:
 - ▶ Mitigating or reducing the risk of disasters
 - ▶ Mitigating the severity of disasters
 - ▶ Capacity building
 - ▶ Emergency preparedness
 - ▶ Relief & rescue operations
 - ▶ Post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction
- ▶ High level working group for specific disaster.
- ▶ Working Groups, for each specific disaster-viz-Floods, Fires, Drought, Earthquakes Seeks to dovetail on going schemes with specific disaster mitigation efforts Annual Plans, Five-year plans to specifically address disaster mitigation concerns.
- ▶ RSAC-UP is advisor in every Working Group-extensive use of satellite imagery proposed for detailing projects.
- ▶ Setting up of a State Disaster Management Authority under the chairmanship of Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh.
- ▶ State Executive Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh.
- ▶ State Disaster Management Authority will have professional and high skilled expert of the specific hazard/disaster, in such a manner that it caters to the need of the community as an advisory authority for hazard reduction, mitigation, preparedness, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- ▶ The State Authority clearly allocates responsibilities among various stakeholders and is primarily responsible for the following:-
 - ▶ Promoting an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management and acts as a central planning, coordinating & monitoring body for disaster management and post disaster reconstruction, rehabilitation, evaluation and assessment as well as promoting general awareness /education.
 - ▶ Evolving a total Disaster Management Support System by making use of Satellite Remote Sensing and imagery data, GIS. The UP Remote Sensing Agency, Lucknow has been designated as the special Advisor to the Authority.

- ▶ Allocation of responsibilities to the various stakeholders and coordination in carrying out their responsibilities.
- ▶ Acting as repository of information concerning disasters & disaster management
- ▶ Ensuring establishment of communication links and setting up of emergency communication and early warning systems in the State
- ▶ Developing guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans at all levels -state, district, block & village level.
- ▶ Dissemination of information and awareness building among the public.
- ▶ Crisis Management Group being set up shortly to 1. Ensuring effective interface between all agencies 2.post disaster management operations, viz-coordinating operations& relief work, advising Govt.
- ▶ District Disaster Management Committee is headed by the District Magistrate
- ▶ Supervising state of preparedness
- ▶ Laying down guidelines for subordinate plans
- ▶ Establishing disaster management information systems
- ▶ Coordinating disaster management training
- ▶ On the same line District Disaster Management Authority is under the process of formulation.
- ▶ A budget of Rs. 11.96 crores has been allocated by the State Government to the State Disaster Management Authority.
- ▶ State has taken the decision to place the District Project Officer and one Data Entry Operator in each district management authority on the line of UNDP DRM Programme.
- ▶ State and District Disaster Management Plan are under the final stage of preparation.
- ▶ State and district response funds and mitigation fund guideline is under the process of formation. Rs. 10.00 crore has been allocated by the State Government on the initial basis comprising 2.5 crores for each fund.
- ▶ Block/Village/Urban Local Body level Disaster Management Plans preparation is under process.
- ▶ Set up of Emergency Operations Centre at state, district, tahseel, block level, equipped with CUG mobile phone, computer, printer, fax machine, and emergency contact list to response in minimal time.
- ▶ Establishment of a Disaster Management Cell (DMC) at UP Academy of Administration. It is the Nodal Institute for all training programmes related to Disaster Management.
- ▶ Disaster Management Module adopted for all in-service training programmes in the State
- ▶ State Fire Training Institute, Unnao and State Civil Defence Training Institute, BKT, Lucknow have been nominated as an nodal agency for the search and rescue master training.
- ▶ U.P. Fire Prevention & Safety Act 2005 has been passed.

- ▶ Standard norms as per NBC of India in all buildings (existing and newly constructed) have been laid down.
- ▶ Fire safety arrangements have been made necessary
- ▶ Fire drill practice has been made compulsory in six months interval.
- ▶ Punitive action system has been established by the state fire department
- ▶ Action : seizure of building, 10 year imprisonment, Rs. 10 lac fine
- ▶ Fire Safety Norms have been established for temporary events eg. Exhibition, huge gathering, fate, seminar etc.
 - ▶ NOC has been made compulsory from state fire department.
 - ▶ Fire deptt. has established a set of safety norms for all such events.
 - ▶ Norms has been formulated as per indication of NBC code.
- ▶ All hazard units Proposal of State Fire Department.
 - ▶ Rs. 439 cr. proposal, has been submitted to GoI.
 - ▶ All fire station would be converted as a "all hazard fighting units".
 - ▶ Strengthening of U.P. Fire Service College for capacity building of state personnel & multidisciplinary groups.
 - ▶ GoI has committed to give infrastructural & man power support for all hazard units, up to four year period.
 - ▶ Apart from 177 fire stations, opening of new 178 fire stations as all hazard units is also incorporated in this proposal.
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Having Specialized Search & Rescue teams---each team consisting of one coy of State Armed Police trained in Rescue & Relief operations, one mobile engineering unit with necessary equipment, one Medical assistance team, to function as a single unit under a designated officer
- ▶ State Emergency Response Force on the line of National Emergency Response Force is under the process of constitution.
- ▶ Extension of the Police Control Room of Home Department UP, to the State EOC.at Bapu Bhawan , shortly.

