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Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Chapter-1

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh is not only the most populous but the fifth largest state in India. It is located between 23°52'-31°28'N Latitudes and 77°04'-84°38'E longitudes. Geographically it is situated in one of the most fertile tracts of the country i.e. Ganga and Yamuna basin. Its population of 16.61 crores is 16% of the country which is more than that of many other countries of the world but occupies only 7.36% of the total area of the country. It produces not only sufficient food grains for the sustenance of its population but also fulfills the food grains requirement of other states and generate a surplus for export as well.

Contribution of U.P. in Food Basket of Country

Name of Crops	Production in Lakh tonnes during 2006-07		Contribution of U.P. %
	India	U.P.	
Total Food grains	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

Agro-climatic Zones

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

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

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

Agro Climatic Zone Wise Proportion of Districts

4. The state is divided in nine zones. The area of 13 districts fall in two agro-climatic zones and 57 districts are covered in single zones. The detailed coverage of districts is shown below:-

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

Note: % indicates the portion of district falling in respective agro-climatic zone.

Productivity Status of Agro-Climatic Zones

Cereals

5. The average productivity of food grains is 23.66 Q/Ha and in case of cereals, it is 25.51 Q/Ha in the state. The food grains productivity varies in agro-climatic zones from 14.58 Q/Ha (in Bundelkhand zone) to 31.53 Q/Ha (in Western plain zone). Similarly in case of cereals it varies from 19.19 Q/Ha (in

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Vindhyan zone) to 32.39 Q/Ha (in Western plain zone). The zone wise and crop wise detail is presented below:-

(Year 2008-09)

		(Q/ha.)						
	Zones	Food grains	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize (Kh)
1	Tarai & Bhabhar	25.07	26.05	20.99	31.90	14.31	11.50	9.78
2	Western Plain	31.53	32.39	22.73	36.47	7.64	17.85	21.38
3	Mid- Western	25.17	25.70	19.58	31.96	13.00	14.27	18.38
4	South Western Semi-Dry	27.51	28.16	24.18	33.78	9.91	17.62	23.04
5	Mid-Plain/ Central	24.68	26.31	21.94	30.98	12.36	17.78	16.38
6	Bundelkhand	14.58	20.61	13.23	24.00	7.86	9.10	9.94
7	North Eastern	23.24	24.08	22.12	27.56	11.45	17.61	7.47
8	Eastern Plain	23.43	24.47	22.04	27.97	10.19	11.27	9.84
9	Vindhyan	17.62	19.19	21.01	20.99	12.66	10.07	5.82
10	Uttar Pradesh	23.66	25.51	21.71	30.02	10.15	16.09	14.96

Pulses

6. The average productivity of pulses is 8.99 Q/Ha, in the state. The pulses productivity varies in agro-climatic zones from 7.05 Q/Ha (in Western Plain zone) to 9.59 Q/Ha (in Central Plain zone). The zone wise and crop wise detail is presented below:-

(Year 2008-09)

		(Q/ha.)					
	Zones	Total Pulses	Arhar	Gram	Pea	Masoor	Urd (Kh)
1	Tarai & Bhabhar	8.11	7.04	9.95	12.07	8.18	7.75
2	Western Plain	7.05	7.58	9.84	12.07	6.15	5.38
3	Mid- Western Plain	8.99	8.47	9.92	12.07	9.94	8.53
4	South West.Semi-Dry	7.47	7.05	10.06	12.07	8.83	5.38
5	Mid Plain/ Central	9.59	12.58	12.96	12.57	8.35	4.51
6	Bundelkhand	9.02	9.72	9.10	12.17	9.09	5.22
7	North Eastern Plain	8.64	6.53	9.82	12.07	8.60	5.38
8	Eastern Plain	9.04	7.90	10.91	11.69	9.93	5.22
9	Vindhyan	8.66	8.59	9.84	10.27	7.10	5.21
10	Uttar Pradesh	8.99	9.14	10.13	12.07	8.83	5.38

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Oilseeds

7. The average productivity of Oil seed is 8.81 Q/Ha, in the state. The Oil seeds productivity varies in agro-climatic zones from 4.27 Q/Ha ((in Bundelkhand zone) to 15.26 Q/Ha (in South-Western semi dry zone). The zone wise detail is presented below:-

(Year 2008-09)

		(Q/ha.)	
	Zones	Total Oilseeds	Rapeseed/ Mustard
1	Tarai & Bhabhar	8.20	9.14
2	Western Plain	10.79	10.93
3	Mid- Western Plain	8.99	9.45
4	South Western Semi-Dry	15.26	15.51
5	Mid-Plain/ Central	8.93	10.66
6	Bundelkhand	4.27	8.05
7	North Eastern Plain	7.34	7.38
8	Eastern Plain	7.39	7.95
9	Vindhyan	4.97	5.96
10	Uttar Pradesh	8.81	11.23

Growth Rate

8. The growth rate in agriculture sector above 5% has been recorded during the fifth plan and two annual plan periods. The expected growth rate in the Xth plan is 2.10% in the state where as the national growth rate is 1.80% in the same period. Plan wise growth status has been presented in the following table:-

Agriculture and Allied Sectors Growth Rate in Plan Periods

	Plan	Agriculture & Allied Sectors (%)		Overall Economy (%)	
		U.P.	India	U.P.	India
1.	First Plan (1951-56)	1.86	2.71	2.12	3.60
2.	Second Plan (1956-61)	1.48	3.15	1.75	3.95
3.	Third Plan (1961-66)	(-) 0.09	(-) 0.73	1.58	2.32
4.	Three Annual Plan (1966-69)	0.62	4.16	0.32	3.69
5.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	0.94	2.57	2.23	3.25
6.	Fifth Plan (1974-79)	5.23	3.28	5.70	5.30
7.	Sixth Plan (1981-85)	2.54	2.52	4.11	4.10
8.	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	2.69	3.47	5.70	5.80
9.	Two Annual Plan (1990-92)	5.42	1.01	3.14	2.47
10.	Eighth Plan (1992-97)	2.70	3.90	3.20	6.80
11.	Ninth Plan (1997-02)	0.80	1.90	2.00	5.60
12.	Tenth Plan (2002-07)	2.10	1.10	5.30	7.70

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Seed Distribution

9. 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 Achievement
1.	Paddy	4.86	5.95	6.77
2.	Maize	0.37	0.43	0.43
3.	Bajra	0.22	0.23	0.26
4.	Jowar	0.05	0.07	0.08
5.	Urd	0.09	0.18	0.21
6.	Moong	0.03	0.057	0.06
7.	Arhar	0.1	0.13	0.16
8.	Groundnut	0.05	0.07	0.08
9.	Til	0.005	0.001	0.01
10.	Soyabean	0.03	0.083	0.07
11.	Sunflower	0.009	0.011	0.001
12.	Cotton	0.008	0.009	0.001
Kharif		5.87	7.24	8.15
13.	Wheat	22.24	24.73	29.80
14.	Barley	0.53	0.54	0.58
15.	Gram	0.86	0.84	1.08
16.	Pea	0.70	0.77	1.01
17.	Lentil	0.38	0.43	0.44
18.	Rai/Sarson	0.17	0.17	0.17
19.	Toria	0.07	0.08	0.11
20.	Linseed	0.01	0.001	0.01
Rabi		24.99	27.62	33.26
Annual		30.87	34.86	41.41

Seed Replacement Rate

10. Seed is one of the most vital inputs responsible for higher production under specific agro-climatic situation and can contribute 10 to 15 percent increase in production. The seed scenario in U.P. during X Five Year Plan Period has been highly encouraging in the case of cereal seeds especially the paddy and

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wheat. There is an encouraging trend in the Seed Replacement Rate during the current Five Year Plan which is evident from the following table:-

Crop-Wise Seed Replacement Rate during 06-07 to 08-09 (%)

	Name of Crop	Level at end of X th	2007-08 Ach.	2008-09 Achievement
1.	Paddy	20.54	25.00	28.57
2.	Maize	18.67	19.51	21.44
3.	Bajra	53.47	57.30	77.95
4.	Jowar	14.95	17.13	26.29
5.	Urd	9.86	16.21	21.23
6.	Moong	56.83	84.98	92.74
7.	Arhar	17.62	19.20	18.89
8.	Groundnut	3.08	4.36	3.41
9.	Til	10.46	13.56	23.74
10.	Soyabean	15.18	33.00	34.53
11.	Sunflower	61.93	71.80	77.70
12.	Cotton	66.16	70.80	67.04
Kharif		19.48	23.66	26.30
13.	Wheat	24.14	26.84	32.36
14.	Barley	24.60	24.96	27.06
15.	Gram	14.36	14.89	19.23
16.	Pea	20.96	18.57	24.42
17.	Lentil	12.12	27.81	28.09
18.	Rai/Sarson	58.38	61.24	59.16
19.	Toria	86.48	98.62	100
20.	Linseed	8.64	10.70	10.10
Rabi		23.29	26.00	31.02
Annual		22.46	25.40	30.19

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

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

Fertilizer

13. 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.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

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 Lakh M.T.)

	Year	N	P	K	Total
1	2007-08	29.34	9.82	2.86	42.01
2	2008-09	27.27	8.96	2.49	38.32

Balancing Fertilizer Use

14. 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 at the end of Xth Five year Plan It's indicating the efforts for balanced use of fertilizer.

(per ha.)

Year	Consumption			NPK Ratio
	N	P	K	
Level at end of X th	107.00	40.00	10.00	10.7:4.0:1.0
2007-08	121.00	40.00	12.00	10.08:3.37:1.0
2008-09	115.87	42.13	10.53	11:4:1

Bio- Fertilizer

15. 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 X th	6.41	6.41
2	2007-2008	15.81	15.73
3	2008-2009	20.00	20.00

Credit

16. It is an interesting trend has been observed regarding C.D. ratio (cash deposit). RBI bulletin on C.D. ratio indicate that in some districts of the country, the total deposited amount is lower than the credit flow in the same period, like Hyderabad and Mumbai. Some of the districts U.P. like Kanpur and Lucknow shown reverse trend, that the deposited amount is much higher than credit flow. The national average of C.D. ratio is 72% where as in U.P. it is merely 47% which means that in U.P. lot of money lying in banks and its benefits is not being enjoyed by the state people.

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Crop Loan

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

Crop Loan Distribution Per hectare

18. Data of per hectare distribution of crop loan has shown increasing trend during Xth Five Year Plan. It has gone up from Rs. 3427 by the end of 10th plan to Rs 6310 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	Level at end of X th	1659.87	7045.11	8704.98	3427
2	2007-08	2092.27	8538.04	10630.31	4173
3	2008-09	1820.68	8817.70	10638.38	3824

Micro Irrigation System

19. 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

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

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Net Irrigated Area versus Net Area Sown

21. The total irrigated area of state is 130.85 Lakh Hectares during the year 2007-08. The source wise Irrigation status, as indicated in the table below, shows that canal irrigation is 18.02%, State Tube well irrigation is 3.01% and Private tube wells have maximum share of irrigation that is 70.17%.

(in, Lakh ha.)

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

Source-wise Irrigation Status

22. Agro-climatic Zone-wise and source-wise irrigation status of the year 2007-08 is as under:-

(in Lakh Ha.)

	Particulars	Tarai	WP	MWP	SWS DP	MP	BUND	NEP	EP	VIN	Uttar Pradesh
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Canal	1.02	1.89	0.51	2.74	6.62	1.78	1.66	5.94	1.47	23.52
	Tube-wells Govt.	0.13	0.17	0.10	0.28	0.80	0.50	0.68	1.04	0.22	3.94
	Private	7.46	9.90	7.68	11.86	24.32	3.10	12.19	15.24	0.58	91.82
	Total	7.59	9.57	7.78	12.40	25.12	3.60	12.07	16.28	0.80	95.76
2	Other wells	1.68	0.20	2.73	1.18	0.17	2.57	0.888	0.03	0.18	10.04
3	Tank etc	0.04	@	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.43	0.37	0.01	0.11	1.05
4	Other Means	0.0	0.002	0.14	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.41
5	Net Irrigated Area	10.34	11.62	11.62	16.14	31.99	8.45	15.82	22.28	5.59	130.85
6	Area irrigated More Than once	5.53	7.58	7.60	6.51	14.23	0.38	3.43	14.24	1.07	60.58
7	Kharif	8.50	11.04	8.02	5.63	17.57	0.71	5.22	16.03	1.62	74.41
8	Rabi	6.57	7.12	9.65	15.98	26.85	7.97	13.87	19.28	1.99	109.29
9	Zaid	0.79	1.03	1.55	1.04	1.80	0.14	0.17	1.15	0.04	7.72
10	Total	15.86	19.20	19.22	22.65	46.22	8.83	19.25	36.52	3.66	191.42
	Gross Irri. Area	15.86	19.20	19.22	22.65	46.22	8.83	19.25	36.52	3.66	191.42
1	Canal	1.32	2.69	0.86	4.38	10.51	1.91	1.82	10.20	2.13	36.40
	Tube-wells Govt.	0.16	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.04	0.51	0.93	1.46	0.26	5.19
	Private	11.55	15.96	12.78	16.09	34.35	3.21	14.80	24.79	0.86	134.39
	Total	11.71	16.24	12.91	16.56	35.39	2.72	15.66	26.26	1.12	139.57
2	Other wells	2.55	0.25	5.27	1.63	0.22	2.69	1.00	0.04	0.23	13.90
3	Tank etc	0.04	@	0.02	@	0.09	0.43	0.37	0.01	0.13	1.10
4	Other Means	0.03	@	0.15	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.44

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

Cropping Pattern/Coverage

23. Paddy and Wheat are the most important crops of the State. Maximum area is being used for cultivation of food grains of which only 13.8% is covered under pulses. Approximately 79.8% of the gross cropped area is devoted for the production of food grains. Other important crops grown in the State are sugarcane, potato, mustard, groundnut, gram, pea and lentil. The sunflower and soybeans have also been introduced successfully in the State during past. The cropping pattern in various agro-climatic zones and agro-economic regions in the State however differ significantly in terms of commodities and seasonal crops.

24. With the development of appropriate technology suitable for various agro-climatic conditions and the new varieties, coupled with the changing needs of the people there is a slight deviation in cropping pattern in the State. The area under coarse cereals is gradually decreasing giving way to other remunerative crops. There is a tendency in reduction in the area under oilseed and pulses crops.

Strategy of Annual Plan 2010-11

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

25. The State has approved a new Agriculture Policy envisaging 4% agriculture growth rate. To achieve this, Agriculture Policy revolves around implementation of activities based on seven thrust areas, called SAPTA KRANTI, viz. extension, irrigation and water management, soil health and fertility, seed management, agriculture marketing, mechanization, agriculture research and diversification. In 11th five year plan, the new Agriculture Policy adopted by the government will form the very basis of attaining 5.1 percent agriculture growth rate.

26. The new Agriculture Policy emphasizes formation of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) in each district for the purpose of need based development and dissemination of new technology, soil and water conservation, integrated plant nutrient management (IPNM) and restoring soil health through the use of biotic resources.

Converting small and marginal farmers in profit making units

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

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- ▶ Inculcating a change and prioritizing the Research strategy of concerned institutions for developing area based appropriate technology, agriculture implements etc for small and marginal farmers.

Improving Soil Health:

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

- ▶ In order to improve balanced use of fertilizers, based on soil testing, strengthening of soil testing laboratories will be essential. In addition to the existing 48 Soil Testing Laboratories, additional 22 have been sanctioned in 2006-07 with an aim of raising existing soil testing capacity from 15 lacs to 22 lacs. At present, only 12 Labs are equipped to handle analysis of soil samples for micronutrients. It is proposed to develop facility of micronutrient testing in all the Soil Testing Labs of the state.
- ▶ Providing congenial atmosphere to fertilizer companies /suppliers, input providers and other agencies involved in marketing of agriculture produce to further enlarge their existing soil testing activities, extensively. Provision of additional soil testing with the help of private sector will act as a booster dose towards improving soil health in a big way. It will also strengthen public Private Partnership (PPP) in the field of agriculture. Presently, these agencies are engaged in testing, mainly Nitrogen Phosphorus and Potash. To give a thrust to soil testing for micro nutrients, these agencies can be permitted to send their soil sample to State Governments Labs on cost sharing basis.
- ▶ Balanced use of fertilizers based on soil testing has to be given highest priority. Extensive use of micronutrients, mainly Zinc, Iron and Sulphur has to be encouraged. For this Crop and varietal demonstrations coupled with the principles of Integrated Plan Nutrient Management (IPMN) have to be, extensively, organized in each agro-climatic zone with finances from Macro-mode and ISOPOM. Present NPK ratio of 13:5:1 has to balance towards 4:2:1.
- ▶ In addition to existing use of available farm yard manures and other traditional composts, large scale adoption of improved manuring technologies such as 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 years almost 50 lac packets of above mentioned bio-fertilizers were distributed. It is, extremely, essential to encourage these private agencies to enhance the production and distribution of bio-fertilizers by several folds. Each farming family starts using

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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 step towards reducing cost of cultivation, considerably.

- ▶ Cultivation of Dhaincha, Sanai and Moong as green manure during Zaid must 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:

28. As already reported that out of 120.44 lac hectares of problematic area, 74.61 lac hectare area has already been treated. Out of remaining 43.83 lac hectares untreated land 27.32 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. This scheme was being initiated to reclaim the degraded lands owned by small, marginal and land allottees. These land owners along with other landless farmers of the village are groomed and technically trained and given the responsibility for improving their own lands. Looking at the success of the scheme and the challenge of achieving target of 5.1 percent agriculture growth rate, it is essential to run the new scheme with certain improvements as Kisan Hit Yojana.
- ▶ 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 monitoring 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

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Raj department. And now after re-organization of the department, highest priority is to be 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 intensify Public Private Partnership in the field of technology dissemination a favorable atmosphere has to be created so that extension activities being carried out by input provider companies such as IFFCO, Kribhco, IPL, NFL, Tata fertilizers, Khushhali, Haryali etc. are intensively enlarged and reaches to the far flung areas.
- ▶ Uttar Pradesh has four Agriculture Universities, 30 Agriculture colleges which produce around 5200 agriculture graduates and 1400 post graduates each year. A sizable number of well trained energetic youths can be linked to Central Government sponsored Agri-clinic scheme. It will not only provide employment opportunities to rural youth but will also ensure dissemination of new knowledge and availability of quality inputs at village level from single window only.
- ▶ 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:

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

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

Seed

Seed Production

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

	Type	Unit (qtl)	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
1	Breeder	000	10.9	11.8	13.4	14.9	16.9	18.5	20.3	
2	Foundation	000	176	193	207	232	258	289	319	349
3	Certified/ quality	00000	38.68	42.17	44.96	50.34	55.74	62.34	68.94	75.47

Increasing Seed Replacement Rate-

31. Department of Agriculture is preparing seed policy as envisaged in new agriculture policy of the State to achieve the SRR of 32.77 percent in 11th Five Year. For this following quantity need would be required annually.

	Year	Seed Replacement Rate (%)	Distribution Target (Lac Qtls.)
1	2007-08	23.58	32.42
2	2008-09	25.82	37.70
3	2009-2010	28.20	38.68
4	2010-2011	30.74	42.17
5	2011-2012	32.77	44.96

Integrated Pest Management-

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

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Public Private Partnership in Agriculture-

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

Research Initiatives-

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

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

Public-Private-Partnership for Inclusive Growth and Over – All Agriculture Development

35. 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.

36. 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

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skilled manpower to bridge the knowledge gap at grass-root level are some of the major steps required to be initiated immediately.

37. Although many new initiatives have already been taken by Central and State Govts.; 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.

38. Deptt. of Agriculture, U.P. has already started the process of involving Private Sector under PPP mode for the Agricultural development of the state. Efforts made so far are narrated below –

Identification of Activities / Potential Areas for Partnership

39. 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

40. 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 success stories.

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

41. 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

42. 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.

National Food Security Mission

43. The National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May, 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a Food Security Mission comprising Rice, Wheat and Pulses to increase the

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production of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12), Accordingly, A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Food Security Mission has been launched from 2007-08 to operationalize the above mentioned resolution.

44. The National Food Security Mission will have three components;

(i)	Rice component	-	26 Districts
(ii)	Wheat component	-	38 Districts
(iii)	Pulses component	-	19 Districts

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna

45. The aim of this national scheme is to incentives 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.

High Lights of the Programme

Agriculture

- ▶ Through renovation of 29 STLs, 4.72 lacs additional Soil Samples analyzed.
- ▶ Facility of Soil Testing for micro-nutrients at 4 RATDS.
- ▶ Soil amendment in 1.40 lakh ha through 1.79 lac Vermi/NADEP Compost units with production of 7.2 lac MT compost.
- ▶ Bio-Fertilizer use in 1.14 lac ha.
- ▶ 558 Varietals Trials conducted at 4 RATDS.
- ▶ Soil profiles of 3.03 lac ha prepared.

Fisheries

- ▶ Additional Fish Seed Production 487.79 lacs.
- ▶ Additional availability of fish culture 4880 tonnes.
- ▶ Estimated Fish production 14152 tonnes.
- ▶ Estimated Gross income from fish Production Rs 56.60 crore.
- ▶ Estimated Net profit Rs 21.22 crore.
- ▶ Additional water area coverage for pond farming.
- ▶ Availability of protein enriched foodstuff in the form of Additional Fish Production.
- ▶ Additional rural employment generation.

Dairy

- ▶ Only 16 to 25% contribution from RKVY and remaining by beneficiaries

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- ▶ No of Animals Purchased – 3113
- ▶ Employment Generation - 3462
- ▶ Average Milk Production by purchased animals – 15565 lt/day
- ▶ Amount Recd. by marketing surplus milk -
 - ▶ Rs 2.80 lac/day
 - ▶ Rs 84.05 lac/month
 - ▶ Rs 1008.00 lac/ year
- ▶ It is targeted to achieve – 0.95 lac milk/day
- ▶ Expected daily income - Rs 17.26 lac/day
- ▶ Expected Animal income - Rs 62.16 Cr

Sericulture

- ▶ Additional Mulberry Plantation 1700 Acres.
- ▶ Increase in productivity from 28 kg/ 100 DFSL to 35 kg/100 DFSL.
- ▶ 360 Acre Land brought under irrigation resulting an increase of 10000 kg cocoon production.
- ▶ Reeling capacity increased from 12000 kg/year to 25000 kg/year
- ▶ Additional employment to 630 farmers.

Governance Reforms

46. The department has made an all out effort to establish contact with all the stake holders, especially farmers and suppliers, with the use of modern communication techniques.

- ▶ **Kisan call centre:** Toll free No. 1551 (facility provided by the GOI) is under operation. It has been publicized extensively amongst farmers. This call centre can be used for any kind of agricultural query and its solution.
- ▶ **Kisan call centre(UP):** Another call centre has been setup by state. It has Toll free No. 0522-4155999. This call centre is now operational and wide publicity is being made through print and audio/visual media for creating awareness amongst the farmer community. Farmers can register their telephonic complaints regarding agricultural activities on this centre. These complaints are disposed off on regular basis.
- ▶ Beside redressing complaints, another facility of giving technical information to farmer is also taken up twice a week between 2-4 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday. Agriculture experts are available to answer questions of farmers on technical issues.

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Physical Target of Annual Plan 2010-11

Seed Replacement Rate

47. 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:-

(%)					
	Name of Crop	2007-08 Achieve.	2008-09 Achieve.	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	2010-11 Target
1.	Paddy	25.00	28.57	28.05	32.85
2.	Maize	19.51	21.44	20.58	24.65
3.	Bajra	57.30	77.95	76.67	89.61
4.	Jowar	17.13	26.29	24.67	30.29
5.	Urd	16.21	21.23	18.67	24.50
6.	Moong	84.98	92.74	88.65	107.03
7.	Arhar	19.20	18.89	16.50	23.53
8.	Groundnut	4.36	3.41	3.05	3.92
9.	Til	13.56	23.74	23.20	28.00
10.	Soyabean	33.00	34.63	29.44	30.00
11.	Sunflower	71.80	77.70	75.30	100.00
12.	Cotton	70.71	67.04	67.40	76.00
Kharif		23.66	26.30	25.60	30.30
13.	Wheat	26.84	32.36	37.78	39.67
14.	Barley	24.96	27.06	27.40	28.79
15.	Gram	14.89	19.23	25.23	26.49
16.	Pea	18.57	24.42	28.50	29.93
17.	Lentil	27.81	28.09	36.62	38.40
18.	Rai/Sarson	61.24	59.16	61.50	64.91
19.	Toria	98.62	100.00	100.00	105.08
20.	Linseed	10.70	10.10	21.50	25.00
Rabi		26.00	31.02	36.67	38.50
Annual		25.40	30.19	34.17	36.64

Fertilizer

48. Fertilizers are one of the most important components which provide plant nutrition for growth and production. To achieve the maximum growth and production the fertilizers should be used in recommended proportion. The ideal proportion for NPK is 4:2:1. and all out effort has been made to train the farmers regarding balance use of fertilizer. During the year 2008-09, the NPK ratio 11.28:3.59:1.00 have been achieved. Still we have to go a long way to achieve the standard ratio. Targets of fertilizers distribution in Annual Plan 2010-11 are focused to achieve the desired ratio in the following manner.

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In the form of Element

49. 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.	29.34	9.82	2.86	42.02
2	2008-09 Achieve.	27.27	8.96	2.49	38.32
3	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	30.01	13.19	5.10	48.30
4	2010-11 Target	31.21	14.51	6.37	52.09

In the form of Fertilizer

50. 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:-

(Lakh M.T.)

	Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK	Total
1	2007-08 Achieve.	52.24	14.77	2.36	8.88	78.25
2	2008-09 Achieve.	54.86	16.40	2.48	7.03	80.77
3	2009-10 Anti. Achieve	54.09	21.76	5.26	12.99	94.10
4	2010-11 Target	55.54	23.94	7.08	12.21	96.77

Balancing Fertilizer Use

51. It is proposed that by 2010-11 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	3.33	1
2	2008-09 Achieve.	11.28	3.59	1
3	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	5.87	2.59	1
4	2010-11 Target	4.90	2.28	1

Bio- Fertilizer

52. 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 Achieve.	20.00
3	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	20.00
4	2010-11 Target	20.00

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Plant Protection

53. 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 of the year 2010-11 along with achievement of the Year 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as follows:-

(M.T./K.L)

	Particulars	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Achieve.	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	2010-11 Target
1.	Insecticides/Dust/Granules	8317	2304	7200	7400
2.	Insecticides Liquid	1010	1607	400	420
3.	Fungicides	1326	2233	760	780
4.	Weedicides	1979	1689	1820	1840
5.	Rodenticides/ Fumigants	125	145	120	126
	TOTAL	12757	7978	10300	10566

Bio-Pesticide

54. 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 Achievement	640
2	2008-09 Achievement	210
3	2009-10 Anti. Achievement	760
4	2010-11 Target	800

Integrated Pest Management

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

(Unit in 000)

	Name	Unit	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Achieve.	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	2009-10 Target
1	Tricoderma	Kg.	53.56	8	120	130
2	Bueberia/vasiyana	Kg.	16.59	32.17	60	65
3	Pseudonymous	Kg.	2.40	10.02	35	40
4	Metaraizium	Kg.	0.30	1.71	20	25
5	Vertiginous	Kg.	0.19	2.10	20	25
6	Trichocard	Card No	8.64	7.19	120	30
7	NPV	Le.	38.50	56.80	440	480

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Credit

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

Crop loan distribution

(Rs in Crore)

	Year	Cooperative bank	Commercial Bank	Total	Average/ ha in Rs.
1	2007-08 Achieve.	2092.27	8538.04	10630.31	4173
2	2008-09 Achieve.	1820.68	8817.70	10638.38	3824
3	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	2600.00	10528.22	13128.22	4379
4	2010-11 Target	3000.00	11496.00	14496.00	5707

Soil Testing

57. Keeping in view of soil health soil testing is very important segment. U.P. is a vast State and small size of land holding is a challenging task to cover the every farm for soil testing. Soil testing also minimizes the cost of cultivation in the way of use of balanced fertilizers. Strengthening of infrastructure for soil testing is going on from Xth F.Y.P. and there is a Soil testing Lab on every district Head Quarter in the XIth F.Y.P. Soil testing Targets and achievements are given below-

	Year	(Unit in lakh No.)
1	2007-08 Achieve.	15.34
2	2008-09 Achieve.	17.92
3	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	20.00
4	2010-11 Target	20.00

Natural Resource Management

58. There is 45.83 lakh ha. problematic area at present in the State. In the forth coming Annual Plan 2010-11 it is planned to reclaim 4.91 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

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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 Achieve.	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	2010-11 Target
1.	Macro Management of agriculture	60658	57938	70458	78894
2.	Sub Scheme for Tharu Tribe	2308	2500	2500	2500
3.	Kissan Hit Yojna	185252	140000	46100	14000
4.	Mitigation of Drought through Rain water harvesting and better water management	22000	22000	6400	22000
5.	Efficient Water Management	32277	32800	17900	32800
6.	RIDF 11-12-13	180314	230238	204910	195050
8.	UP Land reclamation Project (World Bank)	0	0	0	
	TOTAL	430809	489756	348268	471244

Agriculture– Implements

59. The implements used for agricultural operation help in reducing the time and enhance the efficiency of operations. Several activities have to be performed in the process of crop production which requires more power, time and skill. The modern Agriculture Implements are the need of hour. Some new implements like Ratawater etc can perform multiple activities at the same time. To encourage the use of such implements massive targets of implements distribution is proposed in the year 2009-10. The detail of the targets is indicated in the table below.

A.

A. Item	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Achieve.	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	2010-11 Target
Financial(Rs in Lakh)	293.95	538.44	503.00	504
Physical(No)	10714	8516	22500	22500

B.

Item	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Achieve.	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	2010-11 Target
Financial(Rs in Lakh)	15.84	44.60	42.20	16.60
Physical(No)	227	27	200	200

Agriculture Extension

60. 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.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Training of Farmers

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

Item	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Achieve.	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	2010-11 Target
Training	50463	50861	52000	52000
Literature	50463	50861	52500	52500

Farmers School

62. 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 Achieve	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	2010-11 Target
No. of School	1360	3909	5560	5560

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)

63. 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 Achieve. (in No.)	2009-10 Anti. Achieve. (in No.)	2010-11 Target (in No.)
Exposure Visit	350	4330	66640	75000
Training	1470	127862	224396	225000
Kisan Mela	70	142	142	142
Demonstration	10500	19903	64664	75000
Reward and Incentive	350	0.00	4025	4500

Production and Productivity

64. 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 is estimated as under-

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Production

in (Lakh M/T)

Season	Crops	07-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Achieve.	2009-10 Anti.Achieve.	2010-11 Target	
Kharif	Rice	118.84	130.97	98.63	146.16	
	Jwar	2.01	1.96	1.67	3.14	
	Bajra	14.11	13.10	12.35	15.88	
	Maize	12.31	11.98	9.05	15.24	
	Kharif Cereals	147.27	158.01	121.79	180.42	
	Urd	2.49	2.30	2.24	2.35	
	Moong	0.31	0.36	0.35	0.10	
	Kharif Pulses	2.80	2.66	2.59	2.45	
	Kharif Food Grains	150.07	160.67	124.38	182.87	
	Til (Pure)	0.45	0.32	0.45	0.22	
	Til (Mixed)	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.11	
	Total Til	0.60	0.45	0.63	0.33	
	Ground Nut	0.57	0.67	0.49	1.18	
	Soyabean	0.25	0.26	0.06	0.25	
	Kharif Oilseed	1.42	1.38	1.18	1.76	
	Rabi	Wheat	263.12	285.54	293.41	309.21
		Barley	3.66	3.76	4.58	4.57
		Rabi Cereal	266.78	289.30	297.99	313.78
		Gram	4.06	5.61	5.63	9.05
Pea		2.62	4.24	4.26	6.51	
Lentil		3.54	4.60	4.62	6.14	
Pigeon pea		3.25	2.88	2.89	5.76	
Rabi Pulses		13.47	17.33	17.39	27.46	
Rabi Food Grains		280.25	306.63	315.38	341.24	
R/Mustard (Pure)		6.27	7.37	7.82	8.21	
R/Mustard (Mixed)		2.43	2.55	3.13	3.32	
Total		8.70	9.92	10.95	11.53	
Linseed (Pure)		0.08	0.14	0.15	0.19	
Linseed (Mixed)		0.19	0.21	0.23	0.09	
Total		0.27	0.35	0.37	0.28	
Rabi Oilseed		8.97	10.27	11.32	11.81	
G. Total		Cereals	414.05	447.31	419.78	494.20
		Pulses	16.27	16.99	19.98	29.91
		Food Grains	430.32	467.30	439.76	524.11
	Oilseed (Pure)	7.62	8.76	8.97	10.05	
	Oilseed (Mixed)	2.77	2.89	3.39	3.52	
	Total	10.39	11.65	13.13	13.57	

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Crop-wise Food Grains Productivity

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

		(Qtls/ha)				
Season	Crops	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Achieve.	2009-10 Anti. Achieve.	2010-11 Target	
Kharif	Rice	20.55	21.71	19.53	24.09	
	Jowar	7.86	10.15	9.14	9.71	
	Bajra	15.10	16.09	14.48	18.66	
	Maize	14.51	14.96	13.48	15.65	
	Kharif Cereals	18.84	20.15	17.92	22.05	
	Urd	4.30	5.38	3.62	6.46	
	Moong	2.08	3.70	2.50	3.74	
	Kharif Pulses	4.14	5.25	3.55	6.27	
	Kharif Food Grains	17.87	19.43	16.83	21.33	
	Til (Pure)	1.40	1.65	1.40	2.17	
	Ground Nut	5.80	7.14	5.20	11.02	
	Soyabean	6.91	8.59	5.10	3.38	
	Kharif Oilseed	2.53	3.64	2.32	7.02	
	Rabi	Wheat	27.99	30.02	32.51	33.41
		Barley	19.40	21.88	17.52	17.56
		Rabi Cereal	27.83	29.87	32.09	32.96
Gram		7.32	10.13	10.74	10.77	
Pea		10.68	12.07	19.79	19.86	
Lentil		7.62	8.83	9.79	9.83	
Pigeon pea		8.79	9.14	14.57	14.63	
Rabi Pulses		8.24	9.96	12.51	12.55	
R/ Mustard (Pure)		11.58	11.23	13.67	14.50	
Linseed (Pure)		2.57	4.50	4.50	4.68	
	Linseed (Mixed)					
G.Total	Cereals	23.79	25.51	27.13	27.90	
	Pulses	7.17	8.99	11.10	11.016	
	Food Grains	21.88	23.66	25.15	25.82	
	Oilseed (Pure)	7.54	8.81	11.39	12.04	

Financial Target of Annual Plan 2010-11

66. The Planning Commission of India has proposed the robust growth rate of 4.1% in Agriculture Sector and 9% growth rate of GDP. During 10th Five Year Plan the Agriculture growth rate is expected at the rate of 1.7%.

67. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has targeted growth rate in agriculture sector around 5.8%. Agriculture sector includes Crop Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Fisheries, Seri culture etc.

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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 forthcoming 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. The proposed plan size for Annual Plan 2010-11 is Rs. 1719.23 crores out of which the state outlay is Rs. 1146.82 crores. Head wise financial details are shown below:-

(in Crores)

	Head	Plan Size	State Outlay
I	2401-Crop Husbandry	1476.73	904.32
2	2402- Soil & Water Conservation	242.50	242.50
	Total	1719.23	1146.82

Soil and Water Conservation

Natural Resource Management

69. Land is a basic natural resource on which development of human with other living beings along with water and plants are going on from the beginning of the living beings. Inadequate management of natural resource affected bio diversity, agriculture productivity and ecological balance. It is necessary to implement on priority basis. Soil and Water Conservation programmes in problematic areas, to ensure planned development and needed food grains, fodder and bio fuel. Schemes implemented also provide local employment to the agriculture labourers, small and marginal farmers.

Present Status of Land Resource

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

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

Classification of Present Problematic Area (Lakh ha.)

	Type of Problem	Total Area	Treated Area (Up to March, 09)	Balance Area
Degraded and Problematic land				
A	Agriculture Land	60.66	59.36	11.30
B	Non Agriculture Land	12.87	5.66	7.21
	Total	73.53	55.02	18.51
Special Problematic Land				
A	Ravine Land	12.30	8.72	3.58
B	Usar and Alkaline Land	11.51	6.18	5.33
C	Diara and Khadar Land	15.00	1.72	13.28
D	Water Logged Land	8.10	2.97	5.13
	Total	46.91	19.69	27.22
	Grand Total	120.44	74.61	45.83

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Schemes and their size are as under

	Name of scheme	2010-11 (Physical Target in ha.)	2010-11 Financial Target in lakh Rs.
1.	Macro Management of agriculture	58894	
2.	Sub Scheme for Tharu Tribe	2500	205.00
3.	Kisan Hit Yojna	140000	5000.00 (Rest Plan Size cost funded by NERGA)
4.	Mitigation of Drought through Rain water harvesting and better water management	22000	Funded by Bundelkhand Package
5.	Efficient Water management	32000	Funded by NERGA
6.	RIDF 11-12-13	195050	20145.00
7.	Strengthening of Soil Health		1250.00
8.	Strengthening of bio-ferti production labs and promotion of use of bio-fertilizer		450.00
9.	Distribution of Gypsum		1700.00

Note: 1- Kisan Hit Yojna and Efficient Water management has been funded by NERGA plan size cost will be unchanged.
2-Mitigation of Drought through Rain water harvesting and better water management scheme will be 100 % funded by Bundelkhand Package as per State Government Norms.

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 RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

71. 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

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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.

72. 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.

73. 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.

Achievements during Annual Plan (2009-2010)

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

74. 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 2009-2010 the university has developed new varieties - "Pitambari" of Yellow Mustard, LMS-149-4 of Linseed, K-402(Sona) and Mahi of Wheat.

75. 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.

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

76. In research, the university carried out research under 31 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 2009-2010 the university released **Swarna Sub-1**, **Narendra Dhan-3112-1**, **NDRK-5088**, **Narendra Dhan-9930077**, **Narendra Dhan-9930017** and **Narendra Dhan-9930111** new varieties of paddy, **Narendra-619** of Bottle Gourd, **NDFB-02** of Bajra and **NDO-1** of Jai.

77. The work of extension was carried out by 16 KVKs and 5 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

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also conducted training for use of Zero Seed Drill which is 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

78. 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.

79. At present, 42 externally funded projects are operating in the university on different aspects to cater the needs according to the location specific demands. During 2009-2010, the university has developed two new varieties of Mustard - **Vallabh Taramira-1** and **Vallabh Taramira-2**.

80. 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 2009-10, 414 training programmes, 326 demonstrations, 6728 Field Demonstrations were organized for farmers, rural youths and extension workers. In addition, Kisan Gosthi, Farmers Fairs were also organized. 33 Animal Health Camps were also organized in which 4931 animals were vaccinated and treated.

Allahabad Agriculture Institute (Deemed University), Naini, Allahabad

81. 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. At present, 28 externally funded projects are operating in the university on different aspects.

82. 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 2009-10, 13 technical trainings, 141 farmers training and gosthi, 33 field demonstrations, 4 monthly workshops, 2 agriculture officers-scientists interaction programmes, 18 programmes under Horticulture Mission were organized by university.

U.P. Council of Agricultural Research

83. 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 24 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. Under Horticulture Mission, technical appraisal of 63 research projects is completed and fund released in 25 research projects.

ANNUAL PLAN 2010-2011

Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in State Agriculture Universities

84. Establishment of new University of Agriculture and Technology in Banda district : Establishment of a new university of agriculture and technology at Banda district was sanctioned in 2008-09.

Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur

85. The College of Fisheries and Forestry is under process of construction and establishment. In the field of research, in order to break the production barrier of agriculture crops and improving the economic condition of the farmers, emphasis need to be laid on research pertaining to the farmers specific and location specific problems. University also proposes to establish Soil Health Research Centre and strengthening of Directorate of research and regional research centres. In the field of extension, in order to make extension work more effective, university proposes to Strengthen the Directorate of Extension, CET Guest House, T&V Guest House, farmers technical information centre, farmers hostel, etc.

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

86. The College of Fisheries, College of Biotechnology, College of Horticulture and Forestry and Fisheries Industrial Centre in Gonda under Faizabad agriculture university is under process of construction and establishment. The university also proposes to establish College of Agri-Business Management and construction of Examination Hall, piggeries shed and auditorium in Veterinary College, Lecture Theatre in College of Agriculture.in annual plan 2010-11

87. For enhancing the yield of cereal, horticulture and other crops, location specific research regarding improved crop varieties, agronomic practices, fertilizer management, dryland management, cropping system, crop protection, vegetable production, horticultural crops, agroforestry, aromatic & medicinal plants, mushroom production, apiculture, pisciculture, agro-meteorology, agricultural engineering and animal husbandry, etc. will be taken up in the Annual Plan 2010-11

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

88. Alongwith strengthening of Floriculture Research Centre, develop infrastructure facilities and to complete construction work of administrative block, residential buildings, Directorate of Research, Directorate of Extension, Roads, water supply sewerage in SVBPUAT, Meerut in the Annual Plan 2010-11 university proposes to establish new college of Home Science, Agri-business Management, College of Horticulture and Forestry, College of Post Harvest Technology and Poultry Research and Training Centre.

89. In order to strengthen research activities in Meerut agriculture university and develop new varieties and agro-techniques from the point of view of increasing the productivity of important crops and raising the income of small and marginal farmers, three regional research stations at Bulandshahar, Nagina and Ujhani are proposed to be strengthened. For strengthening of Directorate of Extension and initiating various activities for effective transfer of technology in the farmers an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lacs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Strengthening of U.P. Council of Agricultural Research, Lucknow

90. WTO cell has been established in U.P. Council of Agricultural Research, Lucknow to create database on the World Trade Organization and to suggest measures for preparing the U.P. agriculture from the point of view of production strategy, infrastructure development and policy changes which may be required to the benefit of WTO agreement. With the emerging need, WTO cell established at UPCAR also needs to be strengthened.

91. The state of U.P. is a large state with diverse agro-climatic conditions. The state has nine agro-climatic zones. Each zone has its own research problems, which need to be attended. Therefore, for faster and balanced development of the Agriculture of the State, it is essential that regional / zonal level problems are attended by a state level organisation which is separate than SAUs. In the state of Uttar Pradesh the U.P. Council of Agriculture Research (UPCAR) has been created for this purpose. UPCAR proposes to establish Agriculture Research Information System (ARIS) and strengthened its library to prepare a database on all research work related to agriculture being carried out in the state as well as at national and international level so as to document and list the research being carried out on agriculture at one place. This should help in avoiding unnecessary duplication and save considerable amount of time, money and energy.

92. In order to prepare contingent plan and suggest various measures which may be adopted by the farmers during the adverse weather conditions, the council constituted **Crop Weather Forecast Group**. The group meets regularly to discuss and recommend action plan for farmers for adverse weather conditions. The recommendation of the group is publicized through print and other media. In Annual Plan 2010-11, it is proposed to strengthened the Crop Weather Forecast System through networking with various crop weather forecast related institutions and SAUs.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

HORTICULTURE

93. Uttar Pradesh is an agro-based state. About 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture, out of which 90% share goes to small and marginal farmers. In this, major share belongs to scheduled caste/scheduled tribes who are involved in agricultural crop production activities. State has 206.03 lakh agricultural farmers, out of which 155.7 lakh marginal farmers have land less than 1 hectare and 29.83 lakh small farmers have land between 1 to 2 hectare. Similarly, in the agriculture sector, there are 49.7 lakh agricultural labours. Agriculture crops can provide only a limited income per hectare due to which small and marginal farmers have a poor financial status. By adopting horticulture crops these small and marginal farmers can increase the cropping intensity and income per unit area.

94. 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 of vegetable and first in potato production** among all states. The state has about 34.01 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

Achievements

95. The implementation of different activities under National Horticulture Mission, Commercial Horticulture Development in Intensive Areas, Special Component Plan, Diversified Agriculture Support Project [DASP] (Horticulture-Component) and other schemes have been instrumental in substantial growth of horticulture crop status in the state.

96. The present **level of area and production** in different horticulture crops and proposed targets for 2010-2011 are as under:-

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

	Item	Target for XIth FYP (2007-12)	2007-08 Ach.	2008-09 Ach.	2009-10 Anti. Ach.	2010-11 Proposed Target
1.	Fruits					
	Area	13.21	8.40	9.53	10.75	12.25
	Prod.	164.37	91.06	109.60	131.00	149.42
2.	Vegetable					
	Area	24.10	17.76	19.21	21.00	22.34
	Prod.	441.90	296.20	332.00	380.00	401.72
3.	Potato					
	Area	6.81	5.17	5.27	5.35	6.38
	Prod.	166.93	125.65	108.00	144.45	151.75
	Total					
	Area	44.12	31.33	34.01	37.10	40.91
	Prod.	773.20	512.91	549.60	655.45	702.91

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Financial Achievements

97. 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. Against this outlay during first two years the following outlay of Rs. 17599.30 lacs has been sanctioned and Rs.16427.53 lacs has released. The year wise breakup is given below:-

(Rs. in Lac.)

	Sector/Scheme Name	2008-09			2009-10		
		Outlay	Allot.	Ant. Expen.	Outlay	Allot.	Ant. Expen.
1	District Sector	446.84	446.84	446.84	425.00	425.00	425.00
2	State Sector	8155.29	8155.29	8155.29	7507.08	7507.08	7507.08
	Total	8602.13	8602.13	8602.13	7932.48	7932.48	7932.48
3	Central Sector		57.76	57.76		70.16	70.16
	Grand Total		8659.89	8659.89		8012.74	8012.74

Achievements under different Schemes-

98. 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 programme wise major achievements under different schemes implemented by the department are given below -

Component	Unit	06-07	07-08	08-09	Total	Target 2009-10
Area Expansion- Fruits	Ha	1351	18066	19659	51238	21604
Area Expansion- Flowers	Ha	2433	2672	5113	10218	3992
Area Expansion-Spices	Ha	4169	16991	23490	44650	11080
Rejuvenation of old orchards	Ha	76	1823	1627	3526	1848
Medicinal & Aromatic Plant	Ha	10	1523	5782	7315	2490
Seed Production (Veg. & Potato)	Ha	212	1139	2390	3741	667
Area Expansion-Vegetables	Ha	0	1431	600	2031	879
Organic Farming	Ha	1088	3200	11600	25689	2609
Bee Keeping	No	590	150	300	1040	14115
Training programme	No	4034	9490	31456	64980	35563
Infrastructure creation-Modern Nursery	No	0	15	15	30	18
Small Nursery	No	9	51	135	195	93
Pack House	No	0	96	118	214	73
Cold Storages	No	0	15	27	42	67
Distillation Unit	No	0	13	40	53	30
Functional Infrastructure	No	0	22	0	22	19
Wholesale market/Rural Mandi/ Flower Market	No	0	8	20	28	26

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Major Issues

99. The major issues to implement Horticulture Development in the state are:-
- ▶ Identification of feasible cluster areas in the selected districts of the State;
 - ▶ Crop expansion into new areas;
 - ▶ Replacement of old mango, guava and aonla plantations of seedling origin by quality planting material of elite lineage;
 - ▶ Rejuvenation and up keeping of the old and unproductive plantations through adoption of suitable package of practices for increasing the productivity;
 - ▶ Development of nurseries and clonal orchards to meet requirement of quality planting material/seeds of recommended varieties of plant species;
 - ▶ Provision for quality planting material through suitable statutory regulations on privately owned nurseries.
 - ▶ Utilization of culturable wastelands through land development practices;
 - ▶ Better management practices including balanced fertilization, adoption of organic farming, protected cultivation, drip & micro sprinkler irrigation and plant protection measures and suitable cropping sequence;
 - ▶ Strengthening of existing organisational set up to handle the programme.
 - ▶ Extension and training at grass root level for effective implementation;
 - ▶ Assessment of adequacy and relevance of research and future need.

Strategy

100. Evidently, the state has 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.

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

Production of Ornamental and elite fruit planting material, Vegetable & Spices Seed production and Seed Processing -

102. For implementing various programmes under above horticultural schemes viz. plantation of orchards, expansion of area and enhancement of production of vegetable, spices, flowers, potato, medicinal and aromatic plants, good quality planting material and seed are required. 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 the scheme.

103. 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, 25,000 quintals potato seed and 3000 quintals vegetable seed annually.

104. Under the Scheme, for production of 28 Lac Fruit Planting Material on 105 Govt. Nurseries, an amount of Rs. 514.80 Lac (Rs. 159.80 Lac from Budgetary Provision & Rs. 355.00 Lac. from NERAGA), as 100% assistance to Govt. Production Units, will be required. As per outlay allocated by planning department U.P. an amount of Rs. 50.00 Lac is to be provided from budgetary provision and Rs. 355.00 Lac will be required from NREGA.

State Horticulture Mission (15% State Share) -

105. 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.

106. The low productivity of the perennial fruits like mango, citrus is mainly due to small size of holdings, the preponderance of old and senile trees and the poor management available to them. Under the

SHM it is proposed to take up **rejuvenation/productivity improvement** programmes are such old and thickly shaded mango and guava orchards.

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

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

109. The above mentioned components under the State Horticulture Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture are developed in such a way that activities and programmes in one component supplement and complement the activities and programmes of other component in order to build in synergy among the various programmes under different components. Only through such an integrated approach to the development of horticulture, it would be possible to develop and exploit the horticulture potential of each region in the state, which can become the mainstay of the economy of the state/region in achieving the ultimate goal of the NHM.

FOOD PROCESSING

Scheme for Entrepreneurship development in Food Processing

110. It has been found out by various surveys that the rate of entrepreneurship development in Food Processing is very low. Hence unemployed youth should be encouraged to establish small units in food processing sector after providing them training in Food Processing, so that a source of income generation could be provided to them & their unemployment may be reduced through food processing, a remarkable success could be achieved in providing employment to public, to reduce the losses of post harvest, and in providing reasonable price of their produce to farmers & to save the agricultural & horticultural produce from wastage. The target for the year 2010-11 in this scheme is 145 programs.

111. Scheme for extension & strengthening of Govt. Fruit Preservation & Training centers for Food Processing: The object of this scheme is to encourage for establishing home scale, cottage and small scale units of food processing by providing various trainings in food processing. The proposed training schemes are for the housewives to acknowledge the importance of food processing in their daily routine.

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112. Scheme for training in Dhaba /Fast food /Restaurant for employment generation: At present a small unit or bakery & confectionery could be opened after providing short term weekly training in rural / urban areas according to the demand of increasing public demand for nutritive snacks/food. It is very important to provide the information of nutritive food to the educated youths. In this scheme 145 programs are proposed for the year 2010 - 11.

113. Scheme for organising Food Expo , mela & exhibition: In this scheme the proposal is to advertise the products of U.P. & U.P.'s participation in various Agri-Expos, Food Expos, Food & Technology Expos different melas & exhibitions which are related to food production & packaging.

SUGAR CANE

114. Uttar Pradesh is the prominent sugar cane producing state in the country Besides U.P. other prominent state are Maharastra, 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 2007-08)

	State	Cane Area (Thousand Hect.)	AV.Yield (Tones per hect.)	Cane Crushed (lacTones)	Sugar Production (lac Tones)	Sugar recovery%
A	Tropical region					
1	Maharastra	1088	74.1	761.44	90.75	11.92
2	Tamilnadu	352	108.9	229.7	21.41	9.32
3	Karnataka	296	82.6	266.85	29.00	10.89
4	Andhra Pradesh	274	82	132.01	13.35	10.12
5	Gujrat	208	81	128.01	13.66	10.67
B	Subtropical Region					
1	U.P	2179	57.2	747.39	73.19	9.76
2	Haryana	140	63.3	60.65	5.99	9.87
3	Punjab	111	60.3	57.6	5.34	9.26
4	Bihar	119	34.3	36.39	3.36	9.24
C	All India	5043	67.5	2499.06	263.56	10.55

Source Indian Sugar–Oct. 2009 vol. No. (LIX) No 7

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115. The following table gives inter-state sugar production since 1998-99:-

State wise Sugar Production For last ten years

(lakh tones)

STATES	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1 Andhra Pradesh	11.13	11.82	10.22	10.48	12.10	8.86	9.82	12.36	16.80	13.35
2 Karnatka	13.72	15.77	16.13	15.50	18.68	11.16	10.40	19.43	26.60	29.00
3 Tamil Nadu	17.30	17.20	17.81	18.39	16.44	9.21	11.08	21.42	25.40	21.41
4 Maharashtra	53.37	65.03	67.05	56.13	62.15	31.75	22.17	51.97	91.00	90.75
5 Uttar Pradesh	37.29	45.56	43.94	52.60	56.51	45.51	50.37	57.84	84.75	73.19
6 Bihar	2.58	3.68	2.88	3.42	4.08	2.74	2.54	4.22	4.51	3.36
7 Hariyana	4.04	4.77	5.86	6.24	6.36	5.82	4.00	4.09	6.52	5.99
All India	155.39	182.00	185.19	185.27	201.40	135.46	126.91	192.67	283.61	263.56

Source: Indian sugar- Oct. 2009 vol. No. (LIX) No 7

116. The following table provided the achievement in production and growth since first year plan.

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

	The final year of the plan	Cane area (lac.h.)	Average yield (M.t./Hact.)	Cane Prodct. (L.t.)	Sugar Prodct. (L.t.)	No of Mills	Crushing capecity (Tcd)	Sugar recovery %
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	26.62	59.59	1546.22	84.75	133	7,09,000	9.47
11	Year 2007-08	28.50	56.46	1608.55	73.19	132	7,61,000	9.78
12	2008-09	21.40	51.77	1107.00	40.64	131	7,64,000	8.94
13	2009-10 (Anticipated)	17.88	55.00	983.10	40.00	132	7,72,000	9.00

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117. 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.

Sugar Sector in 2010-11

118. Major Challenges passing sugar can sector in U.P are as under.

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

119. In the changed scenario efforts or to be made to obtain Maximum out put per unit of area irrigation water and other inputs. It is expected that there will be increase in cane productivity and sugar recovery in the state during 11th plan. Diversion of sugar cane towards gur and khandsaree will be minimized.

Issues & strategies

- ▶ To raise the crushing capacity of sugar mills from 7.72 lakh T.C.D. to 7.75 lakh T.C.D.
- ▶ To make efforts in increasing the productivity of sugar cane instead of allowing the sugar cane area to expand is the target. For that the programs relating to the development of high yielding varieties of sugar cane and modern scientific techniques of sugar cane cultivation would have to be carried out. Arrangement for agricultural inputs for giving effect to increase the sugar cane production will be envisaged. The productivity level is proposed to be raised from almost 51.77 Tons in 2007-08 to 55.00 tons in 2009-10.

Effective transfer of modern and scientific methods of sugar cane cultivation to farmers

- ▶ Giving priority to sugar cane research programs to cater the need of total seed required for seed replacement program. It is proposed that 20 % plant cane area by improved seeds will be replaced every year. Total plant cane area will be replaced in the five years. To meet the end a rolling plan of nucleus seed required for three year onwards will be prepared.
- ▶ Development of area specific sugar cane varieties which are high yielding and rich in sugar.
- ▶ Development of sugar cane development of action plan for each sugar mills. Incentive can developmental programs will be carried out with the help of sugar mills in there reconstituted Zones.

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- ▶ Optimized use of scarce irrigation water and productivity.
- ▶ Reallocation of sugar mills zone areas and providing stability to such reallocated zones will be made.
- ▶ A sizable chunk of sugar cane is diverted towards gur and khandsary. 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 to impart knowledge input along with physical purchased inputs.
- ▶ Promote for machination to save labour casts.
- ▶ By introducing integrated pest management including biological method and by introducing integrated nutrient management effort will be made to obtain state average of 65 tones as envisaged at the terminal year of the plan.
- ▶ Ratoon management is very much neglected in central eastern U.P. Management of second and third ratoon will get special attention in eleventh plan period.
- ▶ Heat therapy will be popularized amongst the growers to eradicate the menace of grassy shout and other disease.

Proposed targets for the 2010-11

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

	Particulars	Unit	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Terminal year of 11 th five year plan (2011-12)
1	Cane area	Lac. Hact.	21.40	20.00	27.00
2	Average yield	Ton/ Hact.	51.77	56.00	65.00
3	Total sugar cane production	Lac. Ton	990	1120.00	1755.00
4	Drawl %	%	41.00	55.00	51.58
5	Total cane crushed	Lac. Ton	454.82	983.00	965.25
6	No. of sugar factory	No.	132	132	140
7	Crushing capacity	Lac.Ton.T.C.D	7.61	7.72	7.50
8	Sugar recovery	%	8.94	9.00	10.30
9	Total sugar production	Lac.Ton	40.64	45.00	119.07

121. For achieving the above target. following intervention is proposed to be introduced during the 11th plan by means of following schemes/ programme:

Ongoing Schemes

Intensive Cane Development Programme

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

Construction of link roads on contributory basis.

122. 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. There is still scope for raising the productivity, production and infrastructure development in state in 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

123. Animal husbandry is an integral part of the agriculture and allied sector which plays a very important role in the National 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-liftman of farmers. Animal Husbandry provides indirect employment to rural masses as well as direct employment to rural youths.

124. 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 national agricultural policy announced by the government in 2000 aims to attain a growth rate in excess of 4% per annum in the agriculture sector. Since the growth rate in crop production has stagnated to around 2% higher growth rate of 6-8% in animal husbandry sector can only make possible the overall growth of 4% in agriculture sector. 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.

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In particular disaster management programs for minimizing the losses of livestock, need to be devised as pre, during and post disaster measures.

125. The State of Uttar Pradesh with its vast animal genetic resource possesses enormous potential which if exploited properly will contribute significantly in the national economy and help the country to attain the dominating position in livestock and livestock product trade. The State livestock sector enjoys tremendous strength i.e. its diversified and huge animal genetic resources, diverse agro climatic conditions, age old trusted traditional animal husbandry system and innovative farmers. However, the weaknesses in the sector act as barricade for overall development. The weaknesses are the low level of technology transfer, low level of input supply in this sector, negligible marketing facilities competition between agricultural production and livestock production and overall the negligence towards this sector from last 50 years post independence. The state is characterized by a large livestock population with low productivity. The need is to optimize the productivity and increasing it so that the sector becomes more viable and hence serve to increase the growth rate from present 4.5 percent to the projected 10 percent. Side by side stress is to be placed on projects involving private investments in the animal husbandry sector. NABARD has formulated ADPs (Area Development Projects) and giving subsidy to the veterinary graduates under ACABCs which is central sector subsidy scheme. Focus has to be made on these projects which will help building the required infrastructure, marketing avenues and better technical support to the animal husbandry sector.

Production Status-

126. During the Xth plan (upto 2006-2007), 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.

127. 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 was registered.

Production Estimates of Different Livestock Products

1	Item	Unit	Achievement in 9 th Plan	Achievement in 10 th Plan	Achievement in 11 th Plan				
					2001-02	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
			Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Target.	Anti-Achiev	Target.
1	Milk	Lakh MT	145.58	180.946	188.593	195.370	236.00	236.00	267.75
2	Eggs	Million Nos.	758.334	813.51	981.48	1014.14	1120.50	1120.50	1190.51
3	Wool	Lakh kg.	18.46	14.61	14.81	15.033	22.18	22.18	23.29

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Programme	Ach. Level IXth Plan	Ach. Level Xth Plan	Ach. XI th Plan				
			Ach. 2007-08	Ant. Ach. 2008-09	2009-10 Target	2009-10 Achiev	Target 2010-11
Vaccination (in lakh)	217.09	345.19	382.79	386.41	686.88	686.88	721.95
Artificial Insemination (in lakh)	17.03	23.76	25.82	30.13	43.14	43.14	44.00
Castration (in lakh)	7.03	7.19	7.82	8.28	10.36	10.36	11.00
Treatment (in lakh)	172.68	194.30	203.41	219.86	233.71	233.71	235.00
Formation S.J.Y.S. Groups (in nos.)	7106	5498	5478	6300	6300	6300	6300

Production of main livestock product-

128. Animal Husbandry contributes significantly in State economy with the production of 195.37 lakh MTs milk, 10141.376 lakh eggs, 15.033 lakh kg. wool and 1878.20 lakh kg. meat in year 2008-09. 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. 2008-09	Average Milk Prod per day per animal (in Kg.)
Buffalo	134.32	4.373
Cow	49.76	3.132
Goat	11.29	.734
Total	195.37	

129. Per capita per day availability of milk in U.P. is 322 grams while the National average is 245 grams per day against the minimum requirement of 280grams per day per capita as recommended by ICMR.

130. 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

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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 2008-09
Buffalo	122.084	1357.528
Goat	16.117	330.694
Sheep	16.710	51.799
Pig	43.554	138.185
Total		2034.287

Infrastructures and Institutions-

131. For ensuring animal health and other animal husbandry related services, there are 2200 Veterinary Hospitals, 2559 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 Disease Control 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, 3109 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, 4 Livestock Extension Officers Training Centers and 2 Carcass Utilization and Leather Training-cum-Production Centre are also operational in the State.

132. 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 15000 Livestock population is under 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.

Breed improvement and fertility -

133. The breeding facilities especially the coverage of breedable cattle population through artificial insemination and based on the new breeding policy is still not optimum. For optimization of input supply of improved breeding facilities U.P. Livestock Development Board is well functional and is providing the improved breeding inputs to the farmers.

134. Presently in the State, there are 3109 State A.I. Centers which ensures improved animal breeding services to farmers through Artificial insemination. Artificial insemination has only a coverage of 15% 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 25.4% 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 alongwith mobilization of Govt. A.I. centres. Paravets are trained unemployed youths, for self employment. They shall cater improved breeding services at farmer's door step as well as vaccination and castration programme.

135. 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-

136. 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. Infertility management 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 -

137. On the health care front the coverage of huge cattle/livestock population under the improved treatment facilities and vaccination Program against dreadful livestock diseases viz. H.S., FMD, is of utmost importance. 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. With this scheme the better health of the livestock is being ensured in turns it has enhanced the livestock production.

138. A 100% centrally sponsored scheme has been launched to make complete control on Foot & Mouth Disease in the 17 districts of Western Uttar Pradesh, by conducting 100% vaccination of livestock of these districts. This has ensured the better health of livestock, increased production and also helped in augmentation in export and in turn more foreign exchange for National Economy.

139. The above services are ensured by the 2200 Veterinary Hospitals, 268 'D' Class Dispensaries and 2827 Stockman Centers. As per the recommendations of National Farmer Commission, one veterinarian is required for 5000 animals, but presently 1 Veterinary Hospital is available for more than 15000 animals. Hence, for optimization of animal husbandry activities in the state more Veterinary Hospitals need to be established.

140. A part from above for rendering expert animal health services, 5 polyclinics are being established in the State. There is a need of at least one polyclinic at every district head quarters. There is need to establish mobile animal health services and breeding facilities in the State for ensuring quality animal husbandry services at farmer's door step.

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Foot and Mouth Disease Control-

141. To make an affective control on Foot and Mouth Disease in the livestock a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched in the 17 districts of western Uttar Pradesh (Agra Mathura, Aligarh, Firozabad, Hathras Etah, Kashiram nagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Gautambudh Nagar, Saharanpur, Muzaffar Nagar, Moradabad, J.P. Nagar and Badaun). 100% of the livestock of these 17 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 and 2009-10, 8 round of vaccination has been completed and 9th round is expected to be started in December 2009/January 2010. Because of this effective immunization no outbreaks of any disease has been recorded which has 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 because of which no ban could be applied on milk products like Cheese and Khoa etc. in summers for last 4-5 years.

Fodder Development

142. There is a big scarcity of green fodder as well as feed concentrates for 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

143. This scarcity of livestock feed and fodder situation further worsens during the natural calamities like flood and droughts as well as food security to human being. 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-

144. This is a most vital sector in the State with a great potential. On an average State imports 1,00,00,000 eggs daily from other States Due to concerted efforts, State is attaining self sufficiency in broiler production. Presently State is exporting broilers to the other adjoining States like Haryana and Delhi. However, State is still importing broiler chicks in huge number. Therefore, there is a need to develop broiler parent farms with hatcheries, for which assistance needs to be rendered to the poultry entrepreneurs in the State. 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. The remunerative 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.

145. 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 the program backyard poultry development in the scheme of 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 and 2009-10 establishment of 1330 units is being targeted.

Small Animal Development

146. 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 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 were established.

147. 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, 491 pig units were established and year 2009-10, 457 pig units are being established

Employment Generation-

148. 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 and in 2009-10, 964 paravets were trained and deployed and in 2010-11, 200 paravets are targeted to be trained and deployed.

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Drought and Flood Mitigation-

149. Uttar Pradesh being one of the largest State harbors a large livestock population in extremely diversified zoo-geographic distributions. It ranges from dry land of bundelkhand to water logged eastern U.P. and fertile mid land of Ganga and Jamuna. State being naturally so diverse, suffers with natural calamities like drought and flood routinely. It is well significant that due to natural calamities, livestock suffers first and severely gets affected with the problems of mortality and migration as well as long crippling health problems including production losses for a longer period. This inflicts sever economic losses to farmers and increase their vows of sorrow.

150. In the year 2007-08 and 08-09 pre-monsoon, there was severe drought in 7 districts of Bundelkhand and 2 other districts of the State i.e. Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. Department have made relentless and significant efforts for decreasing the effect of drought and successfully prevented livestock death and animal migration. 128 Cattle camps/ shelters were made with the provision of fodder, drinking water, medicines and vaccines. 325 Hand pumps were erected and 348 water troughs (charahi) were made for animals. 534144 animals were provided with fodder and water, 1684874 animals were treated and 3599369 animals were vaccinated in drought affected areas of the State. These concerted efforts have minimized the animal mortality and completely overcome with the drought problems.

151. Simultaneously, in 2008-09, during and post-monsoon, State became affected with sever flood with the total of 22 districts affected. For mitigating the effect of flood, in 22 flood affected districts 921 Flood Posts were established with the assured availability of medicines, vaccines and other logistic support resulting into least possible animal losses in the State. The building infrastructure in the flood affected areas which were adversely affected with flood was either renovated or re-built.

152. This significantly reflects the intensive efforts of the State and department to mitigate the effect of natural calamities on livestock which helped tremendously in post-disaster rehabilitation of rural poor. Also the lesson learn from these natural calamities and commendable efforts made on two diversified fronts in a short span, shall definitely prove a mile stone for tackling such calamities effectively in future.

Veterinary Education and Research-

153. 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. Private sector is also showing keen interest in establishment of veterinary colleges in private sector. One or two veterinary colleges in private sector is expected to become functional soon.

Poultry development

154. Poultry farming is yet to make any sufficient contribution in the state economy and a major part in the availability of the requirement of egg and poultry product. A conscious policy decision is needed to take up aggressive promotion programs to promote poultry industry in the state in tune with neighboring states like Punjab and Haryana. Also projects regarding promotion of organized and backyard poultry farming is implemented. To support this vision diagnostic labs and facilities ranging from technical advice to marketing support and financial assistance will have to be rendered.

Animal Statistics Wing and Livestock Census-

155. To assess the present impact of the schemes on the livestock sector and analysis of the data collected in the field a proper statistic facility should exist. Though the department is having an extensive statistical division operational upto the district level, yet it needs to be strengthened as per modern needs.

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156. During the year 2007-12 of the 11th plan 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-

157. 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. 135 new veterinary hospitals shall be established in the year 2010-11. Greater emphasis is being given to the improvement of animal health and veterinary services during 2010-11 and the details of important programmes are as follows-

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)-

158. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being run with 75% assistance of GOI. The major component of scheme is the immunization campaign against Foot & Mouth Disease, H.S. and PPR. PPR immunization campaign is being targeted with the objectives of eradication of dreaded disease of sheep and goat. The PPR vaccination campaign shall continue in the State in year 2010-11. Also 100% vaccination of livestock against Foot & Mouth Diseases shall be taken the State. Under the Scheme all the districts of states shall be covered under H.S. Vaccination campaign. The other components of scheme are

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organization of awareness campaigns, training programmes for veterinarians and para-veterinarians as well as bird flue control programme.

Rinderpest Eradication Programme-

159. The country is free from rinderpest. In spite of freedom from disease, the routine surveillance programme continues which includes village searches and stock route searches and maintenance of vaccine bank. This is an old scheme with 100% central assistance. In the year 2010-11, for ensuring the disease freedom status, continuous vigil has to be maintained as per the mandate and guidelines of Govt. of India.

Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme-

160. This is a continued scheme with 100% central assistance and being run in 17 districts of western Uttar Pradesh viz. Saharanpur, Mujaffarnagar, Bagpat, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautambudh Nagar, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura, Agra, Firozabad, Etah, Kashiram nagar, Badaun, Moradabad and J.P. Nagar. There has been a good result because no FMD incidence has been reported in the area. The health status has improved resulting in the marked increase in livestock productivity in the said districts. In the year 2009-10, two phases of 8th and 9th round campaign shall be taken up.

Cattle & Buffalo Development-

161. The State has only 27% breeding coverage of the cattle and buffalo population through all sources. Although the State has 3079 A.I. centers, 4 Deep Frozen Semen Production Centers for catering to improved breeding services, yet this infrastructure is not enough for the larger breedable population (173 lakh) of the State. It is proposed to increase the present breeding coverage to 50%. Castration of scrub bulls will be a part of the programme to prevent indiscriminate breeding. Campaign for castration of scrub bulls will be launched. Awareness programme will also be taken up in this regard.

Establishment of Para-vets

162. 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.

163. 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. They will be deployed in their own villages for rendering the services of A.I. timely to the livestock owners at their

doorstep. On the one hand this will increase the interest of the farmers in animal husbandry and lead to self employment of the rural unemployed 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.

Strengthening and expansion of Goat Breeding Facilities and Health Cover

164. 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

165. 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.

166. 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 around 450 such societies, each with 10 members during 2010-11. The society members are being given adequate training and are being assisted for their financial requirements. In turn, all societies will join and work as autonomous units.

Fodder Development

167. U.P. has the largest human population and livestock population. Either of the two requires food from its land resources that's why there is a great pressure to increase the yield of sufficient food for both.

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Green revolution, in agriculture, has made the farmers satisfied with their agriculture; consequently, the land under fodder crops got reduced to a significant level. It is now evident that the livestock population now faces a deficit of 33.80% green fodder, 3.95% dry fodder and 47.27% concentrates (as per 2003 livestock census). The farmers of the state, who used to rear livestock to add to their income, in such a scenario of commercialization and globalization of market trends, find it difficult to nourish their livestock adequately. The steps taken by A.H.D. through feed and fodder development schemes, since IVth Five Year Plan period, were limited to distribution of improved/certified fodder seeds, demonstrations of minikit packages and feeding of enriched straws/cellulosic wastes. The efforts are not sufficient to assist them in this regard leading to scarcity of fodder. It is well clear that without appropriate nutrition it is not possible to maintain the livestock and get production as per their potential. Therefore to increase the growth rate i.e. to increase the livestock production, the fodder production has to be increased to provide sufficient nutrition for livestock. For intensive fodder development schemes have to be incorporated with a view to achieve targeted growth of 10% per annum.

Poultry Development

168. 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.

169. 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 per day from Andhra Pradesh and other neighboring States. Thus, we are loosing 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 2010-11 establishment of 260 backyard poultry units is being targeted.

Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms

170. 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 IXth 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

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(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-

171. 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.

172. 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):

173. 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 Kherigarh and Ponwar Breed and National Cattle Insurance Scheme.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE MILK YIELD (KG/DAY) PER ANIMAL YEAR 2005-06

Category	National Average milk Yield	State Average milk Yield	Maximum Average milk yield	State giving Maximum Average milk yield
Cow (Non Descript)	1.970	205.6	4.381	Haryana
			4.201	Delhi
Cow (Crossbred)	6.437	7.003	8.948	Punjab
			8.929	Meghalaya
Buffalo	4.300	4.353	7.049	Punjab
			6.365	Kerala
Goat	0.346	0.729	0.833	Daman and Diu
			0.758	Haryana

PROJECTION OF PRODUCTION ESTIMATES LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BASED ON 10% GROWTH RATE IN HUSBANDRY SECTOR (BASE YEAR 2006-07)

Item	Achievement of 10th plan	11th plan				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1- Milk Production (Lacs M. T.)	180.946	199.041	218.945	240.839	264.922	291.41
2- Egg Production (Million)	948.32	1042.80	1147.08	1261.79	1387.96	1526.75
3- Wool Production (Lacs Kg.)	14.608	16.069	17.675	19.442	21.386	23.524

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DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

174. India with an estimated Milk production of 104.8 million MT during the year 2007-08 with about 283.1(2003) million bovine population, India seems to have the largest cattle population in the world. The Dairy sector in our country contributes major share in the agricultural GDP. Country per capita availability of milk has been 252 grams / person /day in 2007-08. India's growth of milk production for the VIIth, VIIIth, IXth Plan & Xth Plan stands at 4.37 %, 4.41 % & 4.08 % and 4.00% respectively.

Status of Uttar Pradesh V/S Other States (2007-08)

State	No. of organized Societies	Avg. Milk Proc (lac Kgs/day)	Avg. Milk Sale/ Day (In lac ltr./Day)
Gujrat	13141	75.92	27.06
Karnataka	10967	30.25	20.83
Maharashtra	20953	30.63	27.07
Rajasthan	13681	13.59	12.06
Uttar Pradesh	19725	9.30	7.91
Punjab	6432	8.24	5.76
Haryana	6515	5.16	3.17

175. Department of Dairy Development is functioning under the administrative control of the Milk Commissioner since 1976. The Dairy sector in the State with a network of 14154(oct.09) Dairy Cooperative Societies, 59 District Milk Unions and the Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation (PCDF) at the State level are providing employment to 8.77 lacs Small & Marginal Farmers and Landless Agricultural laborers. The average daily milk procurement is 6.29 (nov.09) lacs kg/day and liquid milk sale is 6.63(nov.09) lacs liters per day. The State is major supplier of liquid milk to Mother Dairy in the NMG.

Physical

PARTICULARS	END OF Ninth PLAN	END OF Tenth Plan	Growth %	XI th Plan	% Growth over X th Plan
1.FUNCTIONAL SOCIETIES	13.333	15.063	12.97	35,014	132.45
2.MEMBERSHIP (Lacs)	7.494	7.557	0.80	18.21	141.00
3.AVG. MILK PROCUREMENT (Lacs Kg/ day)	9.113	10.44	14.56	24.23	132.08
4.AVG. LIQUID MILK SALE (Lacs Ltr./ day.)	4.399	5.04	14.57	22.230	341.07

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Particulars	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Target	Ach	Target	Ach	Target	Ach
FUNCTIONAL SOCIETIES	19122	13838	23095	14360	27079	14154
2. MEMBERSHIP (Lacs)	9.735	7.633	11.81	6.462	13.99	7.218
3.AVG. MILK PROCUREMENT (Lacs KG/ day	12.830	9.301	15.60	8.156	18.52	6.29
4.AVG. LIQUID MILK SALE (Lacs Ltr./ day.)	10.83	7.910	13.60	7.160	6.95	6.63

Annual Plan 2010-11

Assistance to cooperatives

176. Keeping in mind the hardships suffered by milk producers of those milk unions, which have accumulated losses, the Government of India providing assistance to such Milk Unions, so as to offset the losses and make them viable through suitable rehabilitation plan. This scheme is on 50:50 sharing basis between GOI and the concerned State government wherein it has been laid down that only such rehabilitation plan for Milk Unions would be considered where the State government agrees to provide matching contribution of rehabilitation assistance.

Market Intervention Operation & Specialized HRD Efforts

177. Though Market Intervention Operations, as the name suggests, we are planning to go in for a definitive control over the market & our presence in the so called niche markets In the context it is imperative that we go for Modernization of the Infrastructure of units, so that they are able to cater to the market demand & taste. Further intensifying the efforts we have plans to upgrade & put the marketing net work in order via inputs in the areas of Cold Rooms / Cold Chain and Automated Bulk Vending Machines . We are planning to diversify in areas hitherto left untouched to make our presence felt not only at the National level but also at the International scene too. The growth in Dairy Industry directly benefits the rural poor.

Modernization & Up-gradation of Q.C. Labs: -

178. Globalization and liberalization of dairy trade, the increasing globalization of food distribution and the necessity of having a strong global position in order to take advantage of the increase in world wide demand will require restructuring of the dairy industry on a continuous basis. To meet the challenges posed by WTO, we ought to manufacture our milk and milk products as per international standards, particularly CODEX STANDARDS.

179. Realizing the importance of quality of milk and milk products, the Central Quality Assurance laboratory needs strengthening with high quality precision equipments. This will help in providing testing facilities of class "B" laboratory for the quality parameter of milk and milk products.