- ▶ Ham Radio centre is being set up in the State level Emergency Operations Centre, with trained staff, to effectively link up the 2000 private Ham operators in the State, with Central Command.
- ▶ State on-line inventory of resources, both private & public to be made available for easy mobilization of resources in time of emergencies.
- ▶ BIS Building Codes to be rigorously adopted.
- ▶ National Building Code adopted- Certification by Structural engineers regarding earthquake resistance of new buildings/constructions is now mandatory.
- ▶ Development of early warning systems
- ▶ GIS based database for Disaster Management
- ▶ Disaster management in school curriculum, engineering courses, certification for practicing engineers, builders, architects.
- ▶ Hospital Preparedness and Emergency Health Management in Medical Education
- ▶ Trauma and Mass Casualty Management by the State Medical Health Department.
- ▶ Hospital Emergency Services, and equipping major Hospitals, Trauma Centers, with trained manpower and necessary medical equipment--The Department of Health is being asked to submit a detailed proposal in this regard.
- ▶ Public awareness, material and manual publication for the community.
- ▶ A task force in all villages of Uttar Pradesh under constitution with the name of Apda Rahat Toli headed by Apda Rahat Mitra for response and rescue of the hazard as a first responder.
- ▶ Community Awareness Generation: Through regular Folk Songs, Street Plays, Puppet Shows etc.

Outstanding Achievements

- ▶ School Safety Campaign and School Safety Plan
- ▶ Design of school buildings modified as per provisions of National Building Code. 6850 primary schools & 82,000 additional classrooms will be constructed this year with new earthquake resistant design.
- ▶ Staff and students of more than 521 schools have been oriented on DRM. Disaster management plans have been formulated by these schools and mock drills have been conducted.
- ▶ Training of 250 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.
- ▶ Safe earthquake Design modification of all important lifeline buildings such as Community Health Centre, Primary Health Centre and sub-centers, Trauma Centers are being changed. All

new construction of lifeline building of medical health department is earthquake safe from 2006 onwards.

- ▶ Public private partnership in anti seismic masonry training programme.
- ▶ Hazard safety cell in state public works department.
- ▶ Emergency operation centre at block level to state level.
- ▶ Specialized search and rescue team at district headquarter working as a master trainer.
- ▶ Specific Disaster Management Plans for each of the schools, both in rural and urban areas
- ▶ Awareness among government functionaries, technical institutions, NGOs, through disaster management training organized by U.P. Academy of Administration.
- ▶ Efforts are on to include Disaster Management in the curriculum of Technical Institutes & Vocational Courses,
- ▶ Annual Plans, Five-year plans to specifically address disaster mitigation concerns and such plans to be given priority.
- ▶ Curriculum on Disaster Management to be introduced in school curriculum from next academic year-instructions issued.
- ▶ The Closed User Group Mobile Phone Network.
- ▶ Disaster management in the curriculum of all government servants training programme.
- ▶ Establishment of Apda Rahat Mitra and Apda Rahat Toli in all Gram Panchayat of Uttar Pradesh.
- ▶ State has developed UPAAM and SIRD as premier institutes for disaster management training.

▶ Details of Training Programme in Disaster Management by the SIRD

	Year	No. of Progs.	No. of Participants
1	2008-09	TNA one batch	35
2	2008-09	20 batches	200

▶ Details of Training Programme in Disaster Management by the UPAAM from CRF.