Automation & Up-gradation of Dairy Plants: -

180. Various Plants & Chilling Center need up-gradation as to cope up with the increasing proposed milk procurement during the plan period. Various infrastructure needs will be met during the plan period. Most of the infrastructure facilities available are old and not capable to bear the pressure. Therefore is need to up grade the existing facilities available like Homogenizer, Clarifier, Pasteurizer, Silos, Refrigeration units etc.

Marketing Infrastructure Support -

181. It has to be improved to earn substantial revenue by the milk unions and also profitable disposal by our milk unions, will help in turn to pump-in more revenue to the rural population. It will help to strengthen rural economy. Following schemes are to be taken up during the plan period include - Refrigerated Vans for Product Transport / Establishment of cold Rooms/ Bulk Vending Machines & Milk Parlour/Booths, Brand Promotion and Consumer Awareness Programme.

Encouragement to Milk Producer's under the Co-operative Sector(Gokul Puruskar): -

182. To encourage the milk producer to enhance the productivity and production, selected milk producers are being awarded in various fields of activities like clean milk production, maintaining best hygienic conditions, maximum milk production, Quality of Milk and Accounting system of the society e.g. proper auditing, timely milk price payment, proper book keeping, balance sheet etc. One best producer of society will be selected in each district for Gokul Puraskar. This year the Award will be given in form of high milch animals as well as shields at district level.

Information Technology & Computerization:

183. This is the need of the hour. Fast paced industry that has become vibrant with the advent of private players needs the intervention of IT to support it to compete with the ever-changing environment. Enterprise Resource Planning can also be taken up to increase efficiency of the plants. During the Current Five-year Plan we have also decided to use it extensively for consolidation & strengthening of cooperative system. Main use of the Information Technology will be in various dairy plants to integrate all activities.

Automatic Milk Collection Units: -

184. Over a period of time, the milk producers' faith & trust in cooperative society structure has started eroding from lack of transparency and objectivity in milk pricing and payment. To overcome this and regularize the faith into the system, automation and mechanization of procurement system has been taken up at a vast scale during the XIth Plan. In the Ist Year itself 1920 VDCs' are being provided with AMCU. Wherever this AMCU has functioned, it has tremendous result in the form of milk procurement, restoration of producer's faith, loyalty of milk and membership. During 2008-09 2848 VDCs' will be provided with

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AMCU's. The 80% cost of AMCU will be provided as grant while 20% will be borne by the societies/milk unions.

Bulk Milk Coolers

185. It is the machine that is used for instantaneous chilling of milk at the society level. Milk Procured via milk routes is led to the machine & is chilled there. With the help of this Electronic Refrigeration Unit, milk gets chilled instantly so as to avoid development of bacteria & as a result increases the keeping quality of milk. Thus when milk is transported to the dairy dock/ other milk union, its quality remains excellent even at the end point. This would result in excellent quality end Products that would ensure a definite market for "Parag" brand products and also reduce losses. During the XIth Plan. In the Ist Year-2007-08 itself 150 BMCs' are being established in rural areas (milk shed).Whereas in the year 2008-09 254 BMCs' are proposed to be established in rural areas (milk shed). The 80% cost of BMC will be provided as grant while 20% will be borne by the milk unions.

Strengthening & Modernization of Cattle Feed Plants

186. The State Dairy Federation has two Cattle Feed Plants at Varanasi & Meerut. These plants are quite old as they were installed under the Operation Flood Programme. Currently they are in an emergent need to be modernized so that the efficiency of these Cattle Feed Plants increase & there is drastic reduction in operational losses, thereby making these plants viable units in themselves.. Various feed mixes and mineral mixture will be manufactured based on mineral manufacturing done by NDDB. This should qualitatively enhance productivity and production both.

Dr. Ambedkar Dugdh Swarozgar Yojana – Phase-I

187. Rural employment generation through dairy development programme has been seen a big success through Saghan mini dairy project being implemented in previous years. In eleventh plan this project has been modified with the coverage of 4,6,8 & 10 animals unit

188. Under this scheme the scale of subsidy proposed is 50% for SC/ST, 33% for OBC and 25% for other categories. The total project period is for 4 years, commencing from the year 2008-09 but due to lack of sufficient budget provision, this scheme is proposed to be launched from the year 2009-10. The insurance of beneficiaries has been taken as a part of programme along with the cattle insurance. The special emphasis has been given regarding breeding feeding and management of units to be established through providing them technical input services as well as women empowerment through rational selection of women beneficiaries. This programme will be launched in all the 820 blocks of 70 districts of the state and create 18, 47,687 direct employment and 2, 03,317 indirect employment in the four year span period (2008-12).

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Revitalization/ Consolidation & Expansion of Existing Milk Unions/ Societies: -

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

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

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

Training of farmers & field staff for capacity enhancement: -

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

Infrastructure support for new products and marketing

192. Market is the point to start & end for any industry. Dairy Co-operatives also cannot ignore this basic tenet. We have taken care of the paradigm & have taken care to build in various inputs needed to support the onerous cause of the Dairy Co-operatives in the marketing. Various components proposed under this initiative include adequate & need based infrastructure support for new products/ new markets/ all time milk parlors & so on. The dairy industry, PCDF in particular, is facing stiff competition today as new industries are coming up regularly. It is, therefore, urgent requirement that we should pay attention towards product diversification, keeping in view even changing consumer behavior and preferences and ever increasing market. Under the scheme a variety of milk products are to be manufactured in various

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milk plants e.g. Ice Cream, Flavored Milk /Sterilized Flavored Milk, Tetra pack Milk and Cheese etc. We also need sophisticated plants and machinery to manufacture Products viz: Butter Chip let, Cheese, Blister packs for Table Butter, PEDDA etc. & they have been planned for.

Encouragement to Private investment (“PPP Modal”)

193. Since de-licensing of Dairy Industries sizable private investment has taken place in the state in this sector but regional distribution of same has been varying, whereas western part of the state specially NCR, some districts got excess infrastructural capacity resulting in unhealthy trade practices and cut through out 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 no of dairy plants have come up during the Xth plan period involving investment of Rs. 110 Crores. The proposed Ambedkar Dugdha Swarojgar Yojna also engine institution credit in the term of Rs. 475.73 Crores in the period of four years. The proposal for formulation of suitable scheme for promotion of commercial dairy farming for consideration of State Government. 20% of the AMCU and BMC proposed to install 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.

194. In the year 2008-09 under PPP modle Parag Atharv (packaged drinking Mineral water) was successfully launched with no investment. A pvt. 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 pvt. Party (M/S Atharv Disteleries pvt. Ltd.) will share profit in the ratio of Re 0.50 to Re1.00 per bottle with PCDF. For using ‘PARAG’ brand name.

COOPERATION

195. 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.

196. 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 1308 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

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this increased to Rs. 2530.80 Crore in 2007-08 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.

197. 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

198. 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 1308 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 323 branches operating all over the State. Cooperatives on the whole, work effectively as bridge between private and public sector.

Physical Achievements and Growth Position

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

A- Short term Credit distribution:-

	Year	Target Amount (in Cr.)	Rs. in Cr.	
			Amount (in Cr.)	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	2041.52	78.52
8	2009-10	2600.00	2600.00	62.78

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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	35.86
8	2009-10	36.72	36.72 (Anticipated)

200. On the basis of Vaidyanathan committee recommendations necessary ammendment in U.P. cooperative socities Act has been made and proposal for assistance for Rs. 2076.37 crore (GOI share+State share) have been sent through SLIC to NABARD, but till Nov.09 only Rs.437.46 crore have been received from GOI. and state Govt.

201. 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

202. 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.

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- ▶ 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.

Annual Plan 2010-11

Interest subvention on Short term loan (Current -Grant)

203. While preparing draft for XIth five year plan year 2007-12 a new scheme under the name "Interest subvention scheme for crop loan to farmers @ 7% by PACS (State Sector)" was proposed in the draft plan. It was estimated that crop loan amounting to Rs. 353000 Lacs would be distributed through PACS during the year 2010-11. Taking into consideration the cost of refinance from NABARD, cost of resources of U.P. Co-operative Bank and Distt, Co-operative Banks a sum of Rs. 11649 lacs was estimated for budgetary allocation during the year 200-11. But on the basis of short term loan distributed during last year 2009-10, it is expected that Rs. 280000 lacs will be distributed during the year 2010-11.

204. It is pertinent to mention, that while preparing the draft proposal for XIth Five year Plan, NABARD informed that GOI will provide "Interest subvention" to Co-operative Banks during year 2008-09, but no information is available to date as to whether this scheme will continue in the year 210-11. If "Interest subvention" is available the year 2008-09 then it is expected that Rs. 2460.00 lac assistance will be made available by GOI through NABARD. On receipt of Govt. of India interest subvention amount from NABARD same would be paid to State Govt

Financial Assistance to SC/ST members to purchase share of PACS (Current-Grant/Loan)

205. Due to poverty most of the SC/ST members of the society are not in position to purchase the share of PACS and hence they become eneligble for availing loan facility from the PACS. Therefore to increase the participation of SC/ST members in PACS, financial assistance in the form of 50% subsidy & 50% interest free loan for 20,000 members (19,000 members of SC & 1000 members of ST) @ Rs. 100 per share is required .

Education & Training

206. Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Union Limited is a co-operative institutions established in 1928. The main aim of this apex Institution is to impart Co-operative education and training to Co-operative members, and employees of Cooperative Societies. At present the institution is operating 06 Co-op management training Centers at- 1. Meerut 2.Varanasi 3. Ayodhya (Faizabad) 4. Mahoba 5.Billari (Moradabad) 6. Hebra (Etawah)

Aid for the leadership development training to the SC/St Members.(Current -Grant).

207. It is important that the SC members, of the Co-operative socities and the elected representatives of the socities are duly informed about the various benefits from the cooperatives like, distribution of

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credit/Agriculture inputs distribution, price support programme etc. Also proper knowledge of functioning of these societies to these members is necessary so as to increase their participation in the activities of societies for this purpose out of 7479 PACS a three day training Programme has been formulated for scheduled caste members and SC/ST members of the management committees of the 1250 PACS .The proposed programme is important and worthwhile because the SC/ST members and the elected SC/ST representative of PACS play an important role in the effective operation of various co-operative programmes at the base level.

208. This training programme will be conducted by the P.C.U. by organizing a special camp at the block level. U.P. Cooperative Union will be responsible to implement this programme. For this training programme, Co-op. education Instructors of the P.C.U., regional officers, Principals and the lecturers of the cooperative management training centers will be required to impart necessary help.

209. Therefore for a three day training programme, in order to train 6298 participants an amount of Rs. 50.00 lac is expected to be spent.

Manyavar Kanshi Ram Sahkari Puskar Yojana.

210. 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 form the State will be selected for prize on the basis of their performance for the year 2008-09.

211. 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

212. 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.

Grant for renovation of Co-operative Training Centres.

213. Cooperatives play a vital role in integrated development of State. It is essential to educate the employees, officers and cooperators related to cooperative societies with cooperative principles and practices and also with the latest technique of modern economic trends. P.C.U. is a apex cooperative institution in the state to impart such a education/training through its different training centers situated in

different cities of State. These cooperative training centers conduct certificate courses of 20-20 weeks and also short term courses of 3,5, and 7 days.

Modernization, Electrification and installation of fire fighting system of the Auditorium of the Sahkarita Bhavan (New-Grant)

214. The auditorium situated in the premises of the P.C.U. building of the Sahkarita Bhavan frequently organizes seminars and meetings in which a number of VIPs and important people participate. In order to ensure the security of these important people, the Chief Fire Officer and the District Magistrate of Lucknow have requested for immediate electrification and modernization of the auditorium. Therefore it is necessary to equip the 25 year old auditorium with modern facilities. But since the P.C.U. is not financially fit to bear the expenses, therefore if a financial assistance of Rs. 102.32 lac is provided by the state government for the electrification modernization, and fire fighting system and automatic alarm system, then it will prove a great help in providing security to the VIPs and other important people and will thereby help in the successful completion of the organized programmes.

Grant for Ladies Hostel of ICCMRT at Lucknow.

215. I.C.C.M.R.T. was established with the help of Uttar Pradesh Government and apex cooperative institutions of the State. It imparts the training, research and consultancy services, for cooperatives and other institutions. It also conducts the two year full time M.B.A. course. It is affiliated to U.P. Technical University and it is headed by Agricultural Production Commissioner (A.P.C.) as a chairman together with Principal secretaries Planning, Finance, cooperative, Registrar Cooperative societies, and Director Mandi Parishad as members. At present 101 students in first year and 107 students in second year are studying in M.B.A. course. Most of the students come from outside districts. But due to non availability of separate Hostel for ladies and gents, Ladies and gents students live in same Hostel.

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

216. 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

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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.

217. Sixteen districts 1.Varanasi, 2.Chandauli, 3. Sant Ravidasnagar, 4. Jaunpur, 5.Mathura, 6. Hatharus, 7. Gourakhpur, 8. Raibareilly, 9. Baghpat, 10. Bulandshahar, 11. Muzzaffarnagar, 12. Rampur, 13. Deoria, 14. Mirzapur, 15. Lakhimpur-Kheri and 16. Bijnoor have already been covered under I.C.D.P. Scheme. In Barabanki, Badaun, Firozabad, Farrkhabad, Kannouj, Sonbhadra, Chitrakut, Pratapgarh, Gazipur and Aligarh districts, I.C.D.P. projects are in progress. All districts have to be covered under I.C.D.P. Schemes.

FISHERIES

218. Fish, the most important global foodstuff enriched with high protein contents, minerals and vitamins, worldwide accepted due to high medicinal & nutritious value. It has got well recognition in our society as symbol of prosperity and good luck. Besides, it has been an important source of employment since time immemorial. Today also 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.

219. 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 Formers Development Agencies (F.F.D.As.) which came into existence 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, which is proposed to increase up to level of 3800 kg/ ha /yr at the end of 11th five year plan .ICMR recommends about 12 kg per capita per year intake of fish annually but in U.P. it is less then 4.0 per capita per year. Presently exporting fish from other states mostly from Andhra Pradesh bridges the gap but now to bridge this gap from the state level the various schemes are being proposed under 2010-11 state plan.

Water resource categories in UP

	Water resource	Area Lac(ha)	Managed area (ha)	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%

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Status of U.P. Fisheries among inland states

220. The total estimated fresh water fish production of U.P. for the year 2008-09 is 3.49 lac mt. ton against national production of 3.5 million tons. Uttar Pradesh stands third largest producer after west Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Our average productivity is 29.00 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.

	States/Uts	Inland Fish Production (in lac tons based on 2007-08)
1	West Bengal	11.8100
2	Andhra Pradesh	6.1673
3	Uttar Pradesh	3.0673
4	Bihar	2.6704
5	Orissa	2.1390
6	Assam	1.8148
7	Tamil Nadu	1.5503
8	Chattisgarh	1.3775
9	Maharashtra	1.3185
10	Karnataka	1.2392

Physical Targets & Achievements

	Items	Unit	Actual Achi. 2007-08	Actual Achi. of 2008 -09	Target & achievement of 2009-10		Proposed target of 2010-11
					Target	Achievement up to nov - 09	
1	Lease of gram sabha ponds	ha.	10957.0	6453.45	5000	4132.88	8000
2	Renovation of existing ponds/construction of new ponds	ha.	10709.0	9731.44	10000	5985.56	6000
3	Training of farmers	No.	11237	9542	10000	806	5000
4	Fish seed production & supply	Cr No.	118.29	130.41	138.00	105.02	144.00
5	Construction of fishermen houses	No.	1268	1100	4000	857	2500
6	Fisherman Insurance coverage	Lakh No.	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.086	1.10
7	Fish production	lac.mt.	3.34	3.49	4.00	1.97 (up to sep-09)	4.75
8	Fish productivity	kg/ha/yr	2889	2900	3000	calculated annually	3500

Fishermen Houses

221. 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 twenty houses. The per unit cost of the house and hand pump is Rs. 50,000/- & 30,000/- respectively. Up to the year 2008-09, 17592 houses have been constructed, and in 2009-10, 1714 houses are to be constructed. For the year 2010-11, 2500 houses and 125 hand pumps are proposed to be constructed/established.

Training & Extensation

222. This is centrally sponsored scheme in which central share is 80%&20% State share. The main components of the scheme includes establishment of 02 unit of training and awareness center & training of 5000 farmers at District level and publication of leaflets and training manual etc. for the promotion of aqua culture. The unit cost of the construction of Training & awareness center is Rs. 30.00 lacs per center & for organizing training of 5000 farmers at district level Rs. 134.65 lacs is required. Up to 2008-09, 03 Chetana Kendra/Training center have been established and workshops and training have been organized. In the year 2010-11 establishment of 02 training centers & training of 5000 fish farmers are proposed to be organized & necessary leaflets will be printed as per requirement.

Data base information networking

223. This is a centrally sponsored scheme to collect, maintain and valuate 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, 18 regional and head office of fisheries department in the state have been covered under this scheme for said purpose. Central government bear total expenditure (100%) of this program.

Fish Farmers Development Agency

224. This scheme is centrally sponsored. 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. 75,000/-, Rs 3, 00,000/- & Rs. 50,000/- 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.. During the year 2008-09, 9731 ha. area of ponds have been renovated/constructed and 9542 farmers have been trained. In this year 2009-10, against the target of 10000 ha 5986 ha of ponds have been renovated/constructed and only 806 fish farmer have been trained.

225. 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.

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100000/- in case of death & permanent disability Rs.50000/- for partial disability. Premium amount of Rs. 29/- per annum is shared equally on **50:50** contributions by central and state government. 1, 08,620 fishermen have been covered under this scheme during the year 2009-10.

River ranching

226. This scheme is centrally sponsored. The funding pattern is s 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 Gang tic system. Large sizes of fingerlings of about 40 to 50 mm are to be stocked at identified & restricted fishing zones of the rivers concerned. The Government of India has fixed a maximum limit of 2.00 lacs per state.

National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

227. This scheme is launched by National Fisheries Development Board under which 90% of the total requirement of the fund will born by the board and only 10% share to be reimbursed by the state government to the board. The main component of the scheme are implementing training programe to the fish farmers & departmental officials, and 20% subsidy for the establishment of the demonstration site, IInd dose assistance for the promotion of mini hatcheries established in private sector, development of tanks, reservoirs and water bodies and for setting up new Hatcheries in private sector.

228. A proposal has been submitted for the year 2009-10 to the board, which is under consideration, and release of fund is awaited. Like wise proposal for the year 2010-11 is being submitted under this scheme, since it is not clear till now that how much amount will be released by the NFDB during the year 2009-10 & 2010-11

Mobile Fish Parlor

229. This is a state sector scheme & for the establishment of mobile fish parlor at 10 major cities through PPP mode is proposed. The unit cost of this innovative 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 or 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

230. This is a state sector scheme with a view to popularize local catfish culture in the state. Indian Magur fish seed will be procured 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. Distribution of 8.0 lacs cat fish seed is proposed under this scheme during the year 2010-11

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Fisheries development through co-operative's

231. 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 1st 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& 1st year inputs and for the training Rs. 300/- per day as stipend. This scheme has been introduced since 2008-09 and 190 ha. of water area has been brought under fish culture & 125 members of societies have been trained. During 2009-10 with the outlay of Rs. 80.00 lacs improvement of 381 ha. of water area and training of 250 members of the fishermen cooperatives is under process. Since scheme is not running smoothly due to non-cooperation from banks because bank's are hesitant in providing loan to the fishermen cooperative societies as societies are failed to fulfill the bank norms & formalities.

Strengthening of existing Laboratories

232. 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 areas

233. This is a state sector scheme and 100% funding is to be borne by the state. This is an innovative scheme launched since 2008-09 for the development of useless water logged area for fish culture. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.25 lacs per ha. During 2008-09 an expenditure of Rs. 100.00 lacs has been made to develop 80-ha.of water logged area in 20 districts. In the year 2009-10 a budget provision of Rs. 100.00 lac has been made to ensure development of 80 ha. of waterlogged area and accordingly plan is proposed for the year 2010-11.

Prawn Culture

234. 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 areas. Hence an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lac is proposed for the year 2010-11 to provide subsidy on seed & feed.

FORESTRY & WILD LIFE

235. The State is one of the most thinly forested states in India, recorded forest area is 16796 Sq. Km. The forest cover is only 14127 Sq. Km. i.e. 5.86% of the geographical area of Uttar Pradesh. In addition to the forest cover State has 8203 Sq. Km. green cover i.e. 3.40% outside the forest area. Total forest and tree

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Cover against the geographical area in the state is 9.26% which is aimed at for 11.52% at the end of Eleventh Plan. There are three distinct forest types in the state viz.

236. The state has one national park and 24 wild life sanctuaries covering an area of 5714 Sq. Kms i.e. 40.45% of forest covers of the State. The development of these protected areas is primarily done through the three centrally sponsored schemes namely "Project Tiger", "Project Elephant" and "Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries". For conservation and development of wetlands "National Wetland Conservation Programme" is being implemented with financial support from Govt. of India.

Statistical Profile

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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.

Physical Achievement:-

237. The employment generated by the forest department in different plan period is as follows.

		(Man days in lakh No.)	
	Plan Period	Target	Achievement
1	XI Five Year Plan (Anticipated)	447.79	447.79
2	Annual Plan 2007-08	51.96	150.61
3	Annual Plan 2008-09	51.96	142.93
4	Annual Plan 2009-10 (Anticipated)	100.00	100.00
5	Annual Plan 2010-11 (Anticipated)	34.40	-

National Afforestation Programme (F D A)

238. In order to ensure people's participation in afforestation activity, National Afforestation Programme is being implemented through forest development agency set up in every division and district. In Uttar Pradesh total 71 FDAs have been constituted at Forest Division level. Government of India provides fund for plantation and rural development activities to FDAs directly. The programme is being implemented

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through Joint Forest Management Committees set up under joint forest management rules. Funds received from GOI and expenditure in different year is as below:

Year	Received From GOI	Expenditure
2007-08	4107.52	2894.58
2008-09	3079.65	4251.25
2009-10 (tentative)	2622.00	2622.00
2010-11 (Target)	3673.26	

National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGA)

239. This act is an important step towards the realization of the right to work. It is also expected to enhance people's livelihoods on a sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The purpose of the scheme is to give effect to the legal guarantee of work by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed employment to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work subject to conditions of this act.

240. Forest department has been utilising NAREGA funds since 2007-08 mainly for planting activity in different districts. NAREGA funds to the tune of 97.73 Cr were utilized to take up massive plantation drive in Bundelkhand and Vindhya areas in 2008-09 and 2009-10. More NAREGA funds are proposed to be utilized for plantation, soil and water conservation activity, reclamation of ravine lands etc in the coming years. The funds received under NREGA for afforestation and the corresponding physical achievements are as under

Year	Amount in Lakh Rs		Plantation (In Ha)	
	Fund released	Expenditure	Target	Achievement
2007-08	3220.00	2740.56	3203	3024
2008-09	10576.03	8304.32	35056	34035
2009-10 (tentative)	10624.63	6443.49	40133	27961

Forest Policy and Strategy for increasing Forest and Tree cover:

Forest Policy:

241. Basic objective of National Forest Policy-1988 is to maintain environmental stability, to check soil erosion and to increase forest/tree cover. National Forest Policy envisages 33% of the land to be brought under forest and tree cover. The forest and tree cover at national level at present is approximately 23% whereas for UP the same figure is only 9.26. As per guidelines of Govt. of India:

- ▶ It was proposed to increase forest and tree cover to 25% by year 2007 and 33% by 2012.
- ▶ This stupendous task could not be performed in the given time frame because of a number of limiting factors. However, under the circumstance of pressing constraints it is proposed to increase forest and tree cover to 20% by 2019-20

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Strategy of State for afforestation:

242. In order to accomplish the above mentioned target, the state is endeavoring for massive afforestation programme wherein people's participation is going to play a major role. The strategy formulated for XIth five year plan was reviewed during 2009-10. The increase in tree and forest cover hinges at land availability in the state which is as follows.

AVAILABILITY OF LAND FOR AFFORESTATION:

Types of Land	Area (Ha.)	% of State geographical area
Agriculture and Farm Bund	1198268	4.98
Waste Land	1222292	5.08
Degraded Forest Land	165000	0.68
Total Available land	2585560	10.74
Existing Forest and Tree Cover	2233000	9.26
Total Forest and Tree Cover to be achieved	4818560	20.00

Future Strategy for afforestation to the targeted limit would involve the following components.

- ▶ People's Envolvement for massive afforestation.
- ▶ Resource mobilization.
- ▶ Soil and moisture Conservation in forest area.
- ▶ Grassland management along with trees.
- ▶ Research on value addition to timber and minor forest roduce including processing of the raw materials, agro forestry, silvipasture and modern green technology.
- ▶ Capacity building of staff.
- ▶ Strengthening of Forest Awareness Centre.
- ▶ Forest Certification and Sustainability.
- ▶ Watershed development.
- ▶ Forest Resource Survey.

243. The above strategy would be based on a task, the physical dimensions of which would as follows.

Geographical area of the state	24092800 ha.
Total number of gram sabhas in state	52,000
Present forest and tree cover	2233000 ha (9.26% of geographical area of state.)
Projected forest and tree cover	4818560 ha. (20% of geographical area of state)
Gap to be covered	2585560 ha (10.74% of geographical area of state)

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Time period to achieve the target	11 years (2009-10 to 2019-20) Advance Soil Work for 7 years i.e. upto 2016-17
Total number of plants to be planted to meet this forest and tree cover	284.4116 crore
Plantation proposed for 2009-10	90,000 ha
No. of seedlings to be planted in 2009-10	9.90 crore
Area to be planted per year beginning 2010-11	$25,85,560 - 90,000 = 24,95,560$ $24,95,560 / 7 = 3,565,085.7$ Or say 3,56,500 ha.
Proposed plantation within forest area	1,65,000 ha.
Proposed plantation outside recorded forest area	$24,95,560 - 1,65,000 = 23,30,560$ ha.
Total number of plants to be planted within forest area	18.1500 crore
Total number of plants to be planted outside recorded forest area	256.3616 crore
Number of plants per year beginning 2010-11	39,21,60,000
No. of plants per year to be planted by Forest Deptt. and Eco Task Force from 2010-11	$56,500 \times 1,100 = 6,21,50,000$
By Forest Department (Per Year)	$54,500 \text{ ha.} \times 1100 = 5,99,50,000$
B. Eco Task Force (Per Year)	$2,000 \text{ ha.} \times 1100 = 22,00,000$
No. of plants per year to be planted by other departments	3,00,10,000 (27,282 ha.) (Area coverage at 3X3 meter)
Total no. of plants/year to be planted in each Gram Panchayat and NGO	30,00,00,000 $30,00,00,000 / 52,000 = 5,769$ or say 5800
A. By N.G.O. (Yearly)	1000
B. By Gram Panchayat (Yearly)	4800

Role of private sector

244. To increase the tree cover in the State, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has issued instruction regarding the plantation on private land with the consent of the owner of the land in Public Private Partnership mode. The instruction has been issued by the letter no Van Anubhag-5 No. 446/14-5-2008-23/08, dated 05-05-2008. In this scheme plantation will be done by U.P. Forest Deptt. With the financial assistance of U.P. Forest Corporation.

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Level of Achievement in XIth five year plan.

Position during XIth five year plan.

	Year	Plantation in ha.		Total Area (in ha.)
		Forest Department	Other Departments (Calculated on the basis of 1100 plants per ha.)	
1	2007-08	47186.00	909.00	48095.00
2	2008-09	94427.00	843.00	95270.00
3	2009-10(Anticipated) *	79444.00	13667.00	93111.00
	Total:	221057.00	15419.00	236476.00

* Including plantation through public participation.

Forestry Sector:

Strengths:

- ▶ The natural forests of the state support flora and fauna and thus protect diverse forms of bio-diversity.
- ▶ Participatory approach has been followed in management of forests after the state accepted JFM as a tool of development. Department has well trained staff. Research and training institutes are established.
- ▶ Joint Forest Management (JFM) a joint venture of local communities in planting and Management of Forest Resources has been successfully carried out in Uttar Pradesh.

Constraints & Problems:

245. Lower priority sector owing to ignorance and negligence. Poverty, pollution & population pressure (human & animals). Widening demand & supply gap, market imperfection and subsistence level dependence of local communities on forest. Forests are very much affected by fire, encroachment and illicit felling. U.P. Forests are under intense biotic pressure due to increased population.

Wild-life Conservation:

246. One National Park and 24 Wild Life Sanctuaries are situated in the State of U.P. covering area of 5714 Sq. kms. The development of these protected areas is primarily done through the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely "Project Tiger", Project Elephant" and "Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries." For the conservation and development of wetlands "National Wetlands Conservation programme" is being implemented with financial support of Government of India".

247. The objectives of wild-life Conservation is protection of wild life and improvement of habitat.

Innovative Ideas

- ▶ **HIGH VALUE PLANTIONS PROJECT:** This project is proposed to be implemented in 15 districts of the state with the financial support of NABARD. This scheme helps to increase tree and forest cover.
- ▶ **CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY:** Conservation of biodiversity is related to biological resources and with the maintenance of ecological stability and productivity. Conservation involves number of parameters such as number of species, their population, dynamics, distribution, habitat and climate and microhabitat physical environment.

Public- Private Partnership

- ▶ The community participation has become a certainly for massive afforestation for which the involvement of people, creation sustainable institutions, awareness and the role if private Institutions/voluntary organizations is an essential component. This is an integral part of Forest Development Agency and some other schemes.
- ▶ Number of private nurseries 932.

New Schemes Proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11.

- ▶ Manyavar Kanshiram Van evam Vanya Jeev and Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar Yojna.
- ▶ This scheme is being proposed from 2010-11 in Uttar Pradesh.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

248. 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 crops by using hybrid seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. For both these, irrigation is an inevitable input.

249. On the basis of available data for the year 2006-07, net irrigated area with respect to net sown area is only 42.40% in India where as that of Uttar Pradesh is 80.31% i.e. IVth place, with Punjab (95.20%), Delhi (89.30%) and Harayana (83.80%) are at Ist, IInd and IIIrd places respectively .

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250. 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

251. According to this assessment the quantum of water available for exploitation in the State will be 99.06 MAF while annual flow is in the order 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

252. 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 and minor surface schemes. It is to be pointed out here that 71.20 MAF of water

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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

1. Quantum of water available for major & medium irrigation	67.40 MAF
2. Anticipated utilization through completed projects during Xth plan which have spilled from IX th plan(1997-2002)	55.55 MAF
3. New Projects included in Xth plan(2002-07)	2.50 MAF
4. Balance for New Projects XIth Plan & onward	9.35 MAF
5 New Projects included in XI th Plan(2007-2012)	3.10 MAF

Monitorable Targets:-

Expenditure and Benefits of Major and Medium Projects

	Period	Proposed Expenditure Incurred (Rs. In Crore)		Proposed Potential Creation (Lakh Ha.)		%age of Potential Creation against Ultimate
		During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	13506.92	26823.68	11.07	94.89	78.07

Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09 &2009-10

Expenditure and Benefits of Major and Medium Projects

	Period	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. In Crore)		Potential Created (Lakh Ha.)		%age of Potential Creation against Ultimate
		During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	
1	Annual Plan (2007-08)	1695.15	15011.91	0.86	84.04	69.06
2	Annual Plan (2008-09)	1971.11	16983.02	0.50	84.54	69.56
3	Annual Plan (2009-10) Anticipated	2436.34	19419.36	3.03	87.57	72.05

Programme For Annual Plan 2010-11

253. It is proposed to complete 24 Major, Medium and ERM projects out of which some important projects are Modernization of Lahchura Dam, Lower Rohni Dam, Jamrar Dam, Pahunj Dam, Pahari Dam and Utari Dam. Balance funds have been provided for all these projects in 2010-11.

Sectoral Linkage With Other Sectors

Forward Linkage

254. At output level, major and Medium Irrigation has its major forward linkages with Agriculture Sector and its next linkage is with the Power Sector. However, for the optimum utilisation of water, some other sectors are also identified where those sectors may utilise water, which is escaped through the canals. The level of minimum or no wastage of water can be achieved. Those sectors are Fisheries, Water Supply, Animal Husbandry and Forests.

255. The subsidiary output of Major and Medium Irrigation Sector is the canal road. The service roads of main canal and branches have good potential for public use in conveyance. Hence it can also be linked with the PWD sector.

Backward Linkage

256. At input level, this sector has backward linkages with 'Food & Civil Supplies', for cement & steel, 'Power Corporation' for power supply, 'Financial Institutions' for finances, 'Industry' sector for Machinery & Equipments, 'Revenue' sector for Land Acquisition, 'Technical Education' for technical personnel and 'Science and Technology' for transportation of information and acquiring latest technology, research work and computerization.

Resources Available Through Convergence

257. In view of the resource crunch, loan assistance from NABARD under RIDF is being obtained since 1995-96 with the condition of their utilization in three years from the year of the sanction. Further Central Loan Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) was also being provided by the Government of India for early completion of the on-going projects, on which substantial expenditure had already been incurred. At present as per modified guidelines for the accelerated irrigation benefits programme effective from December 2006, the central assistance will be in the form of central grant which will be 25% of project cost. The balance cost of the project as the State's share is to be arranged by the State from its own resources. The eligibility criteria for funding is as below:-

258. Major, medium and Extension, Renovation & Modernization (ERM) irrigation projects (a) having investment clearance of Planning Commission (b) are in advance stage of construction and can be completed in the next four financial years (c) are not receiving any other form of financial assistance can be considered for inclusion in the programme. Components of the projects not receiving any other form of financial assistance can also be considered for inclusion in the programme.

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259. The details of loan assistance/grant provided by them and the expenditure incurred on these projects during various years are given below:-

Progress under AIBP /NABARD assisted projects

(Rs. In Cr.)

Year	RIDF Loan Assistance (NABARD)		Central Loan Assistance/Grant* Released by G.O.I. (AIBP)
	Sanctioned	Expenditure** incurred	
1	2	3	4
Tenth Plan	485.63	558.88	1329.82
Eleventh Plan (Target)	896.08	896.08	1572.21 *
2008-09	319.78	319.78	151.37*
2009-10 (Anticipated)	368.92	386.90	253.60*
2010-11(Proposed)	383.53	459.74	745.21*
	283.57	577.53	931.34*

**The expenditure is against the sanction under different phases of RIDF. These can exceed the sanction.

Salient Features

260. Out of 26 Major and Medium Schemes spillover to IXth Plan, 11 Schemes during IXth Plan and 8 Schemes during Xth Plan have been completed. Remaining seven schemes are proposed to be completed during Eleventh Plan (2007-12) & onwards. Category wise breakup is given below:-

Year	Category of Schemes	
	Major Projects	Medium & Mod. Projects
XI 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-Modernisation Of Chaudhari Charan Singh Lahchura Dam.
2007-08	1- Rajghat Canal 2- Mod. Agra Canal	-
2009-10	3-Eastern Ganga Canal	-
2010-11	-	1-Modernisation Of Chaudhari Charan Singh Lahchura Dam
2011-12 &Onwards	1- Kanhar Irrigation Project 1-Ban Sagar Project 2-Saryu Nahar Pariyojna	

Constraints / Bottlenecks In The Implementation / Completion Of Projects.

Availability of Land

261. 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 canals. Delay in transfer of forest land has also been a major constraint. For speedy disposal of land cases pertaining to

major projects ,special institutional arrangement other than the present setup is needed as provided in National Highway Authority of India Land Acquisition Act.

Inter State Issues

262. Kanhar Irrigation Scheme is not getting clearance from C.W.C. (GoI.) because of inter State issues involved in it. Chhattisgarh State has not given consent regarding submergence area of the State under this project.

Cost Escalation

263. The physical target can only be achieved if the price escalation component during the plan period is also provided/taken into account.As the above constraints are not vary able to 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. A brief description of schemes proposed during the Annual Plan 2010-11 is given in the following paragraphs:-

Inter State Projects

Bansagar Project

264. **Bansagar Dam & Conveyance System (MP):** 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 viz. 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.

265. Besides, provisions for the State's share in the inter-State project of Bansagar Dam, provisions for construction of 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.3140.69 cr.(Rs. 2818.45 Cr for works only) against which expenditure of Rs.1582.84 cr. for works only has been made upto 3/09. Provision of an outlay of Rs 451.12 cr.has been ,ade during Annual Plan 2010-11.

Tehri Dam Project:

266. Tehri Dam project was being 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 2008 for Irrigation component is Rs 1441.34 Cr. The total expenditure of Rs. 1396.00 cr. has been made at the end of 2008-09. A provision of Rs.45.34 cr. has been made in Annual plan 2009-10 and under the head of liabilities.

Other Major Irrigation Projects:

Saryu Nahar Pariyojna.

267. This project has been proposed to facilitate irrigation facilities to the eight backward districts of Uttar Pradesh through 9205 kms. of canals. Beneficiary districts are Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Gonda, Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddharth Nagar, Basti and Gorakhpur.

268. The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs.6330.25 crore. Till March, 2009 the expenditure of Rs.2423.21 crore has already been incurred. A budget provision of Rs.96.58 crore has been made by State Govt. for current financial year and an outlay of Rs.574.08 crore has been proposed for year 2010-11. The project is proposed to be completed in 2013-14.

269. Ultimate potential target of the project is 14.04 lac. ha against which 8.99 lac ha. potential has been created up to June, 2009.

Eastern Ganga Canal.

270. A main canal of 48.55 km in length with 164.30 cumecs head discharge off taking from left side of Chaudhary Charan Singh Bhimgauda Barrage in Haridwar distt. Five distributories take off from the main canal. A total of 1489 km. canals will be constructed in this system. Ultimate potential for target of this project is 105 th. ha. against which potential created is 104.51 th. ha. till June 2009. The beneficiary districts are Bijnore, Haridwar & Moradabad. The sanctioned cost of project is Rs 892.84 crore, out of which Rs. 796.93 crore is the cost of works.

Modernisation of Lahchura Dam

271. The Lahchura weir was constructed in 1906-1910 in the District Jhansi. A dam of 20.25 meter in height and 346.50 meter in length has been proposed about 1 km. down stream of this dam. Through this dam 14575 hect irrigation facilities for Kharif crop & 31910 hect of Rabi crop will be available in this command area. The project will increase irrigation facilities to the districts of Jhansi and Mahoba. Against the cost of project Rs 299.36 crore, expenditure of Rs. 103.66 crore has already been incurred upto March 2009. An outlay of Rs. 8.85 crore has been proposed for year 2010-11. The Project is likely to be completed in 2010-11.

Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II.

272. Head work of Madhy Ganga Canal Project is located on the river Ganga in the district Bijnore. New canals will be constructed in this project. The beneficiary districts are Bijnore, Moradabad and J.P.Nagar. The estimated total cost of the project is Rs.1060.76 crore, out of which cost of works is Rs. 972.63 crore against which upto March 2009 an expenditure of Rs 76.17 crore has been incurred. During year 2009-10 a budget provision of Rs.250.00 crore has been made. The ultimate potential of the project is

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146.532 th.ha. The project will be completed in the year 2011-12. The outlay for the year 2010-11 is proposed to be Rs. 257.60 Cr.

Arjun Sahayak Project.

273. Head work of Arjun Sahayak Project is located on river Dhasan in district Jhansi. New canals will be constructed in this project. The beneficiary districts are Hamirpur & Mahoba. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 723.63 crore and is under scrutiny in Central Water Commission at New Delhi. The ultimate potential of the project is 61.02 th.ha. An outlay of Rs. 207.92 crore has been proposed for year 2010-11. The project will be completed in the year 2011-12.

Modernisation of Pahari Dam Project.

274. The old Pahari weir was completed in the year 1912 on river Dhasan in Mauranipur tehsil of Jhansi district for a reservoir capacity of 46.00 MCM which has been reduced to nearly 19.00 MCM due to silting of the reservoir.

275. A new storage reservoir shall be created by constructing 19.35 M high and 470 M long Dam across river Dhasan 75 M d/s of old weir for a designed live storage capacity of 46 MCM. The water shall be utilized to irrigate the Dhasan canal system d/s of Lahchura Dam in the district Hamirpur and Mohoba of Bundelkhand area. The proposed irrigation potential of 46485 hect shall be achieved through the proposed dam. The project will be completed in the year 2010-11.

Kachnoda Dam

276. 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 to irrigation in the lower portion of the command of right canal of Govind Sagar Dam.

277. The cost of Project is Rs.398.47 Cr. against which Rs.26.13 cr. expenditure has been incurred upto March 2009. An outlay of Rs.138.00 cr. has been proposed in 2010-11. The construction of Kachnoda Dam Project shall provide irrigation facility of 7850 ha. in Rabi and 3000 ha. in Kharif. The project is proposed to be completed in year 2011-12.

Utari Dam Project

278. 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 to irrigation in the lower portion of the command of left Jamni Canal System. The construction of Utari dam project shall provide Irrigation facility of 4800 Ha. in Mehroni tehsil of Lalitpur district. The cost of Project is Rs. 36.66 cr. The project will be completed in the year 2010-11.

Lower Rohini Dam

279. The Lower Rohini project is proposed on river Rohini just upstream of village Ikona. The total cost of the project comes to Rs. 178.12 cr. 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. The project will be completed in the year 2010-11.

Jamrar Dam Project

280. Jamrar dam is proposed to be constructed across Jamrar River near village Keolari. Meharuni tehsil of district Lalitpur. 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. The Scheme will utilize catchments area of Jamrar River in Uttar Pradesh only. Construction of these scheme irrigation facilities shall be provided to 1941 Hect. in Rabi and 1200 Hect. in Kharif season, in Mahroni tehsil of District Lalitpur. The cost of the Project is Rs. 61.14 cr. The project is proposed to be completed in year 2010-11.

Raising and renovating existing Phauj Dam

281. Phauj Dam was constructed in the year 1907 to 1909 in distt. Jhansi. By raising the existing dam, its storage capacity will increase from 16.27 M.Cu.M. to 27.85 M.Cu.M. The cost of the Project is Rs. 57.62 cr. This scheme will provide additional irrigation of 1385 hectare. The project will be completed in the year 2011-12.

New Projects Of Eleventh Plan

Major & Medium Projects

282. 21 new major and medium projects are proposed for taking up in Eleventh Plan (2007-12). Out of this Kachnaudha Dam, Virat Sagar Dam, Bhorat Dam, Uttari Dam, Bardaha Dam, Arjun Sahayak, for the development of Bundelkhand region. This will help in reducing the regional imbalances.

283. ERM (Extension, Renovation and Modernisation) Projects and Dams in Distress : During 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 409.77 Cr. is provided for ERM and Dams in distress projects.

Potential Growth & Utilization

284. It is proposed to create 11.07 lakh hectare additional irrigation potential during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation works up to 2006-07 is 83.19 Lakh ha while utilized potential is 64.55 Lakh ha during X Five Year Plan.

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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	
Eleventh Plan 2007-12 (Proposed)	11.07	94.89	11.70	76.25	*	*	*
2007-08	0.86	84.04	1.65	66.20	78.77	79.57	17.84
2008-09	0.50	84.54	2.00	68.05	80.49	80.97	16.49
2009-10(Anticipated)	3.03	87.57	1.50	69.55	79.42	82.26	18.02
2010-11(Proposed)	1.78	89.35	2.50	72.05	80.63	82.27	17.30

Irrigation Facilities From Different Sources

285. The irrigation facilities from different sources such as canals 73637 kms, State Tube wells 27932 Nos, Major and Medium Pump Canals 28 Nos, Minor Lift Canals 244 Nos and Reservoir 66 Nos / Bundhies is being provided in State. The actual irrigation of 53.12 lac ha. is being provided against irrigation potential created 84.54 lac ha. up to year 2008-09 . The present gap is 31.42 lac ha.

Role Of Voluntary Sector & Private Sector

State Water Policy

286. 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, effective monitoring through management information services, promotion of research and training facilities and evolving mechanism for the resolution of conflicts between various users.

Water Sector Restructuring Project

287. 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. The main purpose and 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.

288. 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 Tenth Plan is Rs. 168.82 cr. against the cost of UPWSRP Ph-I project Rs.819.39 cr. Provision of Rs.320.00 cr. and Rs.212.54 cr. have been made in Annual plan 2009-10 and Annual plan 2010-11 respectively of Eleventh Plan.

Water User Association (WUA)

289. 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.

STATE MINOR IRRIGATION

290. 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 to increase 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 the areas belonging to farmers of SC/ST, minority community and marginal farmers are available, who are not capable of constructing their own source of irrigation. State Minor Irrigation works can broadly be classified as follows:-

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

Present Status Of Creation Of Irrigation Potential

291. 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 679 percent.

Creation Of Irrigation Potential In Eleventh Plan:

292. The State Government of U.P. finally fixed an outlay of Rs1245.00 Crores for Eleventh Five Year Plan. 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:

293. 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 1.4.2009, 27932Nos. of state tubewells are in operation. Minor Lift Pump Canals (244) are in operation in the state at present. The total capacity of these canals is 3834.40 Cusecs having C.C.A. of 1.70 lac hectares, against which about 1.00 lac hectares of irrigation is being achieved.

Status Of Ground Water Development

294. 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, and bandhis & roof top rain water harvesting scheme.

Conjunctive Use Of Water Resources:

295. It is high time now that serious thinking is to be given for the conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources for optimum benefits on the basin wise or sub basin wise schemes. There are conflicting demands of water resources by its various users. The highest priority is required to be given to drinking water followed by irrigation and industry. Therefore, it has become necessary that the allocations of water resource to various users are done on the basis of their future assessments. The coordination between various users of water regarding exchange of basic data, pilot studies research & development, training,

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sustainable management of Ground Water etc., is all the more necessary. The state has recently constituted a "State Water Resources Regulatory Authority which will play a key role in this matter.

On going projects –

- ▶ Reconstruction of 450 state tubewells (R.I.D.F-10)
- ▶ New construction of tubewells under 1000 Chaudhary Charan Singh Tubewell (R.I.D.F-10)
- ▶ Restoration of reservoir of Bundelkhand has been completed by the end of Year 2007-08.
- ▶ 4 Nos Bandhs as 1- Sizar Bandh Pariyozana(R.I.D.F-8), 2- Kurar Bandh Pariyozana (R.I.D.F-8), 3- LakheriI Bandh Pariyozana (R.I.D.F-8), 4- Rasin Bandh Pariyozana (R.I.D.F-7)) of Bundelkhand Region are likely to be completed by the end of Year 2010-11

New projects-

- ▶ Improvement of 3100 state tubewells project(R.I.D.F-12),
- ▶ Reconstruction of 8-Bandhis has been completed by the end of year 2008-09.
- ▶ Increasing capacity of Manda Pump Canal (50 to 60cusec) shall be completed by the end of Year 2009-10
- ▶ Construction of 3000 Nos New State Tubewells (R.I.D.F-12)
- ▶ Modernization of 800 State Tubewells (R.I.D.F-14)
- ▶ Modernization of 11000(R.I.D.F-14) Stws
- ▶ Construction of Kothighat Pump Canal (40cusecs) (R.I.D.F-14)
- ▶ Construction of Kazipur Pump Canal (15cusecs) (R.I.D.F-14)
- ▶ Increasing capacity of Sirsa Pump Canal (10 cusec to 25 cusec) (R.I.D.F-14)
- ▶ Construction of Tudiar Pump Canal (30cusecs) (R.I.D.F-15)
- ▶ Construction of 38 Independent Feeders on Pump Canal having Capacity 30 Cusecs and above (R.I.D.F-15) shall be completed by the end of Year 2010-11.
- ▶ Construction of Saugai Pump Canal (10cusecs)
- ▶ Construction of Jogapur Pump Canal (45 cusecs)
- ▶ Construction of Independent Feeders on Sonora-I and Sonora- II, Vishunpura Pump Canal
- ▶ Construction of 30 Check Dams in District Lalitpur shall be completed by the end of Year 2011-12.
- ▶ Construction of 3500 Nos New State Tubewells shall be started in the year 2011-12.

Ground Water

Construction Of 3000 Nos New State Tubewells (R.I.D.F-12)

296. 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 196.67 crores was incurred for construction of 1456 STWS & 17.80 thousand hectares irrigation potential has been created after energisation of STWS up to year 2008-09. An expenditure of Rs 108.41 crore is anticipated to be incurred for construction of 790 stws & 32.70 thousand hectares irrigation potential is likely to be created after energisation of 654 Nos stws. during year 2009-10. construction of 729 stws & 30.20 thousand hectares irrigation potential is likely to be created after energisation of stws. during year 2010-11.

Renovation / Reinstallation of State Tubewells (District Plan):-

297. Installation of new pump sets, starter, TP Switch, capicitors on stws, reconstruction of failed Stws, redevelopment of stw, reconstruction of Pucca Gul, PVC Pipe line and laying of remainig PVC Pipe Line are carried out in District Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 52.92 crores was incurred for the construction of renovation/ installation on state tubewells and 26.46 thousand hectares. was restored. up to year 2008-09. Rs. 14.15 crores is anticipated to be incurred for the renovation/ installation on state tubewells and 7.07 thousand hectares. to be restored during year 2009-10. Ten Thousand hectares to be restored during year 2010-11

Modernization Of 800 State Tubewells (R.I.D.F-14):

298. 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 35.99 crores was incurred for the reconstruction of 290 stw & 21.00 thousand hectares has been restored after energisation up to year 2008-09 An expenditure of, Rs 27.82 crores is anticipated to be incurred for the reconstruction of 184 stw & 15.30 thousand hectares is likely to be restored after energisation during year 2009-10. Reconstruction of 326 stw & 26.10 thousand hectares is likely to be restored after energisation during year 2010-11.

Modernisation Of 11000 Stws (R.I.D.F-14):-

299. Total cost of Rs. 153.00 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 expenditure of, Rs 80.50 crores is anticipated to be incurred which will restore an irrigation potential of 24.94 th. hect. during year 2009-10. An irrigation potential of 24.01 th. hect. Will be created during year 2010-11.

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300. Details of Expenditure, creation and restoration during Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and Proposed Outlay of Annual Plan 2010-11 is as yearwise shown below:

Rs. in Crore. Potential in Th. Hect.

Plan	Year	Outlay	Expendi Ture	Irrigation portential			
				creation		Restoration	
				Target	creation	Target	reastortion
Tenth Plan (2002-07)	2002.07	256.25	472.83	69.60	49.43	188.15	128.15
Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay	2007-12	1245.00		360.44		243.10	
Annual Plan(2007-08)	2007-08	206.65	193.14	71.66	26.45	48.21	41.64
Annual Plan (2008-09)	2008-09	239.53	249.03	34.10	34.76	63.96	55.96
Annual Plan (2009-10) Approved Outlay	2009-10	304.53		32.70		64.36	
Annual Plan (2010-11) Proposed Outlay	2010-11	357.39		45.55		81.51	

Annual Plan (2010-11)

301. About **45.55** th. hectares of irrigation potential is likely to be created and **81.51** th. hectares of irrigation potential is likely to be restored.

Construction of 3000 Numbers of State Tubewells Phase-III.

302. An allocation of 42000 lakhs was made for construction of 3000 State Tubewells and thus creating a potential of 1,50,000 Hectares This project could not be taken up due to insufficient allocation of outlay. A part of It is likely to be taken during the financial year 2011-12.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME (D.P.A.P.)

303. In Uttar Pradesh Land Development and Water Resources Department is implimenting 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 by ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. 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, afforestation and water resources measures and through a participatory approach that seeks to secure close involvement of the user- communities.

304. It is multi- disciplinary area development programme; micro watershed of about 500 hectares is the limit to integrated development works. 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..

Action Plan for 2010-11

305. For the annual plan 2010-11 it is proposed to treat 56000 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.

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

307. For these activities the State Share out of Rs. 820.75 lakh has been allocated for the annual plan to meet the physical target of 56000 hectares area under the Drought Prone Area Programme by adopting various measures i.e. soil and water conservation afforestation and water resource development activities.

308. During the Annual Plan 2010-11 more emphasis will be given on establishing inter sectoral and infra-sectoral linkages. To ensure this, necessary adjustments in the programme will be done with the live 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. Keeping in view these, activities under the programme the backward linkages with the department of Agriculture, Forest and Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Fisheries etc. and forward linkages with Marketing agriculture Social Welfare, Forest and environment etc. will be established.

MINOR IRRIGATION

309. Minor Irrigation Department was established in the year 1964. The main objective of the Department 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

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very encouraging. In the year 2004-05, a new scheme namely Medium-Deep-Tube-Well Scheme” has also been launched.

Irrigated Area

310. The net area irrigated through different irrigation sources has been as under:-

	Item	Net Irrigated Area (Lakh hect)	Percentage
A	Canal	26.14	19.60
B	Govt. Tube Well	3.73	2.80
C	Private Tube Well/Boring Pump set	91.29	68.60
D	Other Source (Well, Tank, Ponds etc.)	11.97	8.99
	Total (Net Irrigated Area)	133.13	100.00

Source:- Statistical Diary 2008, E & S Division, SPI, Page 149

311. In above other sources like dug wells, tank etc. comes under private minor irrigation sources. Hence 77.56% irrigated area is by the minor irrigation works. So private Minor Irrigation Department of U.P. is providing 3/4th of the total net irrigated area in the state. From above table it also clears that out of total 103.26 lakh hect. irrigated from private sources 91.29 lakh hect. is being covered by the Private Tube wells, Therefore under private Minor Irrigation 88.40% area is being covered by private tube wells. Majority of these private tube wells have been constructed under Free Boring Scheme of the Department for small and marginal farmers.

312. 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 well in the Country U.P. share is of 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

313. 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.

314. 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.

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Creation of Irrigation Potential

315. 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 came as 158.97 lakh hectares. The position expected at 11th Five Year Plan, after taking into account depreciation in potential @ 1% as per 3rd Census of M.I. works, is following :-

	Item	Plan Period	Irrigation Potential Created (In Lakh hectares)		
			During Plan Period	Depreciation @ 1%	Net
(i)	3rd M.I. Census	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
(ix)		2008-09	3.73	1.74	176.11

316. Hence 176.11 lakh hectare of net irrigation potential has been created at the end of year 2008-09.

Objectives of the Annual Plan 2010-11

- ▶ To provide the Small/Marginal farmers having land holding above 0.2 hectare with the Minor Irrigation source so that they may become self sufficient in irrigation in all areas of State except rocky and difficult areas.
- ▶ The proposed works will be carried out keeping in view the geographical conditions and ground water availability.
- ▶ Creation of 2.30 lakh hect. of additional irrigation potential.

317. The average cost as present for different works is as under:-

PRESENT AVERAGE COST

I-	Name of Work	Present Average cost	Present Subsidy		Proposed Subsidy
			Detail	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
	A- Boring	10000/-	1-General Category		
			(1) Small farmers	5000/-	
			(2) Marginal farmer	7000/-	
			2- Small/Marginal farmers of SC/ST	10000/-	

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	Name of Work	Present Average cost	Present Subsidy		Proposed Subsidy
	B- Pump set	18000/-	1- Small farmer	4500/-	
			2-Marginal farmer	6000/-	
			3- Small/Marginal farmers of SC/ST	9000/-	
2-	Medium Tube Well	85000/-	50% of the cost of Tube well (maximum Rs. 75000/- & for water distribution system 50% of the cost (maximum Rs. 10000/- Total Rs. 85,000/-)	85000/-	
3-	Deep Tube Well	330000/-	50% of the cost (maximum Rs. 1.00 lakh.)	1.00 lakh	1.65 lakh
4-	Artesian Well	10000/-	50% of the cost (maximum Rs. 5000/-)	5000/-	5000/-
5-	Blast Well	120000/-	50% of the cost (maximum Rs. 5000/-)	5000/-	60000/
6-	Boring by In well Rig Machine	50000/-	50% of the cost (maximum Rs. 7500/-)	7500/	25000/
7-	Deepening of Well in Rocky Area	120/-	50% of the cost (maximum Rs. 20/- per hole.)	20/hole	60/hole
8-	Surface Pump set (Rocky area of Bundle khand & Allahabad District)	18000/-	25% of the cost (maximum of Rs. 3000/-)	3000/-	4500/-
9-	Construction of Check dam	As per estimate	Community Work	100%.	100%.

Dr.Ambedkar Gramin Samgra Vikas Yojana

318. All the selected villages under Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojana scheme have been covered by Minor Irrigation Department by providing, Free Borings as per guide line of U.P. Government, to all eligible and willing farmers. In future if more numbers of cultivators will require Free Boring, they will be provided on priority, during the plan period. In future if other villages are selected they will also be saturated by Free Boring Scheme under the proposed funds for this scheme.

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Schemes for Rocky Area

319. In Rocky Area Minor Irrigation Department is providing schemes for Shallow, Medium and Deep Tube wells. A scheme for Blast well in this area was sanctioned by NABARD for Rs. 341.00 crore for Eight Districts in the rocky areas in which 4100 new blast well will be constructed and 4100 old wells will be renovated during next three year.

Proposed Work during 2010-11.

320. The following Minor Irrigation works are being proposed during Annual Plan 2010-11 under continuing schemes:-

1	2	Physical Targets (in Nos.)	Outlay Rs. in Crore				Irrigation Potential (in 000 hect.)
			4	5	6	7	
1.	Small & Marginal farmers Programme (Free Boring Scheme)	80000	20.41	35.00	29.85	0.15	123.25
2	Private Minor Irrigation						
2.1	Deep Tube Well	1500	15.00	14.00	1.00		30.00
2.2	Medium Tube Well	7059	60.00	54.90	5.10		70.59
2.3	In well Boring	100	0.075	0.075			0.50
2.4	Construction of Blast Well	40	0.02	0.02			0.04
a							
2.4	Deepening- of Blast Wells	40	0.02	0.02			
b							
2.5	Surface Pump set	700	0.21	0.21			1.40
2.6	Artesian Well	20	0.01	0.01			0.10
2.7	Boring Go down	3	0.48	0.48			
2.8	Ground Water Recharging/ Check dam	25	5.00	3.00	2.00		0.50
2.9	Machinery & equipment		2.00	2.00			
3	<u>Centrally sponsored schemes</u>						
	Degree/Diploma Stipend 50:50		0.05	0.05			
4	<u>Other Schemes</u>						
(i)	E governance		0.735	0.735			
(a)	Construction of Community Blast Well under RIDF-15	500	66.00	25.00			1.50
(b)	Deepening of existing Blast Wells		110.00				
(c)	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedakar Tube well schemes	100	4.30		4.30		2.00
(d)	Dr.Ambedakar Community Tube well schemes	100	2.15	2.15		00	2.00
	Total		200.05	102.65	12.30	0.15	230.38

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Continuing Schemes

- ▶ **Free Boring** : In this all the Small and Marginal Farmers having land holding more than 0.2 hector, will be covered, besides SC/ST Category Cultivators having land holding of less than 0.2 hect. are also proposed to be benefited. The complete details have already been given above.
- ▶ **Deep Tube Well** : It is proposed to construct 1500 Deep Tube Wells in areas having deep and difficult strata for all categories of farmers.
- ▶ **Medium Deep Tube Well** : It is proposed to construct 7059 Medium deep tube wells in alluvial areas where ground water aquifer is between 31-60 m is for all categories of farmers during year 2010-11.
- ▶ **Inwell Boring** : It is proposed to benefit 100 cultivators of all category is by boring in the well or by drilling from the ground level in rocky areas.
- ▶ **Blast Well Construction/Deepening of Well** : It is proposed that 40 cultivators of all categories in rocky areas will be benefited by this scheme for construction of new Blast Wells. Besides this in the scheme the existing blast wells are to be deepened by 2 m. In this scheme 50 percent of the cost of the well i.e. maximum of Rs. 5000 for new well and Rs. 20 per Blast hole for Deepings of Well for about 60 holes i.e. Rs. 1200/- per Wells subsidy is proposed to be given.
- ▶ **Surface Pump Set** : In Bundelkhand and rocky blocks of Allahabad about 700 cultivators in the region of check dam/Tanks and other surface water sources will be benefited by providing pump set as lifting device.
- ▶ **Artesian Well** : In Nadi Gaon Block and adjoining areas of Jalaun district 20 artesian wells are proposed to be constructed.
- ▶ **Community Blast well under RIDF-15** : RIDF-15 programme is sanctioned by NABARD for 8 District of Uttar Pradesh viz Jhansi, Lalitpur, Chitrakoot, Mahoba, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Chanduli. Rocky and Semi Rocky areas of the district are taken in this programme . 250 new community blast well will be constructed and 250 old blast bell will be renovated during 2010-11. The Cost for this Rs. 2500 Lakh in which Rs. 2050.00 lakh for new community blastwell and Rs. 1250.00 lakh for renovation of old blastwell. The total irrigation potential is estimated at about 1.50 lakh hect.
- ▶ **Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedekar Tube well Scheme** : For the alluvial areas of Uttar Pradesh a scheme named Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedekar 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 to irrigate a 20 hect. Of lands 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 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 account of irrigation

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committee. In 11th five year plan 2014 tube wells will be constructed with the cost of Rs. 8660.20 Lakh. and 100 tube wells will be constructed with the cost of Rs. 430 lakh. In financial year 2010-11.

- ▶ Dr. Ambedkar Community tube well scheme : Dr. Ambedkar community tube well scheme has been proposed under the general schemes of minor Irrigation programs of Uttar Pradesh 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. around the tube well constructed under the scheme. 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 an priority should be given to the farmers belonging to schedule caste/schedule 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 for the cost of the scheme. Operation and maintenance of the scheme will be done by user groups.
- ▶ In 11th five year plan a construction of 1800 tube well costing Rs. 3870.00 lakh proposed from the scheme and for financial year 2010-11 the 100 tube wells costing Rs. 215.00 are proposed to be constructed in the scheme.

Monitorable Target:-

321. It is proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 2.30 lakh hectare during this plan while the achievement end of 2008-09 is 176.11 lakh hect. and the target of year 2009-10 is 2.06 lakh hect With this achievement, the net irrigated area by Private Minor Irrigation Works will be increased by 180.56 lakh hect. at the end of year 2010-11.

- ▶ The proposed investment of Rs. 193.46 crore in this plan will add Rs. 584.17 crore per year additional income to farmers by way of additional agricultural production.
- ▶ The additional food grain production will be 19.52 lakh M.T. per year and that of fodder will be 19.52 lakh M.T per year.
- ▶ The employment generation from Private Minor Irrigation Schemes is about 55.74 lakh Mandays during this Plan.

Private Investment:-

322. Private Minor Irrigation Works are maintained and owned by cultivators themselves, Subsidy provided to them act as a catalytic 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 tube of

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about Rs. 8000.00 only hence 2/3rd investment is done by cultivators themselves in cash or through Institutional Finance. The details private investment in each programme is given below:-

1	Item	Per Unit Rate			Year 2010-11	
		Total Cost	Subsidy (in Rs).	Private Investment (in Rs)	Physical Target	Private Investment (in Lakh Rs) Calculated
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-	Small & Marginal farmers Programme (Free Boring Scheme) (a) General category(boring)	12000	7000	5000.00	50000	2500.00
	(b) General category(pump set)	22000	6000	16000.00	12500	2000.00
	(c)S.C.P/T.S.P(boring)	12000	10000	2000.00	30000	600.00
	(d)S.C.P/T.S.P(pump set)	22000	9000	13000.00	6000	780.00
	Total Small & Marginal farmers Programme					5880.00
2-	Deep Tube Well	428000	100000	328000	1500	4920.00
3-	Medium Tube Well	200000	85000	115000	7059	8117.85
4-	Inwell Boring	50,000	7500	42500	100	42.50
4-a	Construction of Blast Well	70,000	5000	65000	40	26.00
4-b	Deepening- of Blast Wells	30,000	4000	26000	40	10.40
5-	Surface Pump set	22,000	3000	19,000	700	133.00
6-	Artesian Well	20000	5000	15000	20	3.00
7-	Dr. Ambedakar Community Tube well Schemes	428000	214000	214000	100	214.00
	Total					19346.75

INTEGRATED WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

323. 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

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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

324. 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. Thus the funding pattern of the scheme has been revised from 100% central grant to sharing in the ratio of 91.67 : 8.33 between the central Government and the State Government.

325. 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%

326. The Integrated Wasteland Development Programme are being operated in 47 districts viz. Lalitpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Jalaun, Mahoba, Sitapur, Kheri, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Sonebhadra, Oraiya,

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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, Etah, Gazipur, Gorakhpur, Mau, Balrampur & Mathura as per guidelines of the Govt. of India.

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

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	6818.50
2008-09	124809	7874.34

328. 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. An area of 58,000 ha. is proposed to be treated during the annual plan period 2010-11.

329. During the annual plan 2010-11 emphasis will be given on inter sectoral and intra- sectoral linkages with concerned departments. 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.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

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

331. The objective of Command Area Development Programme is to utilize the irrigation potential created in selected major medium and minor irrigation projects and to increase the crop production and productivity in Command Area.

- ▶ In Uttar Pradesh, programme is being implemented by two Command Areas Development Authority, like Sharda Sahayak & Ramganga Samadash Development Authority under Land Development & Water Resources Department 36.96 lakh hect. workable area in various canal project have been taken up for the CADWM work in both the command areas.
- ▶ At Present fifteen Irrigation projects under this scheme have been taken up in the State i.e. Sharda Canal, Saryu Canal phase I & II, Sharda Sahayak canal phase II in (Sharda Command) & Lower Rajghat canal, East Ganga Canal, Betwa & Gursarai, Cane Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Madhya Ganga Canal, Jakhlaun Pump Canal, Belan, Tons Pump, Son Pump, Tumariya Pump Canal System. (Ram Ganga Command)
- ▶ In this Programme of "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.

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.

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- ▶ 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.

332. 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. 5446.00 lakh with farmer share has been incurred as State Share and Rs 5446.00 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 expenditure of 12942 lakh Central/State share has been incurred by which the physical achievement of OFD and osrabandi works are 85870 hectare and 93970 hectare respectively . In the year of 2009-10, 20420 hect. area covered from OFD work.

333. During the Annual Plan (2010-11) 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 farmer's 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. 6000 lakh has been provided as state share to meet the Physical target of OFD and Osrabandi work.

334. CAD Programme is being implemented since long time to make the programme more effective and sustainable. Weaknesses in the programme have been identified; people's low 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. To legalize the W.U.A. PIM Act. is constituted by Irrigation Department as in process of continue.

335. Stress will be laid on the establishing inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral linkages and to ensure this 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

336. 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 construction of various flood management works. Financial input and physical out come during different plan periods may be seen in the following table :-

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Five Year Plans	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	1405.65
11 th five year plan	2116	13526	66	4511	19.18	1709.24

Note- All the figures are cumulative.

337. 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. An outlay of Rs. 296.50 crore allotted for the Annual plan 2009-10. against which a target of 30 km. embankment construction, 20 Drain works, 123 Anti-erosion works have been fixed and about 0.45 lac. hect. land is to be protected against flood and water logging. Above outlay of Rs. 296.50 crore include Rs. 111.00 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	Percentage	
India	346.16	186.39	54%	159.77	46%
Uttar Pradesh	73.36/ 58.72 (Protected area)	18.29	31.15%	40.43	68.86%
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 18.29 lac hect in U.P.

338. 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 which a total loss of Rs. 432.20 crores in U.P State due to loss of human life, cattle life and crops every year.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

339. 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 comprehensive plan of Ganga basin prepared by Ganga Flood Control Commission and records available in Investigation and 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

Chapter - II

Poverty Alleviation And Employment

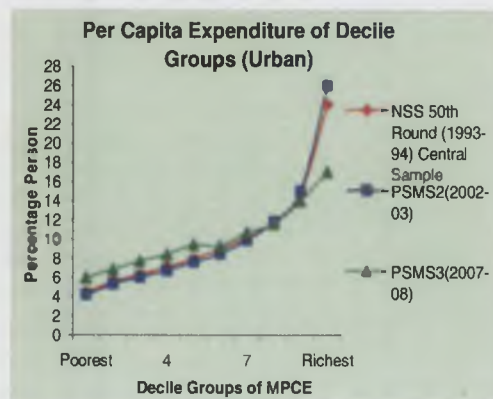
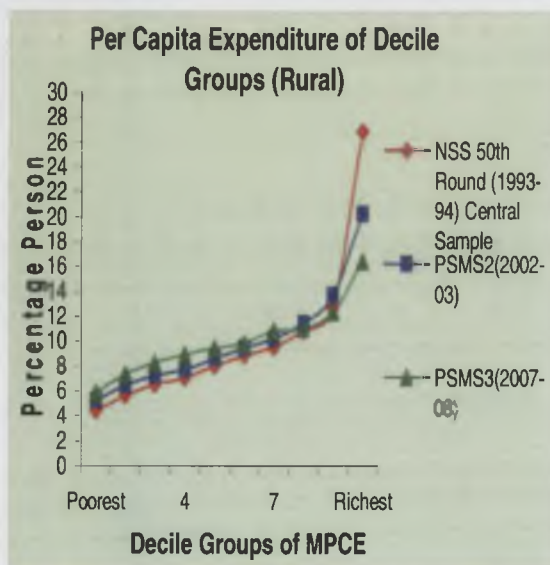
Poverty

The Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution of India, although not enforceable by any court, are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the primary duty of the State to operationalise these principles into practice. In the context of dealing with the issue in question i.e. poverty and unemployment, it specifically requires the State to promote and protect the welfare of its people (Article 38-1) to minimize the inequalities in income, to provide facilities and opportunities (Article 38-2), to ensure right to an adequate means of livelihood (Article 39-a) and distribution of material resources as best to sub serve the common good (Article 39-b), to prohibit concentration of wealth and means of production (Article 39-c) and to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living (Article 47). Accordingly, raising living standard and removal of unemployment and poverty have been the core objectives of economic planning and are likely to be so in future plans also because poverty and unemployment still

exist as the two most ever prevalent and complex problems of the state as well as of the country. This chapter, in this very context, seeks to analyze the trend and pattern of incidence of poverty and magnitude of unemployment in the State.

Per Capita Consumption & Living Standard

2. National Accounts Statistics provides a useful indication of changes in average living standards over a given period, data from household surveys is needed to better ascertain how this increased aggregate output is distributed across the state's population. In India, there is a longstanding tradition of using National Sample Survey data on consumer expenditure to assess changes over time in living standard. PSMS -III survey was conducted with NSS-64th round .As data based on PSMS-III survey is under finalisation stage, so this data of, 2007/08 PSMS Round III may be treated as provisional for



Poverty Alleviation And Employment

comparison purposes. When the data of PSMS-III is compared with NSS 50th round central sample and 2002/03 PSMS Round II, it shows that the overall MPCE increases about 44 percent in the state from 2002/03 to 2007-08. Distribution of total monthly expenditure in UP by decile groups (Decile made with MPCE) revealed that improvement has been significant in rural and urban middle expenditure groups in comparison to upper and lower expenditure groups. The share of total consumption in relatively lower decile group were increased during 1993-94 to 2007-08 which is a sign of improvement in living standard of relatively poor people (Table-1). Comparison of consumption data of year 1993-94 & year 2002-03 showed declining pattern in share of food expenditure in total expenditure for different deciles group with reducing share when observed from lower to upper deciles (Table-2). In contrast with this, the comparison of the data of year 2002-03 to year 2007-08 shows the increasing trend in share of food expenditure in total expenditure across all deciles groups.

Table 1: Distribution of Per Capita Expenditures in UP by Decile Groups

YEAR/ DECILE	Distribution of MPCE by Decile Group								
	1993-94 (50TH ROUND)			2002-03 (PSMS-II)			2007-2008 (PSMS-III)		
	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall
Poorest	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.2	4.1	4.9	5.8	5.9	5.8
2	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.4	5.2	6.1	7.3	6.7	7.2
3	6.5	6.2	6.4	7.2	5.9	6.9	8.2	7.6	8.1
4	7	7	7	7.7	6.6	7.4	8.9	8.3	8.8
5	8	7.8	7.9	8.6	7.5	8.3	9.4	9.3	9.4
6	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.4	8.4	9.1	9.8	9.2	9.7
7	9.5	10.1	9.6	10.2	9.8	10.1	10.8	10.6	10.8
8	10.8	11.7	11	11.4	11.7	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.1
9	12.6	14.7	13.1	13.7	14.9	14	12.3	13.9	12.6
Richest	26.8	23.9	26.1	20.2	25.9	21.7	16.4	16.9	16.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 2: Share of Total Expenditure Spent on Food in UP by Decile Group

YEAR/ DECILE	Food Share by the Decile Group								
	Rural			Urban			Overall		
	2002-03	2007-08	Increase	2002-03	2007-08	Increase	2002-03	2007-08	Increase
Poorest	61	67	9	60	66	9	61	66	9
2	61	66	8	57	63	10	61	65	7
3	60	66	11	55	63	15	60	66	10
4	59	67	13	55	61	10	58	65	13
5	59	66	12	53	61	16	58	65	12
6	58	66	14	52	61	17	58	65	12
7	57	66	15	50	59	18	55	64	17
8	56	65	15	46	60	31	55	64	16
9	55	62	13	44	57	30	53	61	15
Richest	50	57	15	37	54	46	45	57	26
Total	57	64	12	50	59	18	56	63	12

Poverty: Past Status

3. Poverty incapacitates its subjects in utilizing available public facilities. This, in turn, prevents poor people from advancing in economic and social spheres of life. Alleviation calls for targeted interventions and in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the emphasis has been laid on inclusive growth meaning thereby that growth benefits will reach all especially to the lowest strata of the society.

4. 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), which considers consumption expenditures for goods and services for a reference period of one month (more precisely last 30 days). Using state sample data of NSS 61st Round, poverty for Uttar Pradesh is computed at a level of 31.1 percent. The poverty rates for rural and urban areas of the State are found to be 30.7 and 32.9 percent respectively.

5. Last broad data compatible for poverty calculations were generated in 55th round (1999-2000), but with a limitation of comparability due to change in reference periods. Therefore, for the purpose of comparison, data generated in 50th Round (1993-94) are being presented below to measure the decline in poverty. As Table-2 reveals that between the year 1993-94 and 2004-05 poverty ratio has declined sharply particularly in the rural areas. The poverty ratio has declined at the rate of 1.05, 0.23 and 0.88 percent points annually, respectively for rural areas, urban areas and the State as a whole. It needs to be mentioned that the rate of poverty decline in the state has matched the decline at the national level in spite of much lower rate of economic growth in the region.

Table 3: 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

Region Wise Past Status

6. Region wise estimates for poverty for the year 2004-05 were prepared on the basis of data collected in NSS state sample 61st round and is given below-

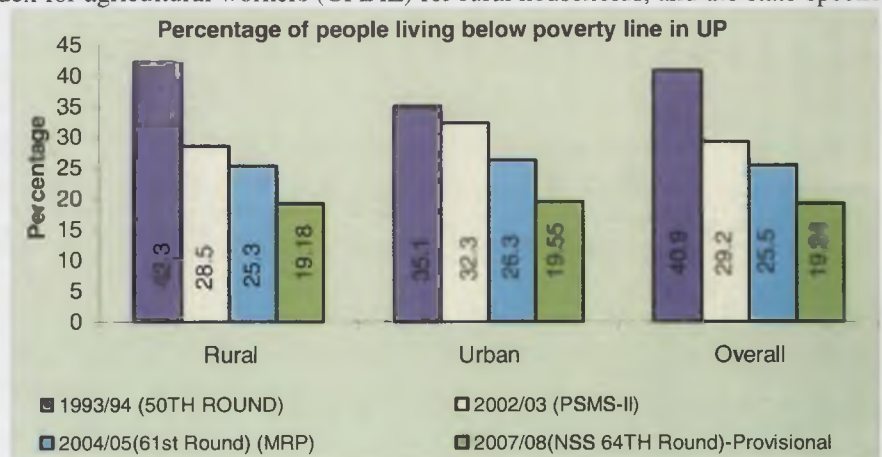
Poverty Alleviation And Employment

Regional Trends in Poverty: Head Count Ratio (Uttar Pradesh) 1993-2005

Region & Sector	1993-94	1999-2000	1999-2000 (Adj)	2004-05 (MRP)	2004-05 (URP)
Rural					
1-Western	29.3	21.7	22.5	19.11	24.65
2-Central	50.2	42.2	43	24.18	27.76
3-Eastern	48.8	36.4	40.3	31.94	37.97
4-Bundelkhand	67.4	20.9	38.1	14.37	16.83
Uttar Pradesh	42.3	31.1	33.7	25.45	30.74
Urban					
1-Western	31.1	30	30.5	26.81	30.92
2-Central	33.9	33.4	30	21.16	30.55
3-Eastern	38.6	31.1	33.7	37.19	41.68
4-Bundelkhand	74.4	40.9	38.1	28.54	27.28
Uttar Pradesh	35.1	30.7	30.4	27.82	32.88

Poverty: Current Status

7. However officially released data on poverty is not available after 61st round of NSS from Planning Commission, Government of India. Here for the sake of comparison poverty line for 2007-08 has been derived using the procedure prescribed by the Planning Commission Government of India. The procedure entails taking the Lakdawala Committee poverty line for UP and updating it by using the state-specific consumer price index for agricultural workers (CPIAL) for rural households, and the state-specific consumer price index for industrial workers (CPIIW) for urban households. These updated poverty lines were then used in conjunction with the 2007-08 MPCE distribution of state sample data of 64th round NSS (provisional) to estimate the headcount poverty rate for this year.



8. As above said procedure, 19.2 percent of UP's population (19.2 percent rural, 19.5 percent urban) was found to be below the poverty line in 2007-08. A steeper fall in rural poverty as compared to urban poverty resulted in the pattern that urban poverty rate in the state now surpasses the rural poverty rate (Table-4).

Poverty Alleviation And Employment

Table 4: Absolute Number of Poor in Uttar Pradesh: 1993-94 and 2002-03, 2004-05 and 2007-08

NSS Rounds & Year	Rural			Urban			Overall	
	Poverty line (Rs.)	Head count Poverty Rate (%)	Number of Poor (millions)	Poverty line (Rs.)	Head count Poverty Rate (%)	Number of Poor (millions)	Head count Poverty Rate (%)	Number of Poor (millions)
1993-94 (50TH ROUND) #	213.01	42.3	49.5	258.65	35.1	9.9	40.9	59.3
2002-03 (PSMS-II)	346.37	28.5	38.4	460.21	32.3	10.3	29.2	48.8
2004-05 (61st Round) (MRP) #	365.84	25.30	35.77	483.26	26.30	10.05	25.50	45.82
2007-2008 PSMS-III *	461.84	19.18	29.87	599.07	19.55	5.87	19.24	35.74

Central Sample

*PSMS IIIrd data is under finalisation process so estimates may be considered as provisional

9. Percentage and Population below the poverty line at 32.8 % or 590.03 lakh in U.P (URP) declared by Planning commission Govt of India against national average of 27.5% or 3017.20 lakh. Of the total, 33.40 percent or 473.00 lakh belonged to rural areas of U.P based on the 61st round of National Sample Survey (2004-05). Taking into consideration of views of various experts working in this field, Planning Commission Govt. of India has set up Expert group, headed by former chairman of PM's Economic Advisory Council Prof. Suresh Tendulkar. The group suggested a new methodology and computed the revised poverty line & estimates as given in Table-5 which are based on Mixed Recall Period data of 50th & 61st Round NSS (Central Sample). Expert group submitted its report to Planning Commission in November 2009 for taking necessary action. The group also suggested MRP data for updating & computation of Poverty instead of URP (Uniform Recall Period).

Table 5: Poverty lines and Poverty Head Count Ratio

State /Country	Poverty Lines (Rs.)		Poverty Headcount Ratio (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
Year 1993-94					
UP	244.3	281.3	50.9	38.3	48.4
All India	-	-	50.1	31.8	45.3
Year 2004-05					
UP	435.14	532.12	42.7	34.1	40.9
All India	446.6	578.8	41.8	25.7	37.2

10. According to the 61st round monthly per capita expenditure for cut off points for estimation of population below poverty line as in Table-5, a family of five members may be considered as below poverty line if its annual income is less than **Rs. 26108.4** in rural areas and below **Rs. 31927.2** in urban areas. Deficit analysis suggests that to make a visible impact on poverty, targeting strategies need to be worked out in such a way that people living below poverty line specially those who are extremely poor, are identified and empowered to participate in the programmes meant for their welfare viz. NREGP.

PART-II : EMPLOYMENT

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

12. Employment, to be gainful and sustainable, has, therefore to be productive by nature. It should be able to yield a reasonable level of income to the worker and also generate surplus for further growth and employment generation.

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

Status Of Age-Wise Population In U.P.

Age group	Population (in lakh)			Percentage by age group		
	2001	2010	2011	2001	2010	2011
0-14	682	701	703	41.03	35.57	35.00
15-59	879	1132	1162	52.89	57.43	57.90
60 +	101	138	143	6.08	7.00	7.10
Total	1662	1971	2008	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census projection

Tentative Population during 2010-11 in the age group of 15-59

(In Lakh)

#	Total	Male	Female
March, 2010	1131.8	595.8	536.0
March, 2011	1162.4	611.6	550.8
Increase	30.6	15.8	14.8

Labour Force

14. For the Annual Plan (2010-11) 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, 2010	1131.8
▶ March, 2011	1162.4
▶ Addition during Annual Plan	30.6

15. 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

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the additional labour force during the Annual Plan (2010-11) 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 (2010-11) is likely to be about 18.96 lakh.

Employment Pattern

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

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 Uttrakhand ** Excluding Uttrakhand

17. In the total workers, share of marginal workers in years 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 of workers in 2001.

18. 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 Uttrakhand). 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 above category. 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.

19. 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 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

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20. The distribution of workers by broad categories indicates that agriculture sector still plays vital role in the State's economy. It was expected that with the industrialization and economic development, there have been shift from the primary to the secondary and tertiary sectors. But the goal could not be achieved as our economy requiring the higher magnitude of workers are engaged in agriculture sector. The secondary sector is mere remunerative. In tertiary sector also, the workers are in increasing trend .

21. A comparison of past data of census reveals (**Annexure-1**) 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 cultivators are shifting to agricultural labourers. Consequently, share of agricultural labourers has risen 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.

22. A shift of labour force out of agriculture into the non- agricultural sector can only happen if our growth strategy is a success and the economy as a whole grows at a more rapid rate than in the past and generate high growth in labour intensive manufacturing and in productive services sectors. The govt. is focusing on employment generating schemes during the 11th Plan which can yield result in the short term and orient to supporting the employment prospects of weaker sections. Category and year wise further distribution of workers is given below:-

Table-8
Distribution Of Workers (Fig. in lakh)

	Year	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers
1.	2001	393.38	146.46 (111.59)	539.84
2.	2002	403.42	150.19 (114.43)	553.61
3.	2003	417.70	154.03 (117.36)	567.73
4.	2004	424.25	157.95 (120.34)	582.30
5.	2005	435.07	161.98 (123.41)	597.05
6.	2006	446.17	166.11 (126.56)	612.28
7.	2007	457.54	170.35 (129.79)	627.89
8.	2008	469.20	174.69 (133.10)	643.89
9.	2009	481.17	179.15(136.49)	660.32

Note: Bracket shows agricultural laboures.

23. The size of UP workforce is about 66 million in the year 2009 as compared to national figure 400 million, 65 % of which is in the age group of 24-29 years. In this group, the percentage that formal and non-formal vocational training is around 3% and 5% where as 60% to 96% in the developed nations.

Distribution Of Workers By Usual Status

24. The workers are categorized into nine categories according to their status of employment. The **Annexure-2** 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.

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25. 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 declined to 60.97 percent 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.

26. 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

27. 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 below:-

Table-9
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	258.30(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

28. 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 By Organized Sector

29. 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 organized sector.

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Table-10
Employment In Organized Sector (In Lakh)

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

Source: Directorate of Training & Employment (EMI data)

30. 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 Unorganized Sector

31. Employment by unorganized sector is shown below:-

Table-11
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	643.89	21.14	622.75
2009	681.53	21.21	660.32

32. 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 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.

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33. For estimation of workers up to 2009, the growth rate of 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

34. The live register statistics of employment exchanges shows that about 19.02 lakh persons were registered for employment in 2004 while it slightly decreased to 18.62 lakh by December, 2005 which rose to 27.97 lakh in April 2007, due to government unemployment allowance policy. But government decision to withdraw unemployment allowance reflected in Dec. 2008 where number of registration in employment exchanges reduced to 31.89 lakh as compared to 33.47 lakh in Dec.2007 and again decreased in 2009, i.e.21.26 lakh, details are given in table 12:-

Table-12
Persons Registered in Live Register Of Employment Exchanges
(In Dec.2009)

Particular	Number (in thousand)
I. General Education Educated unemployed	
(i) High School	392.21
(ii) Intermediate	683.27
(iii) Graduate	597.87
(iv) Post Graduate	184.74
Total	1858.09
(B) Uneducated unemployed	
Below High School	268.30
Total unemployed	2126.39

Source: Directorate of Training & Employment

35. The above table reveals that among unemployed educated persons, Intermediate accounted maximum 32.13 percent followed by Graduates 28.12 percent, High School 18.44 percent, Post Graduate 8.69 percent and below High School is accounted for only 12.62 percent . However, separate figures for diploma, degree and post-graduate engineer unemployed in live register statistics is shown below in table:-

Table-13
Technical Persons Registered In Live Register Of Employment Exchanges In Dec.2009

Technical Education	Technical Persons Registered (In thousands)
(i)I.T.I.	66.93
Diploma Engineers	19.99
Engineers	1.66
Total	88.58

36. One of the important source for ascertaining unemployment situation is the live register of Employment Exchanges. 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.

Unemployment Rate

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

Table-14
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

38. 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.

Unemployment by Current Daily Status

39. According to 61st round of NSS, the urban employment rate on the basis of current daily status approach yielded 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 (2010-11). On the basis of this rate, backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan (2010-11) is estimated at about 31.50 lakh person. The rate of unemployment of different States are given in **Annexure-3**. It shows that Kerala has the highest unemployment rate followed by Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Haryana, A.P. etc.

40. It also reveals that above states where literacy is higher like U.P. the unemployment rate is comparatively low (**Annexure-4**). It may also be attributed to the definitional problems. In such states the problem of disguised unemployment exists.

Unemployment By Usual Status

41. In addition, the data for usual status approach has also been applied to compare the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan (2010-11). 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 backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan 2010-11. On the basis of this rate, the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of Annual Plan 2010-11 is estimated to be about 12.80 lakh persons. It is also to be pointed out that U.P. is a populous State where about two-third of the total workers are engaged either in agriculture or in allied agricultural activities who suffer from the problem of under employment.

Under Employment

42. The problem of under employment is primarily in the agriculture sector. Therefore, eradication of this gigantic problem has been the major thrust in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The growing pressure of population on land or the inability to expand the land area under cultivation may be attributed to the rising underemployment in agriculture.

43. The economic backwardness, illiteracy and limited mobilization are the main reasons to force the rural people to live below the poverty line, though they are treated as employed according to the definitions of Census and National Sample Surveys. There are 147 lakh marginal workers out of which 112 lakh are engaged in agriculture sectors who are defined as under employed. 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

44. There are 36 departments are implementing for self employment generation programmes under the **Rojgar Chhatari Yojna** which is 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, Transport, Secondary Education, Youth Welfare, Science & Technology, Elementary Education, Technical Education, IT & Electronics, Housing, Family Welfare, Urban Development, Health and Culture . Till November 2009 approximately 8.95 lakhs self employment have been generated against the target of 28.49 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2009-10, Sector wise detail situation is given **Annexure-5**. It is to be pointed out here that these self employment may not be sustainable. So this would require a effective and rigorous monitoring system. It may also be noted that wage employment figures have not been added in the aforesaid employment estimate since these are basically jobs which need to be calculated on year to year basis only i.e. every year approximately 20-25 lakh jobs would be created wage employment.

Employment Requirement During The Annual Plan (2010-11)

45. For working out the employment generation during the Annual Plan (2010-11) 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 (2010-11) in the State would be about 20.50 lakh as provided below :

	Particular	Estimated for the Annual Plan (2010-11)
(a)	Likely number of workers at the beginning of Annual Plan (2010-11)	486.98 lakh
(b)	Targeted annual growth in income during Annual Plan (2010-11)	10.0 percent
(c)	Employment elasticity to income	0.42
(d)	Likely employment growth per annum in (2010-11)	4.2
(e)	Employment level at the end of Annual plan (2010-11)	507..43 lakh
(f)	Employment generation during the Annual Plan (2010-11)	20.45 lakh

46. Thus, it may solve the problem of backlog and new entrants in the labour force up to some extent during the plan period, the problem of under-employed providing gainful employment to them, will remain unsolved.

47. As mentioned earlier, the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan 2010-11 is about 31.50 lakh persons, besides persons who are engaged in agricultural activities but are not getting full time employment during the period, would be about 112 lakh. At the same time, there would be an addition of about 18.96 lakh new entrants to the labour force during the Annual Plan 2010-11. Thus, the size of unemployment would be about 50.50 (31.50+19) lakhs to whom employment has to be provided.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP)

48. 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 99.56 lakh are from BPL families. On the basis of 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.

49. All the districts of the State have been covered under NREGP from April, 2008 and Rural Development department has issued 1.07 crore job cards and so far 23.41 crore mandays have been generated. In spite of various govt. efforts average no. of days of employment provided to a BPL family is 54 days. Govt. has issued an order in which it has been focused that at least 43.36 lakh families should be provided 100 days of employment during this financial year.

50. In addition to the direct income support, it also serves as a mechanism for canalizing resources for development of land and water as well as promote rural connectivity

Status Of SHG In U.P. In Different Schemes

51. In all 3.86 lakh SHGs have been formed by all the departments till March 2009. Out of which 3.6 lakh SHGs by Rural Development and rest by Women welfare 9268, DASP 581, Land development & water resources 4486, Dairy development department 1535, Agriculture department 4401 and SUDA 4870. It is expected that if these departments sustain these SHGs during 11th Five Year Plan, a large number of person will be benefitted by various schemes. Department wise information is given in **Annexure-6.**

Skill Development Mission in U.P.

52. The level of vocational skills in India compared to other countries is very poor. At the national scenario it is 5% and U.P has only 3% of labour force in the age group of 20-24 received vocational trained whereas in the industrialized countries it is much higher, varying 60% to 96%. The percentage in Korea, which is recently categorized as an industrial country, is significantly too high at the level of 96%. Even Mexico, a developing country has 24% of workforce vocationally trained, which is significantly lower than the developed countries, but still much higher than India.

53. While on the one hand the level of vocational attainment of the existing workforce is very low, the educated without professional skills on the other hand constitute 70% of the total unemployed. A major reason is that system is excessively oriented towards general academic education with little or no vocational orientation.

54. Under the Skill Development Mission 50.0 cr. persons are to be vocationally skilled in India by the end of 2022. It is expected by the Prime Minister of India from all the states to achieve the above goal by utilizing the available resources and infrastructure. According to the population ratio, U.P. will have to train 8.0 crore persons by the end of 2022. For this purpose a Skill Development Mission has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of U.P..

55. According to Vocational and Technical Education department till Nov,09 around 1004 courses in 45 sectors has been approved by NCVT (**Annexure-7**) and selected 1205 VTPs which include 474 govt. and 731 private institutions. Govt. has fixed a target of 2000 VTPs registration and 2.0 lacs person to be trained by the end of 2009-10. In addition to above, other departments are also providing training under various schemes. These departments are supposed to provide training approx. 7.5 lacs person by end of current financial year.

Strategy

- ▶ There is enormous scope for raising the productivity of agriculture, doubling crop yields and farm incomes and generating significant growth in demand for farm labour through improving plant nutrients and irrigation.
- ▶ Rising rural incomes consequent to higher productivity will create a multiplier effect increasing farm and non farm products and services, thereby stimulating rapid growth of employment opportunity in other sectors.
- ▶ Agriculture is constrained by weak linkages between agriculture training and extension, credit processing, credit, marketing and insurance. Measures to strengthening farm credit and insurance programmes including creation of linkages between crop insurance, crop loans and farm school training to encourage farmers who seek credit and crop insurance to adopt improved cultivation practices. Crop insurance to adopt improved cultivation practices.
- ▶ Available rural labour force suffers from a severe shortage of employable skills at all levels and that intensive development of vocational skills will act as a powerful stimulus for

employment and self employment generation. Farm schools may be engaged in providing advance skills in production technologies besides vocational institutes may be set up for providing training and certification of vocational skills not covered by ITIs. Those who are traditionally trained may be examined and evaluated by Government recognized technical training institutes for providing Government recognised certificate in concerned trades. Active and necessary participation of Gram Panchayat in selecting the beneficiaries in a systematic manner quite necessary, In this regard, availability of skill up gradation and training for the beneficiaries also need to be in hence and insured.

- ▶ Unemployment is the difference between the labour force (the supply of labour) and employment (the demand for labour). The supply is the product of population and the participation rate and the demand is the product of the capital stock and labour intensity. Therefore, our policies must simultaneously influence all the major variable which determine employment growth viz., the population growth rate and participation rate on the supply side and the rate of investment and technologies on the demand side. In this respect, effective check on population growth emerges as the foremost requirement for which, besides other factors, literacy programme has to be considerably boosted up.
- ▶ Programme for self-employment and supplementary wage employment schemes ought to be rationalised and made effective and target group oriented. Active and necessary participation of gram panchayats in selecting the beneficiaries in a systematic manner appears quite necessary. In this regard, availability of skill up gradation and training facilities for the beneficiaries need to be enhanced and ensured.
- ▶ The delivery system with respect to basic facilities viz. education, health, drinking water, housing, nutrition and approach roads in the rural areas will have to be made more prompt and effective according highest priority to the minimum needs so as to ensure that poor population is benefited and their quality of life is improved upon.
- ▶ In the context of economic liberalization and progressively increased role of private sector, the demand for skilled manpower particularly in the field of information technology has tremendously gone up. Hence, in view of the emerging scenario, there appears considerable need and scope of launching short term training courses for human resource development. Such courses should be subsidized so that these are within the reach of weaker sections of the society.

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Annexure-1

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 Uttrankhand ** Excluding Uttarakhand

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Annexure-2

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	43 rd	50th	55 th	61st	1977-	1993-94	1999-
		(1977-78)	round	round*	round*	round*	78 to	to 1999-	2000 to
		(1987-88)	(1993-94)	(1999-2000)	(2004-05)	1987-88	2000	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	8							
7	Transport storage & communication		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.

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Annexure-3

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

Sl. No.	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.

Poverty Alleviation And Employment

Annexure-4

Literacy Rate in different States/U.T.

Year 2001

Rank	Person		Male		Female	
	India/States/ U.T.	Literacy Rate	India/States/U.T.	Literacy Rate	India/States/U.T.	Literacy Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-	Kerala	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 Nicobar Islands	75.29
7-	Pondicheri	81.49	Delhi	87.37	Delhi	75.00
8-	Andmaan Nicobar Islands	81.18	Maharashtra	86.27	Pondicheri	74.13
9-	Daman & Diu	81.09	Andmaan Nicobar Islands	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	Uttarakhand	83.3	Tripura	64.9
13-	Tamil Nadu	73.5	Tamil Nadu	82.4	Tamil Nadu	64.4
14-	Uttarakhand	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	Uttarakhand	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

Source: % & 2001 census

Poverty Alleviation And Employment

Annexure-5

Employment generation of the year 2009-10 under Rojagar Chhatari Yojana
Self Employment Schemes (No. in units)

(November, 2009)

	Name of Department	Name of Schemes	Proposed Target	Ach	Percent -age
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rural Development	(a) Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (b) Ambedkar Vishesh Rojgar Yojana	320000 70000	191741	59.9
2	Industry Department	(a) Establishment of PMRY Small scale Industries (b) Powerloom/ Tericota/ Black pottery/Manufacture of miniature bulb/Readymade garments/Sports material/Stone sculpturing and leather industry etc. under AVRY.	350000 500	48915	14.0
3	Cooperative	Self employment- Vehicle loan, tractor, dairy etc.	150000	70946	47.3
4	Social Welfare	Self employment, Swachhkar Vimukti and Rehabilitation Schemes etc.	135000	49394	36.6
5	Dairy Development	(a) Milk production and marketing, special component plan etc. (b) Saghan minidairy/women dairy under AVRY	128161 20000	-	-
6	Khadi and Village Industry	(a) Interest subsidy and margin money schemes (b) Production and marketing units for processing works under AVRY.	130000 2500	81522	62.7
7	Urban Employment (SUDA)	Swaran Jayanti Shahari Swarojgar Yojna, Rashtriya Malin Basti Sudhar Yojana etc	75000	3256	4.3
8	Youth Welfare	(a) Participation of yuvak mangal/mahila mangal dal in economic Projects and different programmes (b) Economic Projects for yuvak mangal/mahila mangal dal on the ground of utilization.	141 500	2	1.4
9	Basic Education	Recognition of unaided 3000 primary and 800 senior primary schools.	35000	2859	8.2
10	Agriculture	(a) Agrilclinic /Agri buisness, seed village scheme, special programmes for land reforms in low productive blocks, soil testing and U.P. DASP, (b) Under AVRY	450000 500	268044 697	59.6 139.0
11	Handloom & Textile Industry	Deendayal Handloom /Weaver insentive scheme, project package, export of handloom textile etc.	25000	17534	70.1

Poverty Alleviation And Employment

	Name of Department	Name of Schemes	Proposed Target	Ach	Percent -age
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Transport	Permit for private transportation.	75000	77398	103.0
13	Horticulture & Food Processing	(a) Modernization of Govt. nurseries/ production units, establishment of new nurseries. (b) Under AVRY	5000 10000	-	-
14	Fisheries	Fisheries Development Authority, Fisheries Cooprative/Marketing, SJRY	51500	29503	57.3
15	Animal Husbandry	(a) Paravets & Private Veterinary Clinic etc. (b) Goat/Pig/Sheep Rearing, poultry, village animal fertilization. and calf rearing projects etc under AVRY.	1606 18394	953 10856	59.3 59.0
16	I.T. & Electronics	PCO and Cyber Cafe	13979	-	-
17	Tourism	Establishment of new hotels, lodges for paying guests/restaurants, picnic spots, tourist guides and village tourism.	20000	11422	57.1
18	Sericulture	(a) Model silk, rearing woths and tusher silk development schemes. (b) Employment generating projects regarding cocoon productions etc.	22500 2500	16855	74.9
19	Labour	Establishment of service and training centres, training programmes for women in special vocational courses and low cost business, starting of closed factories/units, marketing and rehabilitation of bonded labours.	50000	-	-
20	Women & Child Development	Swashakti/ Swamsiddha U.P. Projects and child development project.	25000	-	-
21	Science & Technology	Rice huller, extraction of oil from Mentha, Biofertilizer and self help groups	2014	--	-
22	Welfare of OBC	Term loan and margin money scheme.	1000	-	-
23	Welfare of Minority	Term loan and margin money scheme, mini loan for self help groups.	1000	212	21.2
24	Higher Secondary Education	Employment generation for teachers/staffs by giving unaided authority to 300 higher secondary schools	5000	5040	100.8
25	Technical Education	Degree and Diploma Sector	10000	-	-
26	Medical Education	Establishment of private medical dental colleges and training paramedical education.	12000	7335	61.1
27	Handicapped Welfare	Construction of shops for rehabilitation of handicapped people.	1318	460	34.9

Poverty Alleviation And Employment

	Name of Department	Name of Schemes	Proposed Target	Ach	Percent -age
1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Culture	Shilp gram /suhag haat	-	-	-
29	Medical & Health	X-ray lab, diagnostic test, pathological lab and drug licensing work etc.	350000	-	-
30	Family Welfare	Part time midwife, A.N.M., Asha scheme and contract basis lady doctor from different units under printel.	133188	-	-
31	Housing	Construction of shops/ contract basis stall, gardener and sweepers, maintenance of parks, contract award etc.	25000	-	--
32	Urban Development	Slaughter house, shops of meet, distribution of shops and cleaners programme.	10000	-	-
33	Forest	Nurseries etc.	5000	-	-
34	Civil Aviation	Training provided under civil aviation.	1000	-	-
35	Geology & Mining	Licensing for mining works etc.	5000	-	-
36	Pachayati Raj		100000	-	--
	Total		2849301	894944	31.41

Poverty Alleviation And Employment

Annexure-6

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

(March 2009)

Name of Department	Name of Schemes	No. of S.H.G. Formation	No. of Women S.H.G. Formation	No. of Male S.H.G. Formation	No. of other S.H.G. Formation	Expenditure (In Lakhs)
1.Rural Development	Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna	361187	88640	272547	-	4037.33
2.Women Welfare Corporation Ltd. U.P.	Swayam Sidhha Project	9268	9268	-	-	995.10
3.D.A.S.P. (Diversified Agri. Support Project)	DASP (Diversificate & Clustring)	581	194	387	-	-
4.Land Development & Water Resources	1.D.P.A.P.	2104	706	1209	189	78.09
	2.I.W.D.P.	2382	506	1838	38	87.31
5.Dairy Development	SGSY	1555	-	1555	-	-
6.Bhumi Sudhar Nigam	1. U.P. Sodic Land reclamation	-	-	-	-	-
7.Agriculture	National Watershed Management Development Programme	4401	645	3756	-	220.50
8. SUDA	2. Thrift & Credit	4870	4870	-	-	627.11
	Grand Total	386348	104829	281292	227	6045.44

Curricula approved by NCVT

- ▶ Apparel/ Garments
- ▶ Banking & Accounting
- ▶ Carpet
- ▶ Construction
- ▶ Electronics
- ▶ Gem & Jewelry
- ▶ Information & communication Technology
- ▶ Indian Sweets, Snacks & Food
- ▶ Painting
- ▶ Process Instrumentation
- ▶ Refrigeration & Air Conditioning
- ▶ Retail
- ▶ Food Processing & Preservation
- ▶ Media
- ▶ Travel & Tourism
- ▶ Soft Skills
- ▶ Courier Logistics
- ▶ Jute
- ▶ Fisheries & Allied Sector
- ▶ Business & Commerce
- ▶ Paper Product
- ▶ Fashion Design Sector
- ▶ Sericulture
- Automotive Repair
- Beauty Culture & Hair Dressing
- Chemical
- Electrical
- Fabrication
- Hospitality
- Khadi
- Medical & Nursing
- Printing
- Production & Manufacturing
- Plastic Processing
- Soft Toy Making
- Leather & Sports Goods
- Security
- Wood Works
- Agriculture
- Insurance
- Jute & Diversified Products
- Fire & Safety Engineering
- Material Management
- Textile Sector
- Industrial Electrical Sector

Chapter - III

Infrastructure

Roads and Bridges

Thangaraj Committee report on National Road Transport Policy has indicated that, “the aggregate length of roads, which was 0.4 million km in 1950-51 has increased 8 fold to 3.4 million km in 2002 but over the same period the number of passenger buses has shown 19 fold jump from 0.34 lakh to 6.35 lakh and goods vehicle fleet more than 36 fold increase from 0.82 lakhs to 29.74 lakh. The geographic coverage of India’s highway network at 1.03 km of highway per square km of land is much dense compared to USA (0.77) and that of China (0.20). But, China’s highway network consists of over 34,288 km of four or six lane access controlled expressway linking the major cities. In India, expressways do not yet link the major economic centres.”

2. Present geographic coverage of UP’s black top roads is only 0.81 kms per sq km. On the population front UP is not only the most populous state of the country but also world’s most populous sub national entity. With a population density of 689 persons per sq km against the national average of 312 Uttar Pradesh accounts for only 7.33% area of the country but houses 16.16% of the country’s population. It has road density of 147.08 km per lakh population against a national average of 259.54 and stands at 24th position among the 28 states, which is an indicator that State lags on this front and needs urgent improvement to come at par with the national average.

3. Strengthening and improvement of the road sector is indispensable for development. It is the basic infrastructure which may not necessarily be a guarantee but is definitely a pre requisite for economic growth. At present, out of every ten revenue villages only eight villages and out of every 10 habitations only seven habitations are connected by black top roads. Added to this, over the years, the shift of traffic in favour of road transport as compared to railways etc., further stresses the immediate need of considerable improvement in road sector not only in quantitative but also in qualitative terms.

National Road Development Plan

4. Indian Road Congress’s Vision 2021 has enunciated the Highway Development Policy for the first two decades of the present century. Shortfall in different categories of roads in Uttar Pradesh as per IRC’s Vision:

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..	Category of Road	Target of country as per Vision 2021 (in kms.)	Existing Road length as on 3/06 (in kms.)	Proportionate target for U.P. for 2021 on the basis of Population. Taking 2006 as base year (in kms.)	Approx. upgradation reqd per year in kms	Reqd Length for UP in 2009 as per Vision (in kms.)	Existing Road length as on 3/09 (in kms.)	Shortfall in required length as per vision 2021 (in kms)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	N.H.	80,000	5,583	12,925	490	7,053	5,802	1,251
2	S.H.	160,000	8,888	25,850	1200	12,488	8,739	3,749
3	M.D.R.	320,000	7,280	51,700	2960	16,160	7,100	9,060
		560,000	21,751	90,475	4,650	35,701	21,641	14,060

Note: About 882 km length, which has been up graded to NH and is in the process of entrustment, is not included in column 8.

Targets and Achievements

Financial

(Rs. Crore)

Approved outlay of XI th Plan	Year	Outlay	Expenditure including Estab.
24796.18	2007-08	3929.44	4395.35
	2008-09	4804.95	5225.87
	2009-10	4137.65	4844.92 (Anticipated)
	2010-11 (Proposed)	3897.21	

Physical

Item	Unit	XI Th Plan	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
			Targ	Ach	Targ	Ach.	Targ	Ant. Ach	Targ
New const. of roads	Kms	12336	4951	7862	6239	9752	6244	6980	4071
Reconst/ Imp. of VR etc									
Imp of city Rds (H. Kanshiram ji Yojna)	Kms	15000	2812	8822	1151	2915	3000	3000	750
	Kms				292	615	86	86	25
Strengthening/Widening of SH/MDR/ ODR	Kms	18289	2032	1443	1548	1456	2110	2110	1201
Bridges	Nos	207	40	78	55	91	62	93	69
ROB	Nos	34	2	2	2	2	2	7	7
EAP -Up gradation	Kms	174	110	162	74	24	-	-	
-Strengthening	Kms	1501	540	587	426	444	175	175	60
-Major Bridges	Nos.	4					3	3	1

Village Saturation

Total No. of inhabited Villages (2001 census)	Villages connected as on 31.3.07	Connected Indirectly by PMGSY/ Other Dept. etc till date	XI th Plan Target	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
				Targ	Ach.	Targ	Ant.	Targ	Ant. Ach.	Target
97941	60084	15445	10960	1374	3576	2500	3191	3125	3125	2500

Up to Nov. 2009 PWD has connected 1895 villages during 2009-10.

Population wise breakup as on 31.03.2009

Villages	>1500 popln	1000 to 1499 popln	500 to 999 popln	1 to 499 popln
Total	27374	16718	25700	29734
Connected	25413	14053	22077	20753
Unconnected	1961	2665	3623	8981

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna (PMGSY)

5. Conceptualizing habitations as the unit of connectivity, PMGSY was launched by Government of India as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme in the year 2000. Initially the scheme was bifurcated in two phases viz. Phase I which targeted connectivity and up gradation of all habitations of more than 1000 population up to 2003-04 and Phase II targeted connectivity of habitations having population between 500 and 1000 by the end of 2007-08. The revised targets set under Bharat Nirman Programme with respect to PMGSY are as under:-

- ▶ Bharat Nirman Programme intends to provide all weather road connectivity to all eligible 1000 or more population 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 up gradation of the through routes after ensuring saturation of all 1000+ population habitations with all weather road connectivity.

Achievements during XI Five Year Plan

6. At the end of 10th Five Year Plan, 7634 habitations were covered under PMGSY. During first three years of 11th Five Year Plan, 4598 habitations have been covered under PMGSY. All eligible balance habitations of 1000+ population will be covered during the year 2010-11. Number of habitations belonging to 500-999 population category targeted to be covered during the year 2010-11 is 2191.

7. Utilization under the PMGSY during first two financial years of the 11th Five Year Plan, i.e., year 2007-08, 2008-09, has been Rs. 1186 crore and Rs. 2000 crore respectively, on construction of 3804 km and 5972 Km roads. Approximately Rs. 4000 crore will be utilized during the year 2009-10 on construction of 7200 Km (1600 kms new connectivity and 5600 km up gradation) roads in the year 2009-

Infrastructure

10, according to targets set by GOI. It is estimated that more than 17000 Km roads with an expenditure of Rs 7186 crore will be completed during first three years of 11th Five Year Plan.

8. Utilization under the maintenance of PMGSY roads during first two financial years of the 11th Five Year Plan, ie, year 2007-08, 2008-09, has been Rs. 0.78 crore and Rs. 5.80 crore respectively. Approximately Rs. 18.32 crore will be utilized during the year 2009-10 on maintenance of roads.

Priorities and targets for 2010-11

9. Under PMGSY, a total of Rs. 6000.00 crore is proposed to be utilized in the year 2010-11. 17 Habitations of 1000+ population and 2191 habitations of 500-999 population habitations will be provided connectivity during the year 2010-11. Under new connectivity 3836.97 km and up gradation of 9657 kms of through routes is proposed for the year 2010-11.

10. Rs. 60.72 crore has been proposed for the maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY for the year 2010-11.

Present Status of Connectivity of habitations

Particulars	1000+	500-999	250-499	< 250	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A- Total number of Habitations	39139	41452	42808	46605	170004
B- Total number of Connected Habitations (as on 25-12-2000)	28241	23508	19688	17809	89246
C- Total number of Unconnected Habitations (as on 25-12-2000)	10898	17944	23120	28796	80758
Coverage of Habitations					
D- 2000-01 (Phase I)	2039	308	138	0	2485
E- 2002-03 (Phase II)	1332	134	5	131	1602
F- 2003-04 (Phase III (Under Construction))	1625	733	114	0	2472
G- 2004-05 (Phase IV)	1319	1068	204	70	2661
H- 2005-06 (Phase V) (40 DISTRICTS) Sanctioned on 14th Sept. 2006	542	694	61	145	1442
2005-06 (Phase V) (30 DISTRICTS) (5th Oct, 2006)	375	477	39	50	941
Backward Area Plan Sanctioned on 14th Sept. 2006	14	11	0	1	26

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Particulars	1000+	500-999	250-499	< 250	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
PHASE 5 ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS Submitted on 24th Jan, 2007	79	106	47	68	300
Phase Six Sanction in Emp Comm 30/01/2008	81	2	0	0	83
Phase Seven Sanction in Emp Comm 23/05/2008	2	94	9	31	136
Phase Seven Sanction in Emp Comm 30/10/2009 Part II	0	0	0	0	0
Phase Seven Sanction in Emp Comm 24/12/2009 Part III	0	84	0	0	84
Phase Eight Proposed in Emp Comm 20/10/2009 Part I (L.W.E. affected District-Sonebhadra)	5	19	0	0	24
Total Covered under PMGSY	7413	3730	617	496	12256
I. Under other Programs	3464	11551	4283	3087	22385
Balance Unconnected Habitations	21	2663	18220	25213	46117

Present status of road network

11. Total length of roads of different categories, including earthen roads and the corresponding targets as envisaged in the Road Development Plan-Vision 2021 can be summarized as under:-

Item	Target Length for 2012 (km.)	Achievement as on 31.3.2009		% of Target
N.H.	8,523	5802.043	*	68.08%
S.H.	16,088	8739.196	**	54.32%
MDR	25,040	7100.718	**	28.36%
ODR&VR		315211.960	***	
Total:-		336853.917	#	

* With PWD =3820.506 km, With NHAI=1981.537 km. (Excl. newly upgraded approx. 882 kms)

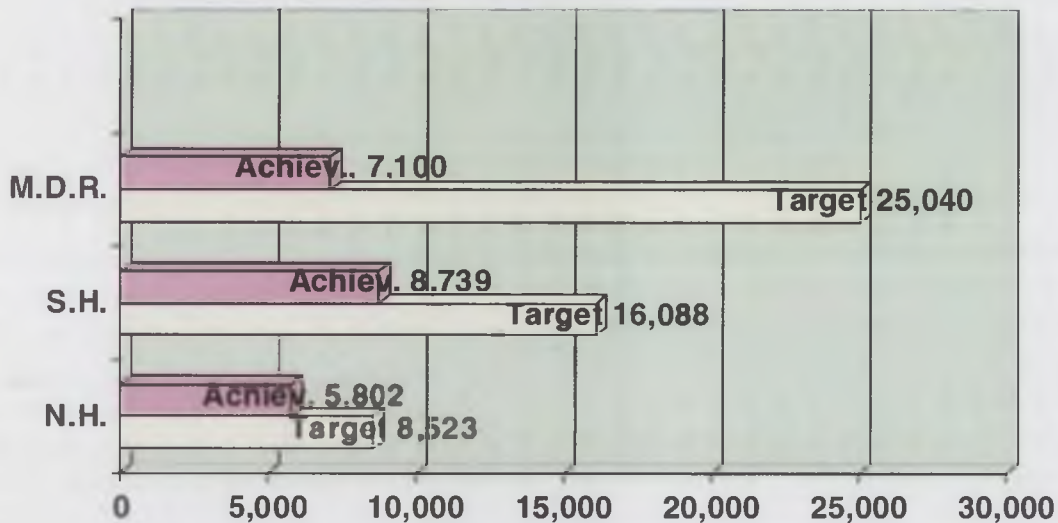
** PWD Only.

*** including 173759.96 km of other Department Roads (Excluding Local Bodies, Forest Dept. and Awass Vikas Parishad).

Out of this Black Top length is 1,95,556.357 kms only.

Comparative position of different categories of roads as compared to Vision 2021

Status of Major Roads Corresponding to IRCs Targets for the year 2012



Percentage of different widths in various categories of Black Top roads:

	Type of Road	% of different widths in Black Top Roads			
		BSSL*	SSL*	SDL*	SML*
1	State Highway	20.66%	13.27%	64.81%	1.25%
2	Major District Roads	57.32%	24.27%	17.68%	0.73%
3	Other District Roads	81.54%	11.81%	5.72%	0.93%
4	Rural Roads	97.44%	2.43%	0.11%	0.00

* BSSL - Below Standard Single lane

SDL - Standard Double lane

SSL - Standard Single lane

SML - Standard Multiple lane.

Progress of Bridges and ROBs

12. 77 bridges were constructed in the first year of the XI Plan i.e. 2007-08 and one bridge was rehabilitated and 91 bridges were completed during 2008-09 and 93 bridges were targeted for completion during the current year 2009-10. Besides these 83 bridge works are proposed to be taken up during the financial year 2009-10.

ROBs completed during the year 2007-08:-

- ▶ ROB at level crossing No. 27A/3T at Etawah.
- ▶ Mohan Nagar ROB at km 14 of NH 58E at Ghaziabad.

ROBs 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/Lis0250A on Bareilly Pilibhit Badaun Road at Bareilly.

ROBs likely to be completed during 2009-10 are:-

- ▶ ROB at level crossing No. 8ML on Nirala Nagar Aliganj Rd in Lucknow.
- ▶ ROB at Mathura Palwal Rail Section No. 532 in Mathura.
- ▶ ROB at Rly crossing No. 98 E Spl in Ghaziabad.
- ▶ ROB in Gomti Nagar Lucknow already completed.
- ▶ ROB at Rly Level Crossing No. 86 B in Saharanpur.
- ▶ ROB at Rly Crossing No. 4C km 28/1-2 Ghaziabad Rail Section in Ghaziabad.
- ▶ ROB at Rly Crossing No. 158 A/3A in Gorakhpur.

13. Presently 38 No. ROBs of N.R., N.C.R. and N.E.R. are under progress costing approximately Rs. 700.041 crore. Out of these 38 No. ROBs, 23 Nos. (Cost Rs. 387.126 crore) are being constructed on cost sharing basis and 9 nos. (Cost Rs. 184.523 crore) on term deposit basis and 6 nos. (cost Rs. 128.392 crore) on other deposit basis.

14. Proposal for 62 no. ROBs on railway crossings having TVU more than one lakh, have been submitted to Railways for inclusion in Railway Works Programme. Railways has already sanctioned proposals for construction of 41 no. ROBs.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund Works

15. Government of India has set up Rural Infrastructure Development fund (RIDF) to be operationalised by NABARD for financing the new infrastructure projects. Construction of rural roads and bridges are covered under this scheme. Sanctions for construction of roads and bridges was started under RIDF-II Scheme in year 1996-97 and subsequently road projects under RIDF-III in year 1997-98, RIDF-IV in year 1998-99, RIDF-V in year 1999-2000 & 2000-2001, RIDF-VI & VII in year 2001-02, RIDF-X and XI in year 2005-06, RIDF-XII in year 2007-08 & RIDF-XIV in year 2008-09 were sanctioned. During current financial year 2009-10, projects are being sanctioned under RIDF-XV.

Road Works

16. During 11th Five-Year Plan, under RIDF Scheme, against proposed outlay of Rs. 1012 crore for road works, about 2900 km road length is expected to be constructed. In year 2007-08 Rs.127 crore were spent on road works by constructing about 907 km road length. In year 2008-09 Rs. 208 crore were spent on road works by constructing about 886 km road length. In year 2009-10, due to the last priority given by NABARD very few road works are expected to be sanctioned in the year 2009-10. Hence an expenditure

of Rs. 125 crore only will be possible in the year 2009-10 & about 600 km. road length is expected to be constructed. Out of which 500 km. roads have already been constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 70 crore till date. For 2010-11, Rs. 206.36 crore is proposed for construction of roads about 700 km. length.

Bridge Works

17. 37 Bridges were constructed at an expenditure of about 79 crore in 2007-2008. Similarly during 2008-09 also 37 bridges were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 142 crore. During the current financial year 2009-10 approved outlay is Rs 167 crore against which 47 bridges are likely to be constructed.

Externally Aided Project - U.P. State Roads Project

18. A loan from World Bank (I.B.R.D.) is sanctioned to the State Government through Government of India for Up gradation and Major Maintenance of about 3527 Km. length of Core Road network of U.P. State. This project is being implemented in two phases –

- ▶ Phase I – Up gradation of 408 Km. (4 Packages) and Major Maintenance of 788 Km. (16 Packages)
- ▶ Phase II – Up gradation 578.95 Km. (7 Packages) downgraded to Major Maintenance Level and Major Maintenance of 1766 Km. (32 packages), Packages Construction of 4 Bypasses of 20 Km. length and 5 Major Bridges.

19. The total cost of this project is Rs.2952.00 crore (USD 615 Million), out of which loan amount is Rs.2342.00 crore (USD 488 Million). The project was started in April 2003 and its duration is 5½ years. The loan closing date of the project was 31st December, 2008. As per the requirement of the Project, World Bank has extended the closing date till 31st Dec.2009 and further extension up to Dec.2010 is under consideration.

Scope of Work

20. Under Phase I of the project, all of the 16 packages of major maintenance have been completed (787.84 Km.). Similarly works of all four up gradation packages has been completed (408.27 Km.).The details have been shown in Table 1(A) and 1 (B).

21. Under Phase II of the project, 24 no. of packages have been completed and 9 no. of packages are ongoing. One package is under process of procurement. DPR for one more package has been submitted to I.B.R.D. The details have been shown in Table No.2 (A) to 2(D).

22. 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 to absorb/ accommodate expected increase of the project cost. All the 7 up gradation packages in Phase II of the project have been downgraded to major maintenance. In Addition some packages have been deleted.

23. Therefore, after above modifications / restructuring of the project, the length identified under up gradation packages has been reduced to 408 Km. and length identified under major maintenance packages has been reduced to 2393.12 Km and length of bypasses is 8 Km..4 no. major bridges and one R.O.B. are also included.

(TABLE 1A)

Following major maintenance works of Phase I of the project has been completed:-

	Package No.	Name of Road	Length Km.)
1.	RMC-01	Kairana to Muzaffernagar	55.57
2.	RMC-02	Faizabad – Raniganj Road	91.90
3.	RMC-03	Raniganj – Raebareilly Road	65.00
4.	RMC-04	Bijnor-Najibabad Road	53.00
5.	RMC-06	Bareilly - Badaun Road	45.00
6.	RMC-07	Moradabad - Kashipur Road	43.57
7.	RMC-08	Lakhimpur - Sitapur Road	45.00
8.	RMC-10	Bacharawan - Fatehpur Road	72.00
9.	RMC-11	Faizabad - Gosaiganj Road	34.00
10.	RMC-12	Gosaiganj - Reedganj Road	28.00
11.	RMC-13	Reedganj - Bansganj Road	43.00
12.	RMC-14	Bansganj - Azamgarh Road	33.00
13.	RMC-15	Azamgarh - Ghazipur Road	53.80
14.	RMC-17	Mohammadpur - Azamgarh - Dohrighat Road	55.40
15.	RMC-18	Varanasi - Dhobhighat Road	30.00
16.	RMC-19	Dhobhighat - Mohammadpur Road	39.60
		Total	787.84

(TABLE 1B)

Following up gradation packages of Phase I of the project has been completed:-

	Package No.	Name of Road	Length Km.)
1.	UPG-01	Katra - Bilhaur Road	171.435
2.	UPG-02	Baharaich - Faizabad Road	109.354
3.	UPG-03	Jaunpur - Mohammadpur Road	45.181
4.	UPG-04	Bhognipur - Choudhagra Road	82.296
		Total	408.266

(TABLE 2A)

Following major maintenance works of Phase II of the project are completed:

	Package No.	Name of Road	Length Km.)
1.	RMC-21	Lucknow – Raebareilly Road	65.303
2.	RMC-23	Faizabad – Raniganj Road	50.850
3.	RMC-24	Raniganj – Raebareilly Road	57.000
4.	RMC-25	Meerut – Bulandshahar Road	55.590
5.	RMC-26	Bulandshahar – Narora Road	57.627
6.	RMC-30	Kuttar-Raniganj Marg	42.800

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	Package No.	Name of Road	Length Km.)
7.	RMC-31	Rajaganj – Sharda Bridge Road	38.000
8.	RMC-32	Sharda Bridge – Ghaghra Bridge Road	36.000
9.	RMC-33	Ghaghra Bridge – Nanpara Road	37.000
10.	RMC-34	Nanpara-Baharich	18.600
11.	RMC-35	Shahjahanpur – Farukhabad Road	49.643
12.	RMC-36	Badauyn – Kasganj Road	57.200
13.	RMC-37	Kasganj – Hathras Road	63.000
14.	RMC-38	Hathras – U.P Border Road	63.500
15.	RMC-42	Etah – Shikohabad Road	51.300
16.	RMC-43	Mathura – Naujheel Road	45.600
17.	RMC-44	Jagdishpur – Pratapgarh Road (0.00 – 40.00 Km.)	40.000
18.	RMC-45	Jagdishpur – Pratapgarh Road (40.00 – 78.50 Km.)	38.500
19.	RMC-46	Bela(Pratapgarh) - Patti Dhakwa Road	46.300
20.	RMC-47	Fatehpur – Muttor Road	35.000
21.	RMC-48	Muttor – Banda Road	41.500
22.	RMC-49	Meerut – Garhmukteshwar Road	42.000
23.	RMC-50	Garhmukteshwar – Bulandshahar Road	51.000
24.	UPG-06	Lucknow-Mohan-Bangarmau Road	75.329
		Total	1158.642

(TABLE 2B)

Following major maintenance works of Phase II of the project are in progress:-

	Package No.	Name of Bridge	Length (Km.)
1.	RMC-51	Chhata – Gomat Road	39.60
2.	UPG-05	Pilibhit – Khutar Road	72.73
3.	UPG-08	Azamgarh-Mau-Phephna Road	115.00
4.	UPG-13A	Approach -Chahlarighat	14.82

(TABLE 2C)

Construction work on following five 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
4.	UPG-04	Bridge over river Sengur (With Approaches)
5.	UPG-4	ROB at Bindki

(TABLE 2D)

Following two works are proposed:-

	Package No.	Name of Roads	Length (Km.)
1.	UPG-12	Gaurabadshapur By-Pass	6.378
2.	UPG-07	Sitapur-Baharich Road	73.00

Infrastructure

Expenditure during 11th Five Year Plan

24. During the 11th five year plan, Yearwise expenditure incurred and target achieved are shown below:-

Year	Expenditure incurred/proposed (Rs. in Crore)	Physical Progress Achived/Targeted/ Proposed (In Km.)	Remarks
2007-2008	600.23* (Actual) 651.84**	749 (Actual)	
2008-2009	432.28* (Actual) 509.52**	468 (Actual)	
2009-2010	222.00 (Targets)	175 (Targeted)	72 Km. Road Length Work has been completed during the current year till date.
2010-2011	232.50 (Proposed)	60 (Proposed)	

* Excludes amount transferred to PLA A/c

** Includes amount transferred to PLA A/c

Reasons for delay in completion of the Project

25. The project was to be closed on 31.12.2008 but due to variation in Conversion Rate of US \$ with respect to INR, Some projects were dropped from the scope and later on with the devaluation of INR with respect to US \$, more loan amount became available and so some of the dropped projects were taken up again. These project were started late and therefore these projects have been delayed.

26. In addition to that, some delay occurred due to time required for change in design of the project and its approval from the World Bank as per general conditions and substantial increase in cost of construction material during the construction period.

27. Also the removal of Encumbrances like cutting of trees, shifting of Electric Pole Lines and land acquisition resulted in delay of the project.

Naxal Affected Area Development Scheme

28. Road construction and its improvement are the priority works of the Government. 8 districts of Uttar Pradesh are naxal affected and under which 241 villages in Chandauli, 30 in Gazipur, 107 in Mirzapur, 273 in Sonbhadra, 2 in Mau, 53 in Ballia, 24 in Deoria, and 1 in Khushinagar i.e. Total 731 villages are naxal affected. 625 villages have been already connected by all weather roads by March 2009. All the villages of Dist. Gazipur, Mau, Deoria and Khushinagar have been connected by all weather roads. District wise details of connectivity are as follows:-

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	District	Naxal affected villages	Villages connected up to 3/2009	Balance un-connected villages	Remark
1	Chandauli	241	206	35	N.O.C. is required from forest department for construction of roads for 18 villages. Road construction works of remaining villages are in progress.
2	Gazipur	30	30	0	
3	Mirzapur	107	93	14	Alignment of road construction for one village (gram-Sagra) lies in forest area.
4	Sonbhadra	273	220	53	
5	Mau	2	2	0	
6	Ballia	53	49	4	
7	Deoria	24	24	0	
8	Khushinagar	1	1	0	
Total :-		731	625	106	UNSANCTIONED WORKS = 15.

29. An amount of Rs. 8.50 crore against the required Rs. 28.09 crore has been allocated in year 2009-10 for sanctioned 91 villages, which are anticipated to be connected by March 2010. Out of these 91 villages, 34 villages have already been connected by roads in the current financial year . Sanction of Road construction works of 15 villages is still awaited.

30. Ministry of Home affairs, Govt. of India has approved the proposals of 13 road construction works under Special Infrastructure Scheme (S.I.S.) in Distt. Sonbhadra in the year 2008-09 by letter no : II-18015/64-06-07-NM IV Dt. 22.12.09 out of which estimates of 5 works have been sanctioned by U.P.Govt vide letter no - 77vk0/ 23-14-09-53tul /8 T.C. Dt. 30.10.09 in year 2009-10 and one road has been sanctioned in Zila Yojna. Sanctioned works are in progress. Estimates of 7 road construction works are still to be sanctioned.

31. Proposals for new construction of roads (length-373.76 km & estimated cost - Rs. 173.99crore). Improvement of existing roads (length-277 km. & Estimated cost - Rs. 504.28 crore) and bridge Construction (2 nos.- Estimated Cost - Rs. 44.83 Crore) have been sent to Secretary, M.O.R.T.H., New Delhi by letter No - 2438/23-14-2009 P.W.D.-14 Dt. 22.9.2009 of Principal Secretary, U.P.Govt. Lko.

CRF & Inter-State Connectivity Scheme:

		CRF (Rs. Crore)	ISC Works (Rs. Crore)
1	Total Works Sanctioned (w.e.f. 2000-2001)	1474.11	41.61
2	Total Expenditure	1203.40	39.94
3	Amount Reimbursed	1106.26	29.77
4	Reimbursement Claims Pending	113.57	10.17

New Schemes

Manyawar Shri Kanshi Ram Ji Shahri Samagra Vikas Yojna

32. The State Government started the First Phase of this scheme for the improvement of urban roads in 2007-08. During the Financial Year 2007-2008 under the first phase of this scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 149.93 crore was incurred for the improvement of 303.02 km city roads and on the construction of drains in 133.47 km length. In the financial year 2008-2009, second phase of this scheme was started and under this scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 127.17 crore was incurred for the improvement of 296.00 km city roads and construction of drains.

Manyawar Shri Kanshi Ram Ji Shahri Garib Aawas Yojna

33. In the Financial Year 2008-2009 Manyawar Shri Kanshi Ram Ji Shahri Garib Aawas Yojna was started. Under this scheme, it was proposed to develop clusters of houses for the poor people. The approach roads for these colonies were to be constructed by U.P.P.W.D. For the construction of 148 approach roads, an amount of Rs. 76.85 crore was allotted for 149.52 km. length. An expenditure of Rs. 62.16 crore has been made and the construction of 128 approach roads, having 140.47 km. length have been completed. Remaining work is under progress.

Connectivity of Border Towns

34. For effective management and control of the International Border with Nepal it was felt that there is a need of proper connectivity of the border towns. Several rounds of discussions were held in this regard at the Government of India level and finally after a lot of deliberation proposals amounting to Rs. 833.76 crore for improvement of 471.51 kms of existing roads and proposals of Rs. 8.14 crore for construction of 13.30 kms of missing links have been sent to Deptt. of Border Management under Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI vide letter no. 3099 bZ /23-11-2009 dated 27.10.2009

Maintenance of Roads

35. For Smooth flow of Traffic on the roads it is essential to continuously maintain the roads free from potholes and patches, to renew the surface of the roads periodically and to rectify the major damages in roads by special repair. The funds of maintenance of roads are provided through the State Budget. The funds made available for maintenance of roads from the State Budget were not adequate. Hence to mobilize additional resources, the Govt. of U.P. created a separate fund called "State Road Fund" by imposing additional Trade Tax on Sale of diesel and petrol.

- ▶ For the Year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 599.21 Crore from State Govt. and a matching amount of Rs. 600.79 crore from 12th Finance Commission's Grant i.e. a total of Rs. 1279.00 crore was available and expenditure against this was Rs. 1138.104 Crore.
- ▶ For the Year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 638.21 Crore from State Govt. and a matching amount of Rs. 600.79 crore from 12th Finance Commission's Grant i.e. a total of Rs. 1239.00 crore

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was available and expenditure against this was Rs. 1219.8353 Crore. 40000 kms of Road length was taken up for patch repair, 225 kms for Special Repair & 8637 kms were taken up for renewal of roads.

- ▶ For the Year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 638.21 Crore from State Govt. and a matching amount of Rs. 600.79 crore from 12th Finance Commission's Grant i.e. a total of Rs. 1239.00 crore was available and expenditure against this was Rs. 1209.6539 Crore. 48109 kms of road length was taken up for patch repair, 500 kms for Special Repair & 10253 kms were taken up for renewal of roads.
- ▶ For the Year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 674.89 Crore from State Govt. and a matching amount of Rs. 600.79 crore from 12th Finance Commission's Grant i.e. a total of Rs. 1275.68 crore was available and expenditure against this till date is Rs 1121.50 Crore. Physical target of 50,000 kms for patch repair, 500 kms for special repair & 12500 kms for renewal of roads has been kept for the current financial year..
- ▶ For the Year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 750.00 Crore is expected from State Govt. and a matching amount of Rs. 750 crore from 13th Finance Commission's Grant i.e. a total of Rs. 1500 crore is anticipated to be available. 50000 kms of Road length will be taken up for the patch repair, 600 kms for Special Repair & 12000 kms for Renewal of Roads is expected to be taken up.

Private Sector Participation through U P State Highway Authority

36. Till date, Govt. of India has approved approx. 21700 kms of national highways for construction with PPP out of which 6500 kms of NH are to be 6-laned, 14200 kms of NH are to be 4-laned and 100 kms are to be developed as Express-Ways. Govt. of India provides viability Gap Funding up to 40 percent for construction of NH with PPP. Out of this 40 percent, 20 percent is provided as grant and rest 20 percent is provided as loan.

37. Several other provinces like Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat and Maharashtra etc. are developing state highways with PPP. For example Madhya Pradesh has completed construction of 1200 kms of highways with PPP and other 900 kms are in progress.

Overview

38. U.P. Govt. has constituted Uttar Pradesh State Highways Authority by Act no. 19 of 2004 for up gradation and maintenance of state highways and other highways entrusted to/vested in it. The main function of the authority are to develop models for bringing in private and institutional, including international funding into the road sector, development of methods for performance based maintenance systems for maintenance of the state highways by quality private contractors.

39. The necessary regulatory framework required for PPP like Toli Rates etc. are being prepared. Approx. 1030 kms of state highways are selected for up gradation/maintenance through PPP and feasibility study for the same is under progress through consultant. At the meeting of the Governing Council dt.

02.12.2009, another 1128 kms of state highways have been selected for which selection of consultant under PPP guidelines of U.P. Govt. is in progress.

Progress of UPSHA during the XI Plan

Year 2007-08:

40. All the proceedings by U.P. State Highways Authority regarding selection of consultant for feasibility study of selected state highways was cancelled by Consultancy Evaluation Committee (CEC) because the procedure for selection of consultant was not as per PPP guideline.

Year 2008-09:

41. At the meeting of Governing Council dated 07.10.2008, the following state highways were selected for up gradation and maintenance through PPP:

	Name of Roads	S.H. No.	Length (km)
1	Bareilly-Almora-Bagheshwar	37	56
2	Lucknow-Raibareilly-Sultanpur Azamgarh-Balia	34	316
3	Varanasi-Shaktinagar	5A	136
4	Tanda-Jaunpur-Mirzapur-Dudhi Road	5	207
5	Badaun-Bilsi-Islamnagar-Bahjoi-Sambhal-Hasanpur-Gajraula Road	51	209
6	Delhi-Saharanpur-Yamunotri Road	57	206
		Total	1130

42. During 2008-09, as per PPP guidelines of U.P. Govt. bids for the same were invited from transaction advisers empanelled by Economic Affairs Department of Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India on 21.02.2009 and 30.03.2009. First time only one bid was obtained which was rejected by Consultancy Evaluation Committee due to single bid. Next time single bids were received for State Highways Bareilly-Almora-Bagheshwar, Varanasi-Shaktinagar, Tanda-Jaunpur-Mirzapur-Dudhi Road and Delhi-Saharanpur-Yamunotri Road which were rejected by the Empowered Committee due to being single and high in rate. For other two roads, the bids were not found technically qualified, hence the financial proposal for the same were not opened.

Year 2009-10

43. Again in above sequence, bids were invited for all the six roads on 27.07.2009. Approval for Lucknow-Raibareilly-Sultanpur Azamgarh-Balia and Delhi-Saharanpur-Yamunotri Road were granted by the Empowered Committee and bids for all the other roads were rejected being high in rate.

44. Again bids for Bareilly-Almora-Bagheshwar, Varanasi-Shaktinagar, Tanda-Jaunpur-Mirzapur-Dudhi Road and Badaun-Bilsi-Islamnagar-Bahjoi-Sambhal-Hasanpur-Gajraula Road have been received

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on 10.11.2009 and the Consultancy Evaluation Committee after evaluation sent it to Empowered Committee for approval.

45. 1128 kms. of following roads are selected for upgradation and maintenance through PPP by the Governing Council of Authority:

	Name of Road	SH No.	Length (km)
1	2	3	4
1	Palia-Shahjahanpur-Hardoi-Lucknow Road	25	265
2	Utraula-Mankapur-Nawabganj Road	9	61
3	Meerut-Karnal Road	82	87
4	Gorakhpur-Maharajganj Road	81	53
5	Basti-Mehndawal-Kaptanganj-Tamkuhi Road	64	166
6	Moradabad-Chandausi-Badaun Road	43	164
7	Farenda-Naugarh-Barhni-Tulsipur-Balrampur-Gonda Road	1A	230
8	Garh-Baghat-Meerut-Sonapat Road	14	51.50
9	Bulandsahar-Syana-Garh Road	65	50.50
		Total	1128

The necessary approval as per PPP guidelines of U.P. Govt. is in progress.

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.

46. Electricity is the basic need for social and economic development of urban and rural areas of any State. The growth in electricity consumption is a most crucial barometer for measurement of the development of any State. The increasing demand of power can only be met by required addition in generation capacity coupled with strengthening and augmentation of transmission and distribution system, prevention of theft of electricity, reduction in system distribution losses, energy conservation and qualitative supply of electricity. Presently Uttar Pradesh faces a peak shortfall of 2000-3000 MW. With a view to achieve the goal of electricity for all households of the state by 2012, significant provisions have been made in the Eleventh Five year plan. By the end of 11th Plan peak demand, as per Sixteenth EPS, for Uttar Pradesh is estimated at around 13947 MW. To meet the growing demand the State and IPP projects with installed capacity of about 5000 MW are likely to be completed by the end of Eleventh Plan .

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Present Generation Capacity (State Sector) : Thermal 4082 MW, Hydro 526.10 MW

(Central Sector): 4496 MW (during 2008-09)

Existing Transmission Network

Voltage	Lines(Ckt.) (as on 31-3-2009)	Sub-stations (No./MVA) (as on 31-3-2009)
800 KV	409.03	
400 KV	4259.415	14/7930
220 KV	6904.149	54/14730
132 KV	11383.911	236/19057
33 KV	30941.86	2218/20237

47. 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. 2007-08 is 345.66 Kwh against an all India average of 717.13 Kwh. The snapshot of power of Northern States as per CEA report is given hereunder:

Item	Haryana	Punjab	Uttar Pradesh	Delhi	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Bihar	Assam	All India
Peak Demand (MW)	4956	8672	10104	4075	6374	18441	1882	848	108866
Peak Met (MW)	4821	7340	8568	4030	5564	13575	1243	766	90793
Per capital consumption Kwh Unit	1295.58	1613.71	345.66	1433.36	691.98	1019.91	100.69	188.03	717.13
Villages electrified Nos.	6764	12278	86316	158	27155	36296	20620	19741	488435
PLF State Sector %	78.18	87.65	59.04	57.3	90.35	76.09	3.03	20.37	71.89

POWER SECTOR REFORMS

48. In view of urgent need of improvement in power sector in Uttar Pradesh the Govt. of U.P. declared a new Energy Policy in the year 1999 to ensure economy in cost of power, efficient and quality power supply to the consumers, to make the power sector commercially viable and to protect the interests of the consumers. As per Energy Policy, 1999 following important decisions were taken by the GOUP.

49. The Uttar Pradesh Electricity Reforms Act, 1999, was notified on 07.07.1999 and made effective from 14.01.2000.

- ▶ The Uttar Pradesh Electricity Reforms Transfer Scheme, 2000 was notified on 14.1.2000 for the transfer and vesting of all the properties and all interests, rights and liabilities of the Board in the State Govt. and reinvesting thereof by the State Govt. in the Power Corporation and in the generating companies viz: UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. and UP Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd., alongwith other property, interest, rights and liabilities of the State Govt. and for determining the terms and conditions on which such transfer or vesting or reinvesting shall be made.

Infrastructure

- ▶ Uttar Pradesh Transfer of KESA Zone Electricity Distribution Undertaking Scheme, 2000 was notified on 15.1.2000 for the transfer of properties, assets, liabilities and personnel under the KESA Zone of U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. into Kanpur Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (KESCO), registered under the company act, 1956.
- ▶ U.P. Energy Sector Personnel Trust was established for the payments of liabilities pertaining to the terminal benefits such as pension and gratuity of the personnel, already retired and in service of erstwhile U.P. State Electricity Board as on 14.1.2000.
- ▶ Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission was established on 07.09.1998 as per provisions of The Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 of Govt. of India. The Commission is issuing year-wise tariff since FY 2000-01 and is carrying out its other assigned works.
- ▶ U.P. Power Sector Reforms (Transfer of Distribution Undertakings) Scheme, 2003, was notified on 12.8.2003 by the Govt. of U.P. for the transfer of distribution undertakings of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd. to the following distribution companies :-
 - ▶ Pashchimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. – Meerut, Moradabad and Saharanpur Distribution areas and Noida Distribution Circle.
 - ▶ Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. – Bareilly, Lucknow, LESA and Faizabad Distribution areas.
 - ▶ Dakshinanachal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. – Agra, Kanpur and Jhansi Distribution areas.
 - ▶ Poorvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. – Allahabad, Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh Distribution areas.
- ▶ U.P. Transmission Company has also been formed in the year 2006.
- ▶ Under the U.P. Power Sector Reforms (transfer of distribution undertakings) Scheme, 2003 absorption of personnels of Distribution Corporations have been finalised on 11.12.2008.
- ▶ Keeping in view the changing needs of the power sector a new Energy Policy 2009 has been declared to encourage Private Participation in Generation, Transmission & Distribution.

Salient features of the new Energy Policy:

GENERATION

- ▶ **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) route permitted:** To encourage private participation, generation projects of 250 MW and above shall be allowed to be set up through MOU route by Independent Power Producer (IPP) besides already available routes of Case-1* and Case-2** methods as per standard guidelines of GOI.
- ▶ **Industry status:** all new projects will be treated as “Industry” in terms of industrial policy of the State and all the incentives available to new projects will be applicable as per the Industrial Policy of the State.
- ▶ **State shall facilitate** land assembly, water linkage and necessary clearances for the project as per policy of State Govt. The land cost shall be borne by the developer.

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- ▶ **Sale of power to third party:** Fifty percent of additional power will be allowed for third party sale in the case of optimised capacity of existing plants or the plants under commissioning.
- ▶ **Private participation** in renovation, modernisation and Management of existing power plants through Lease, Rehabilitate, Operate and Transfer.
- ▶ **Sale of existing plants** to private sector or to any joint sector ventures for new capacity installation at old site.
- ▶ **Encouragement to setting up of Co-generation plants** based on bagasse / bio-mass or any other non conventional fuel. These plants will be able to use conventional fuel for round the year generation as the co-generator may like. which 50 % of the additional generation in off season would be allowed to be sold under open access system. While plants based on bagasse or bio-mass will be allowed to sell 10% of their total generation outside for next 10 years.

TRANSMISSION

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

DISTRIBUTION

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

RENEWABLE / GREEN ENERGY

- ▶ **Encouragement to renewable energy projects** based on bio-mass, solar energy, municipal sewage, solid waste and industrial waste as well as mini, micro and small hydro power projects.
- ▶ **Case 1:** The private developer has to make arrangement for the land, fuel and water linkages
- ▶ **Case 2:** The government facilitates arrangement for the land, fuel and water linkages then calls for competitive bids

11th Five Year Plan

50. 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. To meet these objectives sufficient provisions have been made in successive annual plans during the Eleventh Plan period.

Infrastructure

ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

(Rs. in lacs)

	Particulars	Outlay from Budget support	Internal Resource	Total Outlay	Actual 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. Bheem 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

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

Infrastructure

Distribution Works

	Description of 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	129/680
(iii)	Augmentation of Sub-Station	Nos./MVA	200/600	139/493.5

RE works

	Description of works	Unit	Target 2007-08	Achievement
	Electrification of villages	Nos.	4720	2758
	Energisation of PTWs	No.	20000	21509

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

Distribution

- ▶ The work of laying ABC Conductor has been started and 5000 Km completed.
- ▶ To prevent theft double metering of 500 KV & above industrial consumers, Ice factories & cold storage was started in 2007-08 and has been extended to 10 KV & above consumer in 2008-09.
- ▶ Increase in revenue collection in 2007-08 over 2006-07 – 14%.
- ▶ More than 5 lakh consumers added in 2007-08.
- ▶ During the year 2007-08 strengthening and electrification work of 17178 Dr. Ambedkar villages was completed.
- ▶ During the year 2007-08 the work of saturation of Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha was started and 1712 Gram Sabhas were saturated in 2007-08.

Infrastructure

ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

		Financial Progress		(Rs. in lacs)	
	Particulars	Outlay from Budget support	Internal Resource	Total Outlay	Expenditure
	UPRVUNL	200000.00	1870.00	201870.00	201492.28
	UPJVNL	1050.00	100.00	1150.00	200.00
	UPPCL				
1	Transmission	42855.00	8759.00	51614.00	63046.62
2	Distribution	234145.00		234145.00	264591.00
3	PTW	11000.00		11000.00	11000.00
4	APDRP	2009.00		2009.00	
5	Shell Company	2000.00		2000.00	11744.00
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	397638.12
	THDC	1540.00		1540.00	
	GRAND TOTAL	526341.00	10729.00	537070.00	599330.40

PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIVEMENT FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

Transmission Works

	Item	Unit	Target	
A.	Construction of Lines			
	400 KV Lines	CKT Km.	225.00	
	220 KV Lines	CKT Km.	868.00	64,422
	132 KV Lines	CKT Km.	502.5	564,789
B.	Construction of New Sub-stations			
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)		
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	8/1880	5/680
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	17/740	20/560
C.	Augmentation of Sub-stations			
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)	2/390	
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	15/930	14/920
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	49/1169.5	59/1338

Infrastructure

Distribution Works

	Description of works	Unit	Target 2008-09	Achievement
A : 33 KV Works				
(i)	New 33 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	1680.00	391.73
(ii)	New 33 KV Sub-Stations	Nos./MVA	150/750	116/668
(iii)	Augmentation of Sub-Station	Nos./MVA	250/750	57/208

RE works

Sl. No.	Description of works	Unit	Target 2008-09	Achievement
	Electrification of villages	Nos.		583
	Energisation of PTWs	No.	20000	31969

Generation

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

Distribution

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

Infrastructure

ANNUAL PLAN 2009-10

Financial progress

(Rs. in lacs)

	Particulars	Outlay from Budget support	Internal Resource	Total Outlay	Tentative Expenditure
	UPRVUNL	175045.00	81870.00	256915.00	190115.00
	UPJVNL	1550.00	100.00	1650.00	850.00
	UPPCL				
1	Transmission	89157.00	7146.00	96303.00	96303.00
2	Distribution	174883.00		174883.00	174883.00
3	PTW	14960.00		14960.00	14960.00
4	APDRP				
5	Shell Company	8000.00		8000.00	6041.19
6	Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojna	10000.00		10000.00	27080.00
	TOTAL : UPPCL	297000.00	7146.00	304146.00	319267.19
	GRAND TOTAL	473595.00	89116.00	562711.00	510232.19

PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2009-10

Transmission Works

	Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement
A.	Construction of Lines			
	400 KV Lines	CKT Km.	192.00	192.00
	220 KV Lines	CKT Km.	853.00	853.00
	132 KV Lines	CKT Km.	540.00	540.00
B.	Construction of New Sub-stations			
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)	2/2000	2/2000
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	5/1000	5/1000
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	17/900	17/900
C.	Augmentation of Sub-stations			
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)		
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	13/780	13/780
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	27/603	27/603

Infrastructure

Physical Targets for Distribution Works for Annual Plan 2009-10

	Description of works	Unit	Target 2009-10	Anticipated Achievement
A : 33 KV Works				
(i)	New 33 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	2000	2000
(ii)	New 33 KV Sub Stations	Nos./MVA	200/1000	200/1000
(iii)	Augmentation of Sub Station	Nos./MVA	200/610	200/610

Generation

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

Distribution

- ▶ The work of laying ABC Conductor has been started and 10000 Km. expected to be completed during 2009-10.
- ▶ Electrification of total 2195 Majras of Ambedkar Grams of the year 1995-96 & 1997-98
- ▶ 200 Industrial feeders bifurcated from other category loads.

ANNUAL PLAN 2010-11

51. Since the beginning of XI Plan in the year 2007 stress has been given to enhance the generation capacity and reduce the T&D losses.

52. The demand of power in the State of Uttar Pradesh is expected to increase significantly in the years to come and to meet this demand, there is an urgent need to augment the generation capacity in the state. To meet this objective and ensure availability of 1000 Kwh. per capita by the end of 2017, the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has encouraged Private Participation in the Power Sector by having new energy policy 2009 which is quite conducive to investment by Private Power Developers in the State.

53. To meet out the demand the following generation projects in State Sector, Private Sector and Joint Sector are expected to be commissioned during 11th & 12th Five Year Plan.

Generation Augmentation during 11th and 12th Plan

Projects to be commissioned during 11th Plan

	Name of the Projects	Capacity (MW)	U.P. Share (MW)
A. State Sector-			
(i)	Parichha Thermal Ext. (2x250 MW)	500	500
(ii)	Harduaganj Thermal Ext. (2x250 MW)	500	500
(iii)	Anpara 'D' Thermal (2x500 MW)	1000	1000
	Total	2000	2000
B. Private Sector (IPP) -			
(i)	Roja Thermal (2x300 MW)	600	600
(ii)	Anpara 'C' Thermal (2x600 MW)	1200	1100
(iii)	Sri Nagar Hydro (4x82.5 MW)	330	290
	Total	2130	1990
	Total 11th Plan (A+B)	4130	3990

Infrastructure

Projects to be Commissioned during 12th Plan

	Name of the Projects	Capacity (MW)	U.P. Share (MW)
A.	State Sector -		
(i)	Panki Thermal Ext. (1x250 MW)	250	250
(ii)	Harduaganj Thermal Ext. Stage-II (1x660 MW)	660	660
(iii)	Obra 'C' Thermal (2x660 MW)	1320	1320
	Total	2230	2230
B.	Joint Sector -		
(i)	Meja Thermal with NTPC (2x660 MW)	1320	990
(ii)	Fatehpur Thermal (with Nevali Lignite)	2000	1500
	Total	3320	2490
C.	Private Sector (IPP) -		
(i)	Bara Thermal (3x660 MW)	1980	1782
(ii)	Karchhana Thermal (2x660 MW)	1320	1188
(iii)	Roja (2x300 MW)	600	300
	Total	3900	3270
D	In addition to above 23000 MW to be added during 12 th Plan		
1.	State Sector (Anpara 'E' 2x660 MW already identified) Obra C and some other projects	5000	5000
2.	Private Sector under Case-II/ MOU (Identified Projects (Dopaha 3x660 MW, Etah 2x660 MW, Lalitpur 3x660 MW)	15000	13500
3.	Directly from Market under Case-I	5000	5000
	Total	25000	23500
	Total 12 th Plan (A+B+C+D)	34450	31490

THERMAL GENERATION

54. The details of Power Station-wise installed capacity and de-rated capacity of Thermal Power stations under UPRVUNL as on 01.04.2009 are as follows :-

	POWER STATIONS	Installed/De-rated Units	Capacity In MW (as on 01.04.09)
1.	Obra	1x50	50
2.	Obra Extn.-I	3x94	282
3.	Obra Extn.-II&III	5x200	1000
4.	Panki Extn.	2x105	210
5.	Harduaganj B	1x55	55
6.	Harduaganj C	1x60+1x105	165
7.	Parichha	2x110+2x210	640
8.	Anpara A	3x210	630
9.	Anpara B	2x500	1000
	Total		4032

Note - Total available capacity of all the projects under U.P.R.V.U.N.L. at the end of FY 2007-2008 i.e. on 31 March, 2008 was 4197 MW.

Subsequently, Unit no. 4 (55 MW) of Harduaganj has been deleted w.e.f. 27.06.2008 ; Unit no. 3, 4 & 5 (40 MW each) of Obra TPS has been deleted w.e.f. 16.09.2008. However, 10 MW capacity has been enhanced due to refurbishment of unit no. 2 from 40MW to 50 MW on 05 Feb. 2009.

Thus the total capacity of UPRVUNL as on 01.04.2009 was 4032 MW. Further, Unit no. 1 (of 50 MW) of Obra A TPS has been added due to refurbishment w.e.f. 02 May 2009. Thus the present capacity of UPRVUNL is 4082 MW.

Infrastructure

55. 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).

56. 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.

57. During the 11th Plan, UPRVUNL has planned to construct new Thermal Power Projects as detailed in the table as follows:-

	Name of Thermal power project	Installed/ proposed capacity in MW	Status	PROPOSED DATE OF COMMISSIONING in 11 th Plan	PROPOSED DATE OF COMMISSIONING
A	IN 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 –April, 2010 II unit –June, 2010	
3.	2x250 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power Extn project	500 MW	Orders placed. Works at site in progress.	I unit –Sept, 2010 II unit –Nov, 2010	
4	2x500 MW Anpara 'D' Thermal Power project	1000 MW	Orders placed. Works at site in progress.	I unit –Dec, 2011 II unit –Feb, 2012	
5	2x660 MW Obra 'C' Thermal Power project	1000 MW	Draft DPR has been got prepared through NTPC. A note has been submitted to ETF for approval of installation of 2x660 MW instead of the earlier proposed 2x500 MW.	-----	In 12th Five Year Plan
6	1x660 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power Extn project stage- II (proposed)	660 MW	Approval has been granted by ETF. A note has been submitted to Govt of UP for approval of installation of 1x660 MW unit instead of the earlier proposed 2x250 MW.		In 12th Five Year Plan
7	1x250 MW Panki Thermal Power project (proposed)	250 MW	DPR has been prepared.		In 12th Five Year Plan

Infrastructure

B IN JOINT VENTURE						
1	2x660 MW Meja Thermal Power Project (Joint Venture with NTPC)	1320 MWdo.....			I unit – July 2014 II unit – May,2015
2	2000 MW Fatehpur TPP (in Joint Venture with NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.)	2000 MW	Draft MOU containing the condition of 51:49 equity between Neyveli Lignite Corp. Ltd and UPRVUNL as proposed by the former has been submitted to UP Govt for decision.			In 12th Five Year Plan (To be decided after approval of ETF/Govt of UP.)

STATUS OF THERMAL POWER STATIONS BEING IMPLEMENTED /PROPOSED IN UPRVUNL

58. The status of various thermal power projects which have been planned /are under construction by U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd is as follows:-

STATE SECTOR

(1) 2x210 MW Parichha Extension Thermal Power project

59. 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.