	Year	No. of Progs.	No. of Participants
1	2003-04	11	1632
2	2004-05	19	1009
3	2005-06	21	661
4	2006-07	19	603
5	2007-08	9	330
6	2008-09	35	1016
	Total	101	4758

- ▶ Details of DMC Programmes with effect from 1st April 2008 to 31st July 2008 is given below:-

TOT for Senior Police Officers	7 nos.	119 participants
TOT for SDMs/ Tehsildars/ Naib Tehsildars	5 nos.	121 participants
TOT in Earthquake Safe construction for JEs	7 nos	186 participants
Incident Command System (Basic & Intermediate)	1 nos.	25 participants
TOT Programme on Hospital Preparedness	1 no.	60 participants
UNDP DPOs / Pos Workshop	1 no.	12 participants
<i>Highlights of the Previous Year Programme</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sensitized all DMs, CDOs & ADM (F/R)s vide three days TOT in DDMP ➤ Sensitized & Trained Master Trainers from field from the 13 DRM prg. Districts (field volunteers) ➤ Trained about 750 Junior Engineers in Earthquake Safe Construction ➤ Trained 40 Architects on Earthquake Safe Construction ➤ Preparation of Safe Disaster Management Plans for various Disasters ➤ Developed Micro-level village Disaster Management Plan 		

- ▶ UPPAM has been assigned from DRM programme for preparation of :-
- ▶ 14 SOPs
- ▶ 11 State Disaster Management Plan
 - ▶ Flood
 - ▶ Drought
 - ▶ Fire
 - ▶ Earthquake
 - ▶ Epidemics
 - ▶ Communal Tension
 - ▶ Big/Large Accident
 - ▶ Industrial Disaster
 - ▶ Tornadoes & Hurricanes
 - ▶ Gas leakage &
 - ▶ Industrial Disaster
- ▶ 71 EOCs have been set up in districts collectorate campuses.
- ▶ The State level Emergency Operations Centre has been established in the Office of the Relief Commissioner, Bapu Bhavan, Lucknow. It is equipped with, television set, NICNET, phone & fax facility. Efforts are on to have an extension of the Police Control Room of Home Department UP, in the State EOC. This separate Radio network will also be equipped with High Frequency Radio Sets to monitor emergency situations.
- ▶ The Closed User Group Mobile Phone Network of the Police Department would be shortly extended to cover all Revenue Officials at the State, Commissionery, District and Tehsil level,

with the Fire Services as well as the Flood PAC Companies coming within its ambit as well. This will provide a well-integrated network, with unlimited talk time, covering all crucial functionaries dealing with emergency situations.

- ▶ There are 2000 Ham Radio Private Operators in the State. To tap this ready information source, a Ham Radio centre is being set up in the State level Emergency Operations Centre, with trained staff, to effectively link up the private operators, with Central Command.
- ▶ Working Groups, involving related ministries for each specific disaster-viz-Floods, Fires, Drought, Earthquakes, are being formed shortly. Each Working Group would be headed by Principal Secretary level officer. (Composition of Working Groups enclosed). The Working Groups have the following mandate:
 - ▶ For each disaster, specific hazard prone areas should be identified.
 - ▶ Mitigation of disasters is the key-Projects addressing mitigation /vulnerability reduction would be given priority.
 - ▶ For each disaster, a Five year exhaustive Plan would be drawn up, clearly specifying projects with measurable objectives and these would be , then broken down into specific , achievable, Annual Plans.
 - ▶ Schemes of all departments to be dovetailed, to address disaster mitigation & preparedness.
- ▶ Appropriate amendments in the legislative and regulatory instruments (state laws, master laws, development area plan rules, building regulations and bye-laws of local bodies)
- ▶ Strengthening of the enforcement mechanisms at different levels.
- ▶ Creation of detailed GIS database on hazard occurrences
- ▶ To promote the study of, earthquake design and construction, mitigation and preparedness subjects in architecture and engineering curriculum
- ▶ Compulsory certification courses for practicing architects, builders, engineers.
- ▶ Extensive Generation Awareness programme throughout the State

Proposals in the Pipeline

- ▶ Appropriate amendments in the legislative and regulatory instruments (state laws, master plans, development area plan rules, building regulations and bye-laws of local bodies)
- ▶ Standard operating procedure for specific hazard to all government department/offices and institutions.
- ▶ Strengthening of the enforcement mechanisms at different levels.
- ▶ Hazard map zonation to all major river catchments area in Uttar Pradesh.
- ▶ Comprehensive analysis of disaster statistics
- ▶ Compulsory certification courses of earthquake and fire safe construction/safety standard for practicing architects, builders, engineers.