(2) 2x250 MW Parichha Thermal Power Extension Project

60. 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 are proposed to be commissioned by 30April, 2010 and 30 June, 2010 respectively.

61. Drum Lifting and Hydraulic Testing for both units have been done. The civil work of Cooling Tower has been executed about 76%. The civil work of DM Plant has been executed about 97%. Chimney shell casting has almost been complete.

62. The revised project cost as approved by BOD in June, 2009 is Rs. 2356 crore. 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity (i.e. Rs. 706.80cr). Out of this equity., Rs 570.00 cr has been allocated upto 2009-2010

(3) 2x250 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power Extension Project

63. 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.

64. The Ist and IInd unit of this project are proposed to be commissioned by 30 Sept, 2010, and Nov, 2010 respectively. Drum Lifting for both units have been done. The civil work of Cooling Tower is in progress. The raft of Chimney has been completed. Slip-form shuttering for shell casting is in progress.

65. The revised project cost as approved by BOD in June, 2009 is Rs. 2605 crore., 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity (i.e. Rs. 781.50 cr). Out of this equity. Rs 517.00 cr has been allocated upto 2009-2010. Rs. 114.50 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11 .

(4) 2x500 MW Anpara 'D' Thermal Power project –

66. 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 remaining BOP packages are under the process of award. Out of these, the CHP package has been awarded to L&T in May, 2009. The I and II units are scheduled to be commissioned in Dec, 2011, and Feb 2012 respectively.

67. Levelling & Grading and soil /ground improvement work is in progress. Designing the foundation/structure by BHEL is under process. Execution of construction of switchyard is to be done by U.P. Power Transmission Corporation.

68. 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 1019.90 cr has been allocated upto 2009-10. Rs. 280.00 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11

(5) 2x660 MW Obra 'C' Thermal Power project ---

69. Draft DPR has been got prepared through NTPC. A note has been submitted to ETF for approval of installation of 2x660 MW instead of the earlier proposed 2x500 MW. Tenders have been invited for conducting EIA Study for the proposed 2x660 MW units and their Part-I & Part-II have been opened on 29.09.2009 and 26.10.2009 respectively.

70. The estimated cost of the project for the proposed 2x660 MW units as per the Draft DPR is about Rs. 7830.00 crore, 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity. Out of this equity Rs 345.00 cr has been allocated upto 2009-10. Rs. 125.00 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11.

6.1x250 MW Panki Extension Thermal Power project

71. 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 prepared. EIA study is under progress through M/s PCRI, BHEL, Haridwar.

72. The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 1451.00 cr., 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity. Out of this equity Rs 85.00 cr has been allocated upto 2009-10. Rs. 50.00 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11. and Rs.100.00 crore shall be met through internal resources.

7. 1x660 MW Harduaganj Extn project – stage II Thermal Power Project

73. Earlier two units of 250 MW each were proposed to be installed in this project. Pre-feasibility report/study has been carried out jointly by UPRVUNL & NTPC. Orders have been placed for preparation of Detailed Project Report. Approval has been granted by ETF. A note has been submitted to Govt of UP for approval of installation of 1x660 MW unit instead of the earlier proposed 2x250 MW. Equity of Rs 170.00 Cr has been allocated upto 2009-10. Rs. 100.00 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11 and Rs.118.70 crore shall be met through internal resources.

8. 2x660 MW Anpara 'E' Thermal Power Project

74. DPR of 2x660 MW Anpara E is expected shortly. Tenders for EIA study has been finalized. Rs. 100.00 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11 and Rs.175.00 crore shall be met through internal resources.

JOINT VENTURE

1. 2x660 MW Meja Thermal Power Project (in Joint Venture with NTPC) –

75. 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.

76. The land required for this project has been acquired. NIT for main plant (SG & TG) packages done on 17.10.2009. For site leveling and infrastructure works BOD done in November 2009. Commissioning of the Ist & IInd units is proposed in July, 2014 and May, 2015 respectively. As per feasibility report submitted by Meja Urja Nigam, the estimated cost of the project is Rs 9276.90 crore, Equity of Rs 320 Cr has been allocated upto 2009-10. Rs. 200.00 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11 and Rs.200.00 crore shall be met through internal resources.

2. 2000 MW Fatehpur TPP (in Joint Venture with NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.)

77. 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. They have now proposed equity ratio between UPRVUNL & LNC as 49:51. A note in this regard has been put up to ETF for approval. The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs 10000.00 Crs. Equity of Rs 50.00 Cr has been allocated in 2009-10. Rs. 100.00 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11 and Rs.225.00 crore shall be met through internal resources.

REFURBISHMENT / RENOVATION / UPGRADING OF EXISTING PROJECTS --

Physical status of various R&M/Refurbishment/upgrading Schemes of UPRVUNL is given below :

(1) Refurbishment schemes of 5x200 MW units of Obra 'B' TPS:-

78. 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. Since all units can not be allowed shutdown at one time due to shortage 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 put under shutdown 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 refurbishment of the 5 units is proposed to be completed by Dec, 2011. The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 1635 cr., including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 327 crore). Out of this equity. Rs. 327.00 Crore has already been allocated upto 2009-10.

(2) Refurbishment of unit no. 1, 2 & 3 (3x210 MW) of Anpara 'A' TPS.

79. 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. This scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 787.50 crore. Has been approved by ETF. UP Govt. equity will; be Rs. 157.50 crore. Out of the UP Govt equity, Rs 55.75 crore has been allocated up to 2009-10. Rs. 75.45 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11.

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

80. R & M work of unit no. 4 & 5 is to be executed by M/s BHEL and M/s Mitsui & Co. Japan. The work on unit no 4 is in progress. The scheme is likely to be completed by 2012. The estimated cost of this work is approximately Rs. 691.97 crore, including UP Govt. equity of Rs. 138.394 crore. Out of the UP Govt equity, Rs 53.00 crore has been allocated up to 2009-10. Rs. 85.39 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11

(4) Up-rating of Unit 3&4 (2x105 MW) of Panki TPS

81. It is envisaged to increase the capacity of Unit no -3 & 4 of Panki TPS each from 105 MW to 120 MW. Scheme has been approved by ETF. Finalisation of the scope is in process. The estimated cost of this work is approximately Rs. 550.00 crore. Including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 110.00 crore. Out of the UP Govt equity, Rs 100.00 crore has been allocated up to 2009-10. Rs. 10.00 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11.

(5) Refurbishment of Unit No. 1&2 (2x110 MW) of Parichha TPS

82. 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.

83. Now, the refurbishment work is to be executed by BHEL under the consultancy of NTPC. The scheme has been approved by ETF. Offer for refurbishment of these units has been obtained from BHEL and negotiation has been completed. Process of ordering is in progress. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 445.00 crore., including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 89.00 crore. An amount of Rs 22.50 crore was allocated for this work during 2009-10. Rs. 32.50 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11.

(6) R & M of 2x94 MW Units of Obra TPS -

84. Initially it was envisaged to take up the Up-rating work of the three units of Obra (3x94 MW) TPS in order to increase the capacity of each unit from 94 MW to 120 MW. However, BHEL has intimated that up-rating of these units is technically not feasible. So, the R& M of unit no 7 & 8 is to be executed by M/s BHEL. LOI for this work has been issued on 23.05.2009 to BHEL. It is to mention that R&M of one of these three units (i.e. unit No. 6) has been completed on 18.03.2008 and this Unit is under commercial operation.

85. The estimated cost of R & M work of unit no 7 & 8 is approximately Rs. 178.00 crore., including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 35.60 crore. Rs. 35.60 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11.

(7) Up-rating of Unit No. 7 (105 MW) of Harduaganj TPS

86. It is envisaged to increase the capacity of Unit no -7 from 105 MW to 120 MW The above work shall be done by BHEL. BHEL has submitted Techno-commercial Offer. LOI has been issued on BHEL. The estimated cost of this work is approximately Rs. 392.00 crore., including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 78.40 crore. No funds. shall be required during the financial year 2010-11 .

(C) ACTION PLAN UNDER 'CREP' (Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection) as per directives of CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board)

87. 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 Crore have been approved by UPRVUNL.

88. Works amounting Rs. 152.00 Crore in respect of Obra B (5X200 MW) are included in the refurbishment scheme for which approval has been given by UP Govt. This work has been awarded to BHEL. Further, the work of installation of new ESPs at Harduaganj (unit # 3,5 &7) and Parichha 2x210 MW has also been awarded to BHEL. The action plan includes mainly following works at all the Thermal Power Stations -

- ▶ Installation of 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.

89. These works are proposed to be completed by March, 2010. Total cost of work shall be Rs. 532.00 Crore including the works amounting Rs 152.00 crore of Obra (5X200 MW).

90. 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. During the financial year 2010-11 following works are proposed under CREP –

	Name of work	Amount to be invested during 2009-10 (Rs. Crore)
1	Installation of new ESP's of Parichha (2x110 MW) & Harduaganj (3,5,&7 units)	75
2	Installation of effluent treatment plant for Obra thermal power station	4
3	Installation of zero discharge system for Anpara thermal power station	5
4	Installation of sewage treatment plant at Harduaganj	6
	Total	90

91. Rs. 29.84 crore shall be required during the financial year 2010-11.

Infrastructure

UPRVUNL

Investment Plan 2010-11

(Rs in crore)

	Project/ Scheme	Units	From UP Govt.	From FI	Sub Total	Internal Resources	Grand Total
A	New Projects						
1.	Parichha Extn TPP	2x250MW	61.72	465.97	527.69	0.00	527.69
2.	Harduaganj Extn TPP	2x250MW	114.50	784.90	899.40	0.00	899.40
3.	Anpara'D' TPP	2x500MW	280.00	1760.00	2040	0.00	2040.00
4.	Obra 'C' TPP	2x660MW	125.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	125.00
5.	Panki Extn TPP	1x250MW	50.00	0.00	50.00	100.00	150.00
6.	Harduaganj Extn-II TPP	1x660MW	100.00	0.00	100.00	118.70	218.70
7.	Anpara 'E' TPP	2x660MW	100.00	0.00	100.00	175.00	275.00
8.	Meja TPP (in joint venture)	2x660MW	200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	400.00
9.	Fatehpur TPP (proposed in joint venture with NLC)	2x660MW	100.00	0.00	100.00	225.00	325.00
	Sub Total A		1131.22	3010.87	4142.09	818.70	4960.79
B	R & M/Refurbishment/up rating schemes						
1.	Obra refurbishment		0.00	596.82	596.82	0.00	596.82
2.	Anpara 'A' Refurbishment		75.45	100.00	175.45	0.00	175.45
3.	R & M of Anpara'B'		85.39	553.58	638.97	0.00	638.97
4.	Uprating of Panki		10.00	176.00	186.00	0.00	186.00
5.	Refurbishment of Parichha (earlier taken in uprating)		32.50	86.67	119.17	0.00	119.17
6.	R & M of Obra Unit 7 & 8		35.60	55.00	90.60	0.00	90.60
7.	Uprating of Harduaganj Unit-7		0.00	164.00	164.00	0.00	164.00
8.	Works under CREP		29.84	49.15	78.99	0.00	78.99
	Sub Total B		268.78	1781.22	2050.00	0.00	2050.00
	Total(A+B)		1400.00	4792.09	6192.09	818.70	7010.79

HYDRO GENERATION

92. There has been tremendous increase in demand of power during the last decade but its production has not been able to keep pace with it. As per the prescribed norms, installed capacity of Hydro Power Stations in Uttar Pradesh is very low compared to thermal power installed capacity. Consequent upon the creation of new state of Uttaranchal in the year 2000, major portion of the installed hydro generation capacity and the hydro power potential are now located in Uttaranchal while Uttar Pradesh is left with limited possibilities of hydro power potential available only on canals and Dam toes. At the end of 10th plan, and the present installed hydro generating capacity in the state under UPJVNL is 526.1 MW as per details given below:

Name of the Hydro Electric Power Stations	Installed Capacity
▶ Rihand	300.0 MW
▶ Obra	99.0 MW
▶ Khara	72.0 MW
▶ Matatila	30.0 MW
▶ SHPs on Upper Ganga Canal	15.5 MW
▶ SHPs on East Yamuna Canal	6.0 MW
▶ Sheetla SHP	<u>3.6 MW</u>
Total	<u>526.1 MW</u>

93. Electricity generated from the above Hydro Power Stations is presently being sold to U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. for distribution in the State.

94. Present task before U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited includes Renovation & Modernization of reservoir based Rihand (300 MW), Obra (99 MW), Matatila (30.0 MW) Hydro Power Stations which will provide fresh lease of useful life to plant & machineries alongwith better and modern technology resulting in better efficiency, operational ease and lesser maintenance as well as bringing break-down/outages to bare minimum which shall ensure minimum loss of generation. Under renovation & modernization of Upper Ganga Canal Small Hydro Power Stations, Nirgajini(5 MW), Chittaura(3 MW), Salawa(3 MW) & Bhola(2.7 MW), which being more than 70 years old are facing closure of some of the units for want of major repairs and unavailability of spares/replacements and are able to generate much lesser than their capacity. RLA & LE studies of these 4 very old SHP stations on U.G.C. by AHEC, Roorkee do not favour Renovation & Modernization of the old plants, instead, report recommends new construction with higher capacity – Nirgajini (7 MW), Chittaura (5.5 MW), Salawa (4.5 MW) and Bhola (5 MW) at nearby locations which will ensure full harnessing of power potential available at these sites as the new units of higher capacity with better and modern technology will provide a generation of about 150 MU per annum against smaller generation of only about 30 MU per annum presently possible from the existing units.

Infrastructure

95. During the fiscal year 2010-11, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lacs is proposed for renovation & modernization works of Obra HEP and Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed from internal resources for ongoing R&M works of Rihand HEP.

TRANSMISSION WORKS

96. At present U.P. Power System has the transmission network to cater to about 8000-10000 MW of power. In the end of 11th Five Year Plan (2011-12) substantial power to the tune of 10000 MW will be available from different sources i.e. newly envisaged power generating stations in private and public sectors such as ANPARA-C, ANPARA-D, Roza, Harduaganj, Parichha, Tanda extension and also from increased share from central pool and co-gen. The brief summary of existing and expected generation capacity addition is as below.

	Particular	Existing Capacity as on 31.03.09 (MW)	Capacity addition upto 31.03.2012 (MW)	Total Capacity (MW) By the end of xi Plan
A	State			
(i)	State Sector			
	Thermal	4032.00	2000.00	6032.00
	Hydro	526.00		526.00
(ii)	IPP			
	Thermal	-	1800.00	1800.00
	Hydro	-	290.00	290.00
B	Central			
(i)	Thermal	3492.00	158.00	3650.00
(ii)	Hydro	509.00	1061.00	1570.00
(iii)	Nuclear	224.00	86.00	310.00
(iv)	IPP & JV	1041.00	300.00	1341.00

97. Hence, at the end of 11th Five Year Plan U.P. transmission system has to be expanded to cater to total power to meet the evacuation requirement of 15000 MW of power, Accordingly transmission development plan amounting to Rs. 22735.00 crore has been framed. The projects of 765 KV, 400 KV project have also been identified and projects of 220KV & 132KV shall also be developed,

98. UPPTCL intends to construct 3 nos. 765 KV & 9 nos. 400 KV sub-stations along with associated lines under PPP for evacuation of power from newly constructed Thermal Power Houses Bara (3x660 MW). Karchhna (2x660 MW) & Meja (3x660 MW). All the transmission works proposed in private sector have been divided into two packages of about Rs. 3941.10 crore & Rs. 3776.20 crore (total cost Rs. 7717.30 crore).

I Normal Development Works

99. Due to increase in demand of electricity some of the sub-stations/lines are overloaded. To meet the increasing demand, it is essential to increase the capacity of the sub-stations and to create new sub-stations and lines.

II Power Evacuation Works

a) Rosa TPS Stage-I(2x300) MW :-

- ▶ LILO (8 kms.) of existing 220 KV SC Shahjahanpur-Hardoi line (71 kms.) on DC Tower at Rosa TPS.
- ▶ Stringing of II circuit of above line and LILOing of same at Rosa TPS.
- ▶ 220 KV SC Rosa-Badaun line (110 kms.)
- ▶ 220 KV DC Rosa-Common point CB ganj line (110 kms).
- ▶ From above Common point to Dohna SC (10 Kms.) and Common point to CB ganj SC (2 Kms.)

b) Anpara'C' (2x600) MW and Anpara'D' (2x500) MW:-

- ▶ 765/400 KV, (1x1000) MVA (4x333 MVA, 1-phase units) ICT at Anpara'C' (also interconnection of Anpara'C' & Anpara'B' at 400 KV through contiguous 400 KV bus).
- ▶ 765/400 KV, (1x1000) MVA (4x333 MVA, 1-phase units) ICT at Anpara'D'.
- ▶ Shifting of KV SC Anpara-Unnao line from Anpara'B' to Anpara'C' (3 kms.) and to be operated at 765 KV.
- ▶ 765/400 KV, (2x1000) MVA (7x333 MVA, 1 phase units) ICT at Unnao.
- ▶ 765 KV SC Anpara'D' – Unnao (415 kms.) line.
- ▶ 765 KV SC Unnao-Mainpuri line (175 kms.).
- ▶ 765 KV SC Mainpuri-Hapur line (250 kms.)
- ▶ 400 KV DC interconnector between Anpara'B' and Anpara'D' (15 kms.).
- ▶ 765 KV SC interconnector between Anpara'C' and Anpara'D' (10 kms.).
- ▶ 400/220 KV, (2x315) MVA ICT at Rewa Road (Allahabad).
- ▶ LILO (50 kms.) of Obra-Panki line at 400 KV S/s Rewa Road.

c) Srinagar HEP (4x82.5) MW:-

- ▶ LILO of one circuit of 400 KV DC Vishnuprayag-Muzaffarnagar line at Srinagar HEP 400 KV Switchyard.
- ▶ Construction of 400 KV S/s at Kuwaripass and Srinagar (by PTCUL).
- ▶ LILO of second circuit at 400 KV DC Vishnuprayag-Muzaffarnagar line at Kuwaripass and Srinagar 400 KV (by PTCUL).
- ▶ 400 KV DC Srinagar HEP Switchyard-Srinagar 400 KV line (by PTCUL).
- ▶ 400 KV SC Srinagar-Kashipur line.

d) Bara (3x660) MW, Karchana (2x660) MW and Meja (2x660) MW :-

- ▶ 765/400 KV, (2x1500) MVA (7x500 MVA, 1-phase units) ICT at Bara.
- ▶ 765/400 KV, (2x1000) MVA (7x333) MVA, 1-phase units ICT at Mainpuri.
- ▶ 765/400/220 KV, (2x1500) MVA (7x500 MVA, 1-phase units) and (2x315) MVA ICT at Greater NOIDA.
- ▶ 765 KV, 2xSC Bara-Mainpuri line (350 kms.)
- ▶ 765 KV SC Mainpur-Greater NOIDA line (270 Kms.)
- ▶ 765 KV SC Greater NOIDA-Hapur line (50 kms.)
- ▶ 400 KV DC Bara-Meja line (25 kms.)
- ▶ 400 KV DC Bara-Karchana line (30 Kms.)
- ▶ 400 KV DC Karchana-Rwa Road line (30 kms.)
- ▶ 400 KV DC Meja-Rewa Road line (25 kms.)
- ▶ 400 KV DC Rewa Road-Banda line (200 kms.)
- ▶ 400 KV DC Banda-Orai line (100 Kms.)
- ▶ 400 KV DC Orai-Mainpuri line (140 kms.)
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x315) MVA Transformers at Banda.
- ▶ 765/400/220 KV S/s with (2x1500) MVA (7x500 MVA 1-phase units) and (2x500 MVA transformers at Hapur.

e) Paricha Extn.(2x250) MW :-

- ▶ 400/220 KV, (2x315) MVA ICT at Paricha.
- ▶ 400 KV DC Paricha-Orai Line (100 Kms.)
- ▶ 400 KV DC Orai-Mainpuri Line (140 Kms.)
- ▶ 400 KV DC Mainpuri-Aligarh Line (120 Kms.)
- ▶ 400 KV DC interconnector between Mainpuri (765 KV) and Mainpuri (PG-400KV) (30 Kms.)
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x315) MVA Transformers at Orai.
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x500) MVA Transformers at Aligarh.
- ▶ LILO of 400 KV SC Panki-Muradnagar line (50 Kms.) at 400 KV S/s Aligarh.

f) Harduaganj Extn.(2x250) MW :-

- ▶ 220 KV DC Harduaganj-Jahangirabad line (70 Kms.)
- ▶ Augmentation of 220/132 KV, (2x100) MVA ICT at Harduaganj to (1x100+1x160) MVA.
- ▶ Augmentation of 220/132 KV, (2x100) MVA ICT at Jahangirabad to (1x100+1x60) MVA.

g) Other Strengthening Works:-

- ▶ LILO of 765 KV SC Agra (PG)-Meerut (PG) line (40 kms.) at 765 KV S/s Greater NOIDA.
- ▶ LILO of 400 KV SC Moradabad-Muradnagar line (20 kms.) at Hapur 765 KV S/s.
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x500) MVA Transformers at Sikandrabad.
- ▶ 400 KV DC Aligarh-Sikandrabad-Greater NOIDA (765KV).
- ▶ 400/132 KV S/s with (2x200) MVA Transformers at Nehtaur.
- ▶ LILO of 400 KV SC Kashipur-Rishikesh line at Nehtaur.
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x500) MVA Transformers at Atore (Ghaziabad).
- ▶ LILO of 400 KV SC Muradnagar-Muzaffarnagar line at Atore.
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x500) MVA Transformers at Indirapuram.
- ▶ 400 KV DC Hapur (765)-Indirapuram line.
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x315) MVA transformers at Dasna.
- ▶ LILO of one circuit at 400 KV DC Hapur-Indirapuram line at Dasna.
- ▶ 400 KV DC Greater NOIDA (765KV)-NOIDA Sector-148 line.
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x500) MVA transformer at NOIDA Sector 148.
- ▶ 400 KV Greater NOIDA (765 KV)- NOIDA Sector-148 line.
- ▶ LILO of one circuit of 400 KV DC Greater NOIDA (765 KV)-Noida Sector-148 at Greater NOIDA (400 KV) and second circuit at Indirapuram (400 KV).
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x500) MVA transformers at Lucknow (sultanpur Road)
- ▶ LILO of 400 KV SC Lucknow (PG)-Lucknow (SN) line at 400 KV Lucknow (Sultanpur Road).
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x315) MVA transformers at Aurai.
- ▶ LILO of 400 KV SC Obra-Sultanpur line at Aurai (400KV).
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x315) MVA transformers at Gonda.
- ▶ 400 KV DC Gonda-Shahjahanpur (PG) line.
- ▶ 400/220 KV S/s with (2x500) MVA transformer at NOIDA Sector-148.

Infrastructure

100. To meet the above requirement physical targets for the year 2010-11 have been summarized as below for which the proposed financial outlay is Rs. 496.15 crore:

	Item	Unit	Target 2010-11
A.	Construction of Lines		
	765 KV Lines	CKT Km.	423.00
	400 KV Lines	CKT Km.	769.00
	220 KV Lines	CKT Km.	1348.20
	132 KV Lines	CKT Km.	1550.20
B.	Construction of New Sub-stations		
	765 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	1/2000
	400 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	6/4980
	220 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	27/6520
	132 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	45/2460
C.	Augmentation of Sub-stations		
	400 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	2/390
	220 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	10/1040
	132 KV	Nos/ (MVA)	37/1260

SECONDARY TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION WORKS(66 KV AND BELOW)

101. In order to provide effective and reliable power supply, the development of requisite network of Secondary Transmission & Distribution is of paramount importance. It is from these networks that the majority of electricity connections are given. This network constitutes a vital link between Extra High Voltage Transmission (132 KV & above) and the ultimate consumers. Therefore, for maintaining satisfactory supply conditions, continuous strengthening of this vital link commensurate with the growth in load assumes importance.

102. 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.

Infrastructure

103. To meet the above requirement physical targets for the year 2010-11 has been summarized as below for which the proposed outlay is Rs. 1428.64 crore:

Physical Targets for Distribution Works for Annual Plan 2010-11

	Description of works	Unit	Target 2010-11
A : 33 KV Works			
(i)	New 33 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	2000
(ii)	New 33 KV Sub-Stations	Nos./MVA	220/1125
(iii)	Augmentation of Sub-Station	Nos./MVA	200/610
B : 11 KV & LT Works			
(i)	11 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	3525
(ii)	L.T. Lines	Ckt. Kms	3525
(iii)	Strengthening of 11 KV	Kms.	2500
(iv)	Strengthening of L.T. lines by Aerial Bunched Conductor	Kms.	6200
(v)	Distribution S/S (New)	Nos./MVA	1700/425
(vi)	Distribution S/S (I/C)	Nos./MVA	990/198

Position of Implementation and Deployment of Distribution Franchisees

104. In a step forward towards Private Public participation in the Power Distribution Sector collection through Franchisee has been initiated.

105. Presently deployment of Collection Based Distribution Franchisees Model for revenue collection in rural areas, has been implemented and the progress is as under:

Collection Based Rural Franchisees:

106. 451 numbers collection based franchisees have been appointed and made operational, covering total 19362 census villages including 3528 RGGVY villages. Further appointments of more franchisees is in progress. Cumulative revenue collection efficiency in rural areas allotted to franchisees has been achieved upto 74.69 %.

DISCOM-WISE details of Collection Based Rural Franchisees up to October '2009.

	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	48	2592	452	2140
2	Meerut	52	1451	286	1165
3	Lucknow	54	3906	529	3377
4	Varanasi	297	11413	2261	9152
TOTAL		451	19362	3528	15834

Input Based Urban Franchisees:

107. U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. seeks to implement an input based Distribution Franchisee System in Urban areas also .In the first phase two cities have been taken up. Distribution Franchisee Agreement for Agra City (under DVVNL) and Kanpur (under KESCO) have already been signed with M/s. Torrent Power Limited, The transfer of control is in progress.

ENERGISATION OF PRIVATE TUBE WELLS

108. 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 of grant released for this purpose, whereas under full deposit scheme, the connections are provided to all perspective consumers who apply and deposit the estimated amount, required for providing connection. During 11th plan it is targeted 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 prepared for the 11th plan period. Outlay of Rs. 50 crore in 2007-08 and Rs. 110 crore for the year 2008-09 was provided for energisation of tube well. An outlay for Rs. 149.60 crore has been provided for the year 2009-10. Rs. 170.00 crore is proposed for the year 2010-11 for energisation of 25000 PTWs.

R-APDRP

IT-Intervention – First phase of R-APDRP

- ▶ Preparation of Base-line data for the project area covering Consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers and Feeders, and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers and Feeders and SCADA / DMS system (only in the project area having more than 4 lakh population and annual input energy of the order of 350 MU)
- ▶ Asset mapping of the entire distribution network at and below the 11kV transformers and include the Distribution Transformers and Feeders, Low Tension lines, poles and other distribution network equipment
- ▶ adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing & collection; energy accounting & auditing; MIS; redressal of consumer grievances; establishment of IT enabled consumer service centres etc
- ▶ Consultants for the preparation of DPR & its monitoring have been appointed for all the DisComs
- ▶ Total 167 schemes under Part A of R-APDRP have been sanctioned by PFC .

Infrastructure

Name of DisCom	No of Schemes	Cost of Schemes (Rs Crs)	Loans Sanctioned by PFC (Rs Crs)
Paschimanchal VVNL, Meerut	56	320.70	203.01
Dakshinanchal VVNL, Agra	39	205.03	122.66
Madhyanchal VVNL, Lucknow	43	362.51	230.86
Purvanchal VVNL, Varanasi	29	160.37	108.97
Total	167*	1030.61	665.50

* Agra City excluded.

Rural Electrification

Implementation of RGGVY Phase - I

109. 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 and some of the sanctions have also been received.

RGGVY PHASE-II

- ▶ Electrification of un-electrified hamlets
- ▶ Strengthening of Distribution system in the villages being electrified under RGGVY for providing electricity to all BPL household
- ▶ Electrification of the villages electrified as per Old CEA definition onversion 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 RGGVY
- ▶ Electrification of remote stand alone villages
- ▶ Creating infrastructure for providing electric connections to common rural facilities like schools, PHC, Gram panchyats

Infrastructure

Funds required for the above tasks are as follows:

Electrification of un-electrified hamlets

110. There are about 1.62 lakh of hamlets in the State. The total cost of electrification of 0.84 lakh un-electrified hamlets works out to be the Rs 4,203 crore as per 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

111. Strengthening of Distribution system in the villages being electrified under RGGVY for providing electricity to all BPL household

112. The State would require Rs 577 crore for electrifying all BPL households in the 28,830 villages covered under RGGVY program as per details given below:

Discom	RGGVY 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

113. So far no scheme has been sanctioned by REC for electrification of hamlets in Uttar Pradesh although all the schemes have been submitted long back.

Providing electricity to all rural households including free connection to Below Poverty Line households

114. 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, an amount of Rs 2,166 crore would be required.

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

Infrastructure

Strengthening of Rural electricity Distribution backbone

115. For strengthening of rural electricity distribution backbone, an amount of Rs 1,800 crore would be required.

Discom	Total cost (Rs Crs)
Meerut Discom	77
Agra Discom	133
Lucknow Discom	645
Varanasi Discom	945
UP	1,800

116. To 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 out to Rs 9426 crore.

The task wise fund requirement is estimated as under:

	Tasks	Total Investment (Rs crore)
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 years	2nd years	3rd years	4th years	5 th years	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

117. A sum of Rs. 300.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2011-11 for the electrification of hamlets under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna.

Dr. Ambedker Gram Sabha Vikas Yojna

118. 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 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.

119. In the year 2007-08 out of 1715 Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha 1713 Gram Sabha were saturated. In the year 2008-09 out of 3383 Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha 3382 Gram Sabha were saturated.

Physical Progress of work for saturation of Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha
(Year 2007-08 first phase)

	Name of Discoms	Target	Achievement
1	PVVNL, Meerut	289	288
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)

	Name of Discoms	Target	Achievement
1	PVVNL, Meerut	552	552
2	DVVNL, Agra	782	782
3	MVVNL, Lucknow	1035	1034
4	PuVVNL, Varanasi	1014	1014
	Total	3383	3382

120. For the year 2009-10 a plan allocation of Rs. 258.30+12.50 crore has been provided to the Power Sector for electrification of 4361 majras of 2189 Ambedkar villages of 1995-96 and 1997-98. 1273 have been electrified till Nov., 2009. For the year 2010-11 Rs. 445 crore have been proposed for saturation of 3800 villages.

REDUCTION OF AT&C LOSSES TO 15% BY END OF 11TH PLAN

121. The AT& C losses during Financial Year 2006-07 was 41.15% which came down to 39.35% in 2007-08 and a further reduced to 33.67% in 2008-09. Although the reduction of AT&C Losses to the level of 15% by the end of 11th Plan is a hard task however efforts will be made to achieve the targets. Brief details of the actions taken are as below.

1- 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.
 - ▶ Government Departments to switch over to CFL lighting.
 - ▶ Consumer Helpline to redress complaints and grievances of the consumers.
 - ▶ Guarantee period for all transformers enhanced from 1 year to 3 years to ensure quality. Star rating specifications have been adopted for Transformers to ensure quality supply and reduction in transformation losses.
 - ▶ Metering of Distribution Transformers.
 - ▶ Concerted efforts to realize current revenue and arrears.
 - ▶ 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. 19362 villages which has led to collection efficiency of 75% in rural area.
 - ▶ Effective recovery of Government overdue of previous year & 100% realisation of current dues.
 - ▶ Implementation of R-APDRP.
 - ▶ LOA has been issued appointing input based franchisee for urban areas of Kanpur and Agra districts.
 - ▶ Adoption of improvement of the 33/11 KV sub-stations to make them profit centers to achieve better services to the consumers and commercial management of interface accountability.

PPP Infrastructure in Energy Sector

122. State's annual per capita consumption is 346 units as against the national average of 717 units as per date of CEA for the year 2007-08. Appreciating the problem being faced by the power sector and being aware of the facts that in present era of globalization the sector can not grow without participation of all the stakeholders. Govt. of U.P. has formulated U.P. Power Policy 2009 to suit the Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Generation, Transmission and Distribution.

GENERATION

123. Under Case-2 the State Govt. will arrange land, provide water linkage, arrange fuel linkage and obtain all statutory clearances for the project. Govt. of U.P. efforts has resulted into huge participation by private sector in U.P. Power Sector. The construction of Anpara-C (2x660MW) is already in progress and both the units are scheduled to be commissioned in 11th Plan. The work of Bara (3x660MW) and Karchhna (2x660MW) have already been awarded on competitive bidding basis and land has already been acquired. To meet out the shortfall in availability the power, additional 15000MW power projects are to be taken up under Case-2, in 12th Plan against which feasibility reports for Dopaha (3x660MW), Jawaharpur

(2x660MW) and Lalitpur(3x660MW) have been finalized and work for DPR and EIA studies in process. Some of the projects Sandila (2x660 MW), Chola (2x660 MW), Farukhabad (3x660 MW) have also been identified for which feasibility report are being got prepared.

124. To minimize gap between demand and supply 5000 MW power is also planned to be purchased under Case-1 during 12th Five Year Plan.

125. Thus approximately an investment of Rs. 98 thousand crore is expected from Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Generation Sector.

TRANSMISSION

126. UPPTCL has planned to construct the 765kv & 400kv sub-stations along with associated transmission lines to evacuate power from proposed Anpara-D (2x500MW), Bara (3x660MW), Karchhana (2x660MW) & Meja (3x660MW) thermal power house and to wheel them to diverse load centers concentrated mainly in central & western part of Uttar Pradesh. The proposed transmission works have been divided into two packages and costing around 7717 crore. The above transmission works have been proposed to establish under PPP mode on BOOT basis.

127. The consultant M/s Crisil risk & Infrastructure Solution Ltd. New Delhi has been appointed to carry out the above transmission works under PPP mode. The bids have already been invited for above transmission works for selection of developers. The RFQ part of bid has been opened on 12-11-2009 and evaluation has been done.

128. It is expected that RFP documents would be made available to short listed bidders by Feb., 2010. The process for selection of developer is likely to be completed by April, 2010.

DISTRIBUTION

129. In order to improve the performance of the sector, bring in financial and operation independence and create conditions for the competitive and self sustainable developments of the power sector, Govt. of India has enacted, "Electricity Act 2003" w.e.f. June, 2003.

130. U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. proposes to implement suitable franchisee model in urban areas, which suffer from high Transmission and Distribution losses as well as low collection efficiencies.

131. In view of above UPPCL is implementing Input Based Urban Franchisee in various cities of Meerut, Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi Discoms and KESCO, Kanpur.

132. In first phase Input Based Franchisee has already been selected for KESCO, Kanpur and Agra city DVVNL. The agreement for both the areas have already been signed on 18-5-2009 among utility and franchisee. The transferring of electricity system to M/s. Torrent Power Ltd. selected Input Based Franchisee is under process. Firstly area of Agra city will be handed over to Input Based Franchisee M/s.

Torrent Power Ltd. shortly. Based on the results of Agra, the area of KESCO, Kanpur will be handed over to the selected Input Based Franchisee.

133. Apart from above 7 nos. of cities i.e. Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Allahabad, Varanasi and Gorakhpur shall be taken up for implementation of input based urban franchisee system after observing results of Agra and KESCO.

134. UPPCL will provide the following facilities to the Distribution Franchisee so that more and more nos. of reputed companies may participate in open tender for the selection of Input Based Franchisee :-

- ▶ Distribution franchisee shall be entitled to use utilities distribution assets.
- ▶ Distribution franchisee can utilize other services of utility such as testing facility for HT/LT metering, switching/sub stations and distribution transformers or and other technical assistance.
- ▶ Utility shall provide O&M inventory for the period of first 3 months.
- ▶ Utility shall ensure the supply of power to the Distribution Franchisee.
- ▶ Utility shall allow Input Based Franchisee to purchase power through open access.
- ▶ Utility shall permit deputation of its employees to the Distribution Franchisee.

Issues for consideration

- ▶ Uttar Pradesh should get larger allocation from Central Sector power stations. Gadgil formula should be kept in abeyance till the acute shortage is met.
- ▶ One Ultra Mega Power Project should be considered somewhere in Uttar Pradesh
- ▶ An early decision be taken for expansion of capacity of Narora Atomic Plant from 2x220MW to 2x700MW.
- ▶ Preference to be given to UP in allotment of coal linkages/blocks as UP has no coast line (Port), Hydro Potential.
- ▶ In RGGVY Phase II the schemes of hamlet electrification should be sanctioned immediately otherwise the advantage of electrification of villages in 1st phase would be lost
- ▶ Planning Commission should formulate a policy to fund Transitional Finance support for private sector participation in distribution sector.

Infrastructure

INVESTMENT PLAN & PLAN OUTLAY 2010-11

(Rs. Crore)

	Name of Work	Annual Plan 2010-11		
		Total Investment	Through Plan Outlay	Outside Plan
1	U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. 10528010219000			
	a) New Project	4960.79	1949.92	3010.87
	b) Refurbishment	891.44	107.95	783.49
	c) R&M	729.57	120.99	608.58
	d) Up-rating Schemes	350.00	10.00	340.00
	e) Work under CREP	78.99	29.84	49.15
	Total	7010.79	2218.70	4792.09
2	U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. 10528010119000			
	a) New Scheme			
	b) Renovation & Modernisation	56.50	2.00	54.50
	Total	56.50	2.00	54.50
3	U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. 10528010500000			
i	Transmission Works	2305.27	496.15	1809.12
ii	Distribution Works	1428.64	1428.64	
iii	Energisation of PTW	170.00	170.00	
	Total : UPPCL	3903.91	2094.79	1809.12
4	THDC	0.01	0.01	
	GRAND TOTAL :	10971.21	4315.50	6655.71

Through Budget

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	Rs. 300 crs.
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Urban Infrastructure

135. Urbanization is a key indicator of economic development. The trends of urbanization has resulted in tremendous pressure on civic infrastructure systems, drainage, sewerage, water supply, uncollected solid waste in parks and open spaces, transport, etc. This has led to deterioration in the quality of city environments. In most of the cities, the problems like pollution, poverty, inadequate housing, inadequate water supply, traffic congestion, sanitation, etc. are being faced.

136. Most of the States in India including Uttar Pradesh are not developed in a sustainable way. The present status of urban infrastructure is extremely poor in the State. Out of 628 urban local bodies, only 55 towns have partial sewerage system. Economic development, land use planning, housing, urban infrastructure like drainage, sewerage, water supply, power, solid waste management and transportation systems are all inadequate to meet current needs. To meet this challenge a nation wide mission programme "Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)" was launched on 3rd December, 2005 to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services. Funds received under this programme are through Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Submission-1: Urban Infrastructure and Governance

137. The mission objective of the scheme is to provide infrastructure services, secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management, ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban infrastructure services, scale up to delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor and take-up the urban renewal programme. Under this scheme KAVAL towns (Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow) including Meerut and Mathura are covered.

138. 47 projects of the cost of Rs. 580660.00 lakh have been submitted to GoI against which 39 projects of cost of Rs. 538513.00 lakh are sanctioned. Out of 39 projects 6 projects are related to community participation. Total amount released till now is Rs. 135645 lakh against which the expenditure is Rs. 61299.00 lakh. To carryout the work under this project an outlay of Rs. 80000 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

139. The objective of this scheme is mainly to improve the urban infrastructure of small cities. Benefit under this scheme is being availed after implementing the mandatory and optional reforms at the State and Urban Local Bodies level as per the guidelines of JNNURM. Under this scheme remaining Nagar Nigam towns, Class-I towns and all the towns covered under Adarsh Janpad Yojna are covered.

140. Under this Rs. 116963.00 lakh have been released by GOI .for 64 projects against which the expenditure is Rs. 26450.00 lakh. To carryout the work under this project an outlay of Rs. 30000.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Submission-2 Basic Services For Urban Poor (BSUP) - A sub Component of Jawahar Lal National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

141. The Govt. of India has launched this programme in 7 selected cities namely Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Mathura, Varanasi. Through this submission integrated development of slums are taken up through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to provide basic utilities to the urban poor.

142. Under this 133 projects of cost Rs. 80516.00 lakh have been sanctioned by Government of India. Total ACA received till now is Rs. 26576 lakh. To carryout the work under this project an outlay of Rs. 108600.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program (IHSDP)

143. IHSDP aims at ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers that do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. All the towns other than those covered under BSUP programme are covered under this programme.

144. Under this 68 projects of Rs. 234138.00 lakh have been sanctioned by Government of India. Total ACA received till now is Rs. 28787 lakh. For implementation of the works under the approved project an outlay of Rs. 55160.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Manyavar Shree KanshiRam ji Shahari Garib Awaz Yojna (Manyavar Shree KanshiRam ji Shahari Samagra Vikas Yojna)

- ▶ Manyavar Shree KanshiRam ji Shahari Garib Awaz Yojna has been started in the year 2008-09 for the people living below poverty line and dwelling in the urban areas of the state. This is a state flagship programme.
- ▶ Every year 101000 houses with infrastructure facilities are to be constructed in 71 districts of the State.
- ▶ In 60 big districts 1500 houses per district and in remaining 11 districts 1000 houses per district will be constructed.
- ▶ Covered area of the house is 30 sq.m having two bed rooms, latrine, kitchen, bathroom and balcony.
- ▶ Cost of each house including infrastructural facilities is now revised from Rs.1.75 lakh to Rs.2.45 lakh.

145. For the financial year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 75000.00 lakh has been proposed.

Efforts made for increasing the Private investment

- ▶ 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 Pooled Finance Development Fund (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.
- ▶ 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.

Housing

146. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state having the largest urban system in the country with 628 municipalities. The process of urbanization in the state has been favourable towards larger 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.

147. Housing, which is one of the basic necessities of life, is a serious problem being faced today not only in Uttar Pradesh but also in the Country as a whole. The projected housing shortage at the beginning of 11th Plan (2007-08) is estimated at 4.68 lakh dwelling units. Besides, about 11.16 lakh households are expected to be added upto the end of 11th Plan as per the population projections. Therefore, the total housing demand anticipated during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) will be 15.84 lakh dwelling units.

Urban Housing

148. Urban development schemes in the State are being implemented within the framework of Master Plans of different cities by the Housing and Urban Planning Department, Urban Development Department and Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation Department. A brief description of the schemes being implemented by Housing and Urban Planning Department under the Urban Development Programme is as follows:-

Important Schemes

Indira Gandhi Pratisthan

149. Indira Gandhi Pratisthan has been constructed on 25 acres of land at Gomtinagar, Lucknow. To complete remaining works an outlay of Rs 1278.00 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2010-11.

Ramabai Ambedkar Maidan

150. 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 state and city level functions/programmes. For rehabilitation and construction works relating to the persons affected by the development of this Maidan, an allocation of Rs. 27257.00 lakh was made in the year 2009-10 which is expected to be utilised by the end of the financial year. To complete remaining works an outlay of Rs. 3667.16 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Integrated Development of Lucknow City

151. A Comprehensive Development Plan is being prepared for integrated development of Lucknow City. The Comprehensive Development Plan contains, proposal for construction of outer ring road, multi-

level parking, bus stops, R.O.Bs. fly-overs, sub-ways, transportnagar, water supply schemes, sewage disposal works, electrification works, etc. To carryout the above works an outlay of Rs. 45658.96 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Development works on the reclaimed land near La-Martinier School

152. For the development of reclaimed land on the side of La-Martinier School an outlay of Rs. 7737.70 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2010-11.

International Baudh Research Institute (Antarrashtriya Bouddh Shodh Sansthan)

153. For completing the work under Antarrashtriya Bouddh Shodh Sansthan an outlay of Rs. 1053.57 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Priorities of the Housing sector

Housing for All

154. The State Government has launched an ambitious and pioneering programme known as "Housing for All" to provide housing to different sections of society especially Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes economically weaker sections and low income groups based on their paying capacity. Targets and achievements under this programme in the year 2009-10 is given in the table below.

155. Physical Targets and Achievements of "Housing for All" Programme

No. of Units (Plots/Houses)

	Category	Targets	Achievements till December 09	%age
1	Economically Weaker Section	18000	16027	89
2	Lower Income Group	6000	4032	67
3	Middle Income Group	10000	6040	60
4	Higher Income Group	6000	8115	135
Total		40000	34214	85

Source: Departmental data

Land Acquisition and Development

156. The Development Authorities and Housing and Development Board have the power to acquire, develop, manage and dispose off land and other property to secure planned development of urban areas and provide housing to various income groups of the society. These agencies acquire land and carryout development to deliver serviced plots as well as built houses. The land acquisition target for Development Authorities and Housing and Development Board for the year 2009-10 is 8000 hectares. Housing and Development Board has acquired 58.01 hectares of land till now. Land acquisition by various development authorities is under process.

Rain Water Harvesting and Ground Water Recharging

To arrest ground water decline and improve ground water levels, Government has formulated a policy to adopt simple, efficient and cost-effective techniques of rain water harvesting. Consequently, provision of roof-top rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory in all buildings having a plot area of 300 sq.m. Besides, conservation of ponds, lakes and reservoirs is being ensured at different levels of planning. Under this programme the roof-top water from the individual houses are taken to the group recharge structures. The targets and achievements during the Financial Year 2009-10 are given below:- Particulars	Target (Nos.)	Achievement (Nos.) till December 09
Roof top rain water harvesting in Govt./Semi- Government buildings	110	58
Roof top rain water harvesting in Buildings with 300 Sq.m. and above plot area	2000	654
Ground water recharging in Ponds/Water Bodies/Lakes	50	7

Plantation and Environmental Improvement

157. After the formation of Uttarakhand State, the forest cover of the state has reduced to 7 percent which is very low as compared to national average of 23.4 percent. Therefore, the Government is according top priority to tree plantation. The Development Authorities and Housing & Development Board have planted 8, 01,184 trees against a target of 9, 15,000 during the financial year 2009-10.

Major Policy Initiatives

Public -Private- Partnership

(a) Development of New Townships through Private Investment

158. The state government has announced following three policies to promote private investment in housing and infrastructure through development of new townships:-

- ▶ Promotion of private investment in the development of Hi-tech Townships on minimum 1500 acres of land.
- ▶ Land assembly and infrastructure development for housing schemes (Integrated Townships) through private investment ranging from minimum 25 acres to maximum 500 acres of land.
- ▶ Promotion of private investment in the development of New Townships outside the existing Development Areas/ Industrial Development Areas/other notified/municipal areas on minimum 1000 acres of land.

159. The Hi-tech and Integrated Township policies are under various stages of implementation in major cities of the state. Implementation of new township projects would attract sizeable private investment and thereby contribute to generation of new housing stock and employment opportunities in the urban areas of the state.

(b) Integrated Urban Rejuvenation Plan for Major Cities

160. The State Government has launched an ambitious programme to improve and strengthen urban infrastructure with major emphasis on urban transport and redevelopment of core areas. The various components under this programme comprise construction of ring roads, multi-level parking, fly-overs, bus and truck terminals, river- front development, convention centres, multi-speciality hospitals and sports complexes, etc. Under this programme, 8 cities namely Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow, Meerut, Ghaziabad and Aligarh have been selected.

Formulation of State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy

161. The State Urban Housing Policy was framed in the year 1995. Keeping in view the emerging socio-economic needs of our cities and the new challenges of urbanization and mandate of National Housing and Habitat Policy - 2007, the State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy has been framed which shall be issued soon.

Model Regulation for Conservation of Heritage Sites

162. The draft Model Regulations for conservation of man made and natural heritage sites has been formulated to retain the heritage value for architectural, historical, archaeological or cultural reasons. These regulations are under consideration of the State Government and shall be issued soon.

Rural Housing

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

163. As per guidelines of the Government of India, houses are provided free of cost to the selected beneficiaries. Houses are constructed on the plots of beneficiaries. Allotment of houses should be in the name of female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of both husband and wife. The houses are normally built on individual plots in the main habitation of the village. The houses can also be in a cluster within a habitation, so as to facilitate the development of infrastructure, such as, internal roads, drainage, drinking water supply etc. and other common facilities.

164. The target group for houses under the scheme are 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. From 1.4.2008 upper limit of new construction is Rs. 35,000 for each house in plain areas and Rs. 38,500 in difficult areas. Though the design is not prescribed for the house however, plinth area of the houses should be around 20 sq.mts.

165. At present there is a need of about 45.00 lakh of dwelling units in the State as per Permanent Wait List prepared by the districts. Under IAY efforts are being made to cover 20.00 lakh families during the 11th Five Year Plan.

166. 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.

167. During 2009-10, 4.93 lakh houses are being constructed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1341 crore. In the Annual plan 2010-11, construction of 5 lakh houses is targeted for which the expenditure expected is Rs. 1612 crore.

Maha Maya Awas Yojana

168. 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.3000.00 crore has been proposed. The pattern of scheme will be the same as of Indira Awas Yojana.

169. During 2007-08 and 2008-09 1.11 lakh and 1.3 lakh houses were constructed. During 2009-10, 0.57 lakh houses are targeted to be constructed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 200 crore. For the annual plan 2010-11 a target to construct 0.71 lakh houses by an estimated expenditure of Rs. 250.00 crore has been proposed.

3. Maha Maya Sarvajan Awas Yojana

170. This scheme is being implemented from the year 2008-09 for construction of houses for BPL Non SC/ST households in Ambedkar villages. During 2008-09, 0.24 lakh houses were constructed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 87.90 crore. During 2009-10, 0.25 lakh houses are being constructed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 90.00 crore. For the annual plan 2010-11 a target to construct 0.25 lakh houses by an estimated expenditure of Rs. 90.00 crore has been proposed.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

171. The level of availability of water in the country is going down due to the depletion of water table and reduced discharge from the rivers. The rates of water supply defined in the manual on water supply and treatment in May 1999 by Govt. of India are as under.

▶ Metropolitan and Mega-cities	:	150 lpcd
▶ Other towns having sewerage facility	:	135 lpcd

- ▶ Other towns having no sewerage facility : 70 lpcd

172. In U.P., there are 628 local bodies out of which there are 12 Nagar Nigam, 194 Nagar Palika Parishad and 422 Nagar Panchayat whose total population according to 2001 census is 3.26 crore. The position of the towns as on 1-4-07 provided with piped drinking water facility as per the norms are as follows.

▶ 100% or more availability as per norms	277 towns
▶ More than 75% & <100% water supply	142 towns
▶ More than 50% & < 75% water supply	126 towns
▶ More than 25% & < 50% water supply	60 towns
▶ Less than 25% water supply	20 towns
▶ Without piped w/s	3 towns
Total	628 towns

173. Some of the important programmes being implemented by Jal Nigam under Urban Development Department are as given below:

Urban Water supply Programme

174. For the year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 11000.00 lakhs has been proposed for new handpumps, for rebore of handpumps and also for water supply schemes in urban areas.

Agra Water Supply Scheme (Gangajal JBC) - Externally Aided Scheme

175. Since the quality of Yamuna water in Agra city is deteriorating day by day, the government has opted to bring Ganga Jal for supplying water to the city. For this, it is proposed to lay a 130 km. long pipe line in Agra including Mathura. The sanctioned cost for this project is Rs. 107698.00 lakh out of which 85 % of the project cost is loaned by JBIC and 15% of the project cost will be borne by the State Government.

176. For the year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 42091.00 lakhs has been proposed to carry out the work under this scheme.

Ganga Acton Plan- Phase-II

177. Ganga Acton Plan- Phase-II is being executed under National River Conservation Programme. Under this scheme, river pollution control works of 23 towns situated on the bank of river Ganga, Yamuna and Gomti are included.

178. Under this project, the sanctioned works in Yamuna Action Plan- Phase-I have been completed, in which 16 sewage Treatment Plants of 402.25 mld capacity have been constructed. Under Gomti Action Plan, 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. Also, 15 different sewage treatment plants of total 512.96 mld capacity are at different stages of construction. For the year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 10396.00 lakh has been proposed.

Lake conservation Plan- Govardhan Town

179. Under National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) projects for 4 lakes namely Ramgarh Tal (Gorakhpur), Laxmi Tal (Jhansi), Mansi Ganga Tal (Goverdhan, Dist-Mathura) and Madan Sagar Tal (Mahoba) are proposed. Out of 4 lakes, the Mansi Ganga Tal, Goverdhan (Dist- Mathura) is of the first priority of the Sate. The project cost of Mansi Ganga Tal is Rs. 2271.00 Lakh and the works are under progress. For the financial year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 644.00 lakh has been proposed.

Ganga Pollution Project

180. This is an externally aided project started with the support of JAICA. To carry out the works under this project an outlay of Rs.5000.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Rural Water Supply

181. Rural Water Supply has been a plan programme since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. The entire RWS programme was given a mission approach when the Technology Mission on Drinking Water and Related Water Management, also called the National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM) was introduced as one of the five Social Missions in 1986. NDWM was renamed as “Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM)” in 1991.

182. Since 2008-09 the GOI has redefined the rural water supply programme and will be implemented as centrally sponsored programme. The entire rural water supply has been named as National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

183. The main highlights of the revised guide lines are as follows: --

Basic principles

- ▶ It is the life-line activity of the Government to ensure that this basic need of the people is met.
- ▶ The ethic of fulfillment of drinking water needs to all should not be commercialized and denied to those who cannot afford to pay for such service. Willingness to pay under adverse conditions cannot be interpreted as affordability to pay.
- ▶ Cost recovery for operation and maintenance of the water supply system should have an inbuilt component of cross- subsidy to ensure that the economically backward groups are not deprived of this basic minimum needs.
- ▶ **02. Vision**

- ▶ For ensuring drinking water security, it is necessary that measures to improve/ augment existing drinking water sources are taken up and conjunctive use of ground-water, surface-water, rain water harvesting is adopted based on the village water budgeting and security plan be prepared.
- ▶ It is also important that the system delivers services for its entire design period and the quality of water is in conformity with the prescribed standards.
- ▶ The issue of potability, reliability, sustainability, convenience, equity and consumers preference should be the guiding principles while planning for a community based water supply system

Public drinking water facilities

- ▶ In rural context drinking water is to be provided to every public plakhe, including school, anganwadi, public buildings, PRI offices, community halls, religious institutions, market plakhes mela ground etc.,
- ▶ Provision of water supply system in such public plakhes will reduce the burden on individual house hold drinking water needs and will ensure self-sufficiency in public plakhes.
- ▶ Provision of drinking water facilities is required to be made to cater to the need of floating population.
- ▶ Improved accessibility to drinking water facilities by the rural people will reduce drudgery among the rural women as drinking water will be available at the household level.

Norms

- ▶ To make norms & guidelines broad-based & allow flexibility to the community to plan water supply schemes based on their needs and to suit the local requirement it is recommended that desirable service level should be decided in consultation with community.
- ▶ Level of service should be linked to the issue of demand, commonly expressed through user's basic need for a particular level of service and satisfaction at every household level on sustainable basis.
- ▶ Coverage of a particular village should be indicated based on these criteria.
- ▶ However the issue of equity and basis minimum needs is to be considered while designing the schemes and planning investment.
- ▶ A habitation in which all the household do not have the basic minimum drinking water facility at a convenient location on a sustainable basic of potable quality is to be considered as uncovered.

Components of Norms

184. 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).

- ▶ **ARWSP (Sustainability)** –to achieve drinking water security through sustainability of sources and systems. This component will be implemented in the form of decentralized, community-managed, demand-driven programme.
- ▶ **ARWSP (Water Quality):** will be allocated for addressing water quality problems to enable rural community to have access to potable drinking water.
- ▶ **Operation & Maintenance:** will be allocated to be used by the States/ UTs on O&M of rural drinking water supply schemes.
- ▶ **ARWSP (Coverage):** will be allocated for Coverage, which will be allocated amongst States/ UTs on the basis of prescribed inter-state allocation criteria.
- ▶ **ARWSP (other component):** Natural calamity / MIS / WQMS / HRD / DROUGH / FLOOD Deals with separate component.

The quantification & funding pattern for the above is given below:-

	Component	Quantification	Funding Pattern		Expected State Share against Rs 100 allocated by GOI	
			Centre	State	Centre	State
1	NRDWP– Sustainability	20%	100%	0%	20.00	2.50
2	NRDWP - QP	20%	50%	50%	20.00	25.00
3	NRDWP - Coverage	50%	50%	50%	50.00	62.50
4	NRDWP - O&M	10%	50%	50%	10.00	12.50
	Total				100.00	102.50

185. In rural areas of state, most of the Piped Water Supply Schemes have been executed after 1970. So for 1169 Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWS) covering 28996 habitations have been completed, which are under maintenance by UP. Jal Nigam/ Jal Sansthan / Gram Panchayat. At the end of Xth FYP 1739 PWS was under execution in various districts, under different programmes out of which 1243 schemes have been completed by 31-03-07 and 596 schemes are expected to be carried over in XIth F.Y.P.

Target For XI Five Year Plan

- ▶ 125543 habitations to be saturated as per norms of 1 HP/150 persons with Community Participation (CP)
- ▶ 13759 habitations with 1 source to be provided with 1 extra source.
- ▶ For the above mentioned habitations total 300000 new India Mark-II Hand Pumps to be installed.
- ▶ 250000 defunct HPs to be Rebores and made functional.

- ▶ Total 2500 habitations to be covered with PWS including 776 habitations with more than 5000 pop. which are to be covered by PWS adopting an integrated approach towards water supply, sanitation, community participations and health awareness.
- ▶ 6000 NSS habitations to be covered with safe drinking water.

Critical Analysis of XI Five Year Plan

186. During XI FYP, main emphasis for piped water supply schemes is being given to bigger villages (Population more than 5000). At present 1044 PWS are under execution in various district under different programme out which 338 schemes have been completed by 31-03-2009.

187. The total number of India Mark-II hand pumps installed in rural areas, is about 20.18 lakh at the end of the year 2008-09. The yearwise achievement and target proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 in different items during the 11th Five Year Plan are given below:

Year	Achievement (No.)						
	New HP	Rebore HP	PWS	QPV	Check Dam	Roof Top Rain Water Recharge	Soak Pit
2007-2008	163021	60145	95	1364	14	112	0
2008-09	158418	90023	243	1155	31	60	0
2009-10 (Anti. Ach.)	100000	90000	689	2000	92	790	127094
2010-11 (Proposed Target)	150000	90000	600	1982	50	588	150000

The financial progress and the proposed outlay are given below:

(Rs. In Lakh)

	Programme	XI FYP (2007-12)	2007-08 Expenditure	2008-09 Expenditure	2009-10 Anti. Expenditure	2010-11 Proposed
1	State. Distt. Plan/Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	281242.00	42302.48	40704.30	56963.85	49000.00
2	G.O.I.sponsored Schemes (rural water supply)					
A	A.R.W.S.P	300000.00	41619.17	61344.25	68576.00	70000.00
B	Water Supply in Quality Problem villages	65000.00				
	Total	646242.00	83921.65	102048.55	125539.85	119000.00

Strategies For Rural Water Supply

- ▶ Remaining habitations to be saturated as per norms of 1 HP/150 persons with Community Participation.
- ▶ All habitations with 1 source to be provided with 1 extra source.

- ▶ Defunct HPs to be Rebores.
- ▶ Habitations with more than 5000 population. to be covered by PWS adopting an integrated approach towards water supply, sanitation, community participation and health awareness.
- ▶ All " No Safe Source" (NSS) habitations to be covered with safe drinking water.
- ▶ More emphasis is on sustainability of sources.

Urban Employment And Poverty Alleviation Programmes

188. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provided a fresh Constitutional strength and recognition to the Urban Local Bodies due to which they are becoming the pivot of Urban planning and development activity. As per census 2001, since 1991-2001 2% to 3% natural and of 7% to 11% because of migration, increase in urban population has been observed in urban area. This migration has increased the number of urban poor, which is a threat to Urban Poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in Urban sector. This also creating a very huge demand for a planned housing and Infrastructural development in urban area. To meet the challenges thrown out by this emerging scenario, a two pronged strategy is needed. Poverty is caused by lack of capacity and opportunity of employment. Therefore, suitable training programmes are to be organised for capability enhancement of the poor.

189. 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.

190. Brief description of presently implemented Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation Schemes, is given here as under:-

Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojna (SJSRY)

191. 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. Central and State funding pattern for this programme is in the ratio of 75:25.

192. To overcome the difficulties faced under this programme the guidelines have been revised which will assist in the effective implementation of SJSRY. In the financial year 2009-10 against an outlay of Rs.2500.00 has been approved against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2500.00. Financial Target proposed for the financial year 2010-11 is Rs. 2500.00 Lakh.

Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

193. Through this programme assistance to the individual urban poor is provided. The maximum unit cost of the project for individual self employment will be Rs.2, 00000.00. Maximum Subsidy will be 25%

of the Project Cost subject to maximum of Rs. 50,000.00. The beneficiary is required to contribute 5% of the Project Cost. The rest of the project cost will be financed by the Banks as loan.

2. Skill Training For Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)

194. Skill development of the urban poor is done through appropriate training. Unit cost allowed for training is Rs. 10,000/- per trainee including material cost, trainer's fees, other miscellaneous expenses of training centers and stipend to be paid to the trainee.

3. Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP)

This Component has two sub-components:

- ▶ **(a) UWSP (Loan & Subsidy):-** Under this scheme special incentive is given to the urban poor women who decide to set up self-employment ventures in a group. Groups of urban poor women may take up an economic activity suited to their skill, training, aptitude, and local conditions. To be eligible for subsidy under this scheme, the UWSP group should consist of at least 5 urban poor women.
 - ▶ The UWSP group shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs.300, 000/- or 35% of the cost of project or Rs. 60,000/- per Member of the Group, whichever is less. The remaining amount will be mobilized as Bank Loan and Margin Money.
- ▶ **(b) UWSP (Revolving Fund):-** When the UWSP group sets itself up as a Self-Help Group (SHG) / Thrift & Credit Society (T&CS), mobilizing savings and credit in addition to its other entrepreneurial activities; the SHG/T&CS shall also be entitled to a lumpsum grant of Rs. 25,000/- as Revolving Fund at the rate of Rs.2000/- maximum per member. This Revolving Fund shall be available to a simple Self-Help Group / Thrift & Credit Society also, even if the society is not engaged in any project activity or enterprise under UWSP.
 - ▶ A Self-Help Group / Thrift and Credit Society under UWSP shall be entitled for payment of revolving fund not earlier than one year after its formation. In other words, only such a body, in existence and functioning for at least one year, shall be eligible for payment of the revolving fund.

4. Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

195. SJSRY shall rest on the foundation of community development and empowerment. Rather than relying on the traditional method of top-down implementation, the Scheme shall rely on establishing and nurturing community organizations and structures that facilitates sustained urban poverty alleviation. Towards this end, community organizations like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs), and Community Development Societies (CDSs) shall be set up in the target areas. . Funds may be released separately under UCDN component, for the strengthening of Community Structures and Community Development Networks.

5. Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

196. This programme shall apply to local bodies, the population of which was less than 5 Lakhs as per 1991 census. The Programme shall seek to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The material and labour components ratio for works under this programme shall be 60:40. The prevailing minimum wage rate for each area, shall be paid to the beneficiaries.

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.

Human Development in Uttar Pradesh

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 PPP in \$
b) Education	Literacy (7+)	Literacy (7+) Intensity of formal education	Literacy age 15 and above 2. Gross Enrolment Ratio – school education
c) Health	Infant Mortality Rate	Life expectancy at age 1 IMR	Life expectancy at age 0
2. Human Poverty Index (HPI-1)/Deprivation Index (UPHDR II)			
1. Health		Percent persons not expected to survive beyond age 40	Percentage persons not expected to survive to age 40.
2. Education		Illiterates (age 7+ years) Percentage of 6-18 year old children not in school	Percentage of illiterates (age 15 years and above)
3. Economic Deprivation and Basic Provisioning	1. Deprivation in Quality of Housing 2. Deprivation in Access to Water 3. Deprivation in Good Sanitation 4. Deprivation in Electricity Lighting	Percent below poverty line Percent not receiving medical attention at birth/children not fully vaccinated Percent of population living in <i>kutchha</i> houses Percent without access to basic amenities	Percentage of people without access to safe water Percentage of people without access to health services Percentage of moderately and severely underweight children under 5.
3. Gender related Development Index/Gender Equality Index (GDI/GEI)			
1. Economic Opportunity	Male and female wages and workforce participation rates in conjunction with per capita income (female and male earned income share)	Workforce Participation Rate	Male and female wages and workforce participation rates in conjunction with per capita income (female and male earned income share)
2. Education	As in HDI	As in HDI	As in HDI
3. Health	As in HDI	As in HDI	As in HDI

Human Development in Uttar Pradesh

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 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.

Human Development in Uttar Pradesh

Table 3: Districts Arranged According to Value of HDI, 2005

High (Above 0.60)			Medium (0.55 to 0.59)			Low (0.50 to 0.54)			Very Low (Below 0.50)		
RANK	District	HDI	RANK	District	HDI	RANK	District	HDI	RANK	District	HDI
1	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.7017	18	Muzaffar nagar	0.5937	41	Banda	0.5456	61	Basti	0.4921
2	Ghaziabad	0.6566	19	Mau	0.5910	42	Kheri	0.5426	62	Rampur	0.4915
3	Kanpur Nagar	0.6506	20	Chitrakoot	0.5907	43	Deoria	0.5418	63	Mahraj-ganj	0.4906
4	Lucknow	0.6477	21	Mainpuri	0.5891	44	Azamgarh	0.5414	64	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.4800
5	Baghpat	0.6392	22	Chandauli	0.5876	45	Unnao	0.5397	65	Gonda	0.4780
6	Meerut	0.6300	23	Firozabad	0.5876	46	Sultanpur	0.5388	66	Siddharth nagar	0.4690
7	Agra	0.6215	24	Bijnor	0.5866	47	Pilibhit	0.5372	67	Budaun	0.4605
8	Jhansi	0.6214	25	Kannauj	0.5861	48	Etah	0.5361	68	Balrampur	0.4476
9	Saharanpur	0.6173	26	Ballia	0.5814	49	Lalitpur	0.5345	69	Bahraich	0.4404
10	Mathura	0.6163	27	Farrukhabad	0.5773	50	Fatehpur	0.5334	70	Shrawasti	0.4132
11	Hathras	0.6159	28	Gorakhpur	0.5759	51	Bareilly	0.5332			
12	Etawah	0.6090	29	Allahabad	0.5739	52	Barabanki	0.5297			
13	Kanpur Dehat	0.6077	30	Aligarh	0.5738	53	Pratapgarh	0.5284			
14	Auraiya	0.6074	31	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.5722	54	Moradabad	0.5266			
15	Varanasi	0.6068	32	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0.5706	55	Rae Bareli	0.5230			
16	Jalaun	0.6059	33	Ghazipur	0.5702	56	Kaushambi	0.5212			
17	Bulandshahar	0.6017	34	Mahoba	0.5690	57	Sitapur	0.5143			
			35	Hamirpur	0.5678	58	Shahjahan pur	0.5133			
			36	Sonbhadra	0.5619	59	Hardoi	0.5103			
			37	Ambedkar Nagar	0.5580	60	Kushinagar	0.5049			
			38	Jaunpur	0.5546						
			39	Faizabad	0.5544						
			40	Mirzapur	0.5534						

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. From the ancient times, education has been an integral part of our culture and civilization. In view of it, apart from other segments of social life, educational institutions were established to impart education to the people to foster the cultural legacy. From that time to present time, the importance of education has been well recognized and now the knowledge, skills, creative abilities, talents and aptitude of the people have become the real resource of the nation.

11. The dawn of planning era gave gradual attention to this sector and National Policy on Education (NEP) of 1986 provided 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.

12. In pursuance of the National Policies, at the State level various initiatives have been taken in education sector which is reflected in the increasing rate of literacy mentioned below in the table :-

Growth of literacy in U.P. and all India

	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

13. 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 corresponding increase at national level was about four times only. UP's literacy percentage for male and female also witnessed higher growth than all India level.

14. Thrust areas for Annual Plan 2010-11

- ▶ To saturate the schooling facility in unserved habitations.
- ▶ To strengthen school infrastructure including basic amenities
- ▶ To bring the teacher-pupil ratio from 1:51 to 1:40
- ▶ Enhanced community participation.
- ▶ Focus on quality improvement.
- ▶ Training of untrained teachers
- ▶ Reduce gender gap in enrolment and literacy.

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)

15. It is a centrally sponsored scheme for Universalization of Elementary Education. During 2009-10 Govt. of India provided 60% as central share and 40% share is given by State Govt. During 2009-10 the outlay of SSA is Rs.1424.50 crore against which the anticipated expenditure would be Rs.1423.99 cr..For the year 2010-11 the Govt. of India share would be 55% and the share of the State Govt. would 45%. The proposed outlay for the year 2010-11 for SSA is Rs. 1680.73 Cr.

Opening of New Schools

16. During 2009-10, 827 primary schools and 1126 upper primary schools were sanctioned. Funds have been released to all districts and construction of school buildings is going on in full swing. Out of which 776 primary schools and 1113 upper primary schools have been opened and remaining are under process.

17. During 2010-11, 1000 new primary schools and 1000 new upper primary schools are proposed to be opened in un-served habitations. Apart from this 10000 additional class rooms and boundary walls of 20000 schools are proposed to be constructed.

Alternative Education Programme

18. In 2009-10, 1941 Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centers were made operational with enrolment of 53310 children and 1234 madarsa were strengthened under A.I.E. scheme with enrolment of 51725 children.

19. House hold survey was conducted during 1-15 July, 2009 in all 71 districts of U.P to identify the out of school children in which about 3.56 lakh children were identified as out of school children. Out of these 2.57 lakh children have been enrolled in formal schools, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (KGVBs) and residential camps of inclusive education. These centers are proposed to be continued during 2010-11.

Teachers

20. The new schools proposed in 2010-11 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. Thus during 2010-11, posts of 2000 headmasters and 3000 assistant teachers would be needed to operate new schools.

Quality Enhancement

Major activities undertaken during 2009-10

21. Under Learning Enhancement Programme several steps were taken in primary and upper primary level.

Primary level

- ▶ Reading and Numeric Skill Development of children in class 1 & 2 .
- ▶ Distribution of Workbooks of English and Mathematics in Class 3 & 5.
- ▶ Development of Guidebook for promoting continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation.

Upper Primary level

- ▶ Development and distribution of learning material for hands-on activities in Science for class - 6.
- ▶ Development and distribution of learning material for hands-on activities in Mathematics for class - 6.
- ▶ Specified teaching learning material has been painted on the classroom walls to promote walls as self-learning aid.

22. Following training modules have been developed during the academic year 2009-10 to meet the specific training needs of teachers :

- ▶ Reading and Numeric Skill Development for Class 1-2.
- ▶ "Karke Seekhen Vigyan" for Science teaching in class 6.
- ▶ "Karke Seekhen Ganit" for Maths teaching in class 6.
- ▶ 'Unnayan' for planning and implementing school development plan.

23. Annual training calendar has been prepared with the help of SCERT, SIEMAT and other state level functionaries and implemented to regularize all training programmes for teacher educators and teachers at DIETs and Block Resource Centers (BRCs) of all 71 districts. Following training programmes have been organized during 2009-10.

- ▶ Training of head-teachers for school development planning.
- ▶ Training of primary teachers for early reading and numeric skill development.
- ▶ Training of primary teachers for remedial teaching skill development.
- ▶ Training of head-teachers for multi grade multi level teaching skill development at primary level.
- ▶ Training of primary teachers for english teaching
- ▶ Training of upper primary science teachers for activity based and experimental science teaching skill development.
- ▶ Training of upper primary maths teacher for activity based maths teaching skill development.
- ▶ Training of BRC Coordinators on computer aided learning in collaboration with Microsoft.
- ▶ Third party evaluation of effectiveness of training programmes .
- ▶ 30 working days remedial teaching campaign has been conducted in all primary schools to benefit educationally weak children of classes 3 and 4.
- ▶ Learning enhancement project has been undertaken in five districts with the help of CARE India.

B Proposed Activities for 2010-11

- ▶ Development of materials for capacity building of teachers and learning enhancement.

Primary level

- ▶ 'Early reading' development kit, guidebook and teacher training module.
- ▶ Development of project for activity and assignment based learning material in Social Science for class 3-5.
- ▶ Implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation based on NCERT source book.

Upper Primary level

- ▶ Development of project for activity and assignment based learning material in Social Science and Environment Studies (EVS) for class 6.
- ▶ Development of learning material for hands-on activities in science and mathematics for class 7.
- ▶ Development of activity book, learning kit, guidebook and teacher training module.
- ▶ Guidebook for promoting continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- ▶ Capacity building of teachers, trainers, coordinators community etc. including follow up activities and regular reflections in block level meetings.
- ▶ Effective use of Open and Distance Learning (ODL) through Information & Communication Technology (ICT) and other measures (Gyan Darshan, Gyan Vani, Education Satalite (EduSat), Computer aided learning (CAL), Language/ Mathematics teaching through radio, etc.).
- ▶ Research and action research to identify problem areas and strengthen quality interventions
- ▶ Training of untrained teachers through distance mode.
- ▶ Quality monitoring through:
 - ▶ Quality Supervision
 - ▶ Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
 - ▶ Quality monitoring tools developed by NCERT

Girl's Education

24. Concerted efforts are being made to improve girls' education. Enrolment of girls has increased and gender gap is less than 5%. However, gender gap at upper primary level is still there. The emphasis will be on reducing gender gap at upper primary level.

25. Under SSA, Meena Manch have been established and activated in 31581 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.

26. Under National Programme for Girls at Elementary level (NPEGEL), 680 educationally backward blocks have been covered. Under NPEGEL, multipurpose classrooms, swings, library, sports material, remedial teaching have been provided in 7241 cluster schools. Besides, uniform have been provided to 68.75 lakh girls of primary schools and school bags have been provided to 15.94 lakh girls of upper primary schools. The activities of NPEGEL are proposed to be continued in 2010-11.

27. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojna (KGBVs) provides residential schools for out of school girls of age group 11-14 years of deprived sections for education of class 6-8. 454 KGBVs have been sanctioned and all the 454 KGBVs are operational with enrolment of about 38000 girls. Out of operational 454 KGBVs, 171 KGBVs are in minority block. Construction of building of KGBVs are in progress.

28. During 2010-11, 100 new KGBVs are proposed in unserved educationally backward blocks to provide education facility to girls of disadvantage groups. Besides, emphasis will be on technological interventions through usage of web camera, computers and broadband connectivity. Thrust will be given to more enrolment and improving quality education in 454 KGBVs.

Inclusive Education for Children With Special Need (CWSN)

29. 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.

30. As much as, 754 medical camps have been organized during 2009-10 in which 42123 children were assessed. The children would be given aids/appliances. Besides, 1153 itinerant teachers and 140 resource teachers have been recruited to provide special support to children in schools. Supply orders have been placed to National Institute of Physically Handicapped (NIPH) Dehradun for the printing of text books in Braille. For the first time 53 pre integration camps have been conducted to provide remedial education facility to severely disabled children and 2833 CWSN are benefiting from this intervention.

31. Moreover, residential bridge courses are conducted for severely disabled children. During 2009-10, 68 residential bridge courses have been made functional with enrollment of 2346 children with special needs.

32. It may also be added that ramps are constructed in schools to make the school barrier free. During 2009-10, unit of 5314 ramps sanctioned in schools, ramps have been constructed in 1773 schools and remaining are under construction.

33. During 2010-11 the above activities of inclusive education are proposed to be continued. 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 finalisation of targets will be done on the basis of approval by the Govt. of India.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

34. Scheme of cooked mid-day meal was introduced in September, 2004 in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in writ petition no. 196/2001, for the children studying in Govt./Local Body/Govt. Aided/EGS & AIE Centre in class I-V. This Scheme is monitored by Mid-day Meal Authority at State level & District Magistrate at district level, Gram Pradhan at village level and Ward members at ward level. Since October, 2007 the mid-day meals scheme is extended up to the upper primary classes (VI-VIII) in educationally backward blocks, and from April, 2008 it is further extended to remaining blocks and town areas of all districts.

35. 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 & Wheat) per child per day for primary classes and 150 grams of food grains(Rice & 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 & 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.

36. 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. Govt. provides conversion cost Rs. 2.50 per child per day for primary classes & Rs. 3.75 per child per day for upper primary classes for preparing hot cooked mid-day meal. Central Govt. provides Rs. 1.88 for primary classes & Rs.2.81 for upper primary classes and State Govt. provides Rs.0.62 & Rs. 0.94 respectively. Government of India has revised the above rate of conversion cost from December, 2009. The Cook/Helper is provide Rs. 1000/- per month as wages. According to Govt. of India, In this regard, the share of Central Government & State Government is 75:25, In this scheme, Govt. of India provided Rs. 60,000/- per school for the construction of kitchen-cum store and Rs. 5,000/- per school for kitchen devices. At present on an average 1,25,60938 students are taking mid day meal against the 2,14,78,887 enrolled students.

37. To ensure community participation and for effective functioning of the scheme, Mata Abhibhavak Sangh have been introduced at every school. To ensure transparency, improve quality and ensure 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 under the scheme is given below:

Existing Menu	
Days	Food Items
Monday	Roti, Sabji with Soyabean Chunks
Tuesday	Rice+Sabji mixed Daal/Rice Sambhar
Wednesday	Kadhi Chawal/Sweet Rice/Kheer
Thursday	Roti+Sabji mixed Daal
Friday	Tahri
Saturday	Sabji, Chawal, Soyabean/Sweet Rice/Kheer

Saakshar Bharat

38. The government of India had declared that the National Literacy Mission will be recast as National Female Literacy Mission to impart functional literacy to all non literate women in the remaining periods of XI Five Year Plan. The National Literacy Mission has accordingly been modified and renamed as **Saakshar Bharat**. The Mission has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on International Literacy Day, 8th September, 2009.

- ▶ The programmes under the Mission will strive to impart functional literacy to illiterate adults in the age group of fifteen and beyond; enable the neo-literates to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal educational system; equip the neo-literates with skills to improve their living and earning conditions and provide opportunities to neo literates for continuing education.
- ▶ To ensure equity and inclusiveness, and achieve overall objectives of reducing gender gap in literacy levels and minimize social disparities nearly 182.08 lakh targeted beneficiaries, that is 85% of the total target, will be women and nearly 50% of the target group will comprise of SCs/STs and minorities (Muslims).
- ▶ Since illiteracy is far more widespread in rural areas, as compared to urban areas, the programme will concentrate on rural areas, especially in the 66 districts that have low (50% and below) female literacy rate. Nearly 50,913 Panchayat Grams in 66 districts will be covered. Residual illiteracy in urban areas will be addressed through innovative partnership with NGOs, private sectors, convergence, etc.
- ▶ However, the remaining areas will not be excluded from the campaign and these areas could be covered through convergence with other poverty alleviation and similar programmes of the government.
- ▶ District, Block and Gram Panchayats have been given key role in planning, implementing and monitoring of the programme. The mission will be implemented through Gram Panchayat at the grass roots level and by other Panchayati Raj Institutions at the district and sub-districts level.
- ▶ State Government will be involved monitoring at the State level. State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA) will be the state implementing agency at the State level.

Objectives

- ▶ Impart functional literacy to illiterate adults in the age group of 15+.
- ▶ Enable the neo-literates to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal educational system.
- ▶ Equip the neo-literates with skills to improve their living and earning conditions.
- ▶ Establish learning society by providing opportunities to neo-literates for lifelong learning.

Goals

- ▶ Achieve 80% Literacy Rate (LR),
- ▶ Reduce gender gap in literacy to 10%,
- ▶ Reduce Regional, Social, and Gender Disparities,
- ▶ Extend coverage to 15+ age group.

Target

- ▶ The principle target of the Saakshar Bharat is to impart functional literacy to 182 lakh adult in the age group 15 years and beyond. Out of which 156 lakh women to be literate under Saakshar Bharat.
- ▶ In the Ist phase of the programme in 2010-11, 26 districts would be covered under the programme. Target of the Ist phase to impart of functional literacy adult in 73.67 lakh of age group 15+. Under the Continuing Education Programme 20012 Lock Shiksha Kendra will be opened at gram penchants level.

Management of the scheme

- ▶ District, Block and Gram Panchayats have been given key role in planning, implementing and monitoring of the programme. The mission will be implemented through Gram Panchayat at the grass roots level and by other Panchayati Raj Institutions at the district and sub-district level.
- ▶ Monitoring at the State level will be done. SLMA will be implementing agency.

Proposed Out lay

- ▶ The total estimated cost of the Saakshar Bharat Mission is Rs. 1629.21 crores, of which Rs. 1221.91 crores would be central share. The sharing between the Centre and the State would be in the ratio of 75:25.
- ▶ The scheme shall be in operation till 31.3.2012, unless decided otherwise by the Government of India.
- ▶ In the Year 2010-11 proposed outlay is Rs. 4000.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 3000.00 lakhs would be central share & Rs. 1000.00 lakhs State share.

State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), U.P.

39. 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. All special institutes functioning in the State have been put under the SCERT.

40. In view of the expenditure to be shared by the State and Govt. of India on the basis of ratio of 50:50. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 for establishment of

conference hall with all the essential equipments. The activities to be undertaken by SCERT are mentioned below:

Establishment of CTEs and IASE

41. Under the centrally sponsored scheme three College of Teacher Education (CTEs) at Lucknow, Allahabad and Varanasi have been established and one Institution of Advance Study of Education (IASE) has been established at Allahabad under SCERT. The main objectives of the CTEs are to:-

- ▶ Organize pre-service teacher education course for preparation of secondary teacher and subject oriented courses besides short term specific trainings.
- ▶ Provide training and resource support for the new areas of educational concern.
- ▶ Encourage community participation in teacher participation programme.

42. The main objectives of the IASEs are :-

- ▶ 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 course for a:
 - Elementary and secondary teacher educators
 - Principal of secondary schools,
 - Persons involved with supervision of secondary schools, etc.

Establishment of DIETs

43. 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.

44. The main functions of the DIETs are to impart training to the teacher and orientation of the elementary school teacher both pre-service and in service. About 10,400 teachers are trained every year. All Parishhadiya Primary School teachers of the concerned district are trained under in-service Teacher Training Programme every year besides training programme for upper primary school.

Secondary Education

45. 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. Classes IX and X constitute the secondary stage, whereas classes XI and XII are designated as the higher secondary 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 Indian 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.

46. With the liberalization and globalization 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 of secondary education 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 higher than that of person who has studied only up to class VIII. 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 at that level.

47. There are 16331 schools in Secondary education department having 563 Govt. Schools, 4478 Govt. aided schools and 11290 unaided schools. For the purpose of affordable education, unaided schools are not considered. As such there are only 5041 affordable schools for the secondary education in U.P. . The National objective for access to affordable schools is such that the secondary education i.e. Class IX & X classes will be provided within a maximum distance of 5 Km and Higher secondary that is Intermediate education within a maximum distance of 7 km to 10 km. To achieve this objective about 4720 secondary schools and 4917 Intermediate colleges, total 9637 schools are required, while number of existing affordable schools are only 5041 in U.P. As such 4596 schools are required to achieve this notational objective.

Challenges

48. Thus the major challenges in secondary education can be identified as under:

- ▶ Generating extra capacity by opening new schools.
- ▶ Reducing gender gap.
- ▶ Improving the quality of education.

49. To meet the aforesaid challenges, the important schemes proposed in Annual Plan 2010-11 are as below :

Non recurring grant to private management for opening of Girls High School in un-served Blocks.

50. For providing secondary education to the girls in rural areas, the government of UP decided to open at least one Girls High School in every block. On the basis of survey report, 426 blocks having no Girl High School were identified. Therefore, a scheme "Non-Recurring grant to private management for Girl High schools in un-served Blocks was started. Under this scheme a non-recurring grant of Rs 20 lakh (two equal installment of Rs. 10 lakh each) is given to a private management for opening of Girls High Schools in un-served block under certain terms and conditions. 65 schools were opened by State government and 361 schools were opened by private management. The first installment to these 361

schools has already been given. In addition to this, 283 schools have received second installment. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2010-11 to provide second installment of 10 schools .

Up-gradation of High schools to Intermediate level

51. Keeping in view of the number of students passing out high school and seeking further education this scheme was started to meet the requirement. On an average, more than 18 lakh students pass high school every year and seek admission in Intermediate. To cope with these aspirants, 86 high schools have been upgraded to the intermediate level by the end of Tenth Five Year Plan. During first three years of Eleventh Plan, 240 more high schools were up-graded to Intermediate Colleges. To meet out the committed requirements an outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lacs has been proposed in the year 2010-11.

Grant for opening of Girls High School/ Intermediate by Private management in another Nyay Panchayat of served Block.

52. This scheme was initiated as an extension of scheme "Non- Recurring grant to Private management, for opening of Girls High schools in un-served Blocks." The government has decided to open second Girls High school in another Nyay Panchayat of same block which has been served by opening of one girls school in one Nyay Panchayat. On the basis of survey report 536 Nyay Panchayats were identified under this scheme. In this scheme a non recurring grant of Rs 20 lakh (two equal installment of Rs 10 lakh each) 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 in 536 Nyay Panchayat. An outlay of Rs. 165.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2010-11 to provide 11nd installment to 16 schools .

School Building

53. School building plays an important role in creating conducive educational atmosphere. About 50 schools are still running in the rented building. Many Government school building, due to lack of proper maintenance, are in bad shape. For upgradation and construction of school buildings an outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lacs is proposed for 2010-11.

Special facilities for girls studying in Boys Higher Secondary schools in rural areas.

54. In such areas where there is no girl higher secondary school, girls are allowed to take admission in boys higher secondary school so that they can continue their study in rural areas. For this, 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 is given to the each selected school situated in rural areas. An out lay of Rs. 42 lacs is proposed for 70 schools in the annual plan 2010-11.

Savitri Bai Fuley Balika Shiksha Madad Yojna.

55. It is proposed to provide incentive to those girls 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 Siksha Parishad. Under this scheme, Rs 15,000 (Rupees fifteen thousand) and Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) will be provided to the student of class XI and Class XII respectively. In addition a bicycle would be provided to the Class XI students to attend the school. It is expected that about 150000 girl students full filling the norms will be benefited in the year 2009-10. The anticipated expenditure of the year 2009-10 is expected up to the tune of Rs 41250.00 lakh. It is estimated that about 2.50 lacs girls of class XI and about 2.00 lacs girls of XII are to be made benefited in 2010-11 and to meet their requirement an outlay of Rs 42060.00 lacs has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Information and Communication Technology

56. 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 10 computer with related accessories are given to each school. Under this scheme 2063 Govt. aided schools and 437 Govt. schools were covered in year 2007-08. For 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 1356.50 lacs is proposed as state share.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

Vision

57. On the lines of National level vision, Uttar Pradesh’s vision for secondary education is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18 years in the State. The following are to be achieved to realise this vision.

- ▶ Providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation, possibly it should be 5 kms for secondary schools;
- ▶ Ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (Gross Enrolment Ratio of 100%) and universal retention by 2020; and
- ▶ Providing access to secondary education with a special reference to economically weaker sections of the society, the educationally backward girls and the differently abled children residing in rural areas and other marginalized categories like SC, ST, OBC and Educationally Backward Minorities (EBM).

Goals and Objectives

58. The specific goal and objectives with respect to secondary education in Uttar Pradesh are similar to that of National level. The goal is universalisation of secondary education by 2020. While achieving the goal of universalisation, secondary education requires not only a quantitative expansion but also qualitative improvement. The guiding principles will be:

- ▶ universal access, equality and social justice,
- ▶ relevance and development,
- ▶ curricular and structural aspects

Objectives of the RMSA in the State are as follows:-

- ▶ To ensure that all the secondary schools have physical facilities, staff and supplies at least according to the prescribed standards through the financial support in case of Government/ Local Body and Government aided schools, and appropriate regulatory mechanism in the case of all other schools;
- ▶ To improve access to secondary schooling to all young persons according to norms – through proximate location (i.e. secondary school within 5 kms distance), efficient and safe transport arrangements/residential facilities, depending on local circumstances including open schooling.
- ▶ To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education of satisfactory quality due to constraints like gender, socio-economic, disability and other barriers;
- ▶ To improve quality of secondary education resulting in enhanced intellectual, social and cultural learning;
- ▶ To ensure that all the students pursuing secondary education receive a good quality education;

Approach and Strategy for Universalisation of Secondary Education

59. The approach and strategy for universalising secondary education in the Uttar Pradesh is similar to the National level approach and strategy but it is subject to the state specific norms lines. For the Universalisation of Secondary Education (USE), large-scale inputs in terms of additional schools, additional classrooms, teachers and other facilities need to be provided to meet the challenge of numbers, credibility and quality. It inter-alia requires assessment/provision of educational needs, physical infrastructure, human resource, academic inputs and effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes. In 2009-10 RMSA will cover classes IX and X. Subsequently, the higher secondary stage will also be taken up. The strategy for universalizing access to secondary education and improving its quality is detailed under.

Access

60. For providing universal access to quality secondary education the state of Uttar Pradesh has developed norms with respect to access to secondary education. The increased access will be achieved by:

- ▶ Expansion of existing secondary schools;
- ▶ Upgradation of upper primary schools based on micro planning exercise with all necessary infrastructure facilities and teachers.
- ▶ Opening of new secondary schools in under-served areas based on the school mapping exercise. Buildings of all these new schools will have mandatory water harvesting system and will be differently abled friendly;
- ▶ Existing school buildings will also be made differently abled friendly

Quality

The quality of education at secondary level will be improved by:

- ▶ Providing required infrastructure like, furniture, library, science & mathematics laboratory, computer lab, learning resource center and toilet blocks;
- ▶ Appointment of additional teachers and provision of in-service training for teachers;
- ▶ Bridge courses for enhancing learning ability for students passing out of class VIII;
- ▶ Reviewing of existing curriculum to meet the norms of National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 and development of textbooks on this.

Equity

61. The equity in the secondary education will be achieved by:

- ▶ Providing free lodging/ boarding facilities for students belonging to SC,ST,OBC and minority communities;
- ▶ Providing hostels/ residential schools, cash incentive, uniforms, books, separate toilets for girls.
- ▶ Providing scholarships to meritorious/ needy students at secondary level;

Financing Pattern

62. R.M.S.A is a centrally sponsored scheme in which Central Govt. and State Govt. will bear 75 and 25 percent in 11th Five Year Plan. The Annual Action Plan of all the districts and State were first time submitted in 2009-10 to the Govt. of India under R.M.S.A in which five schemes of Rs. 142419.65 lacs were proposed. These schemes includes up-gradation of 825 upper primary schools, strengthening of 561 existing secondary schools, establishment of 71 district project offices, establishment of state project office and strengthening of directorate of secondary education besides, divisional offices, secondary

education board, state open school SIEMAT and S.C.E.R.T . A proposal of establishment of 435 model school in Educationally Backward Block (EBB) at the pattern of central schools was also sent to the govt of India in 2009-10.

63. A outlay of Rs.4078.75 lakh has been proposed as state share under R.M.S.A. for the year 2010-11 mainly for up gradation of 300 upper primary schools, establishment of 71 secondary schools, strengthening of 561 secondary schools, establishment of 100 model schools and to meet the committed expenditure of project and other offices.

Construction and running of girls hostel for students of secondary and higher secondary schools

64. The Govt. of India has launched a centrally sponsored scheme for construction and running of girls hostel for students of secondary and higher secondary schools. The main objective of the scheme to bring the girls child to school and to retain her in school at secondary and higher secondary stage. . At least 50% of the girls admitted to the hostels should belong to SC, ST, OBC, Minority Communities. The hostels will be constructed in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) wherever spare space is available. If spare space in not available in KGBV, or no KGBV has been sanctioned in the block, the hostels will be constructed in the compound of a secondary/ higher secondary school. The sharing pattern during the 11th Five Year Plan between the Centre and the States will be at the ratio of 90:10. For construction of new 100 hostels an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been proposed for 2010-11.

Higher Education

65. The State of UP has continuously been making efforts to promote higher education by expanding and upgrading infrastructural facilities, and by policy initiatives to increase private participation and improve quality up-gradation.

66. At present there are 12 State Universities, 01 Open University, 01 Deemed University, 07 Private Universities, 134 Government Degree Colleges, 335 Aided Degree Colleges and 1901 Management run Self Financing Degree Colleges in the State.

Higher Education in the State of UP

- ▶ A frontline state in promoting private participation in Higher Education with 134 Government Colleges, 335 Govt. Aided, and 1901 Management run Self-Financing Colleges.
- ▶ The State is committed to spread higher education to remote, inaccessible, backward and educationally un-served areas through government/self-financing colleges, thus contributing to the national goal of 'Access & Equity' in higher education.
- ▶ Second largest state after Maharashtra. in number of Universities, colleges and student enrolment.

- ▶ Increase in the accessibility to higher education apart, Higher Education in the State is affordable as well, since the Fee levied on students have been freezed at the level of June 3, 1995 and Girls education had been made free up to post graduate level.
- ▶ Student of all social categories, whose guardian's income does not exceed Rs. 1 lac, are eligible for reimbursement of fee along with scholarship.

Progress during first three years of XIth Plan :

67. During the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 the expenditure in the sector was Rs.13395.57 lakh and Rs. 8587.15 lakh respectively. An outlay of Rs. 11765.00 Lakh is approved for the year 2009-10 against which the anticipated expenditure would be Rs 10761.98 lakh. The important achievements during these years are as follows :

- ▶ 10 new government degree colleges were opened (01 in 2007-08 and 09 in 2008-09).
- ▶ In the year 2007-08, 44 management run self-financing colleges and in the year 2008-09, 29 management run self-financing colleges were opened under the Asevit Scheme.
- ▶ 10 under graduate colleges were elevated to the post-graduate level.
- ▶ In the year 2007-08, 127 teaching posts and 170 non-teaching posts have been created and in the year 2008-09, 149 teaching posts and 146 non-teaching posts have been created.
- ▶ Construction of buildings of 05 Regional Higher Education Offices (i.e. Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Jhansi and Kanpur) has started during 2008-09. Building of Regional Office Bareilly has been completed in 2009.
- ▶ 15 universities and 118 colleges have been accredited by the National Assessment Accretion Committee (NAAC).

Priorities :

- ▶ Expand higher education and make it affordable.
- ▶ Open new government degree colleges in un-served districts and in 41 districts with low Gross Enrolment Ratio (G.E.R.) and to open self financing colleges in every developmental block.
- ▶ Provide job orientation to higher education by opening unconventional, job-oriented courses viz. B.Ed., M.Ed., B.B.A., B.PEd., B.C.A.
- ▶ Elevate government and aided colleges and universities to "Centre of Excellence".
- ▶ Provide training to personnel in higher education to inculcate professional competence.
- ▶ Establish new regional higher education offices in 11 remaining divisions for effective control over the colleges.

- ▶ To provide education through Information & Communication Technology (I.C.T.) by providing computer & internet facilities to degree colleges and universities.
- ▶ Recognition of institutions by UGC and accreditation by National Assessment Accreditation Committee (NAAC).
- ▶ To establish Arabic-Persian University in Lucknow.

Strategy

- ▶ To establish universities in private sector.
- ▶ To establish career guidance bureau/placement cell in all the universities.
- ▶ For quality assurance-online education and e-learning, digitalization of libraries, teacher's training, promotion of research activities.
- ▶ Recognition of institutions by UGC and accreditation by NAAC and UGC.
- ▶ Opening of 08 model degree colleges in low GER districts.
- ▶ To open teacher's training university.

68. It is expected that following outcomes will be visualized through above strategy :

- ▶ With the opening of new avenues of higher education, G.E.R. will be increased . Women enrolment should also be increased.
- ▶ Centres of Excellence will work as a role model for other institutions.
- ▶ Better job and employment opportunities.
- ▶ Online education to students-quality education.
- ▶ Able, competent and humane teachers through quality training.

Development Grant to Universities

69. With the ever-increasing enrolment in the Universities, infrastructure in the Universities also needs expansion to meet the demand of new subjects and to accommodate the additional student strength. For Development Grant to Universities an outlay of Rs 500.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2010-11 is being proposed.

U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University.

70. The UP Rajarshi Tandon Open University, was established in the year 1998 and is committed to serve to the needs of inclusive education. 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 building its campus in Phaphamau, Allahabad . The University imparts distance education through its more than 450 study centres scattered across the State. For UP Rajarshi Tandon Open University an outlay of Rs 28.13 lakh for the year 2010-11 is being proposed.

Assistance to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University for publication of Protected Manuscripts.

71. Ancient manuscripts are not only repository of knowledge but an intellectual heritage of a Nation which a country is duty bound to preserve. Protection and preservation apart, there is equal need to publish these rare manuscripts to make the ancient wisdom accessible to researchers and every person willing to derive wisdom from it. Publication of a manuscript not only makes the work and its writer immortal, but also serves the useful purpose for students / research scholars in the country and abroad. For assistance to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University for publication of protected manuscripts an outlay of Rs 100.00 lakh for the year 2010-11 is being proposed

Dr Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow.

72. In the State, most of the legal education is imparted as a faculty / subject in the colleges/ Universities and no specialised legal institution, independent of its parent body exists. To set up an Institution of Excellence for legal education like 07 National Law Institutes working in the country, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Law Institute was set up as a model and nodal centre for legal education in the State. For its further expansion in infrastructure and academics, an outlay of Rs 716.98 Lakh for the year 2010-11 is being proposed.

Establishment of Centers of Excellence.

73. Quality education enable students to achieve excellence by enabling them to be more creative and innovative. Some departments of Universities have this much of 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. To achieve this end, university departments need adequate funds to rise to a position of excellence. The Department plans to identify and fund such departments to improve their physical and 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. For assistance to Universities for developing "Centers of Excellence" an outlay of Rs 750.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2010-11.

Imparting on-line education in Universities.

74. With the ICT in education, traditional mode of teaching needs to be dispensed with and new and innovative technique in teaching-learning process requires to be adopted. The web-based learning has tremendous potential and cost effective as well. On-line education, whereas on the one hand, will afford opportunity to the remotely placed students to take lessons from the expert faculty in the discipline, on the other, will do away the requirement of institutional teaching and creation of vast physical and academic paraphernalia for sustaining teaching in the institutions. Its coverage is instant, spectacularly wide and comparatively low cost involved in it. The scheme also envisages generation of e-contents in all subjects,

development of teachers and expert resources in e-journal creation and distribution of e-contents to teachers and students. For imparting on-line education in universities an outlay of Rs 500.00 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2010-11.

Training through University Academic Staff Colleges.

75. Academic Staff Colleges established in 5 Universities of the State are basically meant to conduct orientation and refresher courses to fulfill requirement for promotion of teachers under Career Advancement Scheme. Nevertheless, even after fulfilling this basic obligation, these academic staff colleges have ample time and resource to conduct other kind of training; administrative, academic, managerial and financial in nature. New Education Policy-1986 requires every class of teachers and employees to undergo periodic pre-service and in-service training. Funding these Academic Staff Colleges will not only enrich their academic and physical infrastructure but will also provide easy access and opportunity to every class of teachers and employees of higher education to refresh their knowledge imbibe new ideas, trends & techniques in vogue in higher education. Such training will also be cost efficient in terms of investment of resources and output. For training through University Academic Staff Colleges an outlay of Rs 300.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2010-11.

Govt Degree Colleges.

Opening of New Government Degree Colleges.

76. The State is committed to extend equitable access to higher education at an affordable cost. Accordingly Government Colleges are generally established in remote and educationally backward and un-served areas of the State. Presently there are 134 Government Degree Colleges in the State. These Government Degree Colleges act as a role model for other colleges in the area in terms of quality education and campus discipline. The department plans to open 5 new Govt Colleges in the year 2010-11. For opening of new Govt. Degree Colleges grants towards salary to the faculty and staff and other office expenses is required. For opening of 5 new government degree colleges, an outlay of Rs 1284.17 Lakh for the year 2010-11 is being proposed.

Govt Aided Colleges

Establishment of Non-Govt. Colleges in Un-served areas.

77. The objective set for XIth Five Year Plan (2007-12) , is to establish at least one degree college in each block of the district where no degree college exists at present, so that no one should be deprived of the higher education. Presently there are 190 blocks in the State where there no degree college exists of any category. 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 Govt has introduced a scheme of one-time funding the private management for infrastructure support for the setting up of new colleges opened on self-financing

basis. Under this scheme Rs 30 lakh for one faculty and Rs.50 lakh for multi-faculty is granted for setting up such colleges. There are 190 blocks still 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-Govt Colleges in un-served areas an outlay of Rs 1000.00 lakh for the year 2010-11 is being proposed.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

Implementation of Programmes of National Service Scheme.

78. New Education Policy- 1986 speaks for providing opportunities for the youth to involve themselves in national and social development through educational institutions and outside them. National Service Scheme is the most effective platform to channelize youth energy in nation building. Like National Cadet Corps, NSS is also a training ground, a workshop for character building and involving youth in social reconstruction. It is through the programmes of NSS that the student is sensitized towards his rights and duties, imbibes a sense of social obligation, sheds off social biases, resolves to eradicate social discrimination conducive for the growth of an egalitarian society and above all is trained as a good human being and a dedicated citizen of the country.

79. Organizing special Camps for National Service Schemes is an indispensable activity with added significance for inculcating sense of nation building and social commitment in the youth. The Cadets of NSS are initiated into basic philosophies of social reconstruction and their contribution to it. The cadets get out of the premises of the institution and have real life experience during their 10 days stay in camp, interact with the masses, understand their problems and are sensitized to the needs and aspirations of the people and society. Resource persons, coming from the various disciplines / walk of life provide guidance / enlightenment to the cadets.

80. For implementation of Programmes of National Service Scheme, an outlay of Rs 258.41 lakh for the Annual Plan 2010-11 is being proposed.

Technical Education

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 & post graduate level. There is an increase in the intake capacity & 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.

82. Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur: To provide hostel facilities to students, a preliminary estimate has been submitted by the college. For the construction of hostel and for carrying certain repairing works and for purchase of equipments an outlay of Rs. 20.01 lakh is being proposed for the year 2010-11.

83. Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology, Sultanpur : 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. 50.01 lakh is being proposed for the year 2010-11.

84. Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur : To provide additional hostel facilities an estimate has been submitted by the institute. For the construction of hostel an outlay of Rs. 30.01 lakh is being proposed for the year 2010-11.

85. Bundelkhand Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jhansi : An estimate of Rs. 778.69 lakh has been submitted to provide hostel facilities for 500 students. An amount of Rs 90.01 lakh is being proposed for the year 2010-11.

86. U.P. Institute of Textile Technology, Kanpur : For the year 2008-09 an expenditure 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 lacs 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. 20.01 lakh is being proposed for the year 2010-11.

87. Strengthening & Construction of Polytechnics : For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 7360.00 lakh has been allocated for 11th Plan. Under this scheme An Outlay of Rs. 700.00 lacs is being proposed for the annual plan 2010-11 for construction work and for equipments.

88. Establishment of New Polytechnics : The department has achieved its goal to establish at least one Govt. Polytechnics in each district. There is not single dist. in the state which has no polytechnic. To strengthen the technical education in the State in the first step 06 district Kannauj, Auruya, Kaushambi, Shrawasti, Balrampur & Siddharth Nagar have been covered and an amount of Rs. 2.00 crore per institution has been sanctioned to establish at least one polytechnic in the above dist. in the year 2008-09. In the second & third step districts namely Sant Kabir Nagar, Maharajganj, Kushinagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi), Kanpur dehat, Etah, Sonbhadra, Hamirpur, Bijnor, Firozabad, Pilibhit, Unnao, Barabanki, Baharich, Deoria, Azamgarh & Ballia. have been covered and an amount of Rs. 2.00 crore per institutions has been sanctioned to establish new polytechnic in the above district. In the fourth step 18 district of the state namely J.P. Nagar, Chirtrakoot, Moradabad, Rampur, Agra, Mainpuri, Badaun, Sahajahanpur, Khiri, Hardoi, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Ambedkar Nagar, Basti, Gazipur, Varanashi, Mirzapur & Gonda have been covered and an amount of Rs. 2.00 crore per institutions has been sanctioned to establish new polytechnic in the district mentioned above. .

89. State Govt. has sanctioned 05 Polytechnics in Bundelkhand Region namely -

- ▶ Govt. Polytechnic, Madhougharh (Jaloun)
- ▶ Govt. Polytechnic, Narainy (Banda)
- ▶ Govt. Polytechnic, Manikpur (Chitrakoot)
- ▶ Govt. Polytechnic, Hamirpur
- ▶ Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Charkhari (Mahoba)

90. State Govt. has also sanctioned 02 polytechnics in Nexlied Areas Namely -

- ▶ Govt. Polytechnic, Rajgarh (Mirzapur)
- ▶ Govt. Polytechnic, Chopan (Sonbhdra)

91. Govt. Polytechnic Aurai (Bhadohi) and Sant Ravidas Govt. Polytechnic, Chakiya (Chandauli) are also being established by the State Govt.

92. Starting of New courses in Polytechnics : The human resources and natural resources should be fully utilized upto the maximum extent. Keeping this view number. of new courses are being proposed to start in the various polytechnics according to the industrial needs and Job potential. The new courses will be started under the influence of AICTE norms.

93. To start Virtual Class Rooms in Polytechnics: To start virtual class rooms in Engg. colleges is the acute need of effective training. Structure of virtual class room is based on information technology. Virtual Class or E-Class are 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. Keeping this view an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is being proposed for the year Annual Plan 2010-11 in the schemes.

94. Establishment of Mahamaya U.P. Institute of Science, Greater Noida : For the improvement of quality of technological education in U.P., a 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, Banglore. After taking the decision state govt. has declared to establish Mahamaya U.P. State Institute of Science at Greater Noida. This scheme is adopted in PPP mode.

95. Manyavar Kansiram Institute of Technology, Lucknow : 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 Kansiram Institute of Technology, Lucknow. This scheme is adopted in PPP mode.

96. Construction of Hostels in Engg. Colleges : To provide the proper hostels facilities in various Engg. Colleges of the State, An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

97. Infrastructure facilities in autonomous Engg./Technical Colleges (CSS) : It is essential to provide adequate infrastructure facilities for Engg. 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. In this scheme 75% Central share & 25% State share is involved. Keeping this view an outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

98. To start virtual class rooms in Engg. Colleges : To start virtual class rooms in Engg. colleges is the acute need of effective training. Structure of virtual class room is based on information technology. Principals of information technology are involved in the establishment of E-Classes. Virtual Class or E-Class are 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. Keeping this view an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is being proposed for the year Annual Plan 2010-11 in this schemes.

99. Modernization / Renovation of Polytechnics for Improving Quality of Technical Education (CSS) : A.I.C.T.E. is the Governing Body of Technical Education. Polytechnics are constructed according to the norms of space requirement. So for renovation of existing polytechnics building, hostel, residences, internal roads are being identified as necessity of time. Under this programme 22 district has been selected by Govt. of India which are recognised as minority populated districts. 35 polytechnics of these districts has been covered. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh per polytechnics has been proposed for the infrastructure development, thus for 35 polytechnics an amount of Rs. 1862.46 lakh has been proposed for the central assistance. Beside this remaining 42 institutions are to be funded by the Central Govt. Therefore, for these 42 institutions an amount of Rs. 11330.83 lakh is proposed for Central Assistance. Govt. of India has decided to transfer the amount directly to the accounts of concerned institutions through E.C.S.

100. Establishment of Girls Hostels in Govt. Polytechnics. (CSS) : To provide proper hostels facilities for women it is needed to obtained funds from Central Govt. Although a compact proposals 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 no outlay is being proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11 because Govt. of India has decided to transfer the amount directly in the accounts of concerned institutions through E.C.S.

Health and Nutrition

101. A steady improvement in the health status of population is being observed by continuous efforts and innovations in health sectors but still much has to be done to be at par with the national status of health in state. The effects of health activities so far taken is more in urban than rural areas due to illiteracy and poverty. So in rural areas major health care indicators are on a lower side than urban areas specially incase of infant mortality, maternal mortality and nutritional status of children. For which special attention is being paid in these region during the Eleventh Plan Period.

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102. 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.

103. 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. These facilities have been set according to 1991 senses population norms and are being upgraded to provide services as per Indian Public Health Standard. Special attention is being paid on cleanliness, safe water supply clean toilets and 24 hrs. electric supply. Arrangements are being made for stay of attendants in hospitals and prompt delivery of services. 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(CHC)	515
5	Primary Health Centres(PHC)	3692
6	Sub Centres(SC)	20521

104. 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 hospitals as is evident from the following table:-

Out/Indoor Patient attendance in Govt. Hospitals of U.P. State (In lacs)

S No.	Name of Unit	Out Patient/ In Patient	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009 (Jan to Oct.)
1	Dist. Male Hosp.	Out Door Patient	137.3	161	192.42	190.12
		In Door Patient	5.46	6.3	7.27	6.82
2	Dist. Female Hosp.	Out Door Patient	20.54	27.29	37.37	20.07
		In Door Patient	2.57	4.35	7.14	4.29
3	P.H.C./C.H.C.	Out Door Patient	199.41	251.69	329.47	294.92
		In Door Patient	3.37	8.71	13.96	22.21

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105. 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 has established two trauma centers at Shahjahanpur and Raebareilly which are functioning and 06 trauma centers at Lalitpur, Etawah, Jalaun, Faizabad, Basti and Fatehpur are under process of constructions. Besides, highway ambulance services are being made functional which will certainly benefit to road-accident victims. Mobile Medical Units for distant and hard to reach areas are planned in State of Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of 2010- 2011 and also 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 programmes 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	1217	569
3	Total – Medical Officer	13791	8235	5556
4	Dentist	312	206	106
5	Pharmacist	5222	4267	955
6	Chief Pharmacist	1363	1363	0
7	Officer In-charge Pharmacy	82	62	20
8	Staff Nurse	4948	4708	240
9	ANM	23578	21166	2412
10	Optometrist	936	931	05
11	Lab Technician	2044	1836	208
12	Senior Lab Technician	170	170	0
13	X-ray Technician	633	531	102
14	ECG Technician	50	38	12
15	Physiotherapist	30	20	10
16	Dental Hygienist	529	382	140
17	Dark Room Assistant	193	108	85
18	Occupational Therapist	19	18	1

106. There is a significant variation in health related indicators across various regions and various income groups in the State. Both the rich and poor face a high burden of health related issues. However, the poor women and children seen to be at greater disadvantage. Much of mortality reduction during the

past few decades is traceable to government-driven efforts, particularly, through immunization campaigns and specific focus on challenges like TB, AIDS, Vector Born diseases, epidemic of viral outbreaks etc.

107. Under Revised TB Control Programme during 2002 the population covered was 208 lakh, in 2008 it was 1909 lakh and in 2009 it is 1944 lakh. The new case detection rate was 65% in 2002 but it is more than 75% in 2008 and it is 73% in 2nd Quarter, 2009. The future strategy aims at widening the scope of partnership with NGO / PPPs strengthening of medical colleges and district hospital and of TB- HIV collaborative activity treatment of Multi Drug Resistance (MDR) as pilot.

108. In leprosy eradication programme prevalence rate (PR) of leprosy on 31st March 2009 was 0.81 per 10,000 population due to virtue of MDT (Multi Drug Therapy). The PR of leprosy has steadily declined in year 2009-10 at end of October 2009, 18738 new cases were detected and 14114 have been completed treatment. Annual New Case Detection Rate (ANCDR) at the end of March 2009 was 13.8 and Treatment Completion Rate (TCR) 91.75% was observed. 39 districts having PR less than 1. For disabled Persons Affected with Leprosy (PAL) 4 institutions are doing disability correction by reconstructive surgery till month of November 2009, 151 PALs have undergone major reconstructive surgery and got rid of their disabilities and returned to normal life.

109. Vector Born Diseases claim lives and cause loss of working days for which National Vector Born Disease Control Programme is being run due to which incidence of Malaria is declining in Uttar Pradesh. In 2006 Malaria cases were 91566 which reduced in 2007 to 81850 but again in 2008 showed a rising trend and 93383 cases were registered again showing decline in 2009, and upto October 2009, 50241 cases were reported. Japanese encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) is much bigger challenge in Uttar Pradesh specially in eastern parts. In year 2009 upto October 2009 total no. of cases of AES were 2576 and total deaths reported were 444 but Japanese encephalitis cases were only a few out of all cases. Over 3.50 crore children in age group of 1 to 15 year have been immunized in 34 selected districts. Active control measures are also being taken for Kala-azar, Dengue, Filaria, Bird flu, Swine flu and Chikungunya like diseases.

110. 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.

111. An innovative effort has been started in the state by organizing Mega Health Checkup / Treatment Camps for rural population and specialist medical services are being provided in these camps at every block level hospital (CHCs) for two days every month which have become very popular and the activities under National Rural Health Mission have been converged in these camps which has given and added advantage to public and programmes under NRHM.

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 upto 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), 40 district hospital of 20 districts have been given funds @ 400 lacs to each for this purpose.
- ▶ 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 terms skill development courses .
- ▶ 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 and 24 hrs. electric supply with adding high power 125 KV Gen Sets in each hospitals of which supply has been done .
- ▶ 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.

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- ▶ Inspection and monitoring of all hospitals by state level officers every month a team of officers is visiting district and coming out with issues of men , medicine, machine for rectification .
- ▶ Master drugs list including life saving drugs is being uploaded on web side of district regularly and being updated periodically.
- ▶ Formation of procurement corporation.
- ▶ Formation of separate food and drug authority has been done and its scope is being viding.
- ▶ Tele medicine facility is being made available in selected hospitals.
- ▶ Involvement of Panchaity Raj institution (PRI) at PHC's and Sub-centers.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

112. 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. 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 in the age group of 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

113. Although the State has made consistent progress in improving the child health indices during the last 3 decades, but still the child health indicators are cause of concern in the state. Child mortality rate & Infant mortality rate are still very high in comparison to national average. As per the latest available data, IMR stood at 69/1000 live births (SRS 2007) compared to the national average of 55. Similarly, as per NFHS-3 (2005-06), under 5 mortality stood at 96 per 1000 live births compared to the national average of 74. Child health is directly linked with the educational and health status of the mother, care during pregnancy, post delivery, care of the new born & management of early childhood illnesses.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

114. The trends of Maternal Mortality is still high, though SRS reports show that U.P.'s MMR fell from 517 to 440. These number are still well above the National average. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) being implemented in the state to promote institutional and safe deliveries. The achievement of institutional

deliveries in 2007-08 was about 9 lacs. There is a remarkable increase in safe and institutional deliveries which increased to about 15 lacs (till Nov. 2009). This will definitely help to reduce IMR and MMR.

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 its services. It needs further strengthening.
- ▶ 18 Regional Diagnostic Centre (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 has 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. Hospital 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. These are 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.

115. It is proposed to complete the on going construction work of two 300 beds hospitals being constructed at divisional headquarter at Faizabad and Mirzapur. Besides, 16 buildings of hundred beds hospitals, one two hundred beds hospitals and the remaining work of two 50 beds hospitals will be completed during the year 2010-11. Apart from this it is proposed to construct the office buildings of 15 CMOs/ Additional Directors during the annual plan of 2010-11.

National Rural Health Mission(NRHM)

116. 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.

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 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare(MOHFW) into the NRHM like.

Objectives of the Mission and Expected Outcomes (2012)

- ▶ Increase bed occupancy of FRUs >75%
- ▶ Upgrading all CHCs to IPHS
- ▶ To reduce MMR to 258/ lac live births
- ▶ To reduce IMR to 36/1000 births
- ▶ To reduce TFR to 2.8

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.

Thrust Areas for Concerted Action

117. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is aimed at ensuring effective and quality healthcare, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. It is being implemented in the State with the aim of reducing infant mortality rate & maternal mortality ratio, ensuring population stabilization, prevention & control of communicable & non-communicable diseases and bringing AYUSH to the mainstream for promotion of healthy life style. Given the status of public health infrastructure in the State, it will not be possible to provide the desired services till the infrastructure is sufficiently upgraded. The Mission seeks to establish functional health facilities in the public domain through revitalization of the existing infrastructure and fresh construction or renovation wherever required. The Mission also seeks to improve service delivery by putting in place enabling systems at all levels. This involves simultaneous

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corrections in human resource planning, as well as, infrastructure strengthening. The mandate for NRHM therefore includes the following areas for concerted action:

- ▶ Ensuring Functional facilities - Establishing fully functional CHCs/District Hospitals etc, which includes:
 - Infrastructure and equipments
 - Management support
 - Streamlined fund flows
 - Contractual appointment and support for capacity development
 - Pooling of staff/optimal utilization
 - Improved MIS
 - Local level flexibility
 - Community / PRI/ RKS for accountability
- ▶ Increasing and improving human resources in rural areas for which the following will be undertaken:
 - Contractual appointments at facilities to overcome short term gaps.
 - Outsourcing of non-clinical functions, such as, cleaning, upkeep, laundry waste disposal, etc.
 - Multi-skilling of doctors / paramedics and continuous skill up-gradation
 - Convergence with AYUSH
- ▶ Accountable health delivery:
 - Referral chain from village to hospital
 - Management of health facilities by Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS)
 - Budget to be managed by PRIs / RKS
- ▶ Effective decentralisation and flexibility for local actions:
 - Untied fund and flexibility for innovations
 - Management by Rogi Kalyan Samitis
- ▶ Reducing maternal & child deaths and population stabilization:
 - Functional public health system including CHCs as FRUs, PHC as 24X7, sub centres, district hospitals
 - Under NRHM, training of locally recruited ANMs at 16 identified centres
 - Promoting institutional delivery
 - Improving quality of services at the facilities
 - Thrust on Skilled Birth Attendants(SBA) training
 - Training of ASHAs
 - New born care for reducing neo natal mortality;
 - Expanding facilities to provide family planning services

- Active Village Health and Sanitation Committees;
- Training of Panchayat members.
- Expanding the ANM work force especially in remote areas and in larger villages and semi-urban areas.
- Planned synergy of ANMs, AWWs and ASHAs
- ▶ Actions for preventive and promotive health:
 - Untied fund for local action
 - Convergence with other departments / institutions
 - Capacity building
 - Improved School Health Programme involving primary & middle schools
 - Common approach to Information Education & Communication (IEC) for health
 - Involvement of PRIs
- ▶ Disease surveillance:
 - Horizontal integration of programmes through VillageHealth and Sanitation Committee (VHSC), sub centres, PHC, CHC.
 - Initiation and Integration of Integrated surveillance Programme (IDSP) at all levels
- ▶ Health Information System:
 - A fully functional two way communication system leading to effective decision making and corrective actions.
- ▶ Planning and monitoring with community ownership:
 - Community monitoring (piloting and scale up in a phased manner)
 - Involvement of NGOs/PRI

Ensuring Quality Care

118. The hospitals will be strengthened with all the signs and indications well displayed in such a way that when a patient reaches there, he/she knows where he has to go for the registration, consultation, investigation or admission etc. Most of the district hospitals are well equipped for simple routine tests but with up-gradation as per IPHS they will be provided recent and modern investigative facilities as well. The reporting mechanism will also be streamlined. This will be done through State resource as well as resource available under NRHM.

119. Availability of medicines is another area which is of prime importance for the patients. Government of Uttar Pradesh is fully committed to provide all essential medicines, absolutely free of cost for poor people and the State resource has been increased tremendously during the last few years. However, the gaps will be filled with the resource available under NRHM.

120. Availability of adequate human resource, which is well trained, skilled and patient friendly is another crux of NRHM mandate . All the districts and CHCs which are identified as FRUs will be provided with skilled manpower at every level. Special management, skill up-gradation and behaviour communication training programmes will be organized for them.

Key Goals for RCH-II

Target Areas	Key Indicators	Status	Target 2010
Maternal Health	MMR	517 (SRS 01-03)	<360
Newborn & Child Health	IMR	69 (SRS 2007)	<60
Population Stabilization	TFR	3.8 (NFHS-3, 2005-06)	3.40

Major Strategies

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

121. The JSY scheme is being implemented across all the districts in the State. Necessary guidelines have already been sent to the districts and funds are being disbursed regularly. Identification of private sector health facilities is being undertaken for the provision of JSY benefits and the facilities will be accredited as per Govt. of India norms. The activities will be continued and efforts will be made to increase institutional deliveries. Beneficiaries will be encouraged to stay for at least 48 hours after delivery. Further, the ANMs and ASHAs would ensure proper birth planning to ensure timely antenatal check-ups and institutional delivery.

122. It is proposed the increase the percentage of institutional deliveries at public health facilities to 47 percent. To meet the increasing demand under JSY, FRUs, having one Lady Medical Officer (LMO) round the clock, have been operationalised. Further, during the year 2009-10, 60 more units will be made functional as FRUs, also mapping of facilities would be done to ensure that JSY load is distributed as per bed strength and bed occupancy.

Rent for Sub-Centres

123. There are 12,232 Sub-Centres in the State that are operating from rented buildings. As per communication received from GoI the funds requirement would be met from RCH flexipool. Accordingly, a provision of rent @ Rs. 250/- per month for 12,232 Sub Centres, amounting to Rs.366.96 lacs, is being made. Additionally, Rs.250/- p.m. would be utilized from untied grant at Sub Centre, in case a proper (minimum two rooms) rented building is available and can be used for providing better services including deliveries.

Child Health Interventions

Essential Newborn Care

124. Although the State has made consistent progress in improving the child health indices during the last 3 decades, the child health indicators are cause of concern in the State. Child mortality rate & Infant mortality rate are still very high in comparison to national average. As per the latest available data, IMR stood at 69/1000 live births (SRS 2007) compared to the national average of 55. Similarly, as per NFHS-3 (2005-06), under 5 mortality stood at 96 per 1000 live births compared to the national average of 74. Child health is directly linked with the educational and health status of the mother, care during - pregnancy, post delivery, care of the new born & management of early childhood illnesses. A component of essential newborn care at district hospitals, CHCs and Block PHCs is being implemented all over the State.

Comprehensive Child Survival Programme (CCSP)

125. Further, an integrated approach, focusing on the family, community and facility level care of the mother and the new born, supported by the institutional mechanism for health care delivery, is required. For this a multi- pronged strategy has been envisaged which is being implemented in a phased manner.

Coverage in the First Phase

126. The first phase of the programme is being implemented in 17 districts as listed below:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Aligarh | 6. Banda | 11. Jhansi | 16. Moradabad |
| 2. Pratapgarh | 7. Faizabad | 12. Lakhimpur Kheri | 17. Saharanpur |
| 3. Azamgarh | 8. Bahraich | 13. Kannauj | |
| 4. Shahjahanpur | 9. Varanasi | 14. Bulandshahar | |
| 5. Siddharthnagar | 10. Gorakhpur | 15. Mirzapur | |

New CCSP districts being covered in the year 2009-10

127. Under CCSP, one district from each division with high IMR (2005-06) and which also had the minimum infrastructure to implement the programme was selected in the year 2008-09. In 2009-10 one additional district in each division is added as per the plan for phased expansion. One district in each division having the highest IMR has been selected. Thus, 19 districts in which the programme is being implemented in the year 2009-10 are— Lalitpur, Mathura, Etah, Allahabad, Mau, Badaun, Basti, Chitrakoot, Gonda, Barabanki, Maharajganj, Jalaun, Farrukhabad, Unnao, Ghaziabad, Bhadohi, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar and Jaunpur.

Establishment of Special New Born Care Units (SNCU)

128. It was proposed to establish full fledged Special New Born Care Units (SNCU) at district women hospitals. However, due to non-availability of human resources, it was not possible to effectively operationalise full-fledged units. At present only SNCU at Lalitpur is fully functional.

129. The SNCU unit at Veerangana Avanti Bai Mahila Chikitsalya, Lucknow catering to a large load of pregnant women (Average of around 7000 deliveries annually) has also been operationalised through funds from the State resources. However, the human resource component is being supported through NRHM.

130. In addition, SNCU in 5 district women hospitals in Shahjahanpur, Aligarh, Pratapgarh, Saharanpur and Azamgarh are being developed where civil works being undertaken through NRHM funds and equipments are being installed with Unicef support.

Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

131. A two pronged approach will be adopted for promoting optimal infant and young child feeding practices, which includes creating awareness through the integrated State Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategy and enhancing the counselling skills of ASHAs and AWWs.. Promotion of infant & young child feeding has been taken up as a component under the integrated State BCC strategy.

Bal Swasthya Poshan Mah (BSPM) – Strategy for Addressing Micronutrient Malnutrition

132. One joint orientation of Health and ICDS grassroot functionaries (ANM and AWW) will be taken up in all the blocks of the State. With UNICEF support, state will also conduct joint sensitization of all the block MOICs and CDPOs.

Deployment of Family Welfare Counsellors at District Hospitals

133. It is proposed to promote post partum contraception at the district level. Accordingly, it is proposed to position family planning counsellors, at District Women Hospitals and Combined Hospitals where deliveries are taking place, who would counsel eligible mothers for adopting sterilization or IUD and would also promote colostrum feeding, early initiation & exclusive breastfeeding. Thus, one counsellor would be positioned in one district level hospital in each district.

Progress of various important programmes-

- ▶ Under Janani Suraksha Yojna against the annual target of 18 lakh for the year 2010-11, up till November 09 there are 14.67 lakh beneficiaries. It is expected that the target will be achieved during the year.
- ▶ Under Family Welfare Programme 6607 male sterilizations and 217809 female sterilizations have been achieved.
- ▶ Against the target of 1,36,268 ASHAs, 127750 ASHAs have been trained in the IInd phase.
- ▶ Against the target of 140 health units, 135 have been upgraded as first referral units.
- ▶ Against the target of 850 units functioning as 24x7, 707 units have been made functional during the year 2009-10.

134. For strengthening health services technical staff is being appointed on contract. Following table shows the progress-

	Contractual staff	Target 2009-10	Achievement up to December, 2009
1	ANM	1500	596
2	Staff Nurse (CHC/PHC)	2869	1085
3	Lab Technician/ Other Technician	726	106
4	ISM Lady Doctors	766	425
5	MBBS Doctors	929	292
5	Specialist	826	74

Under the Village Health and Sanitation Committee, bank accounts of 51469 gram sabhas are opened.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

135. Human development and enhancing the quality of life of the people are the ultimate objectives of all activities of the Government. The State needs a well qualified manpower to handle the health related problems and promotion of positive health. The department of Medical Education plays a vital role in developing human resources for medical and para-medical personals to cater to the health needs of the State. The department has an important role to play in establishment and maintenance of well-equipped teaching institutions, including institutions for pharmacy, nursing an para-medical courses. Research is another area of activity for Medical Education Department. The State Govt. aims that the medical education, medical treatment and para-medical education and facilities in Uttar Pradesh are of international standards so that State can provide health service and health man power to fulfill the needs of the State and Country.

136. Several steps were taken to strengthen state medical colleges and institutes in last few years. As a result of, by the end of 10th Five Year Plan our state medical colleges became almost well equipped for under graduate courses in medicine, pharmacy, nursing etc in terms of equipments. To facilitate better health faculties, education and employment in Western Uttar Pradesh a state medical college- Rural Institute of Medical Sciences has been established in Safai, Etawah. Further a para medical college is also 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 building are almost completely constructed at Kannauj, Orai (Jalaun) and Azamgarh. Medical Council of India (MCI) has already conducted inspection in 2009-10. The OPD in the super specialty hospital and teaching P.G. Institute, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Institute of Medical sciences Society, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow has also started running.

Human Development in Uttar Pradesh

138. A research centre and an epidemic ward has been established in state medical college Gorakhpur in order to relieve the poor population of eastern U.P., suffering from the deadly epidemic of Encephalitis. A para-medical college at Gorakhpur and Jhansi for imparting degree in para-medical courses including pharmacy and nursing in also being established. A stem cell research centre in our state medical colleges is also proposed for establishment.

139. The present scenario of medical and para-medical education in the State is as under-

A- State Medical College
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur 2. S.N. Medical College Agra 3. M.L.N. Medical College Allahabad 4. L.L.R.M. Medical College Meerut 5. M.L.B. Medical College Jhansi 6. B.R.D. Medical College Gorakhpur
B- New Medical College Under Establishment
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Super facility Hospital & Medical College, Azamgarh 2. Medical College, kannauj 3. Govt. Medical College, Orai (Jalaun) 4. Govt. Medical College, Saharanpur 5. Govt. Medical College, Ambedker Nagar 6. Govt. Medical College, Banda
C- State Institutes
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. L.P.S. Institute of Cardiology, Kanpur 2. J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur
D- Autonomous Institutes
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University 2. UPRIMS, Saifai, Etawah
E- Centrally Governed Colleges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh ▶ Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
F- Private Medical Colleges- 11 in No.
G- Private Dental Colleges- 28 in No.
H- Para-medical Courses being run in state medical colleges are an under
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ State Nursing College, Kanpur. ▶ Department of Pharmacy, L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut. ▶ Department of Pharmacy, G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur. ▶ Department of Pharmacy, S.N. Medical College, Agra. ▶ Department of Pharmacy, M.L.B. Medical College, Allahabad.
I- Para Medical College being established
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Para Medical College, Safai, Etawa. ▶ Para Medical College, Jhansi ▶ Para Medical College, Gorakhpur
Apart from the above, the following training programs are also being run in State Medical Colleges.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ X-ray Technician Training. ▶ Laboratory Technician Training. ▶ ANM Training

140. The S.G.P.G.I., Lucknow is the premier Institute in the state of U.P. 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 in govt. sector.

Vision

142. The Govt. of U.P decided to well equip the department of Medical Education by upgrading its medical colleges, institutes and para-medical courses for providing the best services to the population of Uttar Pradesh, by proper planning and implementation. It is aimed that the medical colleges meet the standard of medical education as per MCI norms and cater the efficient health services to the population. By this not only we can get quality doctors but also specialists and super specialists doctors also.

Objectives

- ▶ Creation of posts of teachers, senior residents and para-medical staff in state medical colleges/Institute of 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

143. Although, owing to the financial support 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. Keeping in view the MCI Norms for MBBS course, 200 new posts of medical teachers were created in the year 2009. But still the number of sanctions post are lesser for P.G. courses as per norms for MCI. Especially posts for senior residents need to be created for fulfilling the minimum standards laid down by MCI.

144. A proposal for creation of post of faculty members (Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor), Senior Residents and para medical staff is under consideration to fulfill the MCI norms for staff in our 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. A proposal for increasing the seats of post graduates courses in State Medical Colleges has been submitted to Govt. of India.

Scheme for up-gradation of State Medical Colleges

145. In addition to the post creation for the fulfilment 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 against increasing population and ailments. By this policy we can not only get quality doctors but we can also get 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.

Fulfilment of human resources requirement through up- gradation

146. As such one doctor should be available for a population of 3000. In contrast to this, there is only one doctor for a population of 6923 in Uttar Pradesh.

147. 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, Jhansi and Gorakhpur can be increased to 100 per year.

148. In Order to meet the increasing demand of super specialists and specialist, this is proposed that the post graduates seats should be increased by 50%. This will require the up-gradation and enhancement of infrastructure and human resources in the State Medical Colleges. New medical colleges are required in a big number for the state of Uttar Pradesh but it is emphasized that the availability of faculty members for running such college 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.

Scheme for up-gradation of diploma pharmacy courses in State Medical Colleges

149. Diploma Pharmacy courses are running in Meerut, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad medical colleges. The course are recognised by Pharmacy Council of India and all India Council of Technical Education. These department are well equipped and teachers are available. It is proposed to upgrade department of

Pharmacy at Meerut, and Kanpur to degree and post graduate label program. This will need creation of Post of Professor, Reader and Lecturers in each center along with the existing staff and modernization of department.

Scheme for establishment of new medical colleges

150. One medical college should be established on a population of 50 lakh. Therefore for U.P., with a population of 18 crore, there is a requirement of 36 medical colleges. However, at present there are only 21 medical colleges in U.P. with an intake capacity of 2100 students per year. Thus as per norms 15 medical colleges are yet to come up for proper medical education and services.

151. The other medical colleges can be opened by the Private/Govt. sector. It is emphasized that the availability of faculty members for running such college is really questionable and is a vital limiting factor. Thus establishment of new medical colleges should be promoted only after having developed enough human resources in terms of teachers and para medical staff. For this increase in P.G. seats is necessary.

Private Sectors-Government Sectors Participation:

152. It is debatable which sector should be given priority and which sectors should open new medical colleges but it should be kept in mind that an expenditure of Rs. 300-00 crore is needed for opening a new medical college and Rs. 50-00 crore for recurring expenditure for each college and the hospital attached to it. Therefore It is preferable 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 being established at Azamgarh, Kannauj, (Orai)Jalaun, Saharanpur, Banda, and Ambedker Nagar.

Scheme for establishment of paramedical colleges

153. As such two Para-medical staff and two nurses are required for one doctor. Presently there are 18600 nurses as against requirement of 50000 and 55230 Para-medical staff as against requirement of 92500. Thus there is shortage of adequate number of trained Para-medical man power. There are very few (15) colleges in the State, only one in Govt. sector imparting graduation courses for nurses who are in great demand not only in State but also in other States. There is no pharmacy college in the state promoted by state Govt. for degree and post-graduate pharmacy course.

154. To fulfill the demand of para-medical staff the state medical faculty is making active effort by opening new degree and diploma para- medical college in private sector. This is worth mentioning that Govt. is opening three Para-medical colleges at Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Safai for degree courses. The Govt. 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. It is proposed to strengthen these para-medical courses in the existing state college as well as to start new degree courses in pharmacy and nursing and other para-medical courses in order to have sufficient human resources in the field.

Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, U.P., Lucknow

155. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, U.P., Lucknow was established on 16 September 2002. The institution of health department like IDH Hospital, State Medical Blood Bank are merged in this University to develop in its specialty so that people may gain the benefit of that specialty. Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospital is attached with Medical University having 2424 beds in the University. The Medical University including dental faculty having 45 different departments. The people/patients of the UP State and neighbors country are coming in Medical University for better treatment.

156. The objects 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 affiliated under its supervision to the private medical/dental college and for para medical courses.

Admission capacity for Under Graduated and Post /Graduate Students in Medical University

157. The admission capacity in the University is as follows:

- ▶ 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

158. After the establishment of the University three new departments had been created and are also functional. These departments are :

- ▶ Geriatric Mental Health
- ▶ Surgical Gastro Entrology Department
- ▶ Rheumatology Department

159. State Govt. provides funds to the university for development of infrastructure. The construction works of some departments are in progress and some of these are almost completed. These departments are

1. Bio-Chemistry Department
2. Advance Centre for Bio-Statistics
3. Critical Care Unit

4. Rheumatology Department Building
5. Urology Department Building
6. QMH High Risk Block
7. Neurology Department Building

160. An outlay of Rs.9959.65 lakh has been approved for 2009-10 which will be utilized during the year. For the developmental works of the Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University an outlay of Rs.7810.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS) Lucknow

161. Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow has been established under the Act 1983 passed by U.P. Legislature as an Autonomous State Medical University for Tertiary Medical care of patient, Medical Education and Research. Institute has its own highly sophisticated medical Equipments. With these Medical Equipments Institute is providing treatment to the patients in the field of Bone Marrow Transplant, Kidney Transplant and other serious problems.

162. Institute is running the courses of D.M./M.CH./P.D.C.C./M.D.. The Resident Doctors educated and trained from the Institute are serving all over India and World. In the first phase Institute has providing services in the field of Cardiology and Cardiac Thoracic Surgery, Endocrinology and Endocrine Surgery, Gastroenterology and Surgical Gastroenterology, Medical Genetics and Clinical Immunology, Nephrology and Urology, Neurology and Neurosurgery and in Radiology, Pathology, Microbiology, Nuclear Medicine and Blood Bank.

163. Institute has decided to established the following new supper speciality departments during the 11th Five Year Plan:-

- ▶ Pulmonary Medicine
- ▶ Maternal and Reproductive Health.
- ▶ Super Speciality Pediatric Surgery.
- ▶ Plastic Surgery and Burn.
- ▶ Molecular Medicine Bio-Technology (Upgrated Biochemistry) and Laboratory Medicine.
- ▶ Trauma Center
- ▶ School of Telemedicine and Bioinformatics
- ▶ School of Nursing Sciences and Medical Technology.
- ▶ Stem Cell Centre for Research and Therapy.
- ▶ Regional Cancer Centre and Tele Radiotherapy.
- ▶ Neonatology Department
- ▶ Hipato-biliary and transplant centre.

164. Regional Cancer Centre and Tele Radiotherapy and School of Nursing Sciences Department have been made functional .

165. To provide excellent treatment to the patients, Institute is starting Pulmonary Medical Department, Pediatric Surgery Departemnt, Maternal and Reproductive Health Deparatment and Molecular Medicine Departments. For establishment of these departments Govt. of India is providing Rs. 100.00 Crore under the Prime Minister Swasthya Suraksha Yojna and Rs. 20.00 Crore has been provided by the State .These departments will start functioning from the middle of year 2010.The construction work of Heamatology Department is progressing well, which after completion will enable Bone Marrow facility. In the same department Stem Cell Research Centre shall become functional.

166. Institute has also providing services in the Critical Care Unit with 13 beds which is being to be extended to 25 beds in near future. The construction of library complex and lecture hall is in progress which shall enable Institute to host National and International Seminars/ Conferences. Institute has started construction of 150 bed Trauma Centre with highly sophisticated medical equipments.

167. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2010-11 for the institute..

Centre of Biomedical Magnetic Resonance (CBMR)

168. The Centre of Biomedical Magnetic Resonance was established in the year 2001 at the SGPGIMS, Lucknow. Keeping in view the importance of the frontline area of research conducted by the Centre, the Government of U.P. decided to develop the Centre as an autonomous institute in the year 2006 and accordingly, the Centre was registered as a society under Societies Registration Act. In the area of medical applications, this is the first Centre of its kind in the country.

169. The state Government is providing financial assistance for construction of building, equipments and allowances of the staff. During 2007-08, 2008-09 the expenditure was Rs.545.00 lakh and Rs.575.00 lakh respectively. The anticipated expenditure of 2009-10 is Rs.1427.93 lakh. For the year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs997.62 lakh has been proposed.

170. In addition to above financial assistance provided by State Government , the Centre has raised funds of Rs. 1620.00 Lakh under different projects from the funding agencies of the Central Govt. from the year 2001 to 2009.

Ayurvedic and Unani Services

171. Ayurveda means Science of Life i.e; indigenous science of preserving health and curing ailments. Unani System is part and parcel of Indian System of Medicine since centuries back. India has a rich heritage of well-documented health care system of life, i.e.; Ayurveda. Along with Ayurvedic system, the system of Unani medicine is also well recognized . This system offers the kind of medicines which are within the physical and financial reach of the patient. In order to give a boost to Ayurvedic and Unani

system, it is necessary that the available infrastructure in Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals should be strengthened and sufficient supply of the standard medicines should be ensured. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the special emphasis is given to ensure that the teaching norms as prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine(CCIM) are fully followed in the letter and spirit. The department also proposes to provide considerable emphasis on research and development in Ayurvedic and Unani System.

Existing Infrastructure

- ▶ Eight Govt. Ayurvedic Colleges with the capacity of annual admission of 320 undergraduate students through C.P.M.T. and 21 postgraduate students through all india entrance examination.
- ▶ Two Govt. Unani Colleges with the capacity of annual admission of 80 undergraduate students through C.P.M.T.
- ▶ Govt.hospitals/dispensaries 2357 out of which 2113 being in rural areas and 244 are in urban areas, .
- ▶ Total number of beds in hospitals are 10979.
- ▶ Approx. 200 lakhs patients treated per year.
- ▶ Two State Ayurveda and Unani pharmacies, situated in Lucknow and Pilibhit.
- ▶ One drug testing lab in Lucknow to control the quality of drugs.

Education ,Research Work and Literature

172. In the State, there are 8 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani Colleges. These Ayurvedic colleges are situated in Lucknow, Pilibhit, Jhansi, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, (Atarra) Banda, (Handia) Allahabad and Varanasi and Unani Colleges are Lucknow and Allahabad. C.P.M.T. selected students are admitted in these colleges.State Ayurvedic Colleges Lucknow and Pilibhit has Post Graduation courses and research facilities.

173. In the State Ayurvedic college Lucknow there is Ayurvedic and Tibbi academy. Through that academy Ayurvedic and Unani literature, books, papers are published. 12 books has been published till now.

Objective

174. The main objectives are as under --

- ▶ To ensure the availability of Ayurvedic and Unani System of medicine to the masses at large and 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, while strengthening the infrastructural facilities presently available in the hospitals.
- ▶ To create and establish new hospitals in areas which are so far not covered by Ayurvedic/Unani hospital facilities.

Keeping the above factors in view the thrust areas are :-

- ▶ 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 Govt. Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges of the State as per norms laid down by the Central Council of Indian Medicines.
- ▶ 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.

Progress during Eleventh Plan

175. During the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 the expenditure was Rs. 1551.02 lakh and Rs. 809.24 lakh respectively. During these years 63 dispensaries and 11 districts Ayurvedic and Unani offices were established.

176. For the annual plan (2009-2010) an outlay of Rs. 4004.00 lakh has been approved. The physical target are establishment of 25 dispensaries in urban area and 100 dispensaries in rural area besides, establishment of 12 district Ayurvedic and Unani offices and up-gradation of Ayurvedic/Unani Medical Colleges as per norms of C.C.I.M.

Proposals for the Annual Plan (2010-2011):

177. An outlay of Rs. 5574.62 lakhs is being proposed for the annual plan 2010-2011. The physical target is establishment of 125 dispensaries which includes establishment of 100 dispensaries in rural area and 25 dispensaries in urban area. Besides, establishment of 12 new district Ayurvedic and Unani offices and up gradation of Medical Colleges as per norms of CCIM will be given priority.

Homeopathy

178. To provide the medical services to the public at the grass root level through the Homeopathy System of treatment is one of the foremost resolutions of the Government. For achieving the above goal, the Homeopathic Directorate is working since 1981 as an independent full fledged department.

179. Homeopathy is not limited to certain diseases but is universally applicable to all kinds of diseases. It is time, when people must be made fully aware of the benefits and the scope of homoeopathy in various day to day diseases. Homeopathy should be more and more made available to the benefit of ailing persons, as it can positively help 90% of the diseases we have today.

180. In the year 1963-64 there were only two homeopathic dispensaries. During the 1981 when the homeopathic directorate started functioning as a separate department, there were only 329 homeopathic dispensaries in the State and now at present there are 1575 dispensaries. Among these dispensaries 121 are functioning in urban areas and rest 1454 are in rural areas. In all the districts the posts of district homoeopathic medical officer's has been created and the officers are working.

181. The popularity of homeopathy is increasing deep leap and bound in perpetuation and is being accepted by the masses rapidly. During the year 1983-84, there were only 18.20 lakh patients treated by the homeopathic system and now the number of patients during end of the year 2008-2009 touched up to the level of 177.17 lakh which indicates that it has increased near about ten times at present in comparison to year 1983-84.

Details of the patients treated during the last some years are as following-

Treated Patient Report of State Homeopathic Medical Colleges and Dispensaries

S.No.	Financial Year	Urban Dispensary	Rural Dispensary	Total (3+4)	Medical College	Total (5+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2003-2004	2567469	12438973	15006442	414160	15420602
2	2004-2005	3227058	14046436	17273494	550582	17824076
3	2005-2006	3046638	13743243	16789881	504690	17294571
4	2006-2007	3167160	14586326	17753486	517912	18271398
5	2007-2008	2729452	13215055	15944507	484401	16428908
6	2008-2009	3078039	14152062	17230101	487605	17717706

Homeopathic Medical Education

182. At presents there are 7 homeopathic medical colleges which are established and functioning in Faizabad, Lucknow, Kanpur, Moradabad, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Allahabad. In above 7 homoeopathic medical colleges B.H.M.S. degree course is being run and full admission capacity is 300 students per year.. In First year the students get admitted through CPMT on the basis of merit. All above homeopathic colleges are affiliated to Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra. Beside this two new homeopathic

medical colleges in Gorakhpur and Aligarh district are in the process of establishment. Efforts are being done to strengthen all state homeopathic medical colleges as per Central Council of Homeopathy (C.C.H.) norms.

Progress of 11th Five Year Plan

183. During the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 the 93 homeopathic dispensaries were established. Establishment of 02 new homeopathic medical colleges is in pipeline besides construction of buildings of 03 homeopathic medical colleges viz. Lucknow, Kanpur and Allahabad . Apart from this construction of 07 D.H.M.O.'s Offices are also in progress.

184. During the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 the expenditure was Rs.1883.45 lakh and Rs.1829.82 lakh respectively. The anticipated expenditure of the year 2009-10 will be Rs.2018-00 lakh.

Vision

185. Keeping in view the needs of the homeopathic services and the achievements made so far the vision is to strengthen and establish the additional department in homeopathic colleges according to the norms of C.C.H. and to promote the research work, establishment and construction of new dispensaries in uncovered remote areas and strengthening of homeopathic services.

Objective of the department

- ▶ Strengthening the homeopathic services and their expansion in rural area where facilities at present are very inadequate.
- ▶ Availability of genuine sufficient homeopathic medicines.
- ▶ To promote the homeopathic college and research work as well.
- ▶ To provide the homeopathic facilities in scheduled cast and scheduled tribes dominated areas.
- ▶ To achieve the needs and objective of national rural health mission.

Strategy

- ▶ To improve the quality of homeopathic services and strengthening of administrative set up.
- ▶ Strengthening the infrastructure according to C.C.H norms in the present functioning homeopathic colleges.
- ▶ To promote the research work in homeopathic medical colleges. Research units to be established and workshop, seminars and meeting etc is to be organized.
- ▶ To improve the homeopathic educational standard in the State the P.G studies is going to be started in 3 homeopathic medical colleges.

- ▶ For the proper management and functioning of homeopathic medical education and examination the separate Homeopathic University to be established.
- ▶ Establishment and construction of new homeopathic dispensaries at PHCs, CHC.s and in unsaturated areas.

Annual Plan 2010-11

186. An out lay of Rs. 2174.87 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11. The following schemes will be given priority.

187. Establishment of New Homeopathic Dispensaries : At present 1575 homeopathic dispensaries are functioning in the State out of which 1454 are in rural areas and rest 121 in urban areas. There is a target of establishment 152 new homeopathic dispensaries during 2010-11.

188. Construction of Homeopathic Dispensaries : There are 1575 dispensaries in State, but most of them are running in rented or donated buildings. Only 362 dispensaries have their own buildings. It is proposed to construct 43 new homeopathic dispensaries in 2010-11.

189. Construction and Strengthening of District Homeopathic Medical Officers Offices : At present 70 posts of District Homeopathic Officers (DHO) are sanctioned but these officers have not their own office's buildings. In first phase seven District Homeopathic Medical Officers' offices are sanctioned and their office buildings are under construction. In the year 2009-10 the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 333.760 lakh .For the year 2010-11 an out lay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of 7 more office buildings.

190. Strengthening of Homeopathic Medical Colleges as per Norms Fixed by CCH : There are seven govt. homeopathic medical colleges present in the State which are not up to the standards laid down by Central Council of Homeopathy (C.C.H.) which require special attention to bring at par with the norms of C.C.H. 194 teaching and 404 non-teaching staff have been sanctioned. To provide the standard of minimum norm's facility of teaching and non-teaching staff, equipments and furniture etc to these Homeopathic Medical colleges an outlay of Rs. 943.95 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

191. Establishment of New Homeopathic Medical Colleges : The decision had been taken for establishment of 2 new state homeopathic medical colleges in district Gorakhpur and Aligarh. For the purpose the land has been finalized. The construction of Gorakhpur college is under process. The estimated cost of construction of Gorakhpur and Aligarh Homeopathic Medical Colleges are Rs.5302.67 lakh and Rs.5310.27 lakh respectively. An outlay of Rs.888.00 lakh is proposed in 2010-11 to continue the construction work.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

192. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is the world's largest integrated early childhood programme. Since its inception in 1975, the programme has matured and expanded, despite difficulties in adapting to the vastly different local circumstances .

Objectives

193. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was launched with the following objectives:

- ▶ To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years;
- ▶ To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- ▶ To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
- ▶ To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- ▶ To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

Services

194. The above objectives are sought to be achieved through a package of services comprising:

- ▶ supplementary nutrition,
- ▶ immunization,
- ▶ health check-up,
- ▶ referral services,
- ▶ pre-school non-formal education and
- ▶ nutrition & health education.

195. At present, the State has 1,66,073 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs), and 22186 Mini Anganwadi Centers sanctioned by the Central Government in 897 ICDS projects, of which most of the AWCs are operational. . ICDS is the nodal programme for addressing issues related to nutrition of children.

196. 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%

197. 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.

Supplementary Nutrition

198. 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. The number of beneficiaries per centre has now increased from 100 to 160-170. At present the attendance of beneficiaries at the centres ranges from 65% to 70%. In the year 2007-08, efforts are being made to increase in the attendance of beneficiaries at the centres upto 90%.

199. 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.

200. 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)

201. 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.

Construction of AWC Buildings

202. 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

203. 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 was a provision to construct 150 Project Offices-cum-godowns.

Mahamaya Garib Balika Aashirwad Yojana

204. The scheme was launched on 16th Jan. 2009 by Miss Mayawati, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. The target beneficiaries of this scheme are the girl child born on or after 15th Jan, 2009 in the families belonging to BPL category who are the permanent resident of the State. The scheme envisages to increase the sex ratio and attitude of the family towards birth of girls simultaneously reduce the instances of female feticide and early marriages. A fix deposit of Rs. 20,000 will be given to the parents of the first girl child born in BPL families on or after 15th Jan, 2009 also fulfilling other conditions. This will mature to an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 after 18 years, which will be given to the girl if she remains unmarried till the age of 18.

Chapter- V

Social Security

The Scheduled Castes belong to the poor section of the society. For historical reasons, Scheduled Castes remained socially and economically neglected since long and were deprived from the basic amenities essential for civilized world. In view of it, "*Growth with Social Justice*" has been made an avowed objective of planning process since its inception. Constitutional provisions have been made for the promotion and protection of their interest. Directive Principles of the State Policy under Article-46 of the constitution of India also lays emphasis upon their welfare, which reads as follows:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

2. Due to age old inhospitable social system that denied the opportunities for flourishing their natural capabilities of development, these people remain neglected, victimised and exploited with the result they remained socially, educationally and economically backward. The incidence of poverty and unemployment is much more pronounced among Scheduled Caste in comparison to other backward sections of the society. Majority of them are still below the poverty line, with negligible assets and are exclusively dependent upon wage labour, subsistence farming, leather work or similar low income generating occupation. They are the victims, by and large, of pernicious practices such as untouchability, bonded labour, child labour and subjection to other social and civil disabilities. No nation can progress leaving aside a large chunk of the population struggling hard for its existence under the stress of economic, educational and social discrimination. For the balanced socio-economic development, there is an urgent need for their uplift and protection from social, economical and educational injustices and all forms of exploitation. After about five decades of development, the details key-indicators relating to socio-economic development of Scheduled Caste have been identified and are mentioned in the successive paragraphs:

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

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 Caste.

4. The proportion of total state's population to country's population is 16.2 percent whereas this proportion of Scheduled Caste is 21.1 percent.

5. The trend in growth of Scheduled Castes population vis-a-vis total population of the State is given in the following table:

Year	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Castes Population as %age of Total Population	(Population in lakh)	
				Total	Scheduled Castes
1971	0883.41	185.49	21.00	19.78	20.45
1981	1108.62	234.53	21.16	25.49	26.44
1991	1391.12	292.76	21.04	25.48	24.83
2001	1661.98	351.48	21.15	25.85	25.33
2006*	1833.18	387.68	21.15		

* Projected population

6. It is clear from the above table that decadal growth in Scheduled Caste population from 1991 to 2001 was 25.33 percent that was a little less than the corresponding growth of 25.85 percent in total population in the State, which may be taken as a healthy trend.

7. In Uttar Pradesh, out of total 97942 villages there are 13179 villages having 30 - 40% scheduled castes population, 7349 villages having 30- 40%, 8148 villages having 50 - 90%, 784 villages between 90 - 100% and 442 villages having exactly 100% scheduled castes population. In Uttar Pradesh, 47200 (48.19%) have more than 21.2% scheduled castes population. In this context, it is proposed to saturate the villages with infrastructural facilities starting with the highest per-cent of scheduled castes population. Out of total population of India, the Scheduled Castes population accounts for only 16.23 percent while Uttar Pradesh has 21.15 percent Scheduled Caste population. Only Himachal Pradesh having 24.72 percent, Punjab having 28.85 percent & West Bengal having 23.02 percent Scheduled Caste population are ahead of Uttar Pradesh. State wise Scheduled Caste population as per 2001 census are summarised in the following table.

State-wise Scheduled Caste population as per 2001 census

	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

	State/TU	Total Population	SC Population	Percentage
14	Manipur	2166788	60037	2.77
15	Meghalaya	2318822	11139	0.48
16	Mizoram	888573	272	0.03
17	Nagaland	1990036	0	0.00
18	Orrisa	36804664	6082063	16.53
19	Punjab	24358999	7028723	28.85
20	Rajasthan	56507188	9694462	17.16
21	Sikkim	540851	27165	5.02
22	Tamil Nadu	62405679	11857504	19.00
23	Tripura	3199203	555724	17.37
24	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	35148377	21.15
25	West Bengal	80176197	18452555	23.02
26	Chattisgarh	20833803	2418722	11.61
27	Jharkhand	26945829	3189320	11.84
28	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 byvide the scheduled castes (Order)(second amendment) Act 2002

Economic Status of Scheduled Castes

8. Majority of the Scheduled Castes population lives 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 family are still living below the poverty line and also majority of then are engaged in low wages and even obnoxious and degraded occupations like sweeping and scavenging. Their skill base is rather weak. Uttar Pradesh lags behind the all India average in terms of percentage population of SCs living below poverty line in rural & urban area both as given in the following table.