Fire Services

195. There is immediate threat to Uttar Pradesh from the disasters from Space, WMD like NBC Atmospheric, Floods, Dam burst, Earthquake and Urban Fires/Building Collapse (Multistoried buildings/Malls). The Aim of Fire Services in the role as SAR, Fire and Emergency Department in any disaster is to save greatest number of people in the shortest possible time.

Schemes for Disaster Management

196. Owing to initiative taken by the central government with reference to the D.O. letter no.37/ 7/ 2005-NDM-III (A)/(4) dated 18th December, 2008 of Sri Janrail Singh, Secretary (Border Management), Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI, New Delhi and Sri H.S. Brahma, Special Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority, GoI, letter no. 12016/1/08/NDMA dated 18th December, 2008 the state government is taking necessary steps to develop initiatives, both short term and long term plan required to develop preparedness for upcoming disaster and sensitize the civic administrators and citizens of the vulnerable urban and rural areas. The effort is being made to provide critical inputs to develop a robust preparedness, capacity building, strengthening program, which includes the holistic approach to minimize the loses against the disaster. It also pointed out to the dire need to build capacity in the technical community to tide over disasters, in terms of training steps required to overcome odd situation.

197. In short, a well equipped, sensitized stakeholder in Uttar Pradesh is being planned in the state through integration of disaster management into development planning, with a view to achieve above requirement state government has proposed a set of schemes under the above programme initiated by Government of India for which an outlay of Rs. 15879.92 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 2008-09 as a centrally sponsored scheme. Like wise for annual plan 2009-10 proposed outlay is Rs. 15879.92 Lakh in adherence to furnish the proposal for capacity building of the state, multi-disciplinary group of government staff and to avail central assistance for the above said purposes. Detailed DPR has been made. The detail guideline of this programme is likely to be issued by Government of India shortly. Major stakeholders for the implementation activities are not only the state and district administrative machinery but also the Panchayati Raj institution and community itself for the community.

198. Therefore development initiatives have been designed owing to overcome the need of vulnerability management and making the State disaster resilient is the urgent imperative need.

Reforms

- ▶ The present Administrative set up of the department needs to be evaluated for easy functioning.
- ▶ Most of the SAR machines, appliances and equipments are imported. Simplified new purchase policy needs to be evolved as in the present scenario purchase procedure is time consuming and complicated.

- ▶ Setting up of full fledged SAR and Rapid Action Emergency Operations Training Center at Noida.
- ▶ All Rescues and Fire and Emergency personnel's age limit to be not more than 40 years.

Annexure-1

Type of Work Done by VOs in Various Departments

.	Sector	Work
1.	Rural Development	Publicity,Awareness, Education, Health, Sanitation, Marketing & Training
2	Drinking Water & Sanitation	Village Drinking Water Programme, Publicity & Training
3..	U.P. Sodic Land Reclamation Project	Work in rural areas, Publicity & Training, formation of SHG's, inspire women in various areas,
4.	U.P.DASP	Publicity & Training , Boostup to farmers in animal husbandary, horticulture areas, formation of SHG's, Training to member of farmers internet group
5.	U.P.H.S.D.C.	Providing medical facilities in interior areas, Health medical facilities to preganant women & child
6.	Nutrition	Training to aganwadi workers
7.	Watershed Department	Watershed training to farmers
8.	Women Welfare	Providing facilities like legal, consultancy shelter, training at integrated women centre, Formation of SHG's
9.	Water Supply and Sanitation	Water Supply and Sanitation
10.	Social and Agricultural forestry	Quality Plantation
11.	Yuva Kalayan	Formation of Yuwak Mandal Dal
12.	Labour	Demarcation of Child Labour
13.	S.I.P.S.A.	Control of Pop. Growth, Decrease in maternal mortality rate,infant mortality rate, Control of main deseases

Annexure-2

Departmentwise details of Self Help Groups

	Name of department	Name of plan	No of SHG upto Dec, 2007	No of women SHG
1	Rural Development	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna	328355	78201
2	Mahila Kalyan Nigam	Swayamsidha Project	9268	9268
3	UP DASP	DASP	17906	6247
4	Dairy Development	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna	10713	934
5	Agriculture	National Watershed Development Programme	1316	152
6	Land Development & Water Resources	1- DPAP	1336	462
		2- IWDP	2727	683
7	Bhumi Sudhar Nigam	1-SodicLand Project	11274	7626
		2-Swashakti Project	5176	5176
		3-Sabera Yojna	100	100
		4-Micro credit action research	945	478
8	SUDA	DWACUA	1116	1116
		Thrift and Credit	6220	6220
	Total		396452	116663