Table : 3 - Percentage of Population below poverty line for 1993-94 & 1999-2000

S.No.	States	1993-94				1999-2000			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		SC	All	SC	All	SC	All	SC	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	26.02	15.92	43.82	38.33	16.49	11.14	41.42	26.53
2	Assam	45.38	45.01	14.34	7.73	44.00	40.20	19.99	7.47
3	Bihar	70.66	58.21	55.16	34.50	59.81	44.22	51.91	32.95
4	Gujarat	32.26	22.18	44.99	27.89	17.77	13.17	29.13	15.59
5	Haryana	46.56	28.02	23.58	16.38	19.03	8.27	25.38	9.99
6	Himachal Pradesh	36.89	30.34	18.52	9.18	13.15	7.94	6.74	4.63
7	Karnataka	46.36	29.88	61.59	40.14	26.22	17.36	47.01	25.25
8	Kerala	36.43	25.76	31.59	24.55	14.64	9.38	24.15	20.27
9	Madhya Pradesh	45.83	40.64	65.00	48.38	41.29	37.09	54.24	38.54
10	Maharashtra	51.64	37.93	52.56	35.15	33.27	23.82	39.88	26.91
11	Orissa	48.95	49.72	47.45	41.64	51.83	48.13	70.59	43.13
12	Punjab	22.08	11.95	27.96	11.35	12.39	6.44	11.30	5.80
13	Rajasthan	38.38	26.46	48.63	30.49	19.62	13.65	41.82	19.85
14	Tamil Nadu	44.05	32.48	61.50	39.77	32.59	20.55	44.94	22.17
15	Uttar Pradesh	58.99	42.28	58.02	35.39	43.65	31.22	43.51	30.90
16	West Bengal	45.29	40.80	37.73	22.41	35.10	31.82	28.15	14.86
17	All India	48.11	37.27	49.48	32.36	36.25	27.11	38.47	23.65

9. It can be easily deduced that the poverty amongst the scheduled castes greater in urban areas than in rural 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

10. According to 2001 census, the literacy rate among Scheduled Caste population in Uttar Pradesh was 46.3% as compared to 56.3 % among total population. However, literacy among Scheduled Caste females is as low as 30.5% as compared to 42.2% literacy among total females. The literacy situation in U.P. among this category vis-à-vis total population is shown in the following table:

Table : 4

Year	Total Population			Scheduled Caste Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971	31.50	10.55	21.70	17.13	2.46	10.20
1981	38.76	14.04	27.16	24.83	3.89	14.96
1991	55.73	25.31	41.60	40.80	10.69	26.85
2001	68.8	42.2	56.3	60.3	30.5	46.3

11. It is obvious from above table that during the last 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 female 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 concerted efforts are needed in this direction.

Scheduled Castes in Government jobs

12. Due to low literacy level, the Scheduled Castes candidates could not avail the opportunity of employment even on reserved vacancies. The representation of Scheduled Caste persons in Government services is given below in the following table.

Table : 5 - Representation of SC/ST in Uttar Pradesh Government Services (2004)

Class	Total whole- time total employees	Total SC/ST Employees	Percentage to SC& ST Employees to Total Employees
A	10755	1309	12.17
B	29453	4427	15.03
C	500971	89017	17.77
D	248785	94426	37.95
Total	789964	189179	23.95

Occupational Classification:

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 : 6 - Percentage of Scheduled Caste's main workers (2001 census)

Industrial Classification	Total Main Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	General Main Workers
Cultivators	46.98	39.54	48.86
Agricultural Labourers	15.14	30.02	11.36
Household Industries	5.32	4.40	5.55
Others	32.56	26.04	34.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

14. The above table reveals that as compared to general and total workers, workers of Scheduled Castes are more dependent on agriculture. However, the size of main workers primarily sustains the socio-economic structure of any class. The trend with regard to the number of workers to total population in percentage terms is given in the following table:

Table : 7 - The Number of Workers in Percentage to Total Population

Year	(Percentage)		
	Total Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	General Workers
1971	30.94	33.76	30.28
1981	31.75	33.67	31.20
1991	32.20	35.29	31.44
2001	32.48	34.70	31.88

15. From the above table, it is evident that the increase in Scheduled Caste workers in percentage term, is somewhat higher as compared to other workers of the society and they are engaged mostly in low income generating activities such as wage earners in agriculture which can be further seen in the following table:

Table : 8
Occupational Pattern (Census 2001)

Category	<i>(Workers in Lakh)</i>		
	Total Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	General Workers
1. Cultivators	184.80 (46.98)	31.43 (39.54)	153.21 (48.86)
2. Agricultural Labourers	59.57 (15.14)	23.86 (30.02)	35.63 (11.36)
3. Non-agricultural Labourers	149.01 (37.88)	24.20 (30.44)	124.75 (39.78)
Total Main Workers	393.38 (100.00)	79.49 (100.00)	313.59 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentage.

16. The scenario that emerges from the above data relating to socio-economic status of Scheduled Castes is indicative of the fact that though significant improvement has been made after independence yet concrete efforts are needed to achieve the desired objective.

Land Holdings

17. The ownership of land by this section of society vis-à-vis total of general section shown below in the following table :

Table : 9
Operational Holdings of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh

Holding in different period	Total		General		Scheduled Castes	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1980-81	17816	17971	15157	16260	2631	1661
(a) Total Holdings			(85.07)	(90.48)	(14.77)	(9.24)
(b) Marginal Holdings	12572	4614	10410	3903	2147	706
			(82.80)	(84.59)	(17.08)	(15.30)
1990-91	20074	17986	16753	16044	3289	1885
(a) Total Holdings			(83.46)	(89.20)	(16.38)	(10.48)
(b) Marginal Holdings	14819	5654	12031	4717	2771	931
			(81.19)	(83.43)	(18.70)	(16.47)
2000-01	21668	17983			3686	1953
(a) Total Holdings					(17.01)	(10.91)
(b) Marginal Holdings	16659	6647			3203	1069
					(19.22)	(16.08)

18. The above table indicates that the share of Scheduled Castes holdings in total holdings of the State in 2001 was 17.01% where as in terms of area, it accounts for 10.91% only. However, the share of Scheduled Castes in area as well as in number of holdings has slightly increased over the years, which is a positive indication.

Poverty Ratio

19. The poverty ratio in scheduled castes population with respect to total population at National and State level is given in the following table:

Table : 10
Operational Holdings of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh

Year	Category	U.P.		India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1993-94	Total	42.28	35.39	37.27	32.36
	Scheduled Castes	58.99	58.02	48.11	49.48
1999-2000	Total	31.22	30.90	27.11	23.65
	Scheduled Castes	43.65	43.51	36.25	38.47

20. The Rural Development Department of State Government has conducted a survey in the year 2002-03 on the basis of 13 parameters relating to economic and social indicators, which has revealed that the population below poverty line in Scheduled Castes constituted about 60%. Thus, higher incidence of poverty among Scheduled Castes is a cause of concern and needs to be arrested on priority basis.

Atrocities against Scheduled Castes

21. Atrocities against Scheduled Castes is still occurring in the shape of murder, Rape, Grievous hurt and other crimes. Thus any efforts for economic and social development for this section of the society is neutralised by these negative forces. Various crimes against the scheduled caste are listed in the following table:-

Table : 11 - Atrocities against Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh

	Crime Head	Year			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
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

Strategy and Approach for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)

Objectives

- ▶ To enable and empower members of scheduled castes to share fully in the benefit of socio-economic development.

- ▶ To enable the scheduled caste 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 and
- ▶ To provide physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression,

Approach

22. Following approach for the formulation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan has been adopted.

- ▶ Only those schemes under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan have been taken which ensure direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Castes.
- ▶ Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Caste Bastis/Villages having majority of Scheduled Caste population has been allocated under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ Wage Component under the schemes has not been included in the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ Priority has been given for providing Basic Minimum Services like Primary Education, Health, Drinking Water, Rural Housing, Rural Link Roads, Rural Electrification and Nutrition.
- ▶ 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 maximise the benefits of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan outlay for Scheduled Caste, schemes designed for the Ambedkar Villages would be funded 50 percent from Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.

Strategy

23. 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 Caste 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 had been provided till 2008-09. 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.

24. In order that the maximum benefits of Scheduled Caste 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 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-percent outlay will be included under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ The General Schemes, in which no special emphasis is given or no provision has been made for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes as such not providing direct benefit to them, the outlay involved in such scheme will not be included under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ For any other general schemes aimed at benefiting 21% or more population of SC only additional percentage of outlay over & above 21% would be counted towards SCSP. 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 Caste 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.

25. A three-member committee headed by Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary will finalise the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (draft plan) prepared by Kalyan Niyojan Prakosth, Social Welfare Department. Principal Secretary, Planning Department and Principal Secretary, Finance Department or his nominee will be member of the committee. A secretary level officer in Social Welfare Department will be the secretary to the committee. After the finalisation of the draft plan by the committee, it will be included in the State Plan.

26. Since selected Schemes/Programmes under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan would be mainly direct beneficiary oriented so, more than 80% share will be allocated to the District Plan. Kalyan Niyojan Prakosth, Social Welfare Department will ensure appropriate, from the point of view of proper utilization of allocated outlay/ budget, the above-constituted committee will approve the scheme and its approval would be deemed approval by Finance and Planning Department.

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 oriented 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.

Financial Progress

27. The details of financial allocation over the various plan periods are shown in the following table:

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
Sixth Five Year Plan	6200.00	6594.29	570.00	525.35	9.19	7.97
Seventh Five Year Plan	11000.00	11948.72	1458.11	1239.98	13.26	10.38
Annual Plan	3200.00	3208.22	449.00	362.15	14.03	11.29
Annual Plan	3710.00	3695.54	466.43	339.51	12.57	9.19
Eighth Five Year Plan	22005.00	21679.81	1923.94	2975.31	8.74	13.72
Ninth Five Year Plan	46340.00	-	8725.25	-	18.83	
i. 1997-98	7163.34	5667.12	1448.84	1064.07	20.23	18.78
ii. 1998-99	10260.96	6363.94	2156.15	1356.99	21.01	21.32
iii. 1999-2000	11400.00	6572.21	2369.49	1016.36	20.79	15.46
iv. 2000-2001						
Total	9025.00	8188.24	1692.27	952.92	18.75	11.64
Plains	8122.00	7344.40	1521.39	892.98	18.73	12.16
v. 2001-2002	8400.00	5884.25	1764.00	713.62	21.00	12.00
Tenth Five Year Plan						
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

Social Security

Plan Period	State Plan		SCSP		% age	
	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Col (4-2)	Col (5-3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 Five Year Plan	181094.00		38301.00		21.15	
2007-08	25000.00	24296.53	5287.00	4340.78	21.15	17.86
2008-09	35000.00	34287.62	7403.00	6794.37	21.15	19.81
2009-10	39000.00	38716.6	8246.55	8246.55	21.15	21.30
2010-11 (Proposed)	42000.00		8881.00		21.15	

Special Central Assistance

28. In addition to the State Plan outlay as mentioned above, the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is also provided for the development of Scheduled Castes. The objective of bringing the Scheduled caste families above the poverty line by ensuring their overall economic development. The SCA is being used by the state Government in a number of income generating programmes which include schemes of self-employment, allotment of shops, free boring and vocational training programme etc. The year wise position of utilisation of SCA and proposals for Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2010-11 are given in the table below:

Utilisation of Special Central Assistance under SCSP

(Rs. in Crore)

Plan Period	Special Central Assistance			
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	%age	No. of Beneficiaries
1. Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	140.32	137.52	098.00	3,56,718
2. Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	189.01	176.50	093.38	3,10,574
3. Annual Plan (1990-91)	044.26	049.49	111.82	0,79,053
4. Annual Plan (1991-92)	048.44	051.78	106.90	0,97,766
5. Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	309.27	311.88	100.84	4,79,433
6. Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	707.19	-	-	-
i. 1997-98	076.47	060.04	078.51	1,01,139
ii. 1998-99	075.18	071.59	095.22	1,13,497
iii. 1999-2000	097.29	056.82	058.40	0,99,164
iv. 2000-2001	093.98	068.21	072.58	1,05,450
v. 2001-2002	118.16	101.81	86.16	93370
7. Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007				
i. 2002-2003	101.73	134.17	131.89	91077
ii. 2003-2004	78.18	123.72	158.25	101800
iii 2004-2005	112.48	116.42	103.50	111749

Plan Period	Special Central Assistance			
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	%age	No. of Beneficiaries
iv. 2005-06	99.84	78.22	78.34	77431
v. 2006-07	97.48	80.30	82.38	87812
8- Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12	889.33			985341
2007-08	110.23	122.46	111.00	119499
2008-09	81.58	50.51	61.91	59034
2009-10	88.98	69.88	78.53	63386
2010-11 (Proposed)	172.00			

Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 & Annual Plan 2010-11

Vision

29. 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-cents per annum. The Eleventh Five Year Plan seeks to reduce disparities across regions and communities.

Challenges

30. Development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups and bringing them at par with the rest of the society is our constitutional commitment. 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.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. As per existing policy, the area specific schemes under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan are funded if the majority of the population (more than 40%) belongs to Scheduled Castes. However, the average population of SCs being slightly more than 21 per-cents in the State, number of pockets having more than 40 per-cent SC populations are very limited. As such infrastructure works in these areas having less than 40 per-cent 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 per-cent of SC population and trickling down to the village having the lowest per-cent SC population.

35. As per existing policy, the outlays for Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plans 2007-08 to 2010-11 for the State and their corresponding share in Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan in proportion to Scheduled Caste population are proposed as given below:-

Table- State Plan Outlays and Outlays under SCSP

(Rs. in crore)			
Period	Total Outlay of Uttar Pradesh	Outlay earmarked for SCSP	Per-cent SCSP Outlay against State Outlay
1	2	3	4
Eleventh Five Year Plan	180000.00	38067.00	21.15
Annual Plan, 2007-08	25000.00	5287.00	21.15
Annual Plan, 2008-09	35000.00	7403.00	21.15
Annual Plan, 2009-10	39000.00	8246.55	21.15
Annual Plan, 2010-11	42000.00	8881.00	21.15

36. Welfare, development and empowerment of weaker sections of the society particularly, Scheduled Caste and Denotified Tribes have been the major concerns of Central and state governments ever since the beginning of the planning process in the country. Constitutional provisions have also been made for the promotion and protection of their interests. Directive Principles of State Policy also lays emphasis upon their welfare. In view of it, concerted efforts have been made under various Five Year Plans to raise their social and economic status by making adequate financial provisions under various welfare schemes.

37. Under the above background, the Social Welfare Department, U.P. is carrying out various welfare and development schemes to benefit these classes directly through the implementation of the programmes specifically designed to cater the needs of these classes. These schemes run by the department can be grouped into three categories namely, educational programmes, programmes relating to economic development and schemes for their social upliftment.

38. Top priority has been assigned to educational development of Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes by allocating as high as 79% of total outlay allocated to this sector- during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

39. Among the educational programmes, pre-matric scholarships from class Ist to Xth are provided to all the students of Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes on regular basis. In order to enhance the educational level further, post- matric scholarships are also provided to students of Scheduled Castes category including medical and engineering courses. The schemes of establishment and construction of ashram type schools and construction of hostels for boys and girls both, are also being run by the department to cater the needs of lodging and education of the students Under social upliftment grant of marriage of daughters/treatment of persons who suffer from severe diseases is being provided and financial assistant are also being provided to scheduled caste due to atrocities. Under social impliment grant for marriage of daughter / treatment of severe diseases and financial assistance are being provided due to atrocities on Scheduled Castes. For the development of technical education of scheduled castes students, I.T.I. scholarship is also provided to them. The coaching facilities are provided to students of these classes to appear in competitive examinations. To ensure the availability of books, the social welfare department implemented scheme of "Book Bank" regularly. Financial assistance is also provided to them for purchase of equipments and necessary stationery. In this way, the department of social welfare for all around educational development of these classes is making efforts.

Annual Plan 2010-11

Uttar Pradesh Mukhya Mantri Mahamaya Garib Aarthik Madad Yojna

40. The State Government in year 2009-10 has launched a new scheme "Uttar Pradesh Mukhya Mantri Mahamaya Garib Aarthik Madad Yojna" under which a financial assistance @ Rs 300/- per month will be given in two six-monthly installments to the female head of family. In the first stage it is proposed to cover 30.00 lakhs families in 2010-11. At least 50% beneficiarities will be selected from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.

Construction of Community Halls/Centres

41. Construction of community halls/centres have been undertaken by Rural Development Deptt. sofar, but from the year 2009-10, this will be constructed by Uttar

Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam. A sum of Rs. 327.80 Cr. has been made available in 2009-10.

Pre-matric Scholarship- Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes

42. An Outlay of Rs. 4700.00 lakh has been proposed for draft Annual Plan 2010-11 for providing scholarship to scheduled caste students studying in pre-matric classes from I to X to benefit 11,58,958 and similarly an Outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed for Draft Annual Plan 2010-2011 for providing scholarship to the students belonging to denotified tribe students studying in pre-matric classes from I to X to benefit 5,069 students.

Construction of Ashram Type Schools

43. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 5500.71 lakh including Rs 1500.00 lakh capital content has been proposed for the construction of 3 buildings during Annual Plan 2010-11 at Tahsil/Block level having low literacy rate among Scheduled Castes.

Construction of hostels for Boys and girls– 50% CSS

44. Those students who are unable to continue their higher education from class IX and onwards at village level the 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. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 679.49 lakh for boys and Rs. 350.00 lakh for girls construction of hostels as capital content has been proposed for construction of 15 hostels for during Annual Plan 2010-11.

Discretionary Grant

45. 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 and having annual income below Rs.19884/- in rural areas and Rs.25546/- in urban areas. An outlay of Rs 6000.00 proposed to benefit 57,000 women for marriage and 6,000 persons for treatment of severe diseases under draft Annual Plan 2010-11 .

Financial Assistance against Atrocities under P.C.R Act

46. 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. 1125.33 lakh has been proposed in Draft Annual Plan 2010-11.

Establishment of Book Bank(C.S.S.)

47. This scheme had been merged with Postmatric Scholarship Scheme-100% CSS vide Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment G.O. no. 11017/7/2002-SCD-V dated 28th January, 2004. Later on further decision has been taken in this regard that this scheme will be shared on 50%:50% basis between Center/State's vide Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment G.O. no. 14011/3/2007-SCD-V dated 13-4-2007. In these circumstances this scheme has been proposed to continue under 50% centrally sponsored scheme from XIth Five Year Plan 2007-12, 2007-08 and onwards.

Grant to N.G.O./Universities for hostel construction

48. Those students who are unable to continue their higher education from class IX and onwards at village/Kasba/Tahseel/District level the department intends to construct more hostel buildings for S/C students for increasing literacy rate among S/C students by providing hostel facilities, under this scheme 45% grant will be provided by the State Government and 45% grant will be provided by the Central Government and rest 10% cost of construction of hostel will be borne by the such N.G.O. for which an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh has been proposed for 5 hostels.

Grant of N.G.O./Universities/Colleges for hostel construction

49. Those students who are unable to continue their higher education from class IX and onwards at village/Kasba/Tahseel/District level the department intends to construct more hostel buildings for S/C students for increasing literacy rate among S/C students by providing hostel facilities, under this scheme 90% grant will be provided by the State Government and rest 10% cost of construction of hostel will be borne by the such N.G.O. for which an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed for 2 hostels.

Establishment of Book Bank for girl students of class IX and X

50. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. The level of expenditure incurred during Xth Five Year Plan 2002-07 could not be transferred in Non plan hence this scheme will be run under State Plan from XIth Plan , 2007-08 and onwards.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

51. 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:

Social Status:

Population:

52. Total population of Scheduled Tribes in the State was 1.99 lakh in 1971 which increased to 2.33 lakh in 1981 and further to 2.88 lakh in 1991. The compound annual rate of growth in their population was 1.6 percent during 1971-81 which increased to 2.1 percent during 1981-91. Due to formation of Uttaranchal, few districts having Scheduled Tribe population were transferred to Uttaranchal thus Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Uttar Pradesh is 107,963 as per 2001 census, which is 0.06% of the total population of U.P. (166,197,921)

53. Population of Scheduled Tribes in various census are summarized as below:

Table : 1

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

54. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Uttar Pradesh is 107,963 as per 2001 census, constituting 0.06 % of the total population (166,197,921) of the State. The decennial growth of ST population has been 42 per cent, which is 16.% which is higher than the growth of total population (25.8 per cent) during 1991-2001. The State has a total of five (5) Scheduled Tribes and all of them have been enumerated at 2001 census. The tribal population of the State is predominantly rural with 88.8 per cent of them residing in villages. District wise distribution of ST population shows that Kheri district has the highest proportion of STs (1.2 per cent), followed by Balrampur (1.1 per-cent), Shrawasti & Bahraich (each 0.4 per-cent) districts. Nine (9) districts, each having a proportion of 0.1 per cent tribal population whereas remaining fifty seven (57) districts have negligible proportion of ST population.

55. Out of five STs, Tharu is the most populous tribe, having a population of 83,544; they constitute 77.4 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. Buksa is the second major tribe, having a number of 4,367, followed by Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji. These four tribes along with generic tribes constitute the balance 22.6 per cent of total ST population.

56. At the level of individual tribe, Tharu are primarily concentrated in Kheri, Balrampur and Bahraich districts. Buksa have the highest concentration in Bijnor, followed by Farrukhabad districts. Other three STs, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji have returned maximum population in Agra, Kheri and Gorakhpur districts respectively.

57. Among the five STs, Buksa and Raji tribes have been recognized as Primitive Tribes. Together, they constitute 5 per-cent of the total tribal population of the State.

Sex Ratio

58. The overall sex ratio of the ST population is 934 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average (978) for all STs.

59. Individually, all the five tribes have recorded an overall sex ratio lower than the national average. The sex ratio among STs, in the age group 0-6 years (973) is equal to that of all STs at the national level.

Table : 2 - Sex Ratio in Scheduled Tribes

Age group	All STs (India)	All STs (U.P.)
All Ages	978	934
0- 6 yrs.	973	973

Literacy & Educational Level

60. The overall literacy rate of the STs has increased from 20 per-cent at 1991 census to 35.1 per-cent at 2001 census. Despite improvement, the literacy rate of STs is considerably lower than the national average of 47.1 per-cent aggregated for all STs. Male and female literacy rates (48.4 per-cent and 20.7 per-cent) are also considerably lower in comparison to those recorded for all STs (59.2 per-cent & 34.8 per cent) at the national level.

Table : 3
Literacy & Educational Level

Literacy Rate	All STs
Persons	35.1
Female	20.7

61. Among tribal literates, 45.2 are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportions of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels are 25.2 per cent and 16 per-cent respectively. Persons educated up to matric/higher secondary/ Intermediate constitute 10.8 per cent. Graduates and above are 2.8 per-cent. Only 40.3 per-cent children in the age group of 5-14 yrs. go to school.

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

62. The work Participation rate (WPR) of the ST population is 40.3 per-cent which is lower than that of all STs at the national level (49.1 per-cent). There has been a slight increase of 2.4 per-cent in the overall WPR of STs during 1991-2001. Male and Female WPR (49.1 per-cent & 30.1 per-cent respectively) are lower than those of the national average. Among the total workers, 66.6 per-cent are main workers and this proportion is marginally lower than the national average (68.9 per-cent).

Category of Workers

63. Cultivators' constitute the highest proportion (44.6 per-cent) among the total Tribal workers, which is equal to that of all STs at the national level (44.7 per-cent). 'Agricultural Laborers' account for 31.4 per-cent, which is lower than the national average of 36.9 per-cent recorded by all STs in this category. 'Other Worker' from 21.6 per-cent which is higher than the national average of 16.3 per-cent. Workers engaged in 'Household Industry' (HHI) constitute 2.4 per-cent which is same as that of the national level (2.1 per-cent).

Table : 4
Percentage of School going children in the age group 5-14 yrs.

Economic Category	All STs
Cultivators	44.6
Agricultural Laborers	31.4
HHI Workers	2.4
Other Workers	21.6

Marital Status

64. The data on marital status show that more than half of the ST population is 'never married' (53.6 per-cent) whereas 'married' persons constitute 43.6 per-cent. 'Widowed' persons from 2.7 per-cent while a negligible 0.1 per-cent is 'divorced and separated'.

65. The proportion of married girls below 18 years (2.9 per-cent) is slightly higher than that of all STs the national (2.1 per-cent) whereas married boys below 21 years constitute 5.4 per-cent which is considerably higher than the national average of 2.8 per-cent. Among all Tribes, Jaunsari and Bhotia have registered the proportion of married girls below the stipulated age higher than that of the State. On the other hand, Raji and Tharu have shown the proportion of married boys below legal age higher than the state average.

66. The mean number of children ever born per ever married ST women (45-49 yrs) is 5, which is higher than the all STs at national level (4).

Poverty

67. The poverty ratio of STs and of the total population at National and State level is given in the following table:

Table : 5
Scheduled Tribes population below poverty Line

Year		U.P.		India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1993-94	Total	42.28	35.39	37.27	32.36
	STs	37.11	36.89	51.94	41.14
1999-2000	Total	31.22	30.90	27.11	23.65
	STs	34.06	13.37	45.86	34.75

Religion

68. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the Tribes of the State (80.6 per-cent). The STs profession Hinduism account for 98.5 per-cent. Muslim Tribes constitute 0.9 per-cent. Tribes following Christianity (0.3 per-cent), Sikhism and Buddhism (each 0.1 per-cent) together constitute half per-cent only.

69. 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).

Vision

70. 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

71. Development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups and bringing them at par with the rest of the society is our constitutional commitment.

72. 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 favor 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.

73. Over a period of time, a larger number of people, particularly tribal groups, have severely suffered from the brunt of mega development project. They have often become dispossessed of their traditional means of livelihood and got alienated from their cultural heritage. What is worse, they have been rarely properly rehabilitated and resettled. There is no reason for them to bear such an enormous cost of mega-project led development, if they have no stake in that development. Efforts therefore will be made during the Eleventh Plan to prepare a comprehensive and integrated national policy for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement.

74. 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.

75. 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.

Objectives

- ▶ To enable and empower members of scheduled tribes to share fully in the benefit of socio-economic development.
- ▶ To enable the scheduled tribe population to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
- ▶ To facilitate and provide appropriate environment and infrastructure for participation of scheduled tribes in the development process.
- ▶ To effect substantial reduction in poverty and un-employment,
- ▶ To create productive assets in 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 and
- ▶ To provide physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression,

76. 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

77. 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 maximise 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

78. 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 from 2009-10 a minor head 796 Tribal Sub-Plan has also been created. 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.

79. 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 Caste/Scheduled Tribe 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 Tribe 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

80. State Governments has taken the initiative to generate awareness among the Scheduled Tribe 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

81. The Plan wise and year wise allocation and expenditure and proposed outlay up to Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2010-11 are as follows:

Table : 1 - Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. In Crore)

Plan Period	State Plan		Tribal Sub-Plan		%age Col.	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Allocated/ Quantified	Exp.	4-2	5-3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	6200.00	6594.29	5.54	2.52	0.09	0.04
2. Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	11000.00	11948.72	7.68	6.79	0.07	0.06
3. Annual Plan (1990-91)	3200.00	3208.22	1.80	1.24	0.06	0.04
4. Annual Plan (1991-92)	3710.00	3695.54	2.53	1.31	0.07	0.04
5. Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	22005.00	21679.81	110.02	88.66	0.50	0.41
6. Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	46340.00	-	-	-	0.26	-
i. 1997-98	7163.34	5667.12	36.03	25.20	0.50	0.44
ii. 1998-99	10260.96	6357.57	52.39	39.11	0.51	0.62
iii. 1999-2000	11400.00	6572.21	47.77	40.77	0.42	0.62
iv. 2000-2001						
Total:	9025.00	8188.24	38.24	23.60	0.42	0.29
Plains :	8122.00	7344.40	8.18	4.76	0.10	
v. 2001-2002	8400.00	5884.25	9.19	7.76	0.11	0.13
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)						
Annual Plan (2002-2003)	7250.00	6617.84	5.94	4.29	0.08	0.06
Annual Plan (2003-2004)	7728.00	6141.73	6.00	3.15	0.08	0.05
Annual Plan (2004-05)	9661.51	8456.04	24.00	6.33	0.25	0.07
Annual Plan (2005-06)	13500.00	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		141.00		0.08	
Annual Plan 2007-08	25000.00	24296.53	20.00	11.19	0.08	0.05
Annual Plan 2008-09	35000.00	34287.62	27.00	25.74	0.08	0.08
Annual Plan 2009-10	39000.00	38716.65	28.45	28.45	0.07	0.07
Annual Plan 2010-11	42000.00		31.00		0.07	

Special Central Assistance:

82. 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 : 2

(Rs. In Crore)

Plan Period	Special Central Assistance			
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilized	%age	No.of Beneficiaries
1. Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	1.02	0.95	093.14	-
2. Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	2.46	2.43	098.78	-
3. Annual Plan (1990-91)	0.69	0.63	091.30	2,810
4. Annual Plan (1991-92)	0.58	0.54	093.10	0,543
5. Eighth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	3.93	3.38	086.44	-
i. 1992-93	0.58	0.57	098.27	2,242
ii. 1993-94	0.69	0.69	100.00	2,868
iii. 1994-95	0.70	0.70	100.00	2,142
iv. 1995-96	1.04	0.40	038.46	0,857
v. 1996-97	0.90	1.02	113.33	2,448
6. Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	3.65	-	-	10,557
i. 1997-98	1.13	0.65	057.52	1,044
ii. 1998-99	0.58	1.13	205.45	2,115
iii. 1999-2000	1.00	0.58	058.00	1,101
iv. 2000-2001	0.42	1.00	238.09	-
v. 2001-2002	0.56	0.61		2,579
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)	2.78			
Annual Plan (2002-2003)	1.08	0.46	143.75	818
Annual Plan (2003-2004)	0.34	0.25	83.33	871
Annual Plan (2004-05)	0.29	0.18	62.10	566
Annual Plan (2005-06)	0.58	0.31	106.89	905
Annual Plan (2006-07)	0.29	0.14		454
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)	6.60			NA
Annual Plan (2007-08)	1.01	1.01		NA
Annual Plan (2008-09)	1.33			NA

83. As per existing policy, the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2010-11 outlays for the State and their share in Tribal Sub-Plan in proportion to Scheduled Tribe population are proposed as given below :-

Table- 3

(Rs. in crore)

Period	Total Outlay of Uttar Pradesh	Outlay earmarked for TSP	Per-cent TSP Outlay against State Outlay
Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12	181094.00	141.00	0.08
Annual Plan 2007-08	25000.00	20.00	0.08
Annual Plan 2008-09	35000.00	27.00	0.08
Annual Plan 2009-10	39000.00	26.00	0.07
Annual Plan 2010-11 (Proposed)	42000.00	31.00	0.07

Change in budgeting pattern

84. In order that the outlays and funds earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Castes are used exclusively for the benefit this particular group, the State had created a separate budget head-81 in which the budgetary provisions of all the schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan are being made. The State Government has further strengthened the procedure by creating a minor head "796 - Tribal Area Sub-Plan" within the Grant - 81 from the last year.

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85. **SUBSIDY FOR RELIEF FROM ATROCITIES :-** A scheme for providing financial assistance to the Schedule Tribes families subjected to atrocities is being run by the department as per rules and regulation laid down in prevention of atrocities act. 1989 (PCR Act. 1989). For this an out lay of Rs. 10.00 lacs. have been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11.

86. **ESTABLISHMENT/CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTEL FOR BOYS (C.S.S.) :-** Those students who are unable to continue their higher education from class IXth and onwards at village level, the department provide hostel facilities to such students. At present there is one hostel in running condition. out lay of Rs. 62.23 Lacs (Rs. 51.15 lacs for construction & Rs. 11.08 lacs. for running) is being proposed for construction and running of Boy's hostel for the year 2010-11.

87. **GRANTS OF SCHOLARSHIP TO SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS OF CLASS I TO Vth :** The scholarship level at the end of tenth plan had been transfered to the non-plan. For the increasing number of students that were expected to increase by the year 2009-10. from the number that have been transferred under the non-plan scheme. Hence outlay Rs. 35.00 lacs for the year 2010-11 has been proposed under this scheme.

88. **GRANTS OF SCHOLARSHIP TO SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS :** The scholarship level at the end of tenth plan have been transferred to the non-plan. For the increasing of number of students that

are expected to increase by the year 2009-10. from the number that have been transferred under the non-plan scheme. Hence Rs. 9.00 lac for the year 2010-11 has been proposed under this scheme.

89. GRANTS OF SCHOLARSHIP TO SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS OF CLASS IX & Xth : The scholarship level at the end of tenth plan have been transferred to the non-plan. For the increasing of number of students that are expected to increase by the year 2009-10. from the number that have been transferred under the non-plan scheme. Hence Rs. 9.00 lacs for the year 2010-11 has been proposed under this scheme.

90. ESTABLISHMENT & CONSTRUCTION OF ASHRAM TYPE SCHOOLS :- Nine Ashram Type School had already been established for children whose parents are not able to afford the expenditure due to extreme poverty. Provision for free education along with free lodging, fooding, clothing, stationary and medical facilities had been made under the scheme. The number of A.T.S. is not sufficient in view of prevailing, Socio-Economic and Educational backwardness of scheduled tribes. Government of india have in creased the grants from 50% to 100% for consturction of girls ATS in the entire State. Where as 100% for constration for boys ATS in naxal effected district i.e. Sonbhadra.

91. By the inclusion of ten new cast into the category of Scheduled Tribes the number of S.T. in Uttar Pradesh have been increased many folds. Resulting in increased operational area from six to twenty districts. These districts need at least one ATS in each districts an out lay of Rs. 823.55 lacs. have been proposed for the year 2010-11.

92. INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT- Kheri (C.S.S.) : The project area lies in Nighasan Tehsil of Lakhimpur Kheri Dist. in Trai belt of Himalayan range adjoining the borders of Nepal. Its major area is situated in the forest area of North Kheri. The project area comprises 41 villages out of which two villages SURMA & MAUR PURVA fall within the boundary of Dudhwa National Park. The total geographical area of the project is 9936.77 hecets. For the development of Tharus (S.T.) living in the project area, various schemes such as agriculture, horticulture, cottage industry, training center and economic development schemes etc. are run by the Project Office. For this scheme an out lay of Rs. 8.35 lacs. have been proposed for annual plan 2010-11.

93. THARU DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, BALRAMPUR (C.S.S.) :- The project area is bounded on North & North-East by the country of Nepal. It comprises 46 villages out of which 35 villages are in PUCHPERWA Development block an 11 villages in GAINSADI Block. The total geographical area of the project is 9497.17 hecets. 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. For this scheme an out lay of Rs. 94.34 lacs. have been proposed for annual plan 2010-11.

94. BUXA PRIMITIVE TRIBAL PROJECT, BIJNOR : "Buxa" the only primitive tribe found in Uttar Pradesh reside in the interior of Bijnor District There are 427 families with a population of 2427 in 18 villages. These tribals (P.T.G.) reside in 3 development blocks namely Najeebabad, Kotwali and

Afzalgarh. Schemes for the poverty eradication programmes, increase in agricultural production, drinking water facilities etc. An out lay of Rs. 13.20 lacs. have been proposed for the year 2010-11.

95. **DEVELOPMENT OF DISPERSED TRIBES** : In the year 2003 Government of India notified ten new casts as scheduled tribes in Uttar Pradesh resulting in increase of operational area from six districts to twenty districts and population of S.T. increased many folds. The concentration pockets of S.T.'s are yet to identified for the declaration of ITDP's. Till then for poverty eradication programmes through agricultural, horticulture, development of cottage industries, expansion of irrigation facilities through Cluster boring with pump set, development of livestock, women welfare programmes etc. An out lay of Rs. 488.06 lacs. have been proposed for the year 2010-11

96. **GRANT TO S.T. GIRLS FOR SCHOOL UNIFORM & BICYCLE** : In tribal area the girls getting education outside the residential school face movement problem. As they have to cover a great distance from there village to school and back. To overcome this problem one bicycle is provided to each girls student with a set school uniform. For this scheme an out lay of Rs. 50.00 lacs. have been proposed for annual plan 2010-11.

97. **CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRE** At Panchayat level a building for multi purpose work such as organising cultural programme, marriage function, holding meetings and training etc. is proposed. For the year 2010-11. two such buildings are proposed to be constructed For this an allocation of Rs. 16.50 lacs. have been proposed for the year 2010-11.

98. **INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SONBHADRA** : Most of the newly declared ten scheduled tribes reside in district Sonbhadra. For over all development of these tribes schemes such as drinking water, housing, construction of A.T.S. & I.T.I. buildings etc. is proposed for the year 2010-11 For this an allocation of Rs. 99.20 lacs. have been proposed for the year 2010-11.

99. **BOOK BANK** : The scheme was launched in the year 2004-05. Under this scheme the course book of class IXth and Xth is to be provided to days-scholar scheduled tribe girls. For this scheme an out lay of Rs. 10.00 lacs. have been propose for the year 2010-11.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

100. 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.

101. 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-metric and post-metric 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.

102. About 67.92 lakh OBC students were provided scholarships to the tune of the Rs. 30052.10 lakh during 2007-08. In the year 2008-09 a sum of Rs. 28509.29lakh has been disbursed as scholarship among 73.48 lakh OBC students. In the year 2009-10 a sum of Rs. 22507.31 lakh is anticipated for disbursement among 5672787 OBC students under Plan schemes. Further for the Annual Plan 2010-11 a sum of Rs. 14397.00 lakh is proposed to be disbursed Among 5195977 students.

Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme

103. The Backward Classes Welfare Department provides financial assistance in the form of educational scholarships to all the OBC students from classes I to VIII and all the IX & X class OBCs students whose parents'/guardians 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
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

104. 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 available for studies in U.P. These scholarships are given for study in recognized institutions. Students whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lacs per annum are entitled for scholarship under the scheme. The present prevailing rates of scholarships and eligibility criteria along with period for which scholarship will be provided are indicated in the table below:

Group	Monthly Rate		Qualifying Criteria	Eligibility Period
	Day Scholar	Hosteller		
A	Rs. 330/-	Rs. 740/-	Rs. One Lac	10 Months
B	Rs. 330/-	Rs. 510/-	Rs. One Lac	10 Months
C	Rs. 185/-	Rs. 355/-	Rs. One Lac	10 Months
D	Rs. 140/-	Rs. 235/-	Rs. One Lac	10 Months

Annual Plan 2007-08

	Schemes	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Ach. (No.)
1	Prematric Scholarship	26816.82	23292.89	6386665
2	Post matric Scholarship	500.00	6759.21	405697
3	Construction of Hostel	428.26	428.26	14
4	Admission fees for Post matric students	500.00	0	0
5	Computerisation of Scholarships	547.81	243.39	--
6	Computer Training Scheme.	200.00	--	--
7	Marriage of daughters & Treatment of Sickness Schemes.	50.00	986.93	10490
8	Share Capital of U.P. Backward Classes Finance & Development Corp.Ltd.	--	23.53	910
	Total	29042.89	35092.47	6981701

Social Security

Annual Plan 2008-09

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. NO.	Schemes	outlay Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual exp. (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Achievements No.
1	Prematric Scholarship	26066.82	23261.27	6795680
2	Post matric Scholarship	500.00	5248.02	552851
3	Construction of Hostel	358.26	161.49	0
4	Admission fees for Post matric students	500.00	21820.91	1116326
5	Computerisation of Scholarships	50.00	49.31	--
6	Computer Training Scheme.	200.00	200.00	2000
7	Marriage of Daughters & Treatment of Sickness Schemes.	2000.00	3000.00	30016
	Total	29675.08	53741.00	8496873

Annual Plan 2009-10

	Name of scheme	Approved (2009-10) (Rs. in lacs)	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Antci Achievement
1	Prematric scholarship	17789.31		19671.31	5167966
2	Postmatric scholarship	4718.00		67.08	504821
3	Admission Fee-reimbursement scheme	17929.00		23341.04	1063487
4	Hostel construction scheme	689.18		802.68	12
5	Computersation of scholarship	168.51		168.51	--
6	Computer Training	200.00		200.00	2000
7	Marriage of daughter & Treatment in Sickness to Destitutes	4000.00		4000.00	44000
8	Share Capital of U.P. Backward Classes Finance & Development Corp.Ltd.	20.00		20.00	2500
	Total	45524.00		54911.54	6784774

Annual Plan 2010-11

	Name of scheme	Physical Target	Proposed out lay (year 2010-11) in lakh
1	Prematric scholarship	5195977	14397.00
2	Hostel construction scheme	14	585.90
3	Computersation of scholarship	--	100.00
4	Computer Training	2000	200.00
5	Marriage of daughter & Treatment in Sickness to Destitute	45519	4107.52
6	Pre Coaching (New scheme)	--	30.58
6	Share Capital of U.P. Backward Classes Finance & Development Corp.Ltd.	1800	50.00
	Total	5245296	19471.00

Scholarship Scheme

105. During last decade under the scholarship scheme, Rs. 2254.16 Cr. distributed by State Government on behalf of Government of India, but the GoI only Rs. 179.84 Cr. has been released, so for Rs.2074.32 Cr. is due for reimbursement from GoI. This big amount reflect adverse effect on state resources.

WELFARE OF MINORITIES

106. 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.

107. The constitution of India while aiming at secular socialist and democratic system in this country has taken care of the social, educational and economic up-liftment of the the minorities by making special provisions under different articles.

108. According to the Census of 2001, the total population of Uttar Pradesh is 1661.98 lakhs which is 16.2 % of the total population of India. The total population of minorities in u.p. is 321-40 lakh, which is 19.33 % of the U.P. Population. It is also to be noted that the minority population is 18.81 % of the total population of India.

109. Six religious groups viz. Muslims. Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists Parsis and Jain's come under the category of religious minorities which constitute more than 18% of total population of the state. The Comparative demographic & Literacy rate for the minority communities according 2001 census are given in the following table.

Religion	Total Population	Total Literate Population of the Minority	% of Total Literate Population	Male			Female		
				Literate Population	% Against the Total Population	% of Total Literate Population	Literate Population	% Against the Total Population	% of Total Literate Population
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
PARSI	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0.00
Total	32139937	12481598	38.84	7781862	24.21	62.35	4699736	14.62	37.65

110. According to 2001 census, in 21 districts of the state, the population of minority communities is more than 20% of the total population. These districts have been declared as minority concentration districts. To cater the needs of the above groups, a separate department under the name of Minorities

Welfare & Waqf was created by the state government in the year 1995-96 wide G.O 4056/chl –3-95-539(2)/95 dated 12 August 1995. The Schemes relating to welfare of minorities, which were previously being looked after by the different departments, have been brought under the perview of this department.

Annual Plans

(Rs. In Lakh)

Years	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
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	1011.55
Annual Plan 2008-09	1250.08	2615.08
Annual Plan 2009-10	5318.23	5318.23 (Anticipated)

111. Scheme wise details are as follows :-

Pre-matric Scholarship

112. Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the ward of only those persons whose annual income is below poverty line.

Category	Rates (Rs. per annum)
Class:1 To 5	300/-
Class:6 To 8	480/-
Class:9 To 10	720/-

113. 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 2007-2012 proposed out lay in this scheme under the plan head is Rs. 980.00 lakh at 2006-07 Price for 259260 beneficiaries and for the financial year 2007-08 approved out lay is Rs.196.00 Lakh for 52128 beneficiaries, In financial year 2008-09 outlay is Rs. 196.00 Lakh and in financial year 2009-10 outlay is Rs. 196.00 Lakh and for 2010-11 proposed out lay is Rs.196.00 Lakh for 52128 beneficiaries.

Post matric Scholarship

114. 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) proposed outlay in this scheme under the plan head is Rs. 1250 Lakh at 2006-07 price for 76405 beneficiaries and for the Financial Year 2007-08 approved outlay is Rs.250.00Lakh for 15480 beneficiaries. In financial year 2008-09 outlay is Rs.

250.00 Lakh and in financial year 2009-10 outlay is Rs. 250.00 Lakh and for 2010-11 proposed out lay is Rs.250.00 Lakh for 15480 beneficiaries.

Share Capital to UPWDC

115. To improve the financial status of the waqf properties in Uttar Pradesh, Waqf Vikas Nigam constructs commercial properties. During tenth plan, a sum of Rs. 250 Lakh has been spent for 785 beneficiaries.

Grant for Arabi-Farsi Madarasas

116. Government has provided grant in aid status to 67 more madarasas. Under this scheme for the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 611.30 lakh has been spent. During the Tenth Plan, a total expenditure under the Scheme is Rs. 1194.54 Lakh. Outlay for 2008-09 is 15.01 Lakh and the outlay in financial year 2009-10 is Rs. 534.34 Lakh and Rs. 550.00 Lakh is proposed outlay for 2010-11.

Opening of Mini ITI in Madarasas

117. Under this scheme a sum of Rs.216.99 lakh has been spent for mini ITI in madarasas in the year 2006-2007. In the Tenth Plan, the total expenditure under the scheme is Rs. 502.17 Lakh.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

118. A sum of Rs. 70000.00 Lakh proposed outlay communicated by the Planning Department for centrally sponsored schemes are as follows:

Modernization of Madarasas

119. To teach modern subjects to the students of madarsa honrarum and financial help is provided. According to revised Guide-Lines dated 29.10.2008 Graduate teachers Rs.6000/- per month and for Post- garduate with B.Ed. teacher Rs. 12,000/- per month will be paid as honorium. In addition to this Rs.50,000/-for Book-Bank, Rs.15,000/-for Maths/Science-Kit and for Scendory/ Higher Scendory leveled madarasas will get Rs. 1.00 Lakh for Computer Lab. The implementation of revised Guide-Lines is in process.

120. During tenth Plan in the year 2002-03 Rs. 483.63 Lac, in the year 2003-04 261.30 Lac and Rs. 9.06 lakh no amount for 2004-05 has been released. For 2005-06 Rs. 245.88 Lac were proposed and same amount Rs. 245.88 Lac has been proposed for 2006-07. However a sum of Rs. 582.18 lakh including amount pertaining to earlier year spent in 2006-07. In the tenth Plan the total expenditure under the scheme is Rs. 2164.93 Lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 1806.12 Lakh and for the Year 2007-08 is Rs. 1626.12 Lakh and for the Year 2008-09 is Rs. 3255.00 Lakh and for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 4542.00 lakh and proposed outlay for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 6200.00 lakhs.

Construction of Hostels

121. Under this scheme two installments of grant are given worth Rs. 45 and Rs. 75 lacs respectively for construction of hostels and school building in minority concentrated educationally backward 57 blocks/ Tehsils of U.P. Proposals for construction of 13 hostels are pending with the Govt. of India.

122. As per the revised Guide-Lines of Government of India for construction of Hostel. Where the minority population at Block/Tehsil/District level is 20 percent or more, each eligible applicable educational institute/school (Primery/Junior High School/High School/Higher Secondary School) will be granted maximum Rs.50.00 Lakh per institute/school. The implementation of revised Guide-Lines is in process.

123. During tenth Five year Plan in the year 2002-03 Rs.10.00 Lac and in the year 2005-06 Rs. 275.00 Lakh has been released. In the tenth Plan the total expenditure is Rs. 262.64 Lakh. For the Eleventh Five year Plan the Proposed out lay 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 lakhs is expected to be spent and for the year 2010-11 Rs. 950.00 Lakh is expected to be spent during the year.

Construction of School building

124. This is 100 percent Centrally sponsored scheme for the welfare of girls belonging to minority community. Under this scheme a grant of Rs.140 lacs is provided in two installments for construction of school building in minority concentrated districts.

125. As per the revised Guide-Lines dated 1.12.2008 of Government of India for construction of school building. Where the minority population at Block/Tehsil/District level is 20 percent or more, each eligible applicable educational institute/school (Primery/Junior High School/High School/Higher Secondary School) will be granted maximum Rs.50.00 Lakh per institute/school. The implementation of revised Guide-Lines is in process.

126. During tenth five year Plan in the year 2002-03 a sum of Rs. 13.15 Lac has been released. Their after In the year 2005-2006 391.18 Lakh has been released. In the tenth Plan the total expenditure under the scheme is Rs. 754.82 Lakh. For the Eleventh Five Year Plan the proposed out lay 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 in the financial year 2009-10 the same amount of Rs. 1683.57 Lakh is expected to be spent and in the financial year 2010-11 the proposed amount of Rs. 1800.00 Lakh is expected to be spent during the year.

Merit Cum Means and Pre-Post Matric Meritorious Scholarship

127. Under the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme the Merit Cum Means scholarship scheme, Pre and Post matric meritorious Scholarship scheme have based on 75 percent central share and 25 percent state share.

128. Under the Merit Cum Means scholarship 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 12503 applications of Rs. 433.32 Lakhs have been sanctioned and released by the Central Government for the Year 2007-08.

129. For the financial year 2008-09 under the Mert-Cum-Means scholarship scheme for 4268 students a sum of Rs. 1082.26 Lakh, Post- Matric scholarship scheme for 31995 students a sum of Rs. 1214.66 Lakh and in Pre-Metric scholarship scheme for 97785 students a sum of Rs. 1730.18 Lakh has been sanctioned and released by the Central Government a sum of Rs. 3594.55 Lakh as 75 percent Central Share and Rs.432.55 Lakh beared/released by the State Government as 25 percent of State Share under the the scheme.

130. For the financial year 2009-10 under the Merit-Cum-Means scholarship scheme for 4334 students a sum of Rs 1099.93 Lakh and in Pre-Matric scholarship scheme for 359178 students a sum of Rs. 6256.38 Lakh has been sanctioned and released by the Central Government a sum of Rs. 4692.29 Lakh as 75 percent Central Share and Rs. 1564.09 Lakh beared/released by the State Government as 25 percent of State Share under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme. The proposal of Rs. 1846.04 Lakh In the Post-Metric scholarship scheme for 41358 students is under consideration.

131. For the financial year 2010-11 under the Mert-Cum-Means scheme for 8000 students a sum of Rs. 1977.60 Lakh and in the Post- Matric scheme for 50000 students a sum of Rs. 1938.00 Lakh and in Pre-Metric scheme for 370810 students a sum of Rs. 6741.33 Lakh is expected to be spent.

Multi- Sectoral Plan

132. In the minority concerntrate 21 districts. Prime Minister's 15th points programes a special drives has been taken into action in this matter. Asum of Rs. 101570.00 Lakh is estimated to be spent for this purpose by the Central Government.

133. For the financial year 2008-09 a sum of Rs. 20,000 Lakh as capital expenditure and a sum of Rs. 30000 Lakh as revenue expenditure (Total Rs. 50000.00 Lakh) had been fixed in the budget against which the Central Government approved Rs. 25269.15 Lakh and released Rs. 12443.11 Lakh for the various projects. In the financial year 2009-10 a sum of Rs. 20,000 Lakhs as capital and Rs. 30000 Lakh revenue expenditure is proposed.

134. For the financial year 2009-10 a sum of Rs. 20,000 Lakh as capital expenditure and a sum of Rs. 30000 Lakh as revenue expenditure (Total Rs. 50000.00 Lakh) had been taken in the budget against which the Central Government approved Rs. 25237.70 Lakh and released Rs. 12618.93 Lakh for the various projects.

135. In the financial year 2010-11 a sum of Rs. 30,000 Lakhs as capital and a sum of Rs. 20000 Lakh as revenue expenditure estimated to be utilized/spent as estimated.

Fees Re-imburement to Graduation Level Students :

136. Rs. 22500.00 lakh for 750000 students in this Plan and Rs. 290.18 Lakh for 3807 students in the financial Year 2007-08 and for the Year 2008-09 outlay is Rs. 650.00 Lakh for the 8250 students and for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 650.00 Lakh for 8250 beneficiaries and in the financial year 2010-11 proposed outlay is Rs. 800.00 Lakh for 10000 beneficiaries.

Financial assistance to the poor girl's marriage :

137. The anticipated expenditure in this scheme is estimated Rs. 1000.00 lakh for 5000 beneficiary in this Plan and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 500 beneficiary in the financial Year 2007-08 and for the Year 2008-09 is Rs. 1200.00 Lakhs for 12000 beneficiaries and for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 1200.00 Lakh outlay for 12000 beneficiaries and financial year 2010-11 the proposed outlay is Rs. 1000.00 Lakh for 10000 beneficiaries.

Computerization of scheme at directorate and district level:

138. A comprehensive efforts will be carried out from the financial 2007-08 under the 11th Plan. The anticipated expenditure in this scheme is estimated Rs. 5824.00 lakh in this Plan and Rs. 100.00 lakh in the financial year 2007-08. and for the Year 2008-09 is Rs. 90.60 Lakh and for the year 2009-10 proposed outlay is Rs. 133.44 Lakhs.

Pre-Examination Coaching for Employment based Competitive Examinations:

139. Under this scheme financial assistance is proposed to create 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 outlay is Rs.50.00 Lakh for 333 beneficiaries

Manyavar Shri Kashiram Ji Urban Development :-

140. Under this scheme Government will provid 15% subsidy to the beneficiaries and 5% from by applicant and 80% will be arranged by way of 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 During the year 2009-10 a sum of Rs. 100.00 Lakh is outlay and in the financial year 2010-11 Rs.100.00 Lakh is proposed outlay.

Creation of Monitoring and evaluation cell of departmental schemes at directorate level :-

141. To monitor and evaluation of scheme at departmental level for requirement of the mass and to evaluate the increasing level of beneficiaries under the drived schemes by the department. Such exercise it is proposed to create a monitering and evaluation cell at Directorate level for implementation of

departmental schemes at District level through computerization. During the year 2007-08 is Rs. 72.09 Lakh, year 2008-09 is Rs. 67.83 Lakh and in the year 2009-10 a sum of Rs. 200.64 Lakh is likely to be spent. Further in the year 2010-11 proposed outlay is Rs. 218.00 Lakh.

Establishment of I.A.S./P.C.S. coaching institute :-

142. To keep in the view of Government desire and the need/importance to establish the I.A.S./P.C.S. coaching institute to encourage to the minority community to take more participation in State/National level competitive examinations importance of A sum of Rs. 200.00 Lakh is proposed outlay for the financial year 2010-11.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED

143. The Department of Handicapped Welfare came into existence on 20-9-95. Prior to this, it was a small segment of Social Welfare Department. The basic objectives are to adhere to national commitment for equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of disabled persons without any discrimination in every field of human activity. The Government's top priority is to provide educational, training and rehabilitation facilities to all categories of disabled persons.

144. A handicapped person is not handicapped by his own choice and therefore he deserves all empathy 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 XI Plan.

145. State Govt. is running the following major schemes to provide a better life to the handicapped persons.

- ▶ Grant-in-aid for maintenance to destitute handicapped.
- ▶ 13 residential schools are devoted 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 sheltered workshop-cum-production centers are imparting free vocational training out of which 7 centers are providing free boarding and lodging facilities to the handicapped.

Strategies, Objectives and Programmes for 2010-11

146. 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 any person and are already playing a vital role in the uplift of the handicapped.

147. Efforts would be made to provides the destitute handicapped persons, maintenance, education, training and rehabilitation etc. The Goals of plan 2010-11 are being formulated in such a way so that the optimum achievements of the above mention objectives may be obtained.

Annual Plan 2009-10

148. In the financial year 2009-10 a greater emphasis has been given to ensure effective implementation of the schemes and programmes for the welfare of persons with disability. Besides Government efforts have been made to encourage N.G.O's to render their services to the destitute persons with disability for social economical and educational uplift. The progress achieved in major schemes in the year 2009-10 is as follows:

(Rs. in Lakh)

1	2	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
		Outlay	Expn	Outlay	Expn	Outlay	Anti. Expn	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Extension of Diretorate viklang Kalyan	112.00	12.72	82.46		69.94	69.94	
2	Grant-in-aid for maintenance of physically handicapped and mentally retarded destitutes handicapped persons (D.S.)	10197.1	9280	20363.20	13463.68	14602.16	14602.16	14502.16
3	Grant to Handicapped Persons for Construction of Shops(D.S)	118.50	95.08	96.46	90.40	96.46	96.46	96.46
4	Construction of Hostels, School Buildings	105.00	93.16	587.25	919.28	1350.36	1350.36	814.70
5	Establishment of homes for mentally impaired	139.00	139	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	50.00
6	Kaushal Vikas Kendra	65.00		10.00		4.20	4.20	8.35
7	Braille Protsahan Yojna	11.85		11.85		11.85	11.85	11.85
8	Computerization& monitoring of penson schemes	60.00	60					
9	Vehicles for institutions			60.22	55.72	0.00	0.00	
10	Exposure visit/training in national institutions			20.00	3.24	1.00	1.00	
11	Scholarship/maintenance for students of departmental schools/workshops			136.90	82.61	38.43	38.43	14.07
12	Acquirement of DDRC, Sitapur and Sultanpur			0.02		0.02	0.02	

	Name of Schemes	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
		Outlay	Expn	Outlay	Expn	Outlay	Anti. Expn	Proposed Outlay
13	Upgradation and strengthening of school for handicapped persons					228.38	228.38	
14	Establishment of University for Handicapped person			100.00	2853.00	9312.56	9312.56	9381.32
15	Establishment of government inter college for handicapped person			600.00	500.00	220.80	220.80	150.00
16	Establishment of Hostels for higher education of disabled persons							25.56
TOTAL		10808.47	9679.96	22068.36	17967.93	26236.16	26236.16	25054.47

Features & Progress of Annual Plan 2010-2011

149. **Extension of Directorate Viklang Kalyan**—It is observed that in performing the work for welfare/benefits of handicapped persons shortage of manpower in the department is effecting the routine work badly. Only one section is available in the Headquarter, so it is felt that strengthening of the headquarter is very essential. The following five more sections are needed:

- ▶ Establishment Section
- ▶ Yojna Section
- ▶ Account Section
- ▶ Legal & legislative Cell
- ▶ Coordination & statistical Section

150. For the above total outlay of Rs. 96.46 lakh was sanctioned in the year 2009&10 but there is no outlay for year 2010-11.

151. **Grant in Aid to handicapped persons (Viklang Pension)** : The original outlay of this scheme for 11th Plan in 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 to cover all the disables living below poverty line. The rules can not be amended accordingly and due to this reason the outlay in the year 2009-10 was reduced to Rs. 14602.16 crore. For the year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs.14502.16 Lakh is being proposed.

152. **Grant to handicapped person for construction of shops:** This is an important scheme to provide self-employment to the disabled persons. Under this scheme, a maximum amount 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 also provide Rs. 10000/- per beneficiary

(which includes 25% subsidy and 75% loan) for mobile shops, rented shops and even khokas/gumtis. In the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs.96.46 Lakh was sanctioned. In the year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 96.46 Lakh is being proposed.

153. Construction of Hostels, School Buildings: For on-going or new construction works a total amount of Rs. 1944.48 Lakh is required as per the details given here-in under:

▶ Hostel for disable students	894.97 Lakh
▶ Sparsh School, Saharanpur	400.00 Lakh
▶ Sanket vidyalaya, Agra	9.86 Lakh
▶ Inter college for disable student	0.01 Lakh
Total	1294.98 Lakh

154. In the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 1350.36 Lakh was sanctioned for various construction works where as for the year 2010-11 only Rs. 814.70 Lakh is sanctioned.

155. **Establishment of Homes for mentally impaired:** In the year 2006-07 a provision of Rs. 139.00 Lakh was made for the construction works of these homes. An outlay of the Rs.300.00 Lakh is made in the year 2009-10 for construction works. In the year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 Lakh is required for furnishing and running of these centers.

156. **Kausal Vikas Kendra:** For Miscellaneous works for Kaushal Vikas Kendra an outlay of 8.35 Lakhs is sanctioned for the year 2010-11.

157. **Braille Protsahan Yojna:** 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 for higher education is rare and costlier. Similarly the supportive equipments of education like CDs cassetes and players for visually challenged students are also costly.

158. In order to facilitate these students the schemes of Braille Protsahan Yojna is proposed. Like the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 11.85 lacs is proposed for the year 2009-10. Rules for this scheme are still under preparation.

159. **Scholarship/Maintenance for students and departmental schools/workshops:** In the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs.36.90 Lakh was made for increased rate of scholarship/maintenance of students/trainees of departmental schools/KVKs and Rs.100.00 Lakh for keeping in view the new schools/KVKs. In the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs.38.43 Lakh was made for the year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 14.07 Lakh is being proposed.

160. **University-**An university has been established at Mohan Road, Lucknow where minimum 50% seat shall be reserved for different types of disabled students. outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh and a provision of Rs. 7600.00 lakh were made for the university in the year 2008-09. In the year 2009-10 and outlay of Rs.

9312.56 lakh was sanctioned for the university for construction and establishment. For the year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 9381.32 Lakh is being proposed out of which Rs. 7500.00 Lakh is for construction works.

161. Govt. Inter colleges:-The Hon'ble Chief Minister has declared to establish two intermediate colleges for Visually Handicapped students in Meerut and Gorakhpur Distt. An outlay of Rs.220.80 lakh is sanctioned for the construction works of these colleges in the year 2009-10. The construction works are in progress and these colleges are likely to be started in the year 2010-11. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 150.00 Lakh is sanctioned..

162. Establishment of Hostels for higher education of disabled persons: 6 Hostels are under construction at Lucknow(2), Gorakhpur(2), Meerut and Allahabad. Disable students of higher classes will be provided with fooding and lodging facilities. The construction work is likely to be completed by next year and an amount of Rs. 25.56 Lakhs is sanctioned for furnishing and other related works.

WOMEN COMPONENT PLAN

163. As we approach the new millennium, human development appears as a major thrust in the development planning and gender equality emerges as a major challenge. Women, who constitute nearly 47 percent of the total population, are the principal providers of care and support to infants and children. Thus, the investments towards women capability building and empowering them to exercise their choice is not only valuable in it self but is also the surest way to contribute to economic growth and overall development of Society. Therefore, their concerns are placed on the priority list of the development agenda. It is in this perspective that several initiatives have been taken by the Government and voluntary organisations to reduce gender inequality for obviating the discriminatory practices towards women still prevailing in Society.

164. 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

165. 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

166. 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

167. 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 2008	29.1	22.8
2.	Death rate	per 1000 population 2008	8.4	7.4
3.	Infant Mortality Rate	per 1000 population 2008	67	53
4.	Mother mortality rate	per lakh population	440 (2004-06)	254
5.	Total fertility rate	No. of children 2006	4.2	2.8
6.	Couple protection rate	Percentage	43.6	56.3
7.	Institutional Births	Percentage	22.0	40.7
8.	Delivery through trained persons	Percentage 2006	39.5	26.7

Empowerment of Women

Participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institution and Urban Local Bodies

168. 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

169. 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
	2.Swashakti	5176	5176	-	1326.88
	3.Sabera Yojna	100	100	-	155.13
	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

170. 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	2007
Rape	1854	1457	1605	1217	1638
Kidnapping and abduction of women & girls	2501	2460	2882	2256	3363
Dowry Deaths	1983	1786	2229	1564	2076
Molestation	2526	2023	2423	1835	2527
Sexual Harassment	118	105	2571	2881	2882
Cruelty by Husbands & relatives	3989	3393	5113	4505	7650

Source: Crime in India, 2007, NCRB, New Delhi

State Policy for Women

171. 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.

172. 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 BimaYojana 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.
173. 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

174. "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.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

175. Under the sector of social welfare, the destitute aged and old person of 60 years and above are being provided social security by financial help and moral support. Institutional and non-institutional facilities have been established to provide special care and protection for needy and helpless.

176. Programmes under the sector aim at providing minimum essential supports, financial or otherwise to the poor and destitute children, women, etc. who are in need of special care and protection.

177. Several facilities are being provided to them for socio-economic and educational development through the developmental schemes run by the department.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

178. The planning commission GOI, in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development has decided to transfer the National Old Age Pension, National Family Benefit and Annapurna Scheme to the State Plan from the year 2002-03, i.e. beginning of Tenth Plan. The three schemes have been put under one National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). It is expected that the transfer of these schemes will provide requisite flexibility to the State in choice and implementation of the scheme. The funds for the operation of the scheme will be provided as additional central assistance (ACA) to the State by Government of India. The ACA could be utilized on taking one or two or all three or in any other combination in accordance with their own priorities and needs. In this way, the assistance which was provided as total grant by GOI for the schemes meant for aged persons has been converted into ACA with 70 percent loan liability to the State.

Objectives and Priorities

Objectives

- ▶ To provide social security to all the aged, infirm and destitute persons.
- ▶ To provide old Age/Kisan pension to the deserving targeted persons.
- ▶ To improve the qualitative aspect of the social security and welfare programmes by ensuring efficient implementation.
- ▶ To strengthen the administrative infrastructure for implementation.
- ▶ To ensure revision of rates of grants and income ceiling depending on resources.
- ▶ To ensure more coverage under social security and welfare programmes as per policy framed by the State Government from time to time.
- ▶ To construct the buildings of departmental institutions.

Priorities

- ▶ To ensure maximum coverage of eligible aged persons under the old age pension schemes with the assistance of Central Government.
- ▶ To confer more powers to village panchayats for transparent and speedy delivery of benefits to the beneficiaries.
- ▶ Elimination of reasons for causing delay in providing relief.
- ▶ To evolve system for regular checking and verification of beneficiaries.

National Social Assistance Programme

179. Under National Social Assistance programme, the pension is being provided to those aged persons who are above 65 years of age. At present 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.

180. There is a total financial need of Rs. 151200.00 lakh for providing pension at the rate of 300/- p.m. per person for about 42 lakh such persons out of which Government of India will provide Rs.200 per beneficiary per month as pension whereas State Government will contribute Rs.100 per beneficiary per month. An outlay of Rs. 150001.23 lakh has been proposed for the National Old Age/ Kisan Pension Scheme purpose under which 4166700 persons would be benefited under pension scheme during 2010-11.

National Family Benefit Programme

181. To assist the aggrieved family after their earning member's death in the age group of 18-64 years of age, the families who are living below poverty line, such families would be provided grant of Rs. 20,000/- per family for which an outlay of Rs. 25000.00 lakh has been approved for XIth Plan period 2007-12 Under National Family Benefit Programme Rs. 25000.00 lakh has been proposed to benefit 1,25,000 persons/families @Rs.20,000/- per person as lump-sum grant during 2010-11.

WELFARE OF OTHER CLASSES

182. Some new Schemes had been started during 2004-05 for the welfare of other classes viz. the families of general category living below poverty line and whose annual income is Rs. 19,884/- in rural areas and Rs. 25,546/- in urban areas The detail of outlay proposed for Draft Annual Plan 2010-11 for New Schemes are given below:-

Scholarship to the students whose parents are living below poverty line

Scholarship in Pre-matric Classes

183. Under this scheme Rs. 25/- p.m. in I to V classes, Rs. 40/- p.m. in VI to VIII classes and Rs. 60/- p.m. in classes IX to X are being provided for which Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided Annual Plan 2010-11 to benefit 269 students.

Scholarship in Post-matric Classes

184. Under this scheme scholarship is being awarded to the students whose parents annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000/-per annum from class X onwards at various rates prescribed by the State Government. For which an outlay of Rs. 8000.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11 .

Pre-examination Coaching

185. This scheme had been introduced for 2006-07. Pre-examination Coaching will be imparted to the students of general category belonging to below poverty line for preparation of competitive examinations of various category of services. For Annual Plan 2010-11 Rs.55.00 lakh has been proposed.

Chapter-VI

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

Balance economic growth has been one of the prime objectives of the planning. In this regard, successive reduction in regional disparities has been adopted as an appropriate strategy for development. 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.

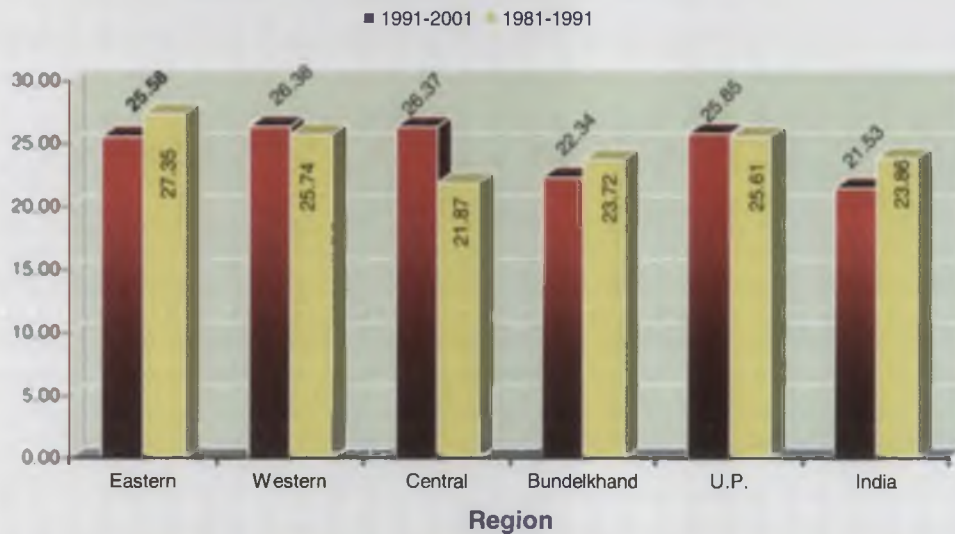
2. The State's share in the total population of the country is 16.2 percent whereas in terms of area, its share is only 7.3 percent of the total area of the country. Due to formation of new state Uttarakhand the Uttar Pradesh area is reduced by 18 percent as against only 5 percent reduction in population. Thus, the state lost its area more than transfer of population which is matter of great concern.

3. Census 2001 data reveals that, 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.

4. The increasing size of population negates the growth in every sector of economy. 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.

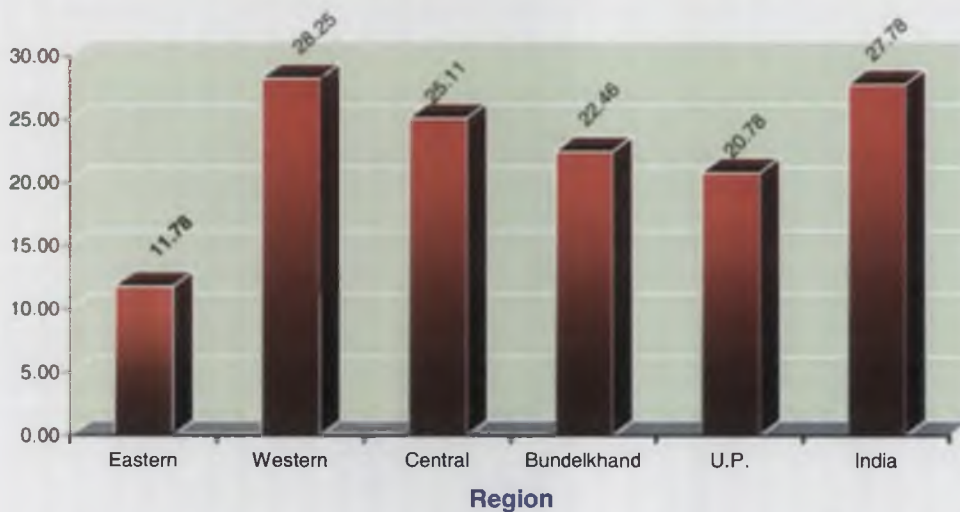
Regional Disparities and Backwardness

Decennial Growth In Population (%), 1991-2001



5. Urbanization is also an important indicator among the development indicators,. As per census 2001,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.

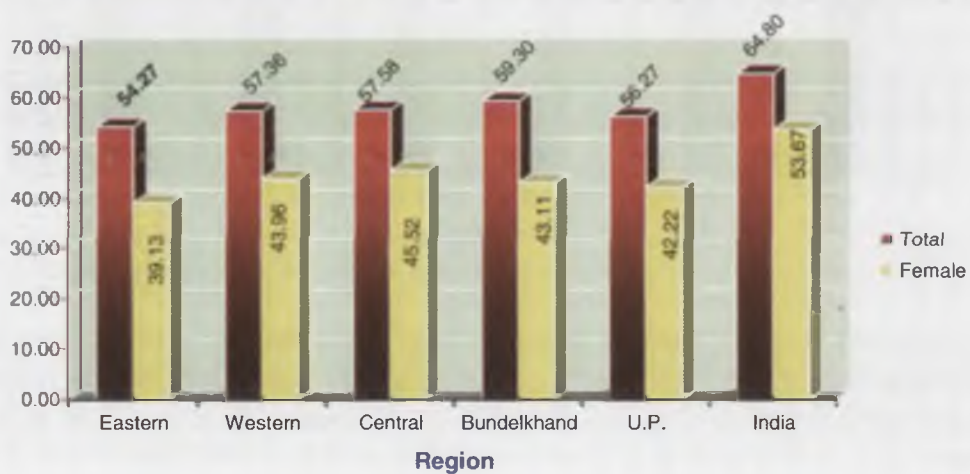
Percentage Of Urban Population To Total Population, 2001



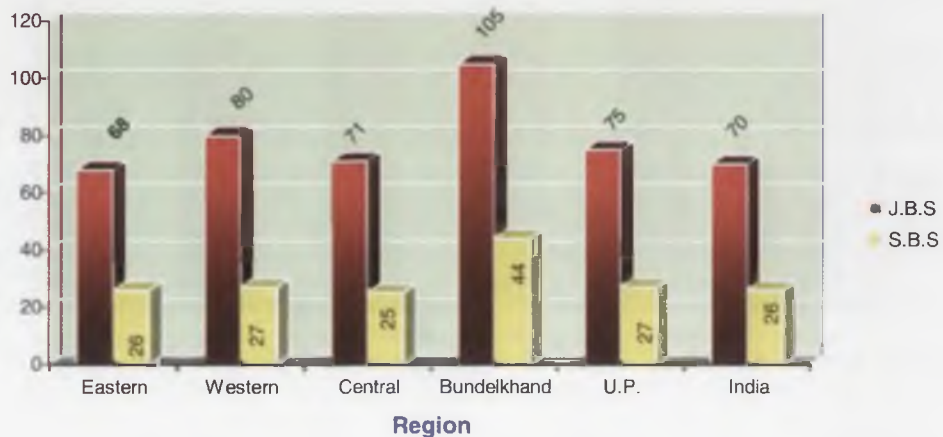
Regional Disparities and Backwardness

6. In human development of the state education and health place an important role. However , significant achievement have been made in education sector but still regional disparities are prevailing among the regions. 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. The number of basic schools are highest in Bundelkhand Region followed by Western Region , Central Region and Eastern Region.

Literacy Percentage , 2001



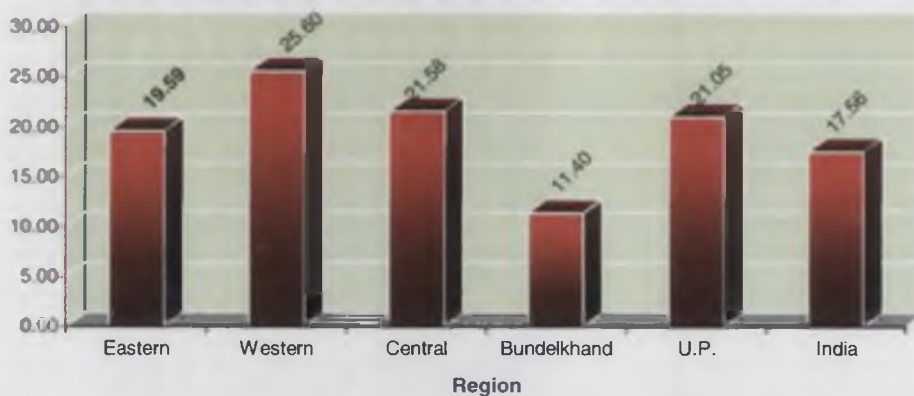
No of Basic School per lakh of Population, 2008-09



Regional Disparities and Backwardness

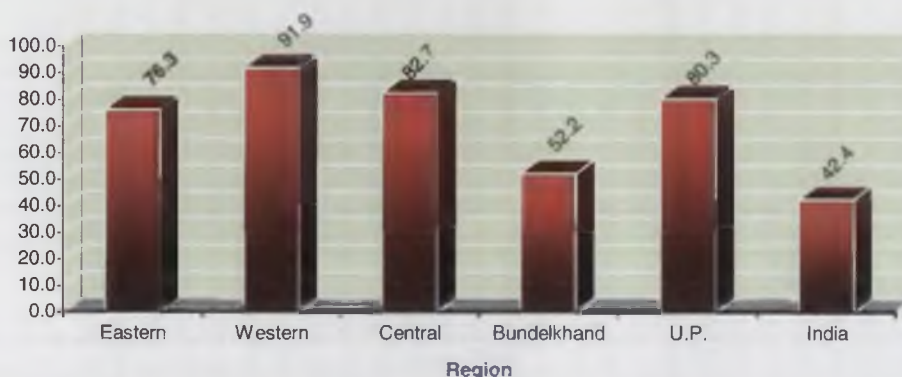
7. Land is the most important factor of production. In spite of having larger average size of holdings, the foodgrain productivity in the Bundelkhand region as it existed in 2006-07 was the lowest (11.40 qt/ha) among all regions. Western region having productivity of 25.60 qt/ha is the most developed region in the State. Gross value of agricultural output per hectare of gross cropped area (at current price) was lowest in Bundelkhand region Rs. 19786. 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.44399 of agricultural output per hectare of gross cropped area is the most developed region of the State.

Productivity of Total Foodgrains (qtls/hect.) (2006-07)



8. In agriculture sector, irrigation is also a deciding factor for the growth of productivity. 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 (52.2 percent) and highest in Western region (91.9 percent) followed by Central (82.7 percent) and Eastern region (76.3 percent).

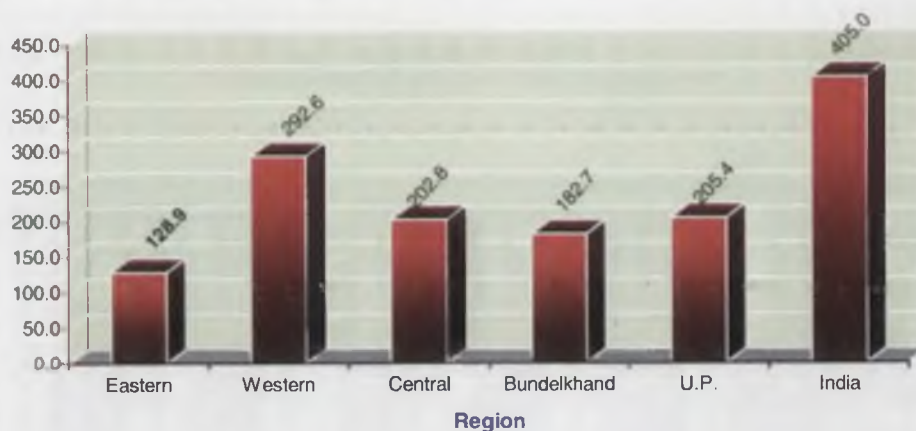
Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown (2006-07)



Regional Disparities and Backwardness

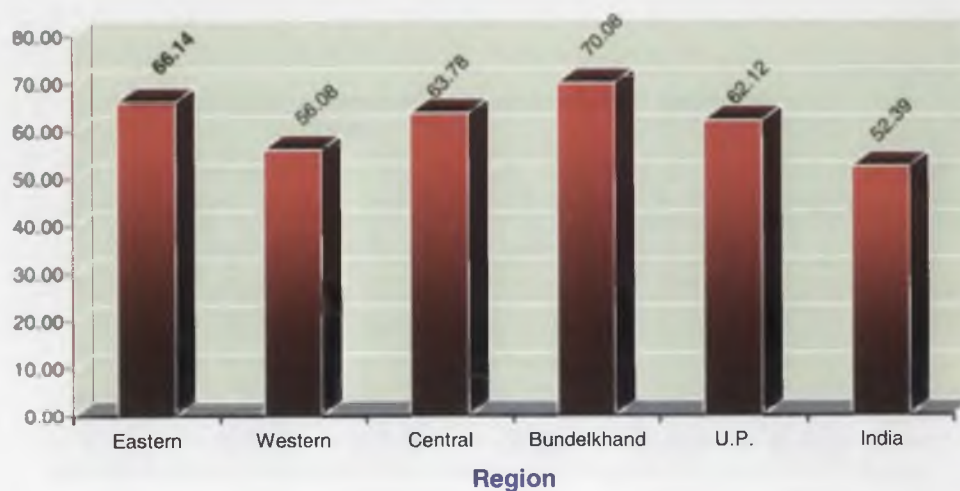
9. The per capita power consumption is highest (292.6 Kwh) in western region and lowest(128.9 kwh) in the Eastern region during 2008-09. In Bundelkhand region the per capita power consumption (182.7 Kwh) is slightly higher than Eastern region.

Per Capita Power Consumption (kwh) (2008-09)



10. 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.

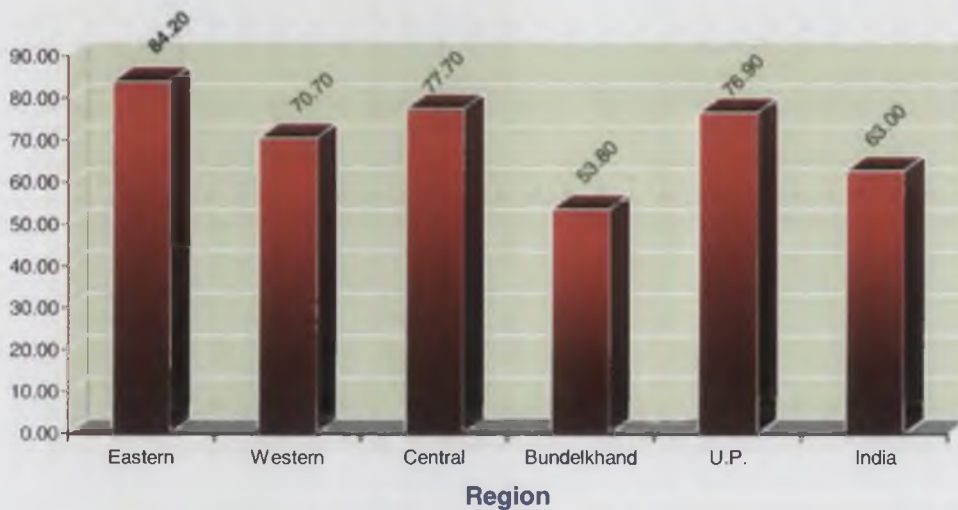
Percentage Of Main Workers Engaged In Agriculture To Total Main Workers (2001)



Regional Disparities and Backwardness

11. 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 (2000-01)

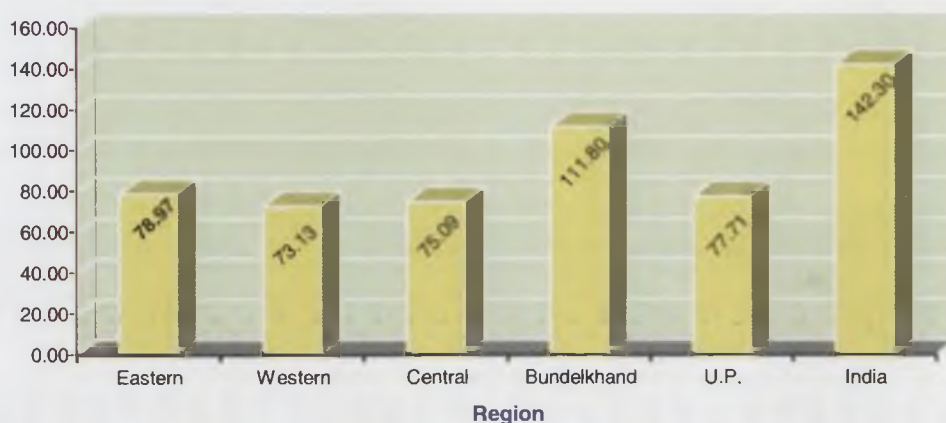


12. Industrial sector is the lifeline of an economy. In Bundelkhand region, the development of industry is inadequate. The number of persons engaged in registered factories per lakh of population during 2005-06 was only 76 persons in this region, while the western region is most developed with 682 persons followed by 312 persons in central region and 99 persons in the eastern region.

13. 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 2007-08 was highest in Bundelkhand region (111.80 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 696.01 Km. while Bundelkhand region is placed at the bottom.

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

Total Length Of Pucca Roads Per Lakh of Population ,2007-08



14. In terms of overall development, the per capita income at current prices in 2006-07 was highest in the Western region at Rs.18959, followed by Rs.15495 for Bundelkhand, Rs. 15271 for Central and Rs. 10392 for Eastern region. The State average in this regard is Rs. 14685.

15. 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

16. Level of development of districts in the State is identified on the basis of 36 indicators which includes 10 indicators of agriculture and allied activities, 7 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.

S. NO.	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 Area Sown
5	Distribution Of Fertilizers Per Ha. Of Gross Area Sown (kg)
6	Per Capita Production Of Foodgrains (Kg.)
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 Availability (Kg)
10	Intensity of Cropping

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

Industrial Infrastructure	
11	Percentage Of Workers Engaged In Household Industry To Total Workers
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 (Km)
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 L.P.G Consumers 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 Percentage (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.)

17. 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.

Districts Having Very High Composite Index Of Development (CID 125.00 And Above)						
Sl. No.	District	Index		Sl. No.	District	Index
1	Gautam Buddha Nagar	431.44		4	Lucknow	145.64
2	Ghaziabad	170.52		5	Kanpur Nagar	145.56
3	Meerut	147.72		6	Agra	129.82

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

Districts Having High Composite Index Of Development (CID 105.00-125.00)					
7	Jyotibaphule Nagar	123.96	16	Mahamaya Nagar	111.25
8	Bulandshahar	120.31	17	Jhansi	110.96
9	Mathura	117.43	18	Aligarh	109.50
10	Muzaffar Nagar	117.20	19	Baghpat	108.51
11	Varanasi	116.11	20	Moradabad	107.70
12	Farrukhabad	115.04	21	Allahabad	107.07
13	Saharanpur	112.87	22	Kanpur Dehat	106.92
14	Etawah	112.59	23	Firozabad	106.16
15	Bijnor	111.29	24	Kannauj	105.81
Districts Having Medium Composite Index Of Development (CID 95.00-105.00)					
25	Bareilly	103.23	31	Barabanki	97.60
26	Mainpuri	101.04	32	Budaun	96.75
27	Rampur	99.34	33	Hamirpur	96.32
28	Jalaun	98.63	34	Faizabad	96.01
29	Gorakhpur	98.32	35	Sonbhadra	95.43
30	Pilibhit	97.72	36	Sultanpur	95.32
Districts Having Low Composite Index Of Development (CID 75.00-95.00)					
37	Shahjahanpur	93.96	47	Basti	88.65
38	Mahoba	93.17	48	Ambedkar Nagar	88.06
39	Unnao	91.60	49	Mau	85.05
40	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	91.26	50	Chandauli	81.99
41	Kheri	90.66	51	Gonda	81.70
42	Auraiya	89.74	52	Hardoi	80.50
43	Fatehpur	89.54	53	Rae Bareli	79.36
44	Sitapur	89.45	54	Deoria	77.97
45	Lalitpur	89.08	55	Jaunpur	77.73
46	Etah	88.84	56	Bahraich	76.14
Districts Having Very Low Composite Index Of Development (CID Below 75.00)					
57	Ballia	74.98	64	Siddharth Nagar	72.08
58	Maharajganj	74.46	65	Ghazipur	71.90
59	Pratapgarh	74.34	66	Azamgarh	71.27
60	Balrampur	74.02	67	Kaushambi	71.25
61	Mirzapur	73.07	68	Chitrakoot	71.22
62	Kushi Nagar	72.89	69	Sant Kabir nagar	70.76
63	Banda	72.85	70	Shrawasti	70.50

Note :- District Kanshiram nagar has been created as 71th district of the state on 17.04.2008. Due to non availability of data/informations, this district has not been included in the above analysis of classification

Net Domestic Product At Current & Constant Prices

18. The level of total and per capita income are most commonly used economic indicators to asses the economic well being of the population on an average. The Annexure –2 incorporates the district wise

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

total and per capita income in the state at current prices of 2006-07 and at constant prices 1999-2000. In this respect, the region wise picture that emerges from the contents of Annexure-2 is as follows:

DISTRICT WISE NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL & PER CAPITA), 2006-07

Regions	At Current prices(2006-07)		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	129433	18959	97055	14217
Central	51519	15271	38879	11524
Bundelkhand	14018	15495	10426	11525
Eastern	77188	10392	61008	8213
U.P.	272158	14685	207368	11189

19. 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.

20. 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

21. 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.

Backward Regions Grant Fund(BRGF)

22. 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 facility 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:

23. 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.

24. 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 as follows.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

25. Unemployment generates different kind of problems in the society viz. illiteracy, backwardness, naxalits 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, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kushi Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Raebareli, Sitapur, Sonbharda and Unnao. Thereafter additional 130 districts have been included in this scheme from the financial year 2007-08 out of that 17 districts belongs to Uttar Pradesh, notified w.e.f 15th of May 2007. The remaining districts of the country have been notified under this scheme w.e.f April 1, 2008. Thus NREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a 100 percent urban population.

26. 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 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.

Monitorable Targets in Eleventh Plan

27. The eight Millennium Development Goal (MDGs)- which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015- form a blue print agreed to by all the world countries. The Govt. of India also agreed to the following eight MDGs.

- ▶ Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- ▶ Achieve universal primary education

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- ▶ 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

28. 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	7.8	5.2	9.0	10.0
13.	Growth rate In Agriculture (Primary)	Percentage	2.5	1.8	4.1	6.4
14.	Growth Rate in Industry (Secondary)	Percentage	9.4	10.8	10.5	10.5
15.	Growth Rate In Services (Tertiary)	Percentage	9.4	5.2	9.9	12.4

29. 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

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collected. Since data of these monitorable indicators for the year 2008-09 is not available, there present available status is given below:

- ▶ Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand) in U.P. in 2009 was 67 while the corresponding figure of India was 53.
- ▶ 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 2008-09 was 7.2 while the corresponding figure of India was 6.7 percent.

30. This indicates 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.

Monitorable Targets Fixed For The Eleventh Plan

Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target		Present status		
			All India	UP	Reference Period	All India	UP
1.	Infant Mortality Rate	Per thousand	28	35	SRS-2009	53	67
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate	Per lakh live birth	100	100	2001-03	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 2008 09		25
10.	Growth Rate Of Economy	Percentage	9.0	10.0	quick* estimate (2008-09)	6.7	7.2

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Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target		Present status		
			All India	UP	Reference Period	All India	UP
11.	Growth Rate In Agriculture & Allied (primary)	Percentage	4.1	6.4	quick* estimate (2008-09)	1.8	4.9
12.	Growth Rate In Industry (Secondary)	Percentage	10.5	10.5	quick* estimate (2008-09)	3.9	5.6
13.	Growth Rate In Services (Tertiary)	Percentage	9.9	12.4	quick* estimate (2008-09)	9.7	9.6

* For India base year is 2004-05 whereas for U.P. base year is 1999-2000.

31. Monitorable targets are primarily focused on attainment of a high economic growth rate and improvement in the indicators relating to human development viz 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:

- ▶ Encouragement of institutional and safe deliveries to reduce IMR and MMR
- ▶ Provision of one male Health worker and two ANMS at all sub centres.
- ▶ To convert all CHC into FRU So that Pregnant women and neonatal Care facilities may be given to all.
- ▶ To convert all CHC into FRU. So that pregnant Health Insurance scheme for all BPL families.
- ▶ Upgradation of all Districts Hospital, CHC and PHC upto Indian Public Health Standard
- ▶ PPP models to be explored for better usage of available health infrastructure
- ▶ To bring the teacher pupil ratio from 1:53 to 1:45
- ▶ To Improve the quality of education.
- ▶ Provision of cooked meals in all Anganwadis.
- ▶ Effective implementation of National Flagship Programmes.
- ▶ 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

32. On the basis of growth of workers during the 55th and 61th round 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. As against this it is estimated that sustainable employment generation during 2009-10 will be more than 21 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 effective implementation of NAREGA is on the top most priority of state Govt. initiatives . 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.

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Annexure-1

Region - wise comparative status of Development in U.P.

Sl. No	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)	25.58	26.38	26.37	22.34	25.85	21.53
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 (2008-09)	2.60	2.31	2.32	3.42	2.48	3.80 (1.1.2002)
10.	No.of beds in Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries (including PHCs) per lakh of population (2008-09)	37.77	32.66	40.38	45.56	36.74	68.98 (1.1.2002)
11.	No. of PHCs per lakh of population (2008-09)	2.01	1.75	1.73	2.79	1.91	NA
12.	No.of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/Sub-centre per lakh of population (2008-09)	10.67	10.04	10.27	16.96	10.67	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 (2008-09)						
	(a) Junior Basic School	68	80	71	105	75	70 (2005-06)
	(b) Senior Basic School	26	27	25	44	27	26 (2005-06)
16.	Pupil-Teacher ratio (2008-09)						
	(a) Junior Basic School	83	83	81	67	82	46 (2005-06)
	(b) Senior Basic School	76	70	75	44	71	34 (2005-06)

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

Sl. No	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.) (2007-08)	78.97	73.13	75.09	111.80	77.71	142.3 (2003-04)
18.	Total Length of Pucca Roads per thousand sq.km. of area under PWD (km.) (2007-08)	696.01	637.43	563.27	349.29	609.01	464.2 (2003-04)
19.	Per capita power consumption (kwh) (2008-09)	128.9	292.6	202.8	182.7	205.4	405.0 (2006-07)
20.	Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages (2008-09)	84.01	92.79	95.00	95.62	88.72	81.30 (2006-07)
VI- Agriculture And Allied							
21.	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown (2006-07)	76.3	91.9	82.7	52.2	80.3	42.4 (2005-06)
22.	Percentage of water logged area to total Kharif area (2006-07)	4.22	1.09	12.30	-	4.27	NA
23.	Percentage of holdings of less than 1.0 hectare (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) (2007-08)	149.34	171.81	150.49	41.66	147.79	112.30 (2006-07)
26.	Gross value of agricultural output per hectare of gross cropped area at current price (2006-07) Rs.	27108	44399	34394	19786	34354	26910 (2005-06)
27.	Net area sown per rural person (hect.) (2006-07)	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.31	0.13	0.19 (2005-06)
28.	Productivity of major crops (qtls/hect.) (2006-07)						
i.	Total Foodgrains	19.59	25.60	21.58	11.40	21.05	17.56
ii.	Wheat	25.11	31.28	28.58	20.06	27.72	27.08
iii.	Rice	17.37	22.04	18.62	4.72	18.70	21.31
iv.	Potato	194.21	237.83	174.38	220.40	220.40	149.03
v.	Oilseeds	7.86	11.27	7.20	3.10	7.70	9.16
vi.	Sugarcane	501.69	639.00	566.05	416.22	598.51	690.22
29.	Per capita foodgrains production (kgs) (2006-07)	196.2	241.7	222.6	277.0	221.7	193.00
V- Industry and Minerals							
30.	Number of persons employed in Registered factories per lakh of population (2005-06)	99	682	312	76	351	605 (2004-2005)
31.	Per capita gross value of industrial production (Rs (2005-06)	1931	10256	4713	1621	5487	NA
32.	Number of total registered working factories per lakh of population (2005-06)	1.7	10.7	5.9	1.7	5.7	12.5 (2004-05)

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

Sl. No	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI- Banking and Finance							
33.	Credit Deposit ratio (2008-09)	26.45	51.53	43.74	48.11	42.06	74 16 (2007-2008)
34.	No.of Scheduled Commercial Bank per lakh of population, 2008-09	4.3	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.0	6.5 (2007-2008)
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 2006-07 Rs	3963	9837	7081	7574	6631	5536 (2003-04)
38.	Per capita income at current prices (2006-07). Rs.	10392	18959	15271	15495	14685	25956 (2005-06)

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

Annexure-2

DISTRICT WISE NET DOMESTICT PRODUCT (TOTAL& PER CAPITA) 2006-07					
Sl. No.	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	6692	21298	5157	16412
2	Muzaffarnagar	8043	20468	5998	15263
3	Bijnor	6525	18543	4937	14031
4	Moradabad	7296	16818	5399	12446
5	Rampur	3459	15979	2603	12025
6	Jyotiba phule nagar	3380	21488	2490	15831
7	Meerut	7933	23869	6196	18644
8	Bagpat	2937	24009	2309	18875
9	Ghaziabad	9279	23227	7291	18251
10	Gautambudh nagar	6604	46496	5069	35688
11	Bulandshahr	6928	21976	5409	17157
12	Aligarh	5844	17243	4559	13449
13	Mahamaya nagar	3042	22629	2131	15850
14	Mathura	4583	19873	3451	14964
15	Agra	7755	18799	5703	13827
16	Firozabad	3747	15891	2616	11094
17	Etah	4531	14672	3309	10717
18	Mainpuri	2508	14393	1824	10470
19	Badaun	5322	15576	4060	11881
20	Bareilly	6861	17005	5182	12844
21	Pilibhit	3119	16838	2259	12198
22	Shahjahanpur	4271	14857	3044	10587
23	Farrukhabad	2546	14666	1708	9843
24	Kannauj	2394	15920	1537	10223
25	Etawah	2085	14420	1499	10368
26	Auraiyya	1746	13758	1312	10336
	Western region	129433	18959	97055	14217
1	Kheri	5310	14466	3797	10342
2	Sitapur	5168	12767	3746	9254
3	Hardoi	4234	11279	3108	8279
4	Unnao	3925	13214	2897	9752
5	Lucknow	10354	24419	8307	19591
6	Rae bareli	3288	10361	2489	7844
7	Kanpur (R)	2220	12810	1697	9791
8	Kanpur (U)	10070	21688	7808	16818
9	Fatehpur	2740	10868	2011	7977
10	Barabanki	4210	14117	3019	10122
	Central region	51519	15271	38879	11524

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

Sl. No.	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	Jalaun	2679	16988	1850	11730
2	Jhansi	3690	19250	2954	15413
3	Lalitpur	1865	16794	1293	11642
4	Hamirpur	1681	14991	1236	11026
5	Mahoba	1329	17115	987	12705
6	Banda	2012	12435	1525	9424
7	Chitrakoot dham	762	8226	582	6280
	BundelKhand Region	14018	15495	10426	11525
1	Pratapgarh	2382	7917	1831	6084
2	Kaushambi	1632	12065	1342	9922
3	Allahabad	8357	14805	6548	11600
4	Faizabad	2558	11032	1945	8388
5	Ambedkar nagar	2039	9007	1677	7408
6	Sultanpur	3955	11168	3077	8687
7	Bahraich	2411	8918	1809	6693
8	Shravasti	720	5456	557	4217
9	Balrampur	1928	10389	1418	7641
10	Gonda	2803	9100	2051	6659
11	Sidharth nagar	2087	9173	1574	6918
12	Basti	2155	9405	1641	7163
13	Sant kabeer nagar	1324	8455	1030	6580
14	Maharajganj	2272	9257	1727	7037
15	Gorakhpur	4899	11727	3929	9405
16	Kushinagar	2945	8988	2158	6587
17	Deoria	2422	8022	1828	6056
18	Azamgarh	3914	8903	3052	6942
19	Mau	2104	10105	1692	8129
20	Ballia	2875	9542	2188	7260
21	Jaunpur	3732	8715	2828	6604
22	Ghazipur	3299	9683	2506	7355
23	Chandauli	2369	12795	1943	10491
24	Varanasi	4572	13037	3604	10278
25	Sant ravidas nagar	1606	10664	1338	8888
26	Mirzapur	2550	10722	2022	8501
27	Sonbhadra	3278	19214	3693	21647
	Eastern region	77188	10392	61008	8213
	Uttar pradesh	272158	14685	207368	11189

Chapter - VII

Industrial Development

Heavy and Medium Sector

As the economy develops and competition intensifies, major changes in the industry structure are inevitable. Over the years, changes have been made in the policy to accelerate the pace of industrial development. Industrial development is the key factor for attaining the overall development of the State. The State Government is committed to ensure the fast pace of industrial development by undertaking number of steps.

2. 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.

3. Several ambitious projects like Taj / Yamuna Expressway, Ganga Expressway etc. are coming in the state under PPP policy laid down for the development of infrastructure with maximum involvement of private sector . 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. Efforts are being made 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.

4. The scenario of investment in heavy and medium sector in State is quite encouraging. From Aug 1991 to 30 September 2009 a total no. of 6969 IEM/LOI,s has been issued by Govt. of India with a expected investment of Rs. 205273 crore and generating employment to 1524713 persons.

5. Out of above issued IEM/LOI,s 2793 proposals have been implemented with an investment of Rs. 58841.30 crore and generating employment to 481004 persons . Similarly 2623 proposals are under Implementation throughout the State with likely investment of Rs. 113827.77 crore and create employment opportunities to 762349 persons.

Annual plan (2010-11)

Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Scheme

6. Traditionally infrastructure has been provided largely by the public sector but the investment needs of infrastructure development greatly exceed the resources likely to be available with the public sectors. Mobilization of private investment to supplement the public sector effort is, therefore essential. A large state like Uttar Pradesh essentially requires enormous investments in order to match international standards of infrastructure facilities. It is not possible for the government to make investment of such a size from its own resources. Therefore, it has been considered prudent to invite & encourage private participation of 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 of a few public sector enterprises is also required.

7. Government has also constituted a separate 'Infrastructure Development Department' to ensure proper execution and implementation of policies and schemes for the development of basic infrastructure facilities for industrial growth, encouraging mega projects and their proper monitoring. Several ambitious projects are coming to the State under PPP policy. Some of them are described below-

Yamuna Expressway

8. This dream project of the present government is scheduled to be open for commercial operation by October 2010. The 165 Km. long Delhi-Agra, 6 lane access controlled expressway costing Rs. 9,935 crore will set the tone for changing road infrastructure in the state.

Ganga Expressway

9. This 1047 Km. Long, 8 lane access controlled expressway from Greater NOIDA to Balia, shall reduce the travel time from Delhi to U.P.-Bihar border to 10 hrs. The developer for this Rs. 30,000 Crore has been selected. When completed, the project shall change the face of economy along its entire length in central and eastern U.P

Network of other link expressways

10. A Network of other link expressways has been planned to connect all corners of the state, totaling a length of about 2500 Kms along the rivers of Yamuna, Betwa, Ghaghara and Ram ganga. These are-

- ▶ Bijnore-Narora expressway
- ▶ Jhansi-Kanpur-Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Kushinagar expressway
- ▶ Lucknow-Barabanki-Nanpara link expressway
- ▶ Agra-Kanpur expressway
- ▶ Kotdwar-Bijnore-Moradabad-Fatehgarh expressway etc.

Power Sector

11. Special thrust is being given by the present government to power generation, transmission & distribution. It is planned to add fresh 10,000 MW generation to the existing 6,500 MW capacity. Roza (2x300 MW) and Anpara (2x660 MW) are under construction and are scheduled to go into production by March 2010 & 2011 respectively. Two Thermal power projects Bara (3x660 MW) & Karchana (2x660 MW) have been awarded through case-to-case bidding process through SPV's for pre project activities. Many more steps are being taken to fasten the pace of development in the power sector.

Other infrastructure projects

12. Other important infrastructure projects undertaken under PPP like- Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar international airport, Meerut, Taj international airport & aviation hub etc. are also accorded top priority by the government.

UPEIDA

13. Formed under U.P. Industrial Development Act.1976, UPEIDA is at present implementing the project: Noida to Ballia 8 lane controlled entry Expressway" and five other Link Expressway.

Industrial Investment Promotion Schemes

14. A number of schemes are being implemented to attract the investment in industrial sector especially in heavy industries sector. A Summary of schemes is given as under-

Schemes implemented by UPFC

15. The Industrial Investment Promotion Scheme is being implemented since March,2003.. The Scheme aims at providing support to mega units. Under this scheme, the heavy industries having investment 10 crore and above are provided working capital in the form of interest free loan. The amount of loan is equivalent to the sum of Tax (Trade Tax Plus central sales tax) paid by the unit during the financial year. During the financial year 2009-10 Rs. 8500.00 lacs has sanctioned by the govt., out of which 5814.68 has been disbursed to the eligible units.

Schemes implemented by PICUP

16. For facilitating more and more investment in heavy industries sector PICUP is implementing several schemes summarized as under.

- ▶ Subsidy Scheme to units with investment 100 crore & above : The Scheme which aims at providing capital subsidy to the units with investment of 100 Crore and above was launched on 01-06-06 and stopped on 03-08-07. The scheme thus aims at benefiting the units which have come up during the above period and completed their formalities. Under this scheme, the units

Industrial Development

with an investment above 100 crore but less than 200 crore are granted capital subsidy at the rate of 10% of capital invested by them. Similarly for the units having investment of more than Rs.200 crore are granted subsidy at the rate of 20% of the capital investment made by them. In all 13 units have been granted letter of comfort to this effect.

- ▶ Industrial investment promotion policy-2006 : Under this scheme the interest free loan as working capital is provided to the units having investment of Rs.100 crore or more.
- ▶ Industrial investment promotion schemes 2003 as amended 2006 : Under this scheme also, interest free loan is granted to the units equivalent to the amount of taxes paid by them in the financial year. This scheme is applicable in the case of units having Rs.10 crore & above in Purvanchal & Bundelkhand regions as well as the units having investment of Rs. 25.00 Crore & above in other districts.

17. Likewise for the NOIDA & Greater NOIDA and other public enterprises a sum of Rs. 402000.00 lacs is being proposed for the financial year 2010-11. The details of work undertaken by Greater NOIDA and NOIDA during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given below.

Greater Noida

Greater Noida 2009-10			Greater Noida 2010-11		
	Work	Proposed Expenditure in Crores	S.N.	Work	Proposed Expenditure in Crores
1.	Dev. Work Internal	267	1.	Dev. Work Internal	220
2.	Dev. Work External	138	2.	Dev. Work External	160
3.	Special Projects	230	3.	Special Projects	300
4.	G.B. University	270	4.	G.B. University	300
5.	Construction Works	500	5.	Construction Works	350
6.	Horticulture	30	6.	Horticulture	70
7.	Village Development	100	7.	Village Development	120
	Total	1535		Total	1520

Noida

Noida 2009-10			Noida 2010-11		
	Work	Proposed Expenditure in Crores		Work	Proposed Expenditure in Crores
1.	BRAm Speciality Hospital	130	1.	BRAm Speciality Hospital	250
2.	Mahamaya Balica Inter College	130	2.	Mahamaya Balica Inter College	200
3.	EWS Janta Flats	52	3.	EWS Janta Flats	25
4.	G. Noida Highway	15	4.	G. Noida Highway	10

Industrial Development

Noida 2009-10			Noida 2010-11		
	Work	Proposed Expenditure in Crores		Work	Proposed Expenditure in Crores
5.	Noida Central Park Sector 95	170	5.	Noida Central Park Sector 95	300
6.	Metro LRTC Construction	170	6.	Metro LRTC Construction	300
7.	Ganges Water Supp. 80 Cusec	200	7.	Ganges Water Supp. 80 Cusec	200
8.	Flyovers	200	8.	Flyovers	100
9.	House Construction	80	9.	House Construction	50
9A	Construction 33/11, 220 KV Stations in different Sectors	80	9A	Construction 33/11, 220 KV Stations in different Sectors	100
10.	Constr. Of Administrative Building	10	10.	Constr.100 Of Administrative Building	100
11.	Kashiram urban poor Housing Schemes	36	11.	Kashiram urban poor Housing Schemes	
12.	SC/ST Girls Hostel in Sector 62	1	12.	SC/ST Girls Hostel in Sector 62	25
12 A	Con. Of Gautam Buddha Univ.	150	12 A	Con. Of Gautam Buddha Univ.	200
13.	Underground Electric Supply	40	13.	Underground Electric Supply	50
14.	Road Constr. And Maintence	--	14.	Road Constr. And Maintence	200
15.	Constr. And updation of STP	--	15.	Constr. And updation of STP	100
16.	Development of New Sectors	--	16.	Development of New Sectors	100
17.	Broadening of Irrigation Dams	--	17.	Broadening of Irrigation Dams	50
18.	Development of Ambedkar Villages	--	18.	Broadening of Irrigation Dams	100
19.	Maintenace Works	--	19.	Maintenace Works	40
20.	TOTAL	1464		TOTAL	2500

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

18. The industrial sector has acquired pre-eminent position in the economic structure of the state. The contribution of Village and 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 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.

19. Exports from Uttar Pradesh at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), i.e. in the year 2006-07 were approximately Rs. 20,000 crores. Target at the end of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), i.e. in the year 2011-2012 is Rs. 40,000 crores.

20. 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 .

21. The XIth Plan was prepared with a two fold mission of achieving a balanced industrial development and minimising the problem 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.

Financial progress of Annual Plan 2007-08 , 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in lac)

S.N.	Year	Outlay	expenditure
1.	2007-08	2623.00	1628.72
2.	2008-09	2662.00	2193.00
3.	2009-10	2432.00	2432.00 (Anticipated)

Establishment of SSI Units.

22. 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 .

23. The XIth plan period targets to establish 1,65,000 SSI units with 6.50 lacs additional employment

24. During 2007-08 , 2008-09 and 2009-10 33,000 SSI units yearly were targeted to be established and 1,30,000 additional employment was also aimed at. Achievements during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given below: -

Industrial Development

	Year	SSI Units Established (No)	Capital Investment (Rs in Crore)	Employment (No)
1	2007-2008	31734	1270.83	148985
2	2008-2009	33302	2046.80	171141
3	2009-2010 (upto November, 2009)	22796	1696.91	118740

Status of SSI Units

25. 645640 SSI units were established in U.P. with the capital Investment of Rs. 9218.83 cr. and employment opportunities were extended to 2567262 persons upto March 2009. The Economic Region wise break-up of established SSI Units upto march 2009 is given below:-

	Name of Region	SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES		
		NO OF UNITS	EMPLOYMENT	INVESTMENT (RS. CR)
1	BUNDELKHAND	38122	113754	282.84
2	CENTRAL REGION	104164	389855	1666.81
3	EASTERN REGION	179297	648685	1728.90
4	WESTERN REGION	324057	1414968	5540.28
	TOTAL	645640	2567262	9218.83

Census of SSI Units

26. In order to formulate industrial policy on rational ground, basic data is essential. The Fourth Census of SSI units have been conducted in the State during 2007-08 & 2008-09 as sponsored by Govt. of India. The main objectives of the Fourth Census are not only to collect and update basic information and statistics relating to small sector industries useful for policy formulations, but also to identify sick and incipiently sick units with the reasons. **Upto March, 2009, 310218 SSI Units** have been surveyed.

Single Table System

27. Single Table System has been introduced for time bound disposal of the problems of the entrepreneurs in the State. Under this scheme 57856 complete applications were received during the year 2007-08, out of which 57604 applications were disposed off Likewise 51135 complete applications have been received during the year 2008-09 out of which 51135 applications have been disposed off, Similarly in the year 2009-10, 29215 complete applications have been received and 28965 applications have been disposed off upto November 2009. .

Industrial Estate

28. For the Industrial Development under upgradation and improvement of infrastructure facilities, 80 large Industrial Estates in 56 districts were developed in the State. In these Industrial Estates 985 sheds and 3617 plots were developed. On these sheds and plots, 2670 units have been established .

29. In the year 2007-08 Rs. 398.00 lacs was spent for upgradation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in 16 Industrial Estates. In the financial year 2008-09, Rs. 100.00 lacs was spent for the upgradation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in 7 other Industrial Estates. Rs. 100.00 lacs have been allocated for the year 2009-10 for upgradation of Infrastructural facilities in 5 Industrial Estates .

Technology Upgradation

30. Under the above scheme in the year 2007-08, 76 units were provided assistance of Rs. 113.85 lacs. In the year 2008-09, 109 units were provided assistance of Rs. 200.00 lacs. Similarly in the year 2009-10, 60 units have been provided assistance with a total amount of Rs 92.96 lacs upto November 2009.

Cluster Development

31. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, Cluster Development Programme is being implemented in the State. Under this scheme so far 48 clusters diagnostic study cum DPR are nearing completion. The Steering Committee of Govt. of India has approved 2 clusters of Glass Beads, Varanasi and Carpet Cluster, Bhadoi totalling to Rs. 1392.50 lacs in the financial year 2008-09 and 3 Clusters (Pottery Cluster ,Khurja ; Leather Cluster, Chauri Chora , Gorakhpur and Scissor Cluster, Meerut) approved in the financial year 2009-10 for hard Intervention. Seven other clusters have also been approved for soft intervention in the current financial year 2009-10.

Handicrafts

32. Under the Handicrafts Training Programme 300 artisans were trained in the financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09. In the Current Financial Year 2009-10 the training programmes are going on for 150 trainees.

33. Under the Handicrafts Pension Scheme 60 pensioners were benefited in the financial year 2007-08. In the year 2008-09 , 105 Handicrafts Pensioners benefited. Similarly in the year 2009-10, 105 Handicrafts Pensioners were benefited upto November 2009.

Training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

34. Under this scheme 2086 candidates were trained in the year 2007-08 and 5589 candidates were trained in the year 2008-09 . Similarly in the year 2009-10 the training programmes are going on for 3721 trainees.

Export Promotion

35. Under MDA scheme 439 exporters were benefited in the year 2007-08, 307 exporters were benefited in the year 2008-09 and 163 exporters have been benefited in the year 2009-10 upto November,2009.

36. Under the Freight Assistance *Upto Gateway Port scheme*, 296 exporting units were benefited in the year 2007-08 , 303 exporting units were benefited in the year 2008-09 and 150 units have been benefited in the year 2009-10 so far.

Employment Generation

37. During financial year 2007-08, about 2.82 lac employment had been generated upto March 2008. In the year 2008-09 about 1.73 lac employment were generated upto March 2009. Similarly in the year 2009-10, about 1.19 lac employments have been generated upto November ,2009

Priorities & Strategies of Annual Plan 2010-11

38. Basic features of the strategy to be adopted for the industrial Development for the Annual Plan 2010-11 is given below:

- ▶ Establishment of more SSI units for generating Self Employment.
- ▶ Solution of problems related to industrialists.
- ▶ Technology upgradation in SSI to enhance technology and improve productivity in established SSI units
- ▶ To facilitate small entrepreneurs under cluster development programme.
- ▶ Upgradation and improvement of infrastructure facilities in industrial estates.
- ▶ Export Promotion
- ▶ Development of Handicrafts.

Main Targets for Annual Plan 2010-11

- ▶ For the year 2010-11, 33,000 SSI units are proposed to be established with the investment of Rs.2500.00 crore and with employment generation of 1.30 Lacs persons.
- ▶ Technology upgradation of 100 SSI units under SSI Technical upgradation scheme.
- ▶ Proposed to provide product specific usable training to 3692 special class work force (SC&ST) in the financial year 2010-11.
- ▶ Proposed to develop 8-10 SSI clusters during the financial year .
- ▶ Construction of DICs Building in two districts.
- ▶ Proposed to upgrade infrastructural facilities in 13 Industrial Estates of 11 districts.

- ▶ 131 Artisans are to be benefited under Handicrafts Pension scheme.
- ▶ For export promotion, it is proposed that 49 exporters should be awarded in financial year 2010-11.
- ▶ Under MDA Scheme. for the financial year 2010-11 , 250 exporting units of the State are expected to be benefited .
- ▶ Under the scheme of Freight Charges upto Gateway Port , 300 exporting units of the State will be assisted during the year 2010-11

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Technology Upgradation Scheme

39. Technology Upgradation Scheme has been started to provide grants to MSME enterprises regarding purchase/import of modern and latest technology to make them globally competitive. Money spent on purchase/import of technology enhancing quality and production is reimbursed upto 50%, maximum ceiling of Rs. 2.50 lacs. Money spent on purchase/import of additional machines enhancing quality and production is reimbursed upto 50% to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 2 lacs. Interest levied by financial institutions/banks on purchase of machines will be reimbursed upto ceiling of Rs. 50,000 for five years, on purchase of ISI and ISO mark is reimbursed upto 50% upto a ceiling of Rs. 2 lacs. For consultancy on technology and production from authorised institutions an amount upto 90% or maximum Rs. 50,000 is reimbursed.

Scheme for Promotion of Accelerated Export Growth

40. This Scheme will have the following sub-sections.

- I. (a) Support for Exporters at International Level
(b) Support for Exporters at National Level
- II. Subsidy on Freight Charges upto Gateway Port
- III. Capacity Building
- IV. Studies, Surveys, Brand Promotion & Creation of Data Base
- V. Export Award

Support for Exporters at International Level:-

41. 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.

42. 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. The details for financial assistance under different categories are as under:-

Scheme	Financial Assistance	Maximum Limit
A) Individual		
a. For Participation in Foreign Fairs/Exhibition		
A. For individual unit		
For Air Fare	50% of expenses on Air Ticket	Rs. 0.50 Lacs
For Stall Charges	60% of Stall Rent paid	Rs. 1.00 Lacs
B. For Organising/Participation in Foreign Fairs/Exhibition in coordination with ITPO, UP Export Corporation, UPTPA, UPICO, Different EPC's & Other Recognized Industrial Association	As per Scheme implemented by development commissioner (Handicrafts) GOI.	For organising International Fair/Exhibition only
International Fair/ Exhibition	As per 1A	50% advance to organising Agencies & balance after completion
i). For Handicraft Units		
ii). For MSME's Units		
National (International Level) Fair/ Exhibition	50% of total expenditure	Maximum Rs. 50.00 lacs with condition
i). For MSME's Units	60% of the expenses	minimum 30 MSME's unit should participate in Fair Exhibition
For Publicity, Advertising, Website Development	75% of the expenses of courier charges	Rs. 0.60 Lacs per annum
For sending Trade Samples to Foreign Buyers	50% of the expenses	Rs. 0.50 Lacs per annum
For obtaining quality control certification		Rs. 0.75 Lacs per annum

b) Support for Exporters at National Level :-

43. This scheme is being implemented by the Uttar Pradesh Trade Promotion Authority (UPTPA), Directorate of Industries, The main aim of the Scheme is to provide assistance to the MSME units by organising exhibitions at the National and State level.

44. Units operating in the sectors referred to above, which are unable to market their products being unable to bear the cost of stall charges and transporting their products to and fro from the place of exhibition are to be provided assistance - 50% financial assistance on stall charges and 50% on transport expenses, with maximum ceiling of Rs 15,000/- and Rs 5,000/- respectively. The eligible each industrial unit can avail such assistance only once a year, upto a maximum assistance of Rs 20,000/- per year.

II. Subsidy on Freight Charges upto Gateway Port :-

45. Geographically, Uttar Pradesh is located far away from the ports of India. However this geographical fact, places the exporters of Uttar Pradesh at a comparative cost disadvantage to other exporters based in states close to ports of India. Hence, to overcome this 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 @ 25% of the total inland Freight charges with maximum ceiling of Rs. 5000/- per TEU for containers booked from ICD's/CFS located in U.P.

III. Capacity Building:-

46. 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 areas 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 organise Seminars, Workshops with Apex Institutes related to Export & Industries.

IV. Studies, Surveys, Brand Promotion & Creation of Data Base:-

47. 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 magazines journals, membership forms, CD's and website. This Scheme has been introduced from financial year 2007-08 for updating the U.P. export information and dissemination center, which also publishes a newsletter on export related matters. The above center is also providing consultancy to exporters and cater to their information needs on different product categories of exports.

V. Export Award :-

48. This scheme has been introduced from financial year 2007-08 to recognise and honour individual exporters for their outstanding achievement and export performance based on export turn over & growth achieved in the listed 25 categories of Export. First and Second (one each for 25 different categories) prizes are to be given to Exporters. In addition exporters who received first prize in their product category for two consecutive years are given award for Excellence and one Outstanding Export Award is given overall from amongst all the categories of exports.

3. Air Freight Rationalisation Scheme

49. Assistance on airway bill expenses of exporters of U.P:- The assistance for such exporters, who send their export consignment from the Air cargo complexes of the state, be also provided assistance 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.

50. 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.

Training of Handicraft Artisans / Skill development and design workshops for export

Basic training under master crafts man to Generation Next

51. The main objective of this scheme is to bring changes in traditional way of handicraft to modern way, to expose the artisans to modern technologies ,improving their skills through proper training and adequate know- how of latest equipments. This scheme is organized in those places where there are plenty of artisan and craftsman involved in this industry, As per this scheme. Artisans are provided with skill development training and use of modern tools and equipments in best possible way. Training for skill development in younger generation is proposed to be provided by the national and state awardees craftsmen/shilp Guru and other renowned craftsmen. In case of non availability of national/state awardees/shilp gurn in a district. such trainers will be known as master crafts man.

Training under Facilitator-traders in design development:-

52. The objective of this scheme is to improve upon handicraft industry by providing skill development and enhancing technical know how of artisans.

Design Workshops for Export Market: -

53. Although Handicraft export account for 60% of total exports from the state but this is almost limited to traditional designs which need a change to suit the requirement of fast changing market. In order to meet this challenge, design development workshops will be organized in main clusters of handicraft like Moradabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Agra, Firozabad etc. Designers of International repute shall be invited through Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts.

54. Presently there is a shortage of skilled designers for export market, the exporters employ unskilled/semi-skilled persons who get trained while working in the establishment. Besides the proposed

design workshops as above, additional workshops shall be arranged on demand of such exporters to create further job opportunities.

Pension Scheme for Distinguished Artisans

55. The art of artisans is giving handicrafts international recognition all over the world but as the artisans have to live and work in poor condition and have always been hand to mouth in maintaining their families consequently they suffer poor health and get older and develop physical infirmities much ahead of their age and lose their earning capacities. State support to provide and compensate for their livelihood will be an honour and recognition for their talents.

Upgradation and improvement of Industrial Infrastructure

56. Eighty large industrial estates were developed in the 56 districts of the State in decade of 1960. In these 80 industrial estates 985 shades and 3617 plots have been developed and 2670 industries are established. Hence, infrastructure development like roads, drainage, drinking water supply, electric feeder etc. are also required on priority basis in these industrial estates.

Upgradation and modernization of Directorate and DIC's Infrastructure

Building for New DIC's

57. Districts Industries Centres are functioning in all 71 districts of the State but only 57 districts have own departmental building of DIC's. In the year 2008-09 two district Kannauj and Sonbhadra received Rs. 77.68 lacs for constructions of DIC's building. In the current year 2009-10 two other districts Mahamayanagar and Chitrakoot received Rs. 84.00 lakhs for construction of DICs Buildings. For the year 2010-11 the Amount of Rs 94.30 lac is required for building construction in two Districts viz. Sant Ravidas Nagar(Bhadohi) & Ambedkarnagar.

Provision of Entrepreneurial Services (Single Table System)

58. Single Table System was introduced in the State to facilitate the entrepreneurs at single place i.e. District Industries Centres (DIC's) for resolving their problems providing approvals, sanctions, licenses required from different departments. As per orders of the Government, meetings at District Level "Udyog Bandhu and Divisional Level" Mandaliya Udyog Bandhu" are to be held every month. It has been observed that this system needs to be strengthened by providing a capacity building programme for resolving the problem of the entrepreneurs by organizing several meetings at different levels with Government Officers/ Technical Institutions/Different Association and NGO's. This needs a sufficient budget for meeting out the expenses viz. postal stamp, purchasing of stationery, preparing agenda notes, making reference to concern department and other activities connected with such meetings where the problems of the units are resolved. For this scheme, Rs. 17.50 lacs is proposed for the financial year 2010-

Technology Up gradation and Common Facility Centre for Mooraha craft of Garhmukteshwar (Ghaziabad)

59. Garhmukteshwar is also famous for its Mooraha craft although a variety of products are being made, design development and product diversification is required for both qualitative improvement and quantitative expansion. Besides the basic raw material i.e. Sarkanda, binding and reinforcing materials like cord made of local vegetation, raxine, synthetic cords, discarded bicycle tyres etc. is still being used which needs better replacement. Some sort of better tools can add to higher productivity and quality improvement. In view of these requirements a package interventions is required for establishment of Technology Upgradation and Common Facility Centre under SCSP component .

60. The proposed centre, to be started in rental premises, will facilitate supply of raw material, training in design development and use of better tools and technology to bring out quality improvement and higher value addition besides product diversification and finally in procurement of supply orders from outside buyers including craft emporia, export houses and institutional end users.

61. The training facility will be extended to five batches of two months for 50 trainees per batch. To compensate for their wage during the training period, a stipend of Rs. 500 is proposed to be provided per month. As the target group is economically weaker section, improved tool kits will also be provided to all the trainees in the second month of their training course

Massive Training of Scheduled caste/ Scheduled Tribes candidates for Self employment.

62. To develop skill among the young SC/ST candidates a massive training programme will be launched at district headquarter through Entrepreneur Development Institute, Lucknow or any other govt. institutions Under this programme following trades will be covered :-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Plumbing | 7. Beautician |
| 2. Computer training | 8. Electrician |
| 3. Tailoring | 9. Mechanical appliances |
| 4. Refrigeration | 10. Agricultural Implements repairing. |
| 5. Mobile/Electronic repairing | 11. Fashion Designing . |
| 6. Computer hardware | 12. Any other trade suitable to the locality. |

63. The trainees will be given theoretical training for a month and three months practical training in different local industries/service centres. After completion of training programme toolkits of concerned trade will be provided to the candidates. Candidates so trained will cater the local need in the concerned trade.

64. The candidates will be trained in 71 district. 29 additional candidates belonging to Scheduled tribe caste pre-dominantly available in Shravasti, Baharaich, Gorakhpur, Balrampur, Siddharthnager and Lakhimpur districts will be trained.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

MICRO & SMALL-CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(MS-CDP SCHEME)

65. Government of India has initiated Micro Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme for enhancing, skill development, technology development and encouraging competitive products in clusters to compete internationally. As per the scheme small artisans, craftsmen and units operating in groups, clusters may be strengthened for mass production ensuring competitive advantage. These clusters are selected on the basis of Micro, Small Units, Artisans, minority, women enterprises working either traditionally or developed over a time period.

66. The scheme is run by Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) as the implementing agency. Maximum Rs. 10.00 lacs is earmarked for soft intervention and maximum Rs. 10.00 crores for hard intervention per project by Government of India. Maximum 60% 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 year maximum.

67. It is expected that at least 10 more cluster project are likely to be sanctioned by GOI.

Collection of Statistics of SSIs :

68. Collection of Statistics Scheme is being implemented since the 5th Plan. The prime objectives of the scheme are:-

- ▶ To Collect, compile and disseminate statistical information on various economic parameters like employment, Export, Production, Investment, Credit Facilities, Sickness etc in this sector. These are needed to facilitate policy formulation and introduction of appropriate programmes and schemes for the promotion and development of the MSME Sector.
- ▶ To update Frames of MSMEs.
- ▶ To conduct Census of MSMEs.
- ▶ To update Census data through Sample Survey.
- ▶ To conduct regular surveys for collection of data required for index of industrial Production (IIP) and to estimate the growth rate of this sector.

PRIME MINISTERS EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP)

69. 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

Industrial Development

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, 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.

Quantum and Nature of Financial Assistance.

Levels of funding under PMEGP

Categories of Beneficiaries under PMEGP	Beneficiary's contribution (of project cost)	Rate of Subsidy (of Project cost)	
		Urban	Rural
Area(Location of project /Unit)			
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special (including SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities /Women Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped ,NER , Hill and Border areas etc.	05%	25%	35%

- Note
- (1) The maximum cost of the project /unit admissible under manufacturing sector is Rs. 25 lakhs
 - (2) The maximum cost of the project /unit admissible under business /service sector is Rs. 10 Lakhs
 - (3) The balance amount of the total project cost will be provided Banks as term loan

Eligibility Conditions of Beneficiaries.

- ▶ Any individual above 18 years of age
- ▶ There will be no income ceiling for assistance for setting up projects under PMEGP
- ▶ For Setting up of project costing above Rs. 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakh in the business/ services sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification.

- ▶ Assistance under the Scheme is available only for new projects sanctioned specifically under the PMEGP
- ▶ Self Help Groups (including those belonging to BPL provided that they have not availed benefits under any other scheme) are also eligible for assistance under PMEGP.
- ▶ Institutions registered under societies Registration Act, 1860
- ▶ Production co-operative societies and
- ▶ Charitable Trusts.
- ▶ Existing units (Under PMRY, REGP or any other scheme of Government of India or State Government) and the units that have already availed Government Subsidy under any other scheme of Govt. of India or State Govt. are not eligible.

70. Under this scheme a target of 2565 beneficiaries was fixed for the financial year 2008-09, against which a loan amount of Rs 11728.93 lac disbursed to 2112 persons upto December, 2009 resulting in employment generation of 11424 persons. Similarly in the year 2009-10 the target of 6150 beneficiaries has been fixed against which the loan amount Rs 1550.23 lacs were disbursed to 251 people generating employment for 1092 persons upto December, 2009.

Khadi & Village Industries

71. The Khadi & Village Industry sector has got the potential to create new jobs in rural areas. A large population of the state lives in the village where illiteracy still prevails and large Industry is not in a position to absorb the workforce from the rural areas. In view of this, it is necessary to create more employment opportunities in villages by utilizing local resources and skills so that rural people can get work in villages itself. During three year of 11th Five Year Plan with an investment of Rs. 301.57 crores, 15177 units were established which gave employment to 125504 persons in the rural areas of the state.

72. 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.

Schemes and Programmes for 2010-11

73. To translate the above strategies in to reality following schemes and programmes are to be implemented during 2010-11:

Employment Generation Schemes

Mukhya Mantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojna

74. The Scheme was introduced during 1994-95 as Interest Subsidy Scheme (District Sector) for 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.

Physical and financial progress has been as under :

Period	Unit			Investment (Rs. in crores)			Employment Generation			Interest Subsidy Grant by State
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	
Xth Five Year Plan	18400	14004	76.11	313.00	199.22	63.64	114200	76113	66.65	37.17
XIth Five Year Plan 2007-08	6000	5551	92.65	120.00	97.50	81.041	48000	41738	8695	11.31
2008-09	6500	6030	92.76	13.00	124.70	95.92	5200	51709	99.44	11.31
2009-10 (anticipated at the end of 2009-10)	6500	3250	50.00	130.00	63.95	49.20	52000	26000	50.00	11.48

75. To give boost to the rural industrialization process the State Govt. restructured the Scheme as Mukhya Mantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojna (MMGRY), in the year 2004-05 and raised the limit of financial assistance from Rs. 2 lacs to Rs. 5 lacs and also made the District Magistrate directly responsible for implementation of the Scheme. The Divisional Commissioners have also been entrusted the task of regular monitoring and direction of the scheme.

Rebate on sale of Khadi

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. This rebate is only admissible for 60 days period or the period fixed by Khadi & Village Industries Commission from Gandhi Jayanti. Khadi & Village Industries Commission also provide 20% rebate on sale of Khadi from Gandhi Jayanti.

Marketing Development Assistance Programme

79. The policies and programmes focus needs to be tilted towards marketing side. A new scheme under the name of Marketing Development Assistance Programme (MDA) is introduced in 2007-08.

80. 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.

81. 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.

Product Development, Standardization and Quality Assurance

82. The following activities will be under taken in this scheme during the year 2010-11.

- ▶ Five days Quality Control Technical Training
- ▶ Advance control analysis Technical Training
- ▶ Quality
 - ▶ Micro-biological Testing
 - ▶ Chemical Testing

83. During the year 2010-11 the Technical training will be provided to 500 rural entrepreneurs.

Skill Up-gradation Training Programmes

84. Under this scheme rural entrepreneur 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.

E-Governance, Computerization and Connectivity

85. 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.

86. 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.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (C.S.S.)

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme

- ▶ 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.

87. For the financial year 2008-09 under the scheme an allocation of Rs. 3530.69 lakh has been made as Margin Money for establishment of 2942 units. During 2008-09 by the investment of Rs.96.00 crore 1157 units were established in the rural areas of the state which gave employment to 24475 beneficiaries. For the current year 2010-11 by the investment of Rs. 117.00 crore, 3000 units are proposed to be setup, which will provide employment to about 30,000 people.

HANDLOOM

88. Handloom sector is one of the most labour Intensive sector after agriculture. 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. Efforts are being made to improve the performance of the this sector.

89. The tradition of weaving by hand constitutes one of the richest and most vibrant aspects of Indian cultural heritage. The level of artistry and intricacy achieved in Handloom fabrics is unparalleled and beyond the scope of modern machines. The Handloom can meet every need ranging form the exquisite fabrics, which takes months to weave to popular items of mass production for daily use.

90. According to the Census conducted in 95-96, there are 6.64 lakhs weavers and 2.24 lakhs handlooms in the State.

91. The job opportunities are ensured directly and 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.

92. 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 and indirect employment opportunities to the poor and the persons belonging to minority, Scheduled caste's communities even in the remote rural areas.

93. During the first three years of XIth Plan period (2007-12) the production and employment achievements are as follows: -

Sl. no.	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	600.05	25	18.541
3.	2009-10	620.00	620.00 (Anticipated)	25	25.00 (Anticipated)

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme" (IHDS)

Clusters

- ▶ I. 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.
- ▶ II. In the second phase, 10 Clusters in the State were selected in 2006-07. Each Cluster has loom age, which varied in the range of 300-500 per Cluster.
- ▶ III. In the third phase, 14 Cluster were selected in the State during 2007-08. Each Cluster has loom age, which varied in the range of 300-500 per Cluster.
- ▶ IV. In the fourth phase, 11 Cluster were selected in the State during 2008-09. Each Cluster has loom age, which varied in the range of 300-500 per Cluster.
- ▶ V. 08 Cluster were selected in the State during 2009-10. Out of which 04 Cluster have been sanctioned by Govt. of India and remaining 04 Cluster will be sanctioned soon. Thereafter, the developmental activities will be started under N.G.O. Each will be in the range of 300-500 looms per Cluster.

Group Approach for development of Handloom

94. Handloom weavers, which are not covered by Clusters, will be benefited by a "Group Approach" which is implemented in Project mode for development of Handloom weavers in a Contiguous geographical area. In such groups, which include 20 to maximum 100 weavers, will be entitled to get the assistance under group approach.

Assistance to Handloom Organization

Marketing Incentive

95. The marketing Incentive will be provided 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

96. 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

97. Up to 10% of the funds will be utilized towards innovative ideas, which may emerge during the course of implementation of the programme and might have not been incorporated in the Scheme at the time of approval.

Publicity, Monitoring, Supervision, Training and Evaluation of Scheme

98. Up to 2% of the budget 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.

Comprehensive Development and Modernisation of Power loom Sector

99. 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.

100. In view of the requirement of powerloom weavers, the scheme will be implemented in two parts as following:-

- ▶ Benefits covered by the State Government.

- ▶ Component linked with TUF scheme of Govt. of India.

Benefits covered by the State Government

Training programme: Technical/Managerial for Powerloom Weavers

101. To provide, facilities of technical training for installing and maintaining Automatic/Shuttle less loom, Quality Control, Dying, Sizing and Design Development and also to provide training for development of Managerial skill to efficiently handle financial and marketing activities . The fee of training programme of the powerloom weavers will be borne by State Govt and weavers in the ratio of 75 : 25, subject to maximum of Rs. 1000.00 per weaver.

Semi Automatic Powerloom:

102. Mostly the weavers are using slow moving powerlooms with old technology, which affect the quality, so this scheme is being implemented for providing financial assistance for purchasing of Semi Automatic loom.

Component linked with TUF scheme of Govt. of India

103. Under this part, the proposal of additional subsidy by the State Govt. will be provided to those weavers/units who have taken the benefits of TUF scheme. The financial subsidy will be provided by the State Govt. to the extent of 30%, for the general category and 50%, for the S.C. category of the total cost of loom/machinery/instruments/accessories subject to maximum 10.00 lakh.

104. The target of handloom production is proposed at 620.00 million meter for the year 2010-11 with Employment generation to about 25,000 persons.

SERICULTURE

105. India is the only country in the world, producing all the four types of silk namely mulberry, taser, eri and munga . Sericulture, the technique of silk production, is an agro Industry, playing an important role in the rural economy. Silk fiber is a protein produced from the silk gland of silkworms. It is a cottage Industry and provides ample work for the Women folk in the rural areas. Uttar Pradesh is presently engaged in the production of three types of silk i.e mulberry, taser, and eri

- ▶ production of raw silk during 2007-08 was 35.35 M.T. which increased to 43.75 M.T. during 2008-09 which is likely to rise 55.00 M.T during 2009-10. A target 65.00 M.T. raw silk has been fixed for 2010-11.
- ▶ Uttar Pradesh is the traditionally silk consuming State but on contrary it is non-traditional silk producing 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, there are mainly four activates namely plantation, silkworm rearing, cocoon production and Reeling. 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 plays a very effective and important role to check the migration of un-employed village folks and youths to urban areas.
- ▶ The climatic conditions, types of soils, socio-economic conditions of Tarai and Plain region of State has been found ideally suitable for silk production activities and is an important tool of self-employment in which 56 percent 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 .
- ▶ The annual consumption of raw silk in traditional areas of Varanasi, Mubarkpur of Azamgarh is estimated at about 5000 M.T., which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of Indian Silk Production.

Present status of Sericulture

106. 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 2008-09 only 43.75 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.

STRATEGY

107. The following strategy has been adopted to increase the mulberry wealth in the State .
- (a) The farmers who have land more than 1 to 3 acres are motivated to plant the mulberry bush type as economically viable activity.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) 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.
 - (d) To benefit land less labours through sericulture activities, they are motivated to plant 15-20 mulberry as trees around their houses for supplementary income.
108. 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. 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 of silk production.

- ▶ To improve the quality of cocoons and silk yarn farmers and rearers are trained and they are provided literature in simple local language.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ The seed organization of U.P. has also been strengthened for production of high quality and high yielding disease free silkworm seeds of selected races.

Central Sponsored Schemes

109. **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.

- ▶ **Scheme For Seed Development :** Under this scheme, silkworm seed is produced through departmental grainages and Strengthening of Seed Organization as well as procurement of Disease free layings from C.S.B. are proposed
- ▶ **Research & Development Scheme:** Findings of C.S.B. Research Stations in different fields of silk production are verified at State Research Stations.
- ▶ **Programme for Training & Awareness:** 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 programmes
- ▶ **Employment generation through Sericulture in naxelite Affected areas:** Under This scheme generation of Employment opportunities through sericultural activities has been taken up on a large scale in the naxal affected areas. as Chandoli, Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Mau, Ghazipur, Balia and Deoria
- ▶ **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.
- ▶ **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 Commercial rearing to enhance the income of SC and ST categories.
- ▶ **Eri Silk Development Scheme:** Farmers are cultivating castor 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 to strengthen the silk production programme are being provided.

110. The above Schemes have been designed to promote self employment, additional employment as well as additional source of income for rural unemployed youths and landless labourers.

IT & Electronics

111. IT & Electronics is not only the fastest growing industry worldwide but also has a profound effect on other industries in increasing productivity, changing cost structure and even the way we live and work. IT is the sunrise industry of the State and Uttar Pradesh has as a policy nurtured the industry. Starting with Noida which today is one of the largest conglomerations of IT industry in the country to Greater Noida and now LIDA at Lucknow, GoUP's attempt has always been to promote the industry in the State. UP's IT Policy has also always maintained that the State shall be a facilitator and not a regulator. A quick glance at the policy will make it clear that there are no regulatory conditions in the policy. The Policy clearly sends the message "*We facilitate, we do not regulate*".

Current Status vis-a-vis Other States

112. In brief, Uttar Pradesh is first and only state in the country to have implemented the pilot eDistrict projects in 06 districts which is an achievement for the State. In other projects such as SWAN, CSC, SDC, SSDG etc under NeGP, the State is either at par with other leading States or not far behind the other leading states in the country. Comparative statement of various schemes of all the states are available on website URL http://www.mit.gov.in/download/negp_251109.pdf.

Strategy

113. The strategy adopted by the State is to facilitate development through proactive policy and infrastructure support and exercise the minimum regulatory functions. As a matter of policy, the States IT departments function is that "*We facilitate, we do not regulate*". The strategy therefore necessitates that the State –

- ▶ Provide Transparent, Accountable and Responsible governance,
- ▶ Provide support for extending IT education in schools, colleges, universities, special institutes to train manpower like UPDESCO, UPLC, UPTRON and Institutes of higher learning in IT etc.
- ▶ Increase IT labor force by increasing colleges and seats in colleges imparting IT education and start finishing schools for IT professionals to make them job oriented,
- ▶ Increases penetration of ICT in rural areas by increasing electronic 24x7 governance in rural areas, kiosk based operations in PPP mode,
- ▶ Provide fiscal and other incentives to industry,

- ▶ Participate actively in NeGP to bring benefits of IT to citizens, Service Level Agreements for SWAN, CSC's to be defined which shall act as monitor-able targets,
- ▶ Extend IT infrastructure to the remotest areas of the State.

Progress

114. The department remains sensitive to the needs of the entrepreneur and the industry. In Common use applications like MIS through internet, various departments who have field organizations are using internet based information flow from districts to State HQs. All the 86 State Government websites were taken up for up gradation and refurbishment. This programme is aimed at providing information including RTI decreed information through web and subsequently the programmes forms a backbone for the citizen interface for State departments.

115. A Center for e-governance (CeG) has been established under the department of IT and Electronics. In addition to coordination for NeGP the CeG also arranges training programmes/workshops for Business/Government Process Reengineering for various departments of the State.

116. Government of Uttar Pradesh has envisaged e-District that delivers majority of services through the district administration with the use of Information Technology and Communication (ICT). e-District has been envisaged by Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) as automation of workflow and internal processes of District Administration with the possibility of seamless integration of various departments like Revenue, Food, Social Welfare, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Election, Home, Health & Family Welfare, and Land Records etc. for providing services to the citizens. This project is of paramount importance to the State as it would help in creating an electronic workflow system for the district administration and help in providing efficient individual department services through Common Service Centers (CSCs) which would be the primary front end channels envisaged under the NeGP programmed by Department of Information Technology (DIT), Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT), Government of India (GoI). The project has been implemented in 6 pilot districts (Rae Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar) of state with a project cost of Rs. 18.916 crores.

117. The Lokvani and Tehsil divas project has been extended to all districts. The SMART City project became a reality after launch of e-Suvidha in Lucknow. The e-Suvidha has started with bill payment for Electricity and includes Water Tax, House Tax, Railway Reservation etc., in a phased manner.

118. Three main core infrastructure projects i.e. SWAN, State Data Centre (SDC) and Common Service Centre (CSCs) are being established and their progress is being monitored at the respective committees. A total of 835 out of 885 Points of Presence (PoPs) has been operationalized under the NeGPs State Wide Area Network (SWAN) project and the SWAN will become fully operational during the year 2009-10. A total of 17909 Common Service Centres were supposed to be established by December, 2009 but due to economic melt down and other factors, the progress is little bit slow .

Priorities, Strategy, Monitoring Targets and Important Steps Taken

119. The implementation of National eGovernance Plan (NeGP) is top most priority of the State as well as the department. The NeGP vision aims to *“Make all Government Services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man”*. The focus of the NeGP is on delivery of services to citizens in an efficient and transparent manner at *affordable cost* to the citizens. The NeGP envisages the creation of certain core and support infrastructure which would provide web enabled services for anytime anywhere access and thereby radically change the way Government delivers services. To ensure the delivery of the services, 17 citizen centric departments which includes Labour, Food & Civil Supplies, Urban Development, Revenue, Home, Social Welfare etc has been selected as Mission Mode Departments (MMPs). These departments are preparing their DPRs which shall include the provisions of backend computerization (software development, hardware including networking and horizontal connectivity to SWAN and training component). These DPRs shall be send to the respective Line Departments at GoI for the approval and funding and once approved, the project shall be implemented directly by the respective departments as per the guidelines of the GoI.

120. The other priority of the department is to organize the sensitization workshop on e-Governance. Under the Capacity Building Scheme, Sensitization workshops/training is proposed for Hon'ble Ministers, MLA, Chief Secretary, Principal Secretaries/Secretaries and other senior officials. The training shall be organised with the help of NISG, (agency nominated by GoI for the purpose) Hyderabad. The purpose of these training/workshops is to establish Capacity at State level and department level to enable them for eGovernance initiatives

2010-11 Targets

121. 100% establishment of the CSCs (i.e. 17909 across the state) has been targeted. In addition, the SWAN with 885 nodes, shall be fully operational during the year. Uttar Pradesh is only state in the country who has implemented eDistrict scheme in 06 pilot district which provide various G2C services to the citizen through single window electronically. The scheme shall be roll out in the remaining 65 districts of the State. A state data centre (a core infrastructure project of NeGP) shall be established with the financial support of GOI (both capital & operational expenditure for 5 years) during the year.

122. The e-Patravali shall be implemented in all the departments at secretariat level. The e-Procurement project shall be extended to more departments. The Department of IT&E is also facilitating the students of the state by creating a portal which shall provide guidance to students who aspire for improved employment opportunities in IT companies. An IT-SEZ is also proposed in LIDA, Lucknow on approximately 500 acre of land.

Externally Aided Projects

123. External aid constitutes an important source for financing sectoral and regional development programmes. Uttar Pradesh receives foreign aid in the shape of additional central assistance, through Government of India under bilateral assistance and assistance from multilateral donor agencies such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other international agencies. These projects are of vital importance towards increasing the state's development resources. Finance from external agencies is an important means, not only to raise urgently need of resources for targeted areas, but also to introduce an enhanced level of professionalism and rigour in programme management. In view of this, it is necessary that the Government departments prepare a shelf of projects and put forward them for consideration of donor agencies as and when required, without loss of time. A summary of Externally Aided Projects which are being implemented in the State are given below:-

Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation III Project

124. UPSLRIIP is designed to reclaim 130,000 ha sodic lands in sodic infested districts of the State. Large numbers of the owners of sodic lands are from poorest section of the community deprived of basic amenities. Therefore, project has been formulated considering all that parameters and activities which are expected to bring about significant agriculture and socio-economic development in the project area. Project includes all the activities which are essential in a farming system approach for favorable changes in overall farm income

Objectives

125. The Project Development objective is for farmers in selected degraded agricultural lands have to achieve greater agricultural productivity, as a result of reversal of land degradation, enhancement of soil fertility and improved provision of agricultural support services.

Project Component

126. Project has five components out of which four are technical and one is project management. These components are:

- ▶ On-Farm Development and Land Treatment
- ▶ Improvement of Drainage Systems
- ▶ Agriculture Support System
- ▶ Institutional Strengthening for Improved Market Access
- Project Management

127. OFD and land treatment component is the core of the project and with expected results of land reclamation, increased cropping intensity and improved soil quality. One of the major causes of formation of sodic land is poor drainage network, therefore, second component 'improvement of drainage systems'

signifies improved and maintained drainage network to remove leached effluents and ultimately reduction in sub surface water logging. Third component is Agriculture Support Services which comprehensively includes livestock sector as an opportunity to livelihood diversification adopting alternative occupation along with cropping on reclaimed land. Besides, this component would support crop diversification, availability of quality seeds and inputs and soil health issues for sustained yield. Fourth component would provide support of institutional and capacity building to the farmers for marketing their produce to get better price terms. Fifth component is Project Management which includes activities for efficient and effective management of the project. Moreover, to bring about benefit of convergence with ongoing development programme of State and Central Government, beneficiaries would be facilitated by project functionaries in order to provide versatile opportunities for economic growth.

Key Performance Indicators

- ▶ Increase in productivity of rice and wheat
- ▶ Diversification in agriculture production
- ▶ Increase in farm income

Project Coverage Districts and Area

Selection of Districts

128. Though the sodic area is spread over in about 48 districts of Uttar Pradesh but 25 intensively sodic infested districts have been selected for implementation of proposed UPSLRRIIP. Districts where previous two projects were implemented have also been selected in order to reclaim entire left over sodic lands. Agro-climate condition wise these selected districts can be grouped as given in Table 1 under:

Table 1: Districts in Agro-climatic zones

Zone name	Districts
South western plain	Aligarh, Ferozabad, Mainpuri and Etah
Central plain	Lucknow, Unnao, Raebareli, Hardoi, Sitapur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Kaushambi, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Etawah, Auraiya, Kannauj and Farrukhabad
Eastern plain	Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur and Barabanki

Phasing over PY1-4

129. Based on the experiences of earlier projects and UPBSN capacity a target of 130,000 ha of sodic lands has been proposed to reclaim in four cohorts (PY1-4). Year wise target have been phased out as under:

Table 2: Year Wise Phasing Of The Targets

S N	Year	Area in ha
1	PY-1(July2010-june2011)	20,000
2	PY-2(July2011-june2012)	35,000
3	PY-3(July2012-june2013)	40,000
4	PY-4(July2013-june2014)	35,000
	Total	130,000

Project Financing

130. Project cost is estimated at Rs 1332.81 crores, which will be financed from three sources, bigger share would be of IDA(965.30crore), second GoUP(241.33crore) and the third farmers' contribution.(126.18crore) Cost have been worked out on the basis of price of goods, commodities and equipment prevailing in December 2008. UPBSN is looking forward to start the project activities soon and some of them have been started. Total project cost including all the five components of the project is given in the table below:

Table 3: Estimated project cost (Rs. in Crores)

	Component	Project Support	Farmer Contribution	Total Project cost
I	i OFD & Land Treatment	757.66	124.62	882.28
	ii RSAC	9.87	0	9.87
	iii Pilot on Ravine Reclamation	8.71	1.56	10.27
2	Improvement of Drainage System	204.61	0	204.61
3	Agriculture Support Services	51.39	0	51.39
4	Institutional Strengthening for Improved Market Access	51.60	0	51.6
5	Project Management	122.79	0	122.79
	Total	1206.63	126.18	1332.81

Project progress in 2009-2010

131. For reclamation of sodic lands in first reclamation cohort i.e.2011-12 an area of 22,145 ha has been identified against the target of 20000 ha in 334 villages, Cadastral maps of these identified villages have been collected and submitted to the RSAC for classification. For the ravine Pilot Project, cadastral maps of 41 villages have been submitted to the RSAC for the Classification and 26 village's classified maps have been received by RSAC. As a preparatory measure, 266 village's revenue records (khatauni) have also been collected.

132. Awareness program for potential project beneficiaries was organized at 30 locations from 24th July to 5th September 2009.

133. For sustainable reclamation of sodic lands, drains have to be remodeled before reclamation. For this purpose in the first cohort 204 drains have been identified covering 1194.30 Km. for rehabilitation. Out of which Reconnaissance and Walk through Survey for 149 drains covering a length of 330.12 have been completed.

134. Memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been signed between UPBSN and UPID, Animal husbandry department. Department Agriculture, Panchayati Raj and RSAC.

Physical Proposed Targets for 2010-2011

1.	No. of villages	334
2.	Total area to be reclaimed	20000 ha
3.	tentative classification	
		B+ 2000
		B 5000
		C 13000
4.	OFD	
	(i) Bunding C class land	7200 km
	(ii) Field drain	130 km
	(iii) Irrigation channel	20000ha
	(iv) Link drain	20000ha
5.	Boring	
	(i) Proposed	3500
	(ii) Existing	1500
6.	Pump sets	5000
7.	Area under crop	20000 ha
8.	Total gypsum requirement	18000 mt
9.	No. of WUGs	5000

135. An outlay of Rs. 122.95 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11

UP Water Sector Restructuring Project (UPWSRP)

136. UP Water Sector Restructuring Project (UPWSRP) has been proposed with following objectives:-

- ▶ To set up an enabling institutional and policy framework for water sector reform in the State for integrated water resources management.
- ▶ To initiate irrigation and drainage sub-sector reforms to increase and sustain water and agricultural productivity

137. Total cost of the Project stood at Rs. 819.31 crore, is being implemented in 3.43 lac hectare of culturable command area. 2556 km of canals and 2369 km of drains are being rehabilitated in districts Raebareli, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur & Barabanki in Ghaghra Gomti Basin.

138. 421 Water User Associations (WUAs) on all the minors of project area have been registered in the project area. Capacity building of office bears of WUAs is in progress through Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI). MIS System in UPID have been developed and a Data Centre have been established.

139. The agreed cost of Phase-I is Rs. 678.91 Crs. in addition approx Rs. 100 Crs. are available due to devaluation of SDR against Rupee. Therefore rupees 778.91 crores are available for implementation of project activities. Rupees 604.09 are proposed to be spent by March 2010. The component-wise details of cost and proposed expenditure till March 2010 is as below:-

	Component/Sub component	Cost	Likely Expenditure till March 2010	%
A	Creation of water Institutional Structures and Building Multi-Sectoral Water Resources Management Capacity	47.12	42.79	91
B	Irrigation Department Reform and Capacity Building	103.99	85.286	82
C	Piloting Reforms Options for Irrigation and Drainage Operations	474.34	428.05	90
D	Piloting Reforms Options In Water Resources Management (PROWaRM)	10.79	5.47	51
E	Preparation Activities for Phase-II	0.5	0.34	68
F	Project Coordination & Monitoring	42.17	42.16	100
	Grand Total	678.91*	604.09	89

* In addition approx Rs. 100 Crs. are available due to devaluation of SDR against Rupee.

140. Originally the UPWSRP Phase 1 was proposed to be completed by October 2007. The completion date has been extended up to 31.10.2010. An outlay of Rs. 212.51 cr. has been proposed for Annual plan 2010-11.

141. It is proposed to include draught prone Bundelkhand area in the second phase of this project. The estimated cost in second phase is Rs. 3526 crs. out of which Rs. 1008.90 crs. have been proposed for On farm development works. The districts benefited in phase-II are Barabanki, Raebareli, Sultanpur, Azamgarh, Faizabad, Mau, Gazipur, Jaunpur of **Ghagra Gomti Basin** and Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba & Lalitpur of **Bundelkhand area**.

U.P. State Roads Project

142. A loan from World Bank (I.B.R.D.) is sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh Government through Government of India for Upgradation and Major Maintenance of about 3527 Km. length of Core Road network of U.P. State. This project is being implemented in two phases –

- ▶ Phase I – Upgradation of 408 Km. (4 Packages) and Major Maintenance of 788 Km. (16 Packages)
- ▶ Phase II – Upgradation 578.95 Km. (7 Packages) downgraded to Major Maintenance Level and Major Maintenance of 1766 Km. (32 packages), Packages Construction of 4 Bypasses of 20 Km.length and 5 Major Bridges.

143. The total cost of this project is Rs.295200.00 Lacs (USD 615 Million), out of which Loan Amount is Rs.234200.00 Lacs (USD 488 Million). The project was started in April 2003 and its duration is 5½ years. The Loan Closing date of the project was 31st December, 2008. As per the requirement of the Project, World Bank has extended the closing date till 31st Dec.2010.

Scope of Work

- ▶ Under Phase I of the project, all of the 16 Packages of major maintenance have been completed (787.84 Km.). Similarly works of all four Up gradation Packages has been completed (408.27 Km).
- ▶ Under Phase II of the Project, 25 no. of packages have been completed and 8 no. of packages are ongoing. Details are given in table 4&5.

Table -4
Following Major Maintenance works of Phase II of the project are in progress:-

S.N.	Package No.	Name of Bridge	Expected Completion Year	Length (Km.)
1.	RMC-51	Chhata – Gomat Road	2009-2010	39.60
2.	UPG-08	Azamgarh-Mau-Phephna Road	2010-2011	115.00
3.	UPG-13A	Approach –Chahlarighat	2010-2011	14.82

Table- 5
Construction work on following five Major Bridges is in progress:

S.N.	Package No.	Name of Bridge	Expected Completion Year
1.	UPG-16	Bridge over River Yamuna on Chata-Gomat Road	2009-2010
2.	UPG-17	Bridge over River Ganga on Badauyn – Kasganj Road	2009-2010
3.	UPG-04	Bridge over river Sengur (With Approaches)	2009-2010
4.	UPG-13	Bridge over River Ghaghra on Sitapur Baharaich Road	2010-2011
5.	UPG-4	ROB at Bindki	2010-2011

144. 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 to absorb/accommodate expected increase of the project cost. All the 7 Up gradation Packages in Phase II of the project have been downgraded to Major Maintenance. In Addition some packages have been deleted. Therefore, after above modifications / restructuring of the project, the length

identified under Up gradation Packages has been reduced to 408 Km. and length identified under Major Maintenance Packages has been reduced to 2393.12 Km and length of Bypasses is 2 Km..4 no. major bridges and one R.O.B. are also included.

Expenditure during 11th Five Year Plan

145. During the 11th five year plan, Year wise expenditure incurred and target achieved are shown below:-

Year	Expenditure incurred or proposed (Rs. in Crores)	Physical Progress Achieved/Targeted /Proposed (In Km.)
2007-2008	732.19	749
2008-2009	573.47	468
2009-2010	222.00	175 (Targeted)
2010-2011	208.00 (Proposed)	60 (Proposed)

Reasons for delay in completeion of the Project

146. The project was to be closed on 31.12.2008 but due to variation in Conversion Rate of US \$ with respect to INR, Some projects were dropped from the scope and later on with the devaluation of INR with respect to US \$, more loan amount became available and so some of the dropped projects were taken up again. These project were started late and therefore these projects have been delayed.

147. In addition to that, some delay occurred due to time required for change in design of the project and its approval from the World Bank as per general conditions and substantial increase in cost of construction material during the construction period.

148. Also the removal of Encumbrances like cutting of trees, shifting of Electric Pole Lines and land acquisition resulted in delay of the project.

Agra-Water Supply Project (JBIC Assisted)

149. Since the Quality of Yamuna water is deteriorating day by day, it was an urgent need to search for alternate good quality water source for Agra/Mathura. Seeing public hue and city a water crisis and city's heritage value the Government opted to bring Ganga Jal for water supply of city Agra & Mathura.

150. The above project amounting to Rs. 1076.98 crore has been sanctioned on 30.03.2007. Date of commencement of the project is 23.05.2008 and likely date of completion of the project is 31.03.2014. 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. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lacs has been proposed in the year 2009-10 which is likely to be spent during the year. An outlay of Rs. 42091.00 lacs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Project Component

- ▶ The sanctioned cost of this project is Rs. 1076.98 crore. Date of sanction of the project is 30.03.2007.
- ▶ The project started on 23.05.2008 and proposed to be completed by 31.03.2014.
- ▶ M/S N.J.S Consultants Co. Ltd., Tokyo has been nominated as project Management consultant for this project.
- ▶ A 130 km. pipe line is proposed to be laid from Palra head works (Bulandsahar) of upper Ganga canal to provide 140 cusec raw water to Agra and 10 cusec raw water to Mathura.
- ▶ One Head regulator, 130 Km pipe line, 2 Nos. settling tank, 130 km road construction and repairing, 31 Km feeder main community participation etc. are the main proposal of the project. Out of which one head regulator has been completed.
- ▶ In the financial year 2010-11 about 25 Km pipeline, 25% settling tank, 130 Km. road construction, about 16 Km feeder main etc are proposed to be completed.

Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project

151. Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh to improve and augment the Forests and Wildlife of the state through People's Participation. The area of this Project covers the Forest areas of Terai, Bundelkhand and Vindhyan. The main Goals of the Project are as given below:-

- ▶ Participatory Rehabilitation and Management of degraded forests.
- ▶ Enhancement of livelihood of local people.

Components of the Project

- ▶ Preparatory Works.
- ▶ Institutional strengthening of PMU, DMUs, FMUs.
- ▶ Capacity Building of NGOs, JFMCs, EDCs, SHGs.
- ▶ Development of JFMCs and EDCs and strengthening of security of Livelihood.
- ▶ Departmental forest area development and management.
- ▶ JFM forest area Development and management.
- ▶ Wildlife Conservation and Management.
- ▶ Survey and Research.
- ▶ Communication and Publication.
- ▶ Monitoring and Evaluation.
- ▶ Phase out/Phase in Works.
- ▶ Consulting services.

152. The Project is being implemented in fourteen districts of U.P. namely Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Pilibhit, Mirzapur, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Balrampur, Shrawasti and Chitrakoot embracing fifteen territorial forest divisions (Renukoot, Obra Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot, North Kheri, South Kheri, Bahraichi, Shrawasti and Pilibhit) and five Wildlife Divisions (Dudhwa, Katarniaghat, Sohelwa, Kashi and Kanpur)

153. The major activities to be implemented under the project are as given below-

- ▶ Departmental Forest Development & Management-20,200 Ha.
- ▶ Development & Management of Forest by the J.F.C.C.s.-60,300 Ha.
- ▶ Constitution of JFMCs.-800 Nos.
- ▶ Constitution of Eco Development Committees 140 Nos.
- ▶ AR-CDM Afforestation and Reforestation Clean Development Mechanism.

154. The project period will be of 8 years(2008-09 to 2015-16). The total cost of the project is estimated Rs. 575.2 crores out of which JICA loan portion is Rs. 468.2 crores and rest Rs. 107.00 crores will be borne by the State Government.

Other Prospective benefits of the Project

- ▶ Generation of about 2 Crore Man Days employment.
- ▶ Afforestation and Forest Improvement work by 800 JFMCs and 140 EDCs.
- ▶ Constitution of 3760 Self Help Groups improvement of livelihood options of villagers and development of enterprise for augmenting the income of people dependent upon Forests.
- ▶ Sustainable Forest Management by Forest Administration, Community Organizations and other Stake holders.
- ▶ Improvement and Development of Degraded Forests-80,500 ha.
- ▶ Improved conditions For Wildlife Protection and Management.

155. Against an approved outlay of Rs.55.00cr for the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs.54.80 was incurred. Similarly an expenditure of Rs. 54.90 crore is likely to be incurred during the year 2009-10 An outlay of Rs. 94.70 crore has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Development of Buddhist Circuit Phase-II

156. State Govt. has provided different tourist facilities like strengthening and widening of the road of the Buddhist Circuit, construction of way side amenities at Dohrihat (Mau), Ghazipur, landscape of Sarnath, sewerage and water supply , electricity etc at Kushinagar, to attract Foreign Tourist as well as Indian Tourist An expenditure of Rs. 77-48 Crore has been incurred in Buddhist Circuit Phase-I with the assistance of Japan Bank of International Co-operation/Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund, Japan.

Industrial Development

157. The Japan Government had agreed to sanction a loan for Rs. 680.00 crore and released Rs.386.27 crore as first part of the loan. A list of proposed activities under this project is given below :

	Item	Current Estimated Cost in Rs. Crore
A	Construction/Hardware Components of the Project	
1.	Road Construction i. Kolhi-Hata No. 1 and Kolhi-Hata No. 2 total length of 74 km- Rs. 129.50 Crores ii. Bahraich Bypass - total length 55 kms- Rs. 96.25 crores	225.75
2.	Utilities Improvement Storm Water Drains at Sarnath- Estimated Cost of Rs. 8.5 crores Storm Water Drains at Sravasti-Estimated Cost of Rs.6.22 crores Storm Water Drains at Kushinagar- Estimated Cost of Rs. 22.41 crores Water Supply at Sarnath- Estimated Cost of Rs. 3.14 crores e. Water Supply at Kapilvastu-Estimated Cost of Rs. 0.62 crores f. Electricity Supply for Kapilvastu- Estimated Cost of Rs. 50.00crores	90.89
3.	Site Development Projects Site attraction enhancement in Kushinagar involving construction of visitor centre, renovation of Buddhist Museum and pedestrian sidewalks in the core area Rs. 16.51 crores Site attraction enhancement in Sravasti involving construction of visitor centre, construction of Museum Complex and pedestrian sidewalks in the core area Rs. 33.12 crores	49.63
	SUB-TOTAL A	366.27
B.	Costs for Supporting Programs Community Participation Program Tourism Promotion Program Education and Training Program	20.00
	TOTAL	386.27

158. The appointment of Consultant for Buddhist Circuit Phase-II assisted by JICA is in final stage at the level of Government of India, An outlay of Rs. 50.00 crore has been allocated for the Annual Plan 2010-11 for the development of Buddhist Circuit Phase-II.

Chapter - VIII

Governance

Governance Reforms

Governance relates to the management of all such processes that, in any society, define the environment which permits and enables individuals to raise their capacity levels, on one hand, and provide opportunities to release their potential and enlarge the set of available choices, on the other. The State is responsible for creating a conducive environment for building individual capabilities and encouraging private initiative.

2. Efficient governance requires efficient institutions and the efficiency and effectiveness of institutions in turn; depend on their adopted delivery mechanism and the supportive framework of rules and procedures. Each of these needs to work in harmony with the other to discharge the functions for which the institutions have been created, “only then one would expect the institutions to fulfil their stated objectives and carry out their assigned responsibilities in managing the affairs of the society.

3. For improving governance includes improved people’s participation, effective decentralization of governance, involvement of civil society, especially voluntary organizations and the crucial right to information. Civil services reforms aimed at improving transparency, accountability, efficiency, fair play and honesty, procedural reforms for public-government interface to get rid of the system of unnecessary rules, procedural regulations and controls, reform of revenue system and mobilization of resources and judicial reforms with a view to hastening the process of delivery of justice.

4. To make governance meaningful and effective, systematic and professional programme/project formulation, synergy and co-ordination between different government departments and agencies, rationalization of centrally sponsored schemes using zero-based budgeting and more effective monitoring and evaluation.

5. It has been pointed out that entrepreneur setting up an industrial unit need a very large number of permissions from various departments, each of which results in harassment and delay and even corruption. The cumbersome procedures result in high transaction cost. Sweeping reform of these regulatory systems is needed to reduce the transaction costs of doing business. Simplified procedures and one-window arrangements to improve the business climate will help in this direction.

6. “Prevention is better than cure”. This maxim of universal application, holds good in administration and more so in respect of prevention of corruption, as it would be much better to devise systems and measures to prevent corruption rather than to investigate case and prosecute public servants through a complex and time-consuming process.

7. The implementation of big projects of the Government, following a system of checklist for ensuring prevention of malpractices, misconduct, etc, needs to be monitored. Improved and more proactive approach in this direction could yield good results in reduction of unnecessary expenditure and savings of scarce financial resources of the State.

8. To meet these challenges it is necessary to take initiatives and reforms in different sectors of economy. Some of the important initiative 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'.

Stamp and Registration Department

9. There are 347 Sub Registrar Offices across the entire State which is 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.

10. The department has introduced several systemic reforms which are being given below-

- ▶ All Sub Registrar offices of the State have been equipped with **telephone connections** in 2009. It will facilitate and ensure easy accessibility and fast communication with the Registering officers.
- ▶ **Internet connections** to the departmental headquarter, Deputy Inspector General Registration, Assistant Inspector General Registration, and Sub Registrars shall be provided. It will speed up the Management Information System (MIS) of the department.
- ▶ The concept of **Registration Circles** based on revenue income has been initiated in the department. As a result, new Registration Circles of Sitapur and Gautam Buddh Nagar have been created under the supervision of Deputy Inspector General Registration. It has helped in better monitoring of revenue income of the department.
- ▶ To look into the functioning and revenue collection of the registration offices of the State, two **internal Audit cells**- one for U.P. West and the other for the U.P.East - have been created under the supervision of Additional Inspector General Registration (West), Ghaziabad and the Additional Inspector General Registration (Administration), Allahabad respectively. These cells comprise senior departmental officers of the rank of Assistant Inspector General Registration.

Commercial Tax Department

11. 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-

Government to Citizen (G2C)

Online Registration of Dealers
Online Tax Payment with banks
Online Filing of all types of Tax Returns
Online Availability of CST Forms
Online Refund and integration with Treasury and Banks
Audit/ Assessment Selection of Dealers for Audit based on risk assessment parameters.
Availability of Information/ Enquiries/ Seeking Clarifications through website and alternative channels: Current Rates of Tax applicable and other legal provisions. Dealer's Profile. Status of Registration/ Tax Payment/ Returns/ Assessment/ Audit. Enquiry and status of application through SMS

Control Room for Public Grievances

Acknowledgement

Resolution Monitoring

IVRS for specific queries

Departmental Portal Development

Government to business (G2B) and Government to Government (G2G)

- ▶ Online availability of Acts/Rules/Notification/Orders/Tax Rate/Commodity Codes etc.
- ▶ Online Reconciliation of Tax deposit from Treasuries and Banks.
- ▶ Online Tax Collections and return file monitoring.
- ▶ Online availability of data pertaining to court cases, the officers who deal with it and its current status.
- ▶ Department statistical reports and formats related to department's diary section available on the system through MIS.
- ▶ All employee records available on the system. Tele/Video conferencing facility over proposed department network backbone along with other departments over UPSWAN.
- ▶ The mobile squads can check the form details during road-side checking GPRS enabled handheld devices (Blackberry mobiles) to verify the details of the form that a vehicle is carrying.

Entertainment Tax Department

12. The main aim of the entertainment tax department is to provide healthy and wholesome entertainment in a healthy 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 entertainments and betting's on horse race. The District Magistrate in respect of his district is the licensing authority to regulate and to grant licence for different entertainments.

Various Facilities to Entertainments and Public

13. The State Government has given various facilities to the different type of entertainments and the public to minimize the hurdle of entertainment industry-

Status of industry

14. The State Government has declared the business of cinema and multiplex as an industry wide Government Notification No. 1151/77-6-99 dated 22-05-1999 so that all benefits available to the industries may reach to the cinema and multiplex owner also

Reduction of Rate of Tax on Cinema

15. The State Government with a view to minimize the financial burden of cinema owners and to provide entertainment at lower cost to the public, the rate of entertainment tax on cinema and multiplex has been revised to make it simple and rationalized.

Computerization of box office of cinema

16. To introduce latest technology in the cinema industry, particularly, the sale of ticket system, the State Government has made provision to sale cinema tickets through computer.

Facilities for Handicapped cine-goers

17. All the cinemas and multiplexes owner have been strictly instructed to provide every possible facility for easy access of handicapped persons. The ramps, auditory signals in lifts, brail signals at requisite places, railing etc. are the few important facilities, which have been given in most of the multiplexes and cinemas.

Various Incentive Schemes & Exemption

18. 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

19. There was a steep decline and stagnation in the cinema business and the closer of the cinemas had also started, therefore a new incentive scheme was introduced wide G.O.No. 2226/11 K.Ni.-6-20 R(12)/98 dated 13.7.1999. Again this incentive scheme has been extended by G.O. dated 27-09-2005 to the multiplexes constructed and licensed up to 31-03-2010. 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 exhibition of cinema

Revenue Department

20. 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.

21. 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.
22. The computerization of basic land records i.e. Khatouni, Kahsra 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.
23. 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.
24. The major proposed activities of NLRMP are
- ▶ Data Entry of Textual Records
 - ▶ Setting Up Computer centre at tehsils.
 - ▶ Computer Centre at Revenue Divisional Commissioner.
 - ▶ District data centre
 - ▶ State Data centre
 - ▶ Digitization of Cadastral maps.
 - ▶ Training of Staff.
 - ▶ Purchase of Modern Equipment for Survey.
 - ▶ Strengthening of trainings facility at State Training centre.
 - ▶ Record Rooms Construction/Up gradation
 - ▶ Registration process and its integration with Land Records System.

'Jan Suvidha Kendra' at District and tehsil level offices

25. To ensure transparency in issuance of various certificates, permissions etc. at district and tehsil level offices, Board of Revenue established 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 certificate etc; within prescribed time limits.

Sl. No	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

26. District Magistrates are 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

27. In order to provide good governance the department of Agriculture had developed farmer centric policies and the new initiative in this regard are as follows. The department has made an all out effort to establish contact with all the stake holders, especially farmers and suppliers, with the use of modern communication techniques.

Kisan call centre

28. Toll free No. 1551 (facility provided by the GOI) is under operation. It has been publicized extensively amongst farmers. This call centre can be used for any kind of agricultural query and its solution.

Kisan call centre (UP)

29. Another call centre has been setup by state. It has Toll free No. 0522-4155999. This call centre is now operational and wide publicity is being made through print and audio/visual media for creating awareness amongst the farmer community. Farmers can register their telephonic complaints regarding agricultural activities on this centre. These complaints are disposed off on regular basis.

30. Besides redressing complaints, another facility of giving technical information to farmer is also taken up twice a week between 2-4 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday. Agriculture experts are available to answer questions of farmers on technical issues.

Proposal of Kiosk

31. Establishment of Kiosk at Gram Panchayat level is proposed. It will furnish all the relevant information's to farmers in Hindi just by touching the screen. The necessary modules have been developed.

E-Governance

32. All the offices of agriculture department are being computerized and connected on-line through VPN Line and Broad Band. A departmental website www.upagriculture.org has been developed to provide all information related to schemes/ programme and departmental activities. Soil Health Card, Fertilizer Rake Movement Plan, Input Management System & MIS are been displayed in the website. Process of E-tendering/e-procurement is now operational.

R.T.I. Act

33. 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 applicant.

Sensitive Administration

34. The Public graveness reaches to department as suggestion or complaints. They are taken care of immediately by active complaint cell. Besides, this to address the graveness of women, a women grievance cell has also been established and it works as per the assigned motto.

Transparency in programme/ Scheme Implementation

35. The subsidies and other benefits to farmers under the various schemes/ project, they are all well published through mass media and departmental website and Site Implementation Committees.

Irrigation Department

36. 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 users Association.
- ▶ Computerization 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.

Power

- ▶ In order to improve the customers relationship help-line is working in U.P.Power Corporation Ltd. where consumer can register their complaints and grievances as well as cases of theft of electricity.
- ▶ **Help Line Nos:** 0522-2287749, 2287747, 2287092, 2287831
- ▶ **E-Mail to** uppclhelpline@uppcl.nic.in
- ▶ **Fax No:** 0522-2288137
- ▶ U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. has its own website at www.uppcl.org. Important and significant Commercial and Financial data are being posted. Centralize major tender notices are also been made available on website.
- ▶ Ministry of Power has launched a comprehensive and stringent Programme under Revised APDRP Scheme (Revised Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme) for metering and accounting of input and sale energy, metering the at all the intersection points till the last mile i.e. consumer of electricity. The scheme has been adopted by UPPCL and under implementation of all Discoms for area having population more than 30000.
- ▶ 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 wherein 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 is working to provide the consumers better billing and collection services.
- ▶ Introduction of unified billing system for all Distribution companies.
- ▶ U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. has taken steps to reduce the losses of Power Sector including the following :-
 - ▶ Control of large theft through raids, disconnection and FIRs.

- ▶ Special recovery effort to collect arrears.
 - ▶ Control of Katiya connection (unauthorized hooking) by installing ABC conductors.
 - ▶ Separate feeders.
 - ▶ Double metering.
 - ▶ Hand held billing
 - ▶ Granting of rural franchisee for collection.
- ▶ U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. through State Designated Agency U.P. has initiated for energy conservation by energy auditing of Govt./Semi Govt. buildings having connected load of 500 K.W. or more and to implement energy conservation technology to reduce energy consumption.

Primary Education

Management Information System

37. The Management Information System (MIS) has collection of data; its compilation, analysis, dissemination and more importantly its integration with planning process are main features of MIS. MIS is providing adequate support on the following:

- ▶ Intervention-wise progress of SSA implementation.
- ▶ Education Scenario
- ▶ Providing information of access, retention and quality related issues.
- ▶ Different type of information regarding children in the target group.
- ▶ Effective monitoring of each and every activity of the project.

38. MIS Cell is undertaking various activities utilizing below mentioned Web monitoring tools and Application Software.

- ▶ Web Portal www.upefa.com with web monitoring tool ensuring email communication, online data entry and report generation on various programmes of SSA.
- ▶ Usage of SSA MIS Web portal for QPR and report generation as per GOI requirement.
- ▶ Application Software for household survey (HHS)
- ▶ DISE (District Information system for Education) is in place, where Data of all schools name is captured annually and database is created. Education Indicators are derived from this database and utilized for planning and implementation.
- ▶ Usage of Decision Support System (SPO DSS) and SSA tools for utilizing DISE database and HHS database and etc.
- ▶ GIS based website is being developed by NIC wherein data of school is being uploaded.

Mid Day Meal Scheme-On line Information System

39. A computer system has been provided in the office of AD (Basic) at regional level and District Basic Education Officers at district level. All the computer systems are connected with internet facility. A computer Operator is also provided in the office of AD (Basic) and District Basic Education Officers to operate the computer system. A Website: www.upmdm.org is also developed at Authority level; all the necessary information about the scheme is available in the website. In the present online system, the information is automatically compiled from districts at Head Quarter level. Therefore it is the fastest and easiest way to monitoring and compilation of the required information through Online MIS system.

Social Welfare Department

40. The Government of U.P. aspires to provide:-

- ▶ Governance that is easily understood by and accountable to the citizens, open to democratic involvement and scrutiny (an open and transparent government)
- ▶ Citizen-centric governance that will cover all of its services and respect everyone as individuals by providing personalized services.
- ▶ An effective government that delivers maximum value for taxpayers' money (quick and efficient services)

41. Hence the Government of U.P. views e-Governance as a vehicle to initiate and sustain reforms by focusing on three broad areas:-

Governance

- ▶ Transparency
- ▶ People's participation
- ▶ Promotion of a democratic society

Public services

- ▶ Efficient, cost-effective and responsive governance
- ▶ Convenient services to citizens and businesses
- ▶ Greater citizen access to public information
- ▶ Accountability in delivery of services to citizens

Management

- ▶ Simplicity, efficiency and accountability
- ▶ Managing voluminous information and data effectively
- ▶ Information services

- ▶ Swift and secure communication

Old Age Pension

42. Old Age Pension Management system was initiated as a project of hopes for elderly people of the society and uphold their right to live. The project was aimed to make the pension reach to the right and deserving candidates within a time frame and without leakage, increase transparency in distribution of Old Age pension, speedy transfer of Pension to the beneficiary, prevent fraud, minimize misappropriation of funds, build a comprehensive MIS for the Government & devise a tool for proper monitoring, control & planning for the State Government.

43. The project was launched in 2009 and was successfully completed in record time frame. The project is a citizen centric in nature and demand-driven. It has direct impact on the beneficiaries as the pension amount is being transferred into the accounts of the beneficiaries without manual intervention. The project has been started with an objective to make the Pension Disbursement System transparent, effective and speedy and therefore, it quite sustainable. The impact on the beneficiaries as well as on the Government has been tremendous. The benefit includes the substantial saving in cost and time, reduced malpractices and, above all modern, efficient & convenient system. For the Government there have been saving both in terms of finance & manpower, less strenuous work, higher productivity and fewer errors in computation & calculations. For the citizens there is complete transparency in pension transaction throughout the state and less time required to know information which is universally accessible on Internet. Some of the advantages that have accrued are-

- ▶ Instant electronic dispersal of funds with audit trails.
- ▶ Better utilization of funds as a result of elimination of middlemen and frauds.
- ▶ Online aggregation of expenditure.
- ▶ Change in policy or guidelines can be addressed centrally and can be made effective immediately through the portal.
- ▶ Instant monitoring of district wise actual transfer of pension funds to the pensioners account is being developed.

Scholarship Management System

44. E-Scholarship or Scholarship Management System was initiated as a project of hope for children belonging to the weaker sections of the society and uphold their right-to-education. The project was aimed to reach the right and deserving candidates within time frame and without leakages, increase transparency in distribution of scholarships, provide speedy transfer of scholarships to the students, prevent frauds, minimize misappropriation of funds, build a comprehensive MIS for the Government & devise a tool for proper monitoring, control & planning for the state government. E-scholarship is the first of its kind project in the country to have used IT based initiative for electronic transfer of scholarships to the beneficiaries.

45. During the year 2009-10, a budget provision of Rs. 1213.8096 Crore has been made for scheduled caste and general category. Distinctive features/ accomplishments of the project are given below:-

- ▶ Uttar Pradesh is the first state in the country to have used IT based initiative for electronic transfer of scholarships.
- ▶ A massive exercise done for collecting & compiling data for more than 3 cr. beneficiaries and nearly 2 lakh schools (government & private) across the state.
- ▶ Nearly 3 lakhs persons worked day & night to accomplish the task in a record time of three months.
- ▶ A complete web based portal designed, developed and implemented by NIC, Uttar Pradesh in two months
- ▶ Banks opening zero balance accounts for all eligible beneficiaries to facilitate direct transfer of scholarship
- ▶ The total budget outlay for scholarship in UP is more than 2000 Cr. Out of this first installment of about 600 crore has already been disbursed by the banks through the e-Scholarship application.
- ▶ 12 Nationalized banks and about 50 rural and other banks have been identified/empanelled for transfer of scholarship to the students/gram panchayats.
- ▶ G.O. from State Government making e-Scholarship operational from academic year 2007 issued on 22nd June 2007.
- ▶ Web address <http://scholarship.up.nic.in>

Handicapped Welfare Department

Pension for Disabled persons

46. Rs. 300/- per month as a pension for maintenance to destitute persons having minimum 40% disability and having income of Rs. 1000/- or less per month.

Artificial Aids and Appliances for Disabled Persons

47. Artificial aids and appliances are provided free of cost to destitute disabled persons up to 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

48. 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

49. 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 Persons 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 authorized to travel in all category of buses along with an assistant.
- ▶ In Government Services in all the categories 'A' 'B' 'C' and 'D' post for disabled person have been identified and 3% reservation have been provided.
- ▶ Excellent Disabled Officers and Officials, self employed disabled persons, employers who have employed disabled person, excellent service provider to disabled person 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 land/house/flat having value of Rs. One Lac.
- ▶ In Government Offices land is allotted free of cost to disabled persons to establish PCO
- ▶ 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 State Government and in these schools disabled students are provided education free of cost.

Backward Class Welfare Department

50. Various welfare schemes are being implemented for the welfare of the 54% population of the state representing the Backward Classes. The various schemes included under the programme are the Government of India aided schemes of pre-matric scholarships, post-matric scholarships and the hostel construction for offering residential facilities to other backward classes students.

Family Welfare Department

51. Following steps/initiatives are proposed to improve family planning services in the state:-

- ▶ In Uttar Pradesh currently about 4.5 lakh sterilization 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 gynecologists

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
 - ▶ Involvement of Private Medical Practitioner
 - ▶ Center of Excellence for NSV service in 03 Medical Colleges(Lucknow, Allahabad & Meerut)
 - ▶ Improving family planning through family planning counselor at district and block level.

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 PRIs 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 has been started 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 department's 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

52. 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.

53. The GIS mainly emphasis many fields including Computer Service, Cartography, Information Management, Telecommunication, Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing and is flavored 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.

54. The GIS project, as implemented in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, includes establishment of hardware and GIS based software at state headquarter and the district level offices of the Directorate. The state wide networking of these offices would facilitate easy transfer of digitized data through the network. A sum of Rs. 5.00 crore has been sanctioned during the year 2008-09 for establishing

these infrastructure facilities and human resource development. The project is to be implemented under the technical guidance of NIC. The scope 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 as 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 to publish planning atlas/maps of different levels. 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 computerized
- ▶ In whole 38 computerized 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 Computerized 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,

issue registration certificate , Fitness certificate, permit and other documents of vehicles. Day to day data is being maintained on computer server.

- ▶ A new licensing system based on 'SARATHI' Software is being introduced in Lucknow as a Pilot Project.

Cane Development and Sugar Industry Department

- ▶ As part of the new Economic Policy 2007-08 , the State Government 2007, 100% Disinvestment of all state sugar mills is envisaged. State Government firmly believes that such commercial activities are best left to private business acumen.
- ▶ The process of Disinvestment in the 33 State owned mills of UP State Sugar Corporation Limited (UPSSCL) has already begun. The Registrar of Cooperative Sugar Mills Societies has also decided to transfer assets with certain liabilities of 24 sugar mills societies out of which 4 units are having distilleries. These Sugar Mills are with capacity ranging from 711 to 5000 TCD. These mills are located in different districts in prime sugar cane growing area which runs from Western UP to Tarai area of Central and Eastern UP.

Key Policy Initiatives

- ▶ Sugar Mills in UP can now produce Ethanol directly from Sugar Cane juice.
- ▶ The Investor in State & Cooperative Sector Sugar Mills will be facilitated to obtain license for production of Industrial Alcohol & Ethanol.
- ▶ The cane area reserved/assigned to sugar mills under disinvestment for the crushing season 2008-09 will continue for next five crushing seasons.

55. RFP have been invited for slump sale of assets of 11 units under UPSSCL. Demerger of units under subsidiary of UPSSCL into separate SPV's has been initiated and after demerger 100% equity of these SPV's will be disinvested. Also For 15 sugar mills in Cooperative Sector the Registrar has already issued RFP while for 7 sugar mills RFQ's have been invited.

Local Self Governance

Panchayati Raj Institutions

56. The history of PRIs goes back to the Rig Vedic India and to the Sixteen Mahajanpadas during the Pre Bhudha's era. With the passage of time the institutions were eclipsed by the emergence of foreign and despotic rule over the country. However their importance in Governance was felt during the freedom-struggle of the country. In 1947 U.P Panchayati Raj Act established the Gram Panchayats and in 1961 Kshetra Panchayats & Zila Panchayats were added by the U.P Kshetra Panchayat & Zila Panchayat Act. Further, in accordance to the provision of the Article 243 of the Constitution of India, brought in by the 73rd Constitution Act, it was amended accordingly in 1994, that made PRIs stronger & effective than ever

before. April 24, 1993 is a red-letter day in the history of Panchayati Raj in India as on this day the constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

73rd Amendment Act, 1992

57. The salient features of the Act are :-

- ▶ To provide 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all States having population of over 20 lakh.
- ▶ To hold Panchayat elections regularly every 5 years.
- ▶ To provide reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other backward Classes and women (not less than 33%)
- ▶ To appoint State Finance Commission to make recommendations as regards the financial powers of the Panchayats.
- ▶ To constitute District Planning Committee to prepare draft development plan for the district as a whole.

Powers and Responsibilities

58. According to the Constitution, Panchayats shall be given powers and authority to function as institutions of self-government. The following powers and responsibilities are to be delegated to Panchayats at the appropriate level :-

- ▶ Preparation of plan for economic development and social justice.
- ▶ Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice in relation to 29 subjects given in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.
- ▶ To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.

59. In pursuance to the provisions of the Constitution (Seventy Third) Amendment Act, 1992, the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 and the U.P. Kshetra Samiti and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, were amended accordingly and came into force on 22nd April, 1994. Government of Uttar Pradesh devolved administrative and financial powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and strengthened these institutions of local self government. State government began the process of decentralization of power to the PRIs in the year 1999-2000.

The State Government follows the spirit of the Constitution

60. The State Government took the following steps to conform 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.

61. The State Government has ensured 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 for 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

Panchayat Election

62. Consequent to the enactment of the 73rd constitution Amendment Act Uttar Pradesh enacted appropriate legislations for setting up strong, viable Panchayats at village, intermediary and district level. After constitutional amendment first General Elections were held in the year 1995. Thereafter, second general elections were held in the year 2000. In the months of August, 2005 elections to 52,000 Gram Panchayat were completed and elections to 820 Kshetra Panchayat and 70 Zila Panchayats were held in October, 2005.

Status of elected PRIs representative in General Election 2005 in Uttar Pradesh is as follows :-

Sr. No.	Name of the PRIs	No. of PRIs	ST		SC		OBC		General	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	Pradhan, GP	52000	43	16	5085	6964	13010	8233	7931	10694
2	Pramukh, KP	820	02	00	101	76	196	139	115	187
3	Chairman, ZP	70	00	00	12	04	39	09	11	04

Percentage of women elected Panchayati Raj Representatives is as follows :-

- ▶ GP Pradhan - 51 GP Member - 38
- ▶ KP Pramukh - 53 KP Member - 37
- ▶ ZP Adhyaksh - 74 ZP Member - 40

63. At present the status of PRIs & elected representative in Uttar Pradesh is as follows :-

S. N.	Name of the PRIs	No. of PRIs	No. of Chairperson	No. of Members
1	Gram Panchayat	51977	51977	706600
2	Kshetra Panchayat	820	820	65004
3	Zila Panchayat	71	71	2631
	Total	52868	52868	774235

64. As per constitutional provisions and the provisions made in U.P. Panchayat Raj Act 1947 and U.P. Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Act, 1961 the fourth general elections are due in 2010.

Devolution of Finances to PRIs

65. 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 interests of sound finances of the Panchayat.

State Finance Commissions

66. The Ist Finance Commission recommended 3 percent of the total tax revenue of the State, the State Government increased it to 4 percent and transferred the funds to the Panchayat every year since 1997-98. Government also accepted the recommendation of IInd SFC and devolved 5% of the state net income from taxes to PRI's. The IIIrd State Finance Commission was appointed in Dec. 2004 constituted under the chairpersonship of Shri S.A.T. Rizvi that has submitted its report to govt., which is under active consideration of the government.

Transfer of Untied Funds

67. So far an amount of Rs. 9321.89 crore and an amount of Rs. 4622.75 crore under Central Finance Commission since 1996-97 have been transferred to Panchayats in the State.

Year	Amount (in crore Rs.)	
	Under State Finance Commission	Under Central Finance Commission
1996-97	20.00	189.88
1997-98	255.00	189.88
1998-99	300.00	189.88
1999-00	328.00	189.88
2000-01	362.33	233.42
2001-02	382.00	233.42
2002-03	393.00	233.42
2003-04	550.00	233.42
2004-05	585.00	0.00
2005-06	675.00	585.60
2006-07	1174.66	585.60
2007-08	1444.99	585.60
2008-09	1438.19	585.60
2009-10	1413.72	587.15
Total	9321.89	4622.75

Utilization of 12th Finance Commission Grants

68. An amount of Rs 2928 crore 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 is being 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.

69. Under the 12th Finance Commission grants following sanitation activities especially environmental sanitation works were taken up by the Gram Panchayats :

- ▶ Maintenance of drains including under ground 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. Nature of works which major expenditure was done (G.P.)

Nature of works	% of total amount spent	work	No. of unit maintained/ repaired
Operation & maintenance of drinking water supply	4.49	(a) Pipe water project	18032
		(b) hand pump repaired	105438
Environmental sanitation	70.80	(a) public compost (in nos.)	751933
		(b) no. of tanks for drinking water of animals (in nos.)	71279
		(c) brick lining around hand pumps (in nos.)	95490
		(d) no. of school toilets repaired (in nos.)	11381
		(e) under ground drain (running mtr.)	6873961
Maintenance of account	5.07	(a) No. of account completed	254087
		(b) No. account in progress	110021

70. Article 243 (g) of the constitution provides for the devolution of functions, to PRIs and encompasses the list of 29 subjects in 11th schedule .In Uttar Pradesh so for 16 activities with the funds of 10 activities have been devolved to Gram Panchayat.The Process of devolution is continued & more and more function are expected to be devolved to PRIs in future. The status of transfer of functions, funds and functionary is as given below.

Devolution of functions

Details of Subjects transferred	Activity Transferred
Functions/ Powers	Operation & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply schemes. Poverty alleviation programmes Basic education including mid day meal Operation and Maintenance of rural market and fairs. Rural Sanitation Programme. Maintenance and Supervision of 'D' category Veterinary Hospitals. Welfare Programme for SC, ST and Other weaker sections – selection of pensioners and distribution of scholarships. Food and Civil Supplies- supervision of PDS throughout the state including Jan Kerosene Programme Maintenance of assets created in Panchayat area Rural library Youth Welfare program at village level Rural Housing schemes- selection of beneficiaries Verification of Inspection notes of CMOs & Dy. CMOs of CHCs & PHCs respectively, by Kshettra Panchayat Pramukhs and Gram Panchayat Pradhans respectively. Minor irrigation-selection of beneficiaries Maintenance of assets created under sodic Land Reclamation Projects Maintenance of seed stores, etc. to Kshettra Panchayats.

Devolution of Finances

71. The Administrative cost of staff of Panchayats is met from the regular departmental budget. Funds are released to the Panchayats by individual line departments based on the schemes entrusted to them. Funds to run the poverty alleviation program of Rural Development Department, Funds for Scholarships of Social Welfare Department, Funds for midday meal of Basic Education Department and Funds to run the schemes of Panchayati Raj Department (like Rural Sanitation Programme, Construction of pavement and drainage, Rural Markets and Panchayat Bhawans) are being released to the accounts of Gram Panchayats.

Resources/ Funds	
	Poverty alleviation programme
	Rural Water Supply-Operation & Maintenance
	Construction and maintenance of Rural Markets & fairs
	Rural Sanitation Program
	Social Welfare-Distribution of Scholarships
	Maintenance of assets created under different schemes
	Rural Library
	Youth Welfare Program
	Mid day meal
	Maintenance of rural lamp posts [Electric lamp Post]

Functionaries

72. Gram Panchayat Adhikaris of the Dept. of Panchayati Raj and Gram Vika Adhikaries of the Dept. of Rural Development have been deputed as the Secretary to Gram Panchayat.

73. All departments related to the 29 subjects mentioned in the Eleventh schedule of the Constitution have been provided with the department-wise details of activities to be transferred to the concerned level of Panchayats, as identified and recommended by High Powered Committee appointed by the State Government in the year 1997 and have been asked to submit proposal accordingly. In this way state government is trying to devolve funds, functions and functionaries to the PRIs at appropriate level as per the provisions of the Constitution.

Functions handed over to Kshetra Panchayat

74. 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

75. 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

76. The present status of Gram Sabha in the State is as under :

- ▶ 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.

Transparency and Accountability - RTI enforced in PRIs

77. 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).
- ▶ Public Information Officer and appellate officer at each and every level of PRIs have been appointed by the Dept. of Panchayati Raj.

Committees For Execution Of Functions

78. Keeping in view the spirit of decentralization and proper functioning of Panchayats, 6 committees with 6 elected members of Panchayat with a President and not more than 7 special invitees have been constituted at every level of Panchayat.

	Name of Committee	Function
1	Planning & Development Committee	To prepare development plans and execution of these plans.
2	Education Committee	Execution and monitoring of various programmes related to primary, upper primary, informal education and literacy programme.
3	Construction Committee	Monitoring and supervision of all types of construction and maintenance works.
4	Health & Welfare Committee	Monitoring of programmes related to Medical Health & Family Welfare.
5	Administrative Committee	Subjects related to management of Panchayat level functionaries of various departments. Monitoring of fair price shops.
6	Water Management Committee	Maintenance of tube-wells and monitoring of drinking water and sanitation programme.

79. Role of different committees are becoming important day by day. Under the Rural Health Mission Program village Health Committees are being made effective for the implementation of the program at the village level. Under the Sodic Land Reclamation Project SICs have been merged with water management committee of the Gram Panchayat. Role of Water Management Committee is very important in case of water supply and sanitation programme. Similarly, the Education Committee is responsible for overseeing the distribution of scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Castes, and students belonging to Below Poverty Line Households studying in Government recognized primary and upper primary schools.

Decentralized Planning

80. The State Government through the U.P. District Planning Committee Act, 1999 has activated the District Planning Committee as stipulated in Article 243 ZD of the Constitution.

81. As a first step in this direction, there is need to introduce the concept of integrated village planning. This is proposed to be carried out through a series of exercises in which local community including the Panchayati Raj members assess and analyze their own situation; explore alternatives and potential actions; develop an action plan for development and monitor progress against these plans. The plans so prepared for each Gram Panchayat are to be collated at the Block Panchayat and District Panchayat level and approved by the District Planning Committee. Likewise the urban local bodies will prepare their own plans and forward the same to the District Panchayat Committee which will be the final

body to decide and approve the District Plan. The process is being followed for the preparation of Panchayat Plans under centrally sponsored Backward Region Grant Fund.

Capacity building

82. As a result of General Panchayat Election in 2005 following situation of PRIs has come up-

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

83. The gigantic task of imparting training to about 7.75 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 Kshetra 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 was prepared in consultation with experts from Lucknow University, UNICEF, SIRD and various NGOs.

84. In view of enhancement in capacity of Detail Panchayats Projects have been prepared and are being executed under UNDP funded CDLG project, Central Sponsored Scheme RGSY and the BRGF.

Maintenance of Accounts

85. It has been made mandatory to maintain accounts of Panchayats on the 17 formats prescribed by C&G. For that purpose State Government has given authority to Gram Panchayats to hire a Chartered Accountant selected by a committee headed by the District Magistrate every year for the maintenance of Accounts. Gram Panchayats are being given Rs 4000/- every year as CAs fees for the purpose.

Role of Gram Panchayats in Development process

86. The State Government has setup ambitious targets for improvement in Human Development Indices during the Eleventh Plan. This basically means dramatic improvement in Education; Health and Nutrition indicators among others and that can become possible only if the Gram Panchayats begin to play a proactive role.

87. Keeping in view the facilitation and honour of Panchayat representatives they are authorized to draw fixed amount per month as honorarium since 2004. Currently the amount as honorarium has been authorized as 750 to Pradhan, Rs 3000 to Pramukh and Rs 4000 to Adhyaksha Zila Panchayat per month. To attend the meeting of Panchayats member Zila Panchayat is entitled for Rs300 and the member of Kshetra Panchayatis entitled to Rs 200.

88. At present, Gram Panchayats receive funds under following schemes run by Central and State Governments :

- ▶ Funds under employment generation schemes like National Rural Empowerment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna (SGRY).
- ▶ Funds under different State schemes like construction of village under-ground drains, construction of Panchayat Bhawan, construction of toilets and construction of rural markets.
- ▶ Scholarship funds for SC/ST, OBCs, disabled etc.
- ▶ Mid-day Meal Scheme.
- ▶ Funds from the Central and State Finance Commission.

89. Effective implementation of these schemes can go a long way in socio-economic development of village economy.

Urban Local Bodies

90. 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.

91. There are 628 urban local bodies, comprising 12 Nagar Nigams, 194 Nagar Palika Parishads and 422 Nagar Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh (*As on 1st April 2009*). 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 01-04-2009)**

	Name of ULB	Number Of Local Bodies	Area (Sq.Km)	Population (lakh) 2001	Municipal Officers and Employees				
					General Employees			Safai karmachari	Total
					Centralized	Non-Centralized	Total		
1	Nagar Nigam	12	1463.76	132.39	1342	10284	11626	20385	32011
2	Nagar Palika Parishad	194	2328.93	136.07	1330	11662	12992	21061	34053
3	Nagar Panchayat	422	2435.96	60.9	592	2754	3346	7308	10654
	Total	628	6228.65	329.36	3264	24700	27964	48754	76718

92. Out of total strength of 76718 regular employees, around 3264 employees belong to centralized services and rest 73454 belongs to non-centralized services. Centralized services are transferable, and non-centralized services are non-transferable. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is the appointing authority of centralized services. However, some of its powers have been delegated to Director, Local Bodies 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

93. The Uttar Pradesh Local Self Government Law (Amendment) Act 1994 came into force from 31.05.1994, in conformity to that some of the changes made in the municipal laws are highlighted below:-

- ▶ The U.P. Municipal Corporations Act, 1959 and U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916 have been amended and renamed as U.P Nagar Nigam Act, 1959 and U.P. Nagar Palika Act 1916, while the United provinces Town Area Act, 1914 has been repealed.
- ▶ As a result of the aforementioned amendment, three levels of ULBs were created: - (a) Nagar Nigams for large urban areas (b) Nagar Palika Parishads for smaller urban areas (c) Nagar Panchayats for transitional areas.
- ▶ State Election Commission is constituted in 1994 for holding regular election in urban local bodies.
- ▶ After 74th amendment regular election in year 1995, 2000 and 2006 were held.
- ▶ Nagar Nigams were divided in 60-110 wards, smaller urban area in 25-55 wards and transitional are in 10-24 wards.
- ▶ Public representatives are directly elected from each ward.
- ▶ Nagar Pramukhs and Chairpersons of ULBs are now directly elected on the basis of adult franchise by electors in municipal areas. The elections to these positions were held in 1996, 2000 and recently in 2006.
- ▶ Provision of 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.

Empowerment of disadvantaged groups

- ▶ Under Section-7 of the UP Municipal Corporation Act, 1959 and Section 10-A of the UP Municipalities Act, 1916, provisions for reservation of seats for SC/ST/Backward classes and Women have been made. This has resulted in more representation to weaker sections in ULBs.
- ▶ 30% of total seats have been reserved for women in all categories.

Expanding functional Domains of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

94. 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

95. 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 74 th amendment	After 74 th 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

96. As a result of recommendations of different State Finance Commissions, the devolution of funds to ULBs has substantially increased in recent years as shown in the table below.

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
2009-10	2120.59

97. 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.

98. 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%.

99. The **Third State Finance Commission** has been constituted in 2005, which was given the responsibility to make recommendations regarding the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied by the state amongst the ULBs and PRIs. The commission after a lot of debate, discussion and deliberation submitted its report to state government in August 2008.

100. 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

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

101. 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

102. The following steps have been taken to augment the financial resources of urban 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ In Jan 2009, the State Government took a decision to merge water boards into concerned municipalities of KAVAL towns to make them more accountable to municipality's boards.

The reporting/ dissemination of information by the Urban Local Bodies

103. As a measure of implementing good governance in urban local bodies and to provide connectivity in sharing useful information among each other and also to Directorate of Urban Local Bodies and State Government, and to make whole system transparently e-governed, it is decided to establish a computer information cell in each local body and State coordinating cell at the directorate level, and under URIF plan, Rs. 49.41 lakh used for the creation & maintenance of data base related to finances of Local Bodies and a computer set with all accessories has been provided to each district head quarter ULB. The software firm UP DESCO is engaged for the supply of software, hardware and training to municipal officers & employees. The state government has also directed to ULBs to hire on contract basis a computer operator for generation and maintenance of all records in electronic form thereafter and digitization of old records. 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 12 Nagar Nigams and most of Nagar Palika Parishads having population above 1 Lakh (UIDSSMT towns) have developed their own websites and linked all electronic database to websites which is easily available now to common people. A NIC controlled web portal *urbansoft* provide internet based facility to all ULBs for regular updating tax and nontax recovery and expenditure of grants in each month, which is reviewed

in MPR (**monthly progress review**) meetings by Principal Secretary- Urban Development. Therefore an internet based networking system is fully functional in state and which is acting as nervous system for free flow of information intra and inter ULBs and also to common people.

Public-Private Partnership

104. The Government of India initiated the process of partnering with the private sector in 1991, beginning with the power sector, and since then achieved notable successes through PPPs in the telecom, roads, ports and airports sectors. The government is not only keen to continue to rely on public-private partnership in these sectors, but also to expand it to other sectors. Some of the other areas in which the government is envisaging greater scope for PPPs include power, water and sanitation, tourism and hospitality sectors. The Government is acutely conscious of the need to make infrastructure services available to those who need them but cannot afford to pay the full cost of service provision. Here, too, the government sees a substantive scope for leveraging its support through engaging the private sector as a partner in its development agenda.

105. The role that PPPs can play in delivering the infrastructure platform that will allow growth to be sustained and shared. It is also noted the strides that had been made, evident in the enthusiasm of the private sector in bidding for the recent national highways and ultra mega power projects. Although policy and regulatory frameworks have developed considerably over the last ten years, they still need strengthening substantially, in many sectors, to scale up PPPs to the desired levels. Some State Governments have made considerable progress here, whereas others have not moved so fast. It is also noted that finance does not seem to be the binding constraint at the moment in scaling up PPPs. The strong interest of investors, for example in setting up infrastructure equity funds in India suggests that, if the terms are acceptable, PPPs will find finance. India could benefit from setting aside funds for the development of PPP projects, which had been seen to be a successful approach in other countries for expanding the range of projects. 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.

106. 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.

Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

107. Public-Private Partnership 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 & private sector and flexibility & responsiveness in decision making.

Differences between PPP and Privatization

108. 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

109. 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.

110. These categories 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 first category 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.

111. 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.

112. Some of the important steps/initiatives taken by the State Government are mentioned below:-

Infrastructure

113. 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 such as Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. 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 of a few public sector enterprises is also required.

114. 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.

115. Government has also constituted a separate 'Infrastructure Development Department' to ensure proper execution and implementation of policies and schemes for the development of 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 is given below:

- ▶ Empowerment of Farmers
- ▶ Development of Power Sector
- ▶ Urban Rejuvenation
- ▶ High Quality Transport System
- ▶ World-class Road Infrastructure

116. Several ambitious projects are coming to the State under PPP policy laid out for the development of infrastructure with maximum involvement of private investors. Brief information regarding these areas are given in concerned sectors:-

Road

117. State Government proposes to actively pursue certain major road sector projects in the PPP mode during the Eleventh Plan. The total road length in Uttar Pradesh is 1,33,105 kilometers out of which 5570 kilometers are National Highways, 8551 kilometers are State Highways, 7345 kilometers are Major District Roads, 29179 kilometers are Ordinary District Roads and 82459 kilometers are Village Roads. Some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

Yamuna Expressway

118. A couple of years earlier, the State Government had shared a dream with people - a 165 km. long Delhi-Agra Taj Expressway proposed to be built on land for development model. The construction work on the 165 km. Expressway is in full swing. This 6-lane access controlled Expressway costing Rs.9,935 cr. shall soon be a reality and is scheduled to be open for commercial operation by October,2010. The Developer has been granted tolling rights for 36 years with development rights for 90 years over the land for development along the Expressway.

Ganga Expressway

119. The Yamuna Expressway experience enabled the State Government to launch a more ambitious and innovative Ganga Expressway. Planned along the river Ganga, this 1047 km long 8-lane access controlled expressway from Greater Noida to Ballia, shall reduce the travel time from Delhi to Uttar Pradesh - Bihar border to 10 hours.

120. The Developer for the Rs. 30,000 crores Ganga Expressway project has been selected through an open and transparent competitive bidding process. The Developer has been granted tolling rights for 35 years with development rights for 90 years over 12300 hectares of land for development along the Expressway. The state Govt. shall acquire all the necessary land at Concessionaire's cost.

121. The Expressway will pass through districts Gautambudh Nagar, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Badaun, Kanshiram Nagar, Ferrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Raibareli, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Santravidas Nagar, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Ghazipur and Ballia. Links from major towns namely Fatehgarh, Lucknow and Mirzapur have also been proposed to be constructed to provide access from these districts to the Expressway. Toll free service road shall also be constructed along the Expressway for the convenience of local people.

122. An innovative Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy exclusively for the project affected people has been evolved. All the Rehabilitation & Resettlement cost shall be borne by the Concessionaire.

123. When completed, the project shall change the face of economy along its entire length in central and eastern UP. High-end Infrastructure development is expected along the Expressway corridor creating new areas of economic activity and new residential, industrial, commercial and agro-processing hubs.

Expressway on the Right Bank of Upper Ganga Canal

124. The State Government firmly believes that effective and fast connectivity is crucial to business linkages and a buoyant economy. With this in mind, the Noida - Haridwar 8-Lane Access Controlled Expressway connecting Eastern Peripheral Expressway Ghaziabad to Purkaaji extendable to Haridwar is proposed. This Expressway planned along Upper Ganga Canal will open an express route from Delhi to north-west U.P. and to Uttarakhand.

Network of other Link Expressways

125. A network of link Expressways has been planned to connect all corners of the State, totaling a length of about 2500 km. along the Rivers Yamuna, Betwa, Ghaghra and Ram Ganga.

These Expressways are -

- ▶ Bijnore - Narora Expressway
- ▶ Jhansi - Kanpur - Lucknow - Gorakhpur - Kushinagar Expressway
- ▶ Lucknow - Barabanki - Nanpara Link Expressway
- ▶ Agra - Kanpur Expressway
- ▶ Kotdwar-Bijnore-Moradabad-Fategarh Expressway

126. U.P. Expressway Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA) has been set up to execute these projects.

127. Besides these, the State Government through Uttar Pradesh State Highways Authority is undertaking Upgradation/maintenance of the following 1043 Kms of state highways in Uttar Pradesh through public-private-partnership on Design, Build, Operate and Transfer ("DBFOT") basis.

	Name of Roads	Length in Km.
1	Bareilly-Almora-Bagheshwar	56
2	Lucknow-Raibareilly-Sultanpur Azamgarh-Balia	229
3	Varanasi-Shaktinagar	136
4	Lumbini (Nepal) Basti-Jaunpur-Mirzapur-Dudhi Road	207
5	Badaun-Bilsi-Islamnagar-Bahjoi-Sambhal-Hasanpur- Gajraula Road	209
6	Delhi-Saharanpur-Yamunotri Road	206
	Total	1043

128. Status of proposed/under implementation PPP projects are given in the following table:-

Name of Department/ Work	Project Details	Present Status
UPEIDA	08-Lane Access Controlled Expressway from Greater Noida to Ballia	Concession Agreement signed on 23.03.2008. Applied for Pre-Environment Clearance
	08-Lane Access Controlled Expressway on the Right Bank of Upper Ganga Canal from Eastern Peripheral Expressway near Dehra to Uttar Pradesh - Uttarakhand border (10 km. before the border)	LOI placed with the consultant. Agreement to be executed within a week time.
	Jhansi-Kanpur-Lucknow-Gorakhpur to Kushinagar 08-Lane Access Controlled Expressway	TOR for consultant selection is being prepared.
	Agra to Kanpur 08-Lane Access Controlled Expressway	TOR for consultant selection is being prepared.
	Lucknow- Barabanki- Nanpara Link Expressway	TOR for consultant selection is being prepared.
	Kotdwar-Bijnor-Moradabad to Fatehgarh 08-Lane Access Controlled Expressway	TOR for consultant selection is being prepared.
	Bijnor (10 km. before Uttarakhand border) to Narora 08-Lane Access Controlled Expressway	TOR for consultant selection is being prepared.
Yamuna Expressway Construction	Noida to Agra-165 Km. long	Physical Progress is 29.27% against the target of 23.48%.
Uttar Pradesh State Highways Authority	Upgradation/maintenance of State highways Lucknow-Raibareilly-Sultanpur-Azamgarh-Balia Delhi-Saharanpur-Yamunotri Road Bareilly-Almora-Bagheshwar Varanasi-Shaktinagar Tanda-Jaunpur-Mirzapur-Dudhi Road Badaun-Bilsi-Islamnagar-Bahjoi-Sambhal- Hasanpur-Gajraula Road	The work of feasibility study is in progress.

Power

129. Power is the engine of growth of any developing economy. Consumption of electrical energy is a universally accepted indicator of progress in the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors, as also of the well being of the people of the State. No major economic activity can be sustained without adequate and reliable supply of power. It plays a critical role in employment generation, regional development and poverty eradication.

130. The economic development of Uttar Pradesh is hampered due to inadequate availability of power. The demand supply gap has been widening year after year and not much has been done to create additional capacities in all the segments of the sector. The gravity of the situation is proved by the fact that the State's annual per capita consumption is 346 units as against the national average of 717 units as per date of CEA for the year 2007-08.

131. Appreciating the problem being faced by the power sector and being aware of the facts that in present era of globalization the sector can not grow without participation all the stakeholders. Govt. of U.P. has formulated U.P. Power Policy 2009 to suit the Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Generation, Transmission and Distribution. Some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

Generation

132. Under this, the State Govt. will arrange land, provide water linkage, arrange fuel linkage and obtain all statutory clearances for the project. The State Government efforts has resulted into huge participation by private sector in U.P. Power Sector. The construction of Anpara-C (2x660MW) is already in progress and both the units are scheduled to be commissioned in 11th Plan. The work of Bara (3x660MW) and Karchhna (2x660MW) have already been awarded on competitive bidding basis and land has already been acquired. To meet out the shortfall in availability the power, additional 15000MW power projects are to be taken up under Case-2, in 12th Plan against which Dopaha (3x660MW), Jawaharpur (2x660MW) and Lalitpur (3x660MW) have already been identified and DPR for the projects are under preparation.

Transmission

133. UPPTCL has planned to construct the 765kv & 400kv sub-stations along with associated transmission lines to evacuate power from proposed Anpara-D (2x500MW), Bara (3x660MW), Karchhana (2x660MW) & Meja (3x660MW) thermal power house and to wheel them to diverse load centers concentrated mainly in central & western part of Uttar Pradesh. The proposed transmission works have been divided into two packages and costing around 7717 crores. The above transmission works have been proposed to establish under PPP mode on BOOT basis.

134. The consultant M/s Crisil risk & Infrastructure Solution Ltd. New Delhi has been appointed to carry out the above transmission works under PPP mode. The bids have already been invited for above transmission works for selection of developers. The RFQ part of bid has been opened in November, 2009 and evaluation is under process.

135. It is expected that the process for selection of developer is likely to be completed soon.

Distribution

136. In order to improve the performance of the sector, bring in financial and operation independence and create conditions for the competitive and self sustainable developments of the power sector, Govt. of India has enacted, "Electricity Act 2003" w.e.f. June,2003.

137. U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. proposes to implement suitable franchisee model in urban areas, which suffer from high Transmission and Distribution losses as well as low collection efficiencies.

138. In view of above UPPCL is implementing Input Based Urban Franchisee in various cities of Meerut, Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi Discoms and KESCO, Kanpur.

139. In first phase Input Based Franchisee has already been selected for KESCO, Kanpur and Agra city DVVNL. The agreement for both the areas have already been signed on 18-5-2009 among utility and franchisee. The transferring of electricity system to M/s. Torrent Power Ltd. selected Input Based Franchisee is under process. Firstly area of Agra city will be handed over to Input Based Franchisee M/s. Torrent Power Ltd. shortly. Based on the results of Agra, the area of KESCO, Kanpur will be handed over to the selected Input Based Franchisee.

140. Apart from above 7 nos. of cities i.e. Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Allahabad, Varanasi and Gorakhpur have been selected on the basis of high Transmission and Distribution losses and low collection efficiencies. Process for the selection of Input Based Franchisee for these urban areas is under way.

141. UPPCL will provide the following facilities to the Distribution Franchisee so that more and more nos. of reputed companies may participate in open tender for the selection of Input Based Franchisee :-

- Distribution franchisee shall be entitled to use utilities distribution assets.
- Distribution franchisee can utilize other services of utility such as testing facility for HT/LT metering, switching/sub stations and distribution transformers or and other technical assistance.
- Utility shall provide O&M inventory for the period of first 3 months.
- Utility shall ensure the supply of power to the Distribution Franchisee.
- Utility shall allow Input Based Franchisee to purchase power through open access.
- Utility shall permit deputation of its employees to the Distribution Franchisee.

142. Status of proposed/under implementation PPP projects are given in the following table:-

Project Details	Present Status
3x660 MW Bara Thermal Power Project (Tehsil - Bara, Distt. Allahabad)	DPR is ready LOA issued to BHEL for BTG
2x660 MW Karchhna Thermal Power Project (Tehsil - Karchhana, Distt. Allahabad)	DPR is ready Negotiation with Venders is in progress for BTG.
2x660 MW Jawaharpur Thermal Power Project (Distt. Etah)	Consultant appointed for preparation of feasibility report, DPR and environmental clearance for MOEF.
3x660 MW Dopaha Thermal Power Project (Sonebhadra)	Consultant appointed for preparation of feasibility report, DPR and environmental clearance for MOEF.
3x660 MW Lalitpur Thermal Power Project (Distt. Lalitpur)	Consultant appointed for preparation of feasibility report, DPR and environmental clearance for MOEF.
MoU Projects i) Farukhabad Power Station ii) Sandila, Hardoi Power Station iii) Dohri Ghat, Mau Power Station iv) Kanpur, Fatehpur Power Station	Approval obtained for the project, but selection of land is yet to be done. EOI issued.
Input Based Urban Franchisee Agra City, DISCOM Agra	
Input Based Urban Franchisee KESCO, Kanpur	
Input Based Urban Franchisee Aligarh, Moradabad, Bareilly, Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad & Gorakhpur	
Package-I (South East U.P. Power Transmission Company) 765/400 KV S/s Mainpuri, 400/220 KV S/s Rewa Road, 400/220/132 KV S/s Gonda, Sultanpur Road, Lucknow, 400/132 KV S/s Aurai & Associated lines	
Package-II (Western U.P. Power Transmission Company) 765/400/220 KV S/s Hapur & G. Noida, 400/220/33 KV S/s Autor (Ghaziabad) 400/220 KV Sikandrabad, 400/132 KV Nehtaur, 400/220/132 KV Dasna, 400/220/33 KV Indirapuram & Associated line	RFQ part of the tender for selection of developer has been opened on 12.11.09 and its evaluation is under progress. Process for selection of developer has been initiated.

Civil Aviation

143. 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 government owned airstrips for the purpose of flying training and the training for aircraft maintenance engineering activities through private partner. Some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar International Airport, Meerut

144. International Airstrip is proposed in western part of the U.P. at Meerut having necessary infrastructure to cater passenger and cargo facilities. Airstrip is located approximately 16 K.M. from Meerut city towards Delhi. A sizeable piece of land measuring 139.14 hectare, in addition to the existing airstrip has been earmarked for the same. The project is proposed under PPP mode on DBFOT basis.

Taj International Airport & Aviation Hub

145. This project has been proposed at Jewar near Aligarh. Technical Approval from Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India has been received. The State Government has sent revised proposal with revised traffic estimates and also has formally agreed to accept the Right of First Refusal clause in the Agreement between Private Promoters of the IGI Airport and Government of India.

Transport

146. Uttar Pradesh, with a population of over 17 crores, and an area of 2.41 lakh square kilometers (kms), has a motorable road network of 1,33,000 kms. Road Transport plays a vital role in the economic and social development of the state since buses constitute the main mode of transport for nearly one hundred and fifty crore passengers annually with 5% increase per year. The bus road transport available for the general public in the state is through 7800 buses of Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) on 460 notified routes and by over 18000 buses of private operators (POs) on 1290 non-notified routes. Some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

Bus Terminal Management

147. It is planned to modernize and revamp all bus terminals through PPP so as to provide a quantum leap in the quality of services to the travelling public. For this, a Transport Bus Terminal Authority, presently a 100% subsidiary of UPSRTC, with all bus terminal assets vested in it, has been proposed. The private bus operators will have full access to the bus terminal services. The Authority is proposed to be privatised. Where existing bus terminals are located at inappropriate or inadequate sites, alternative bus terminals at suitable locations will be created while commercially developing and marketing the existing site. The tenure of the concession shall be a maximum of 35 years. The process for selection of developers is expected to commence soon.

Operation of Stage Carriage Buses

148. With a view to provide efficient, safe, and high quality public road transport service, the State Government has taken a revolutionary decision to open all routes to the Private Transport Services along with UPSRTC on Area Permit concept.

149. The Bus operators will have freedom to fix passenger fare for semi deluxe, deluxe and super deluxe buses with no restriction on number of such trips. The operators would be required to provide twice daily services on standard route on fares notified by RTAs.

150. Private bus operators required to Buy, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) buses at their cost on various nationalized / non-nationalized / other routes in the entire State. Initial fleet size shall be 100 buses. Bus providers will have 4 months to commence operations. Fleet will be expanded up to 4000 buses within 5 years, as per a given time frame. In order to ensure adequate rural services, the bus fleets will have to cover (i.e. pick up & drop passengers at) an average of 30 revenue villages per bus per day. Operations on inter-state routes will be permitted subject to prevailing inter-state agreements. Fleet mileage outside the state may be upto 20 % of the mileage logged on ODR. Bus providers will make their own garage and workshop arrangements.

Status of proposed/under implementation PPP projects are given in the following table:-

Project Details	Present Status
Selection of Private operators/ investors to operate stage carriage buses in Uttar Pradesh under Public Private Participation	The last date for receiving bids was 31.07.09 but it has been extended since no bids were received. Subsequently, it was decided by the government to get fresh RFQ cum RFP document prepared, and Bid Process Management done through a Transaction Advisor selected from the select list of Transaction Advisors short listed by GoI for PPP projects. In compliance, RFP documents have been issued to the above mentioned Transaction Advisors, seeking their financial proposals. Bids received which are being processed.
Development of bus stations of UPSRTC	M/s. aXYKno consultant, Nagpur have been selected as consultants to assist and represent UPSRTC. The agreement with the consultant has been signed on 28.10.09.

Housing and Urban Planning

151. Some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

Development of New Townships through Private Investment

152. The State government has announced following three policies to promote private investment in housing and infrastructure through development of new townships:-

- ▶ Promotion of private investment in the development of Hi-tech Townships on minimum 15000 acres of land.
- ▶ Land assembly and infrastructure development for housing schemes (Integrated Townships) through private investment ranging from minimum 25 acres to maximum 500 acres of land.
- ▶ Promotion of private investment in the development of New Townships outside the existing Development Areas/Industrial Development Areas/other notified/municipal areas on minimum 1000 acres of land.

153. The Hi-tech and Integrated Township policies are under various stages of implementation in major cities of the state whereas; RFQ has been issued under the new township policy for selection of Developers. Implementation of new township projects would attract sizeable private investment and thereby contribute to generation of new housing stock and employment opportunities in the urban areas of the State. These policies would also support and enable private investment in other sectors of the state economy.

Integrated Urban Rejuvenation Plan for Major Cities

154. The State Government has launched an ambitious programme to improve and strengthen urban infrastructure with major emphasis on urban transport and redevelopment of core areas. The various components under this programme comprise construction of ring roads, multi-level parking, fly-overs, but and truck terminals, river-front development, convention centres, multi-speciality hospitals and sports complexes, etc. Under this programme, 8 cities namely Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow, Meerut, Ghaziabad, and Aligarh have been selected and city specific projects have been identified for implementation through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The developers have been selected for Inner Ring Road Project in Agra and selection of private developers for Multi-level Car Parking at Allahabad and Ghaziabad is under process. Consultants are being appointed for bid-process management of remaining projects.

Status of proposed/under implementation PPP projects are given in the following table:-

S. N.	Project Details	Present Status
	Inner Ring Road, Agra	Signing of concession agreement is in process.
	New township development projects	Pre-bid meet has been held.
	Multi Level Car Parking, Kaushambi, Ghaziabad	Selection process is in progress.
	Multi Level Car Parking, Civil Lines, Allahabad	Selection process is in progress.

Tourism

155. 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. Some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

Setting up of an International Airport at Kushinagar and integrated development of Buddhist Circuit

156. There is an airstrip at Kushinagar in eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. This airstrip is proposed to be upgraded to an International Airport for which M/S IL&FS, IDC, was selected as the Project consultant. A team from the Ministry of Civil Aviation, GOI and the Airports Authority of India had visited the proposed site and found it suitable for the project. MOEF, GOI has also approved the TOR submitted by the Project Consultant. A proposal has been sent to the U.P. Pollution Control Board for obtaining necessary EIA clearance. The RFQ prepared by the Consultant has been approved by the Empowered Committee and the same has been uploaded on the Deptt's website. An Advertisement has also been given in leading newspapers for potential investors. Based on DBFOT this project also includes the airstrips at Sravasti and Sankisa for landing purposes. 50 acre land at Kapilvastu can also be provided to the developer. Apart from the airstrip, an additional approx. 650 acres land is required to be acquired around the airstrip for which papers are being prepared and a proposal for Rs. 35.00 crores has already been submitted to the Government for land acquisition as compensation to be paid in advance.

157. With an aim to boost tourism in the state, the State Government has decided to invite private capital investors for an integrated development of Buddhist Circuit in PPP mode on DBFOT basis. The proposal includes, among other things, development of an international airport in Kushinagar. The State Government has an existing airstrip on about 100 acres of land at Kasia in Kushinagar and is in process of acquiring additional land for this ambitious tourism project.

158. Besides Airport, the State Government proposes commercial development of 98 acres of land in Kapilvastu apart from development on 200 acres land adjacent to the Airport for hotels, convention centers, office complex, entertainment complexes, restaurants, shopping mall and amenities. The incentives include permission to operate bus service between various Buddhist sites such as Gorakhpur, Sonauli, Saranath, Sankisa, Sravasthi, Kapilavastu, Kausambi and Lucknow and waiver of landing and parking charges for flight landing at Sankisa and Sravasthi.

Development and operation of tourist Bungalows /Hotel Units of the Deptt. of Tourism/ UPSTDC through disinvestment

159. In this project of disinvestment of units, a maximum of 76% of shares capital shall be allowed to the private entrepreneurs. This will not only create job opportunities but also improve economy of the State. Selection of Advisor, Legal Advisor and Valuers was made in accordance with the guidelines. For this project, 16 bids in all were received for 9 SPVs having 29 units. As per recommendations of the Empowered Committee, only four SPVs with 9 units were approved for which a note was submitted to hon'ble Cabinet for approval.

160. For remaining units a proposal is sought from the Advisor for inviting Bids again and adopting Swiss Challenge Method. Government of India has also agreed in principle in respect of those units which were constructed with central financial assistance. An investors meet was also organised in Mumbai on

27th Oct. 2009. Committee of Secretaries (COS) in its meeting on 12-11-2009 has decided to initiate demerger proceeding for 27 units and it was also decided to extend bid validity.

Agriculture

161. The State Government 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. Some of the initiatives are as follows:-

- ▶ One progressive farmer has been identified as **Kisan Mitra** having agriculture background for technology dissemination at each Gram Panchayat level. Kisan Mitra are directly linked with KVK/KGK for capacity building. At present 52000 Kisan Mitra have been placed.
- ▶ **At each Nyaya Panchayat level** group of progressive farmers have been developed under the umbrella of Kisan Vidhyalaya. At present more than 1700 are functional and have been effectively linked with Kisan Mitra at Gram Panchayat level and KVK/KGk at district level for technology dissemination.
- ▶ Placement of subject matter specialist at Nyay Panchayat level under RKVY has been initiated.
- ▶ Agriculture extension network of department of Agriculture has been revitalized. Kisan Sahayaks, the grass root extension workers of the department are disseminating technology at grass root level with the help of Kisan Mitra, Kisan Vidhyalaya, Kisan Clubs and SHGs.
- ▶ Highest priority has been accorded 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 under Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA).
- ▶ Public-Private Partnership has been intensified in the field of technology dissemination, extension activities, soil testing, agribusiness and agri- clinics.
- ▶ Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad has approved a new (PPP) Public-Private Partnership model for providing post harvest management facilities in its 287 Mandies all over the state. In this scheme the land of concerned Mandi Samiti will be identified for specific agricultural produce of the area for various post harvest management facilities like grading, washing, sorting, packaging, ripening, storage, facilities, cool chain etc. Based on competitive bidding the land will be given to entrepreneurs for 30 years on lease basis, renewal for further 20 years on 10% lease rent. The process of identification of various mandis for specific agricultural produce and specific post harvest management facilities has already commenced. Upon completion of this process proposals will be invited from Private entrepreneurs for setting up these facilities.

Dairy

162. Since de-licensing of Dairy Industries sizable private investment has taken place in the state in this sector but regional distribution of same has been varying, whereas western part of the state specially NCR, some districts got excess infrastructural capacity resulting in unhealthy trade practices and cut through out 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. Dairy Industry in the State has not been able to capitalize on the available potential of the State. The reasons being:-

- ▶ Less use of new techniques in the area of milk weigh-ment and testing automation.
- ▶ Lack of transparency in milk weigh-ment/ testing.
- ▶ Non-availability of declared price to the producer & Delay in the Milk price payment.
- ▶ Lack of adequate Infrastructure facilities & Lack of cool chain facilities at the village level affects the quality of milk being collected at the village level.

163. 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 install 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.

164. 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.

Health and Family Welfare

165. The State Government is committed to providing better citizen services. Public Health Services are at the core of welfare state functions. Though the State has a wide range of preventive and curative health services, due to various constraints these facilities are not able to fully cater to public needs. To meet such

complex and exhaustive requirements, the expertise and efficiencies available in the private sector are proposed to be invited through appropriate and viable opportunities.

PPPs for District Hospitals, PHCs, CHCs & Sub-Centers

166. The Department is proposing to involve the Private sector for improving the quality of services at the existing government health facilities. It is intended to identify a distinct cluster of facilities comprising of Sub-Centres /PHCs/CHCs and District Hospitals and to invite private sector participation in managing and running these units. To safeguard interests of the disadvantaged sections, the government would stipulate the extent of free or subsidized services. A system of annual grant may also be considered to defray the cost of such subsidized costs. Up-gradation of physical infrastructure and technology by private resources during the concession period is also envisaged. A professional consultancy firm has already been selected to aid and assist the health department in preparing the strategy/framework and tender documents for implementation of the scheme. Open tender process will be adopted for selection of Private developer(s).

PPPs for 18 Regional Diagnostic Centers

167. The Diagnostic services are proposed to be managed on a PPP basis in existing 18 Regional Diagnostic Centers located at Saharanpur, Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Gonda, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Lalitpur, Faizabad, Varanasi, Bareilly, Banda, Basti, Azamgarh, Kanpur Nagar and Gorakhpur. It is proposed to convert the existing RDCs into 'Diagnostic Centres of Excellence'. Upgradation of physical infrastructure and technology by private resources during the concession period is also envisaged. A professional consultancy firm has already been selected to aid and assist the health department in preparing the strategy/framework and tender documents for implementation of the scheme. Open tender process will be adopted for selection of Private developer(s).

PPPs for Ambulatory Services in 12 selected Districts

168. Ambulatory services are proposed to be managed on a PPP basis in 12 selected districts, as a pilot and later scaled up to other districts. Under the proposed scheme the private developer would be required to identify and respond to emergencies through a centralised call centre and fleet of ambulances (Advance Life Support and Basic Life Support Ambulances). Provide trained manpower and equipment that will stabilize the patient and then transport the patient to the nearest health facility within the shortest possible time. And identify a network of existing secondary and tertiary level hospitals to provide emergency medical care to the patient. A professional consultancy firm has already been selected to aid and assist the

health department in preparing the strategy/framework and tender documents for implementation of the scheme. Open tender process will be adopted for selection of Private developer(s).

Status of proposed/under implementation PPP projects are given in the following table:-

Project Details	Present Status
Management, upgradation, operation and maintenance of selected District Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and Sub-centres in Uttar Pradesh through Public Private Partnerships	Tender Documents are being finalized.
Management of Diagnostic Centres of Excellence in the State of Uttar Pradesh on PPP model	Tender Documents are being finalized.
Operation of Emergency Medical Transport Services in Uttar Pradesh through PPP	Tender Documents are being finalized.

Medical Education

169. Some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

- ▶ 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.

170. Status of proposed/under implementation PPP projects are given in the following table:-

S.N.	Project Details	Present Status
1.	Management & Running of established Medical Colleges at Kannauj, Jalaun, Azamgarh and established Para Medical College at Safai (Etawah) and Jhansi on PPP basis.	The Cabinet approval for running these projects on PPP basis has been obtained and process of appointing consultants is in progress
2.	Management and running of established Medical College at Saharanpur, Banda & Ambedkar Nagar on PPP basis	The Cabinet approval for running these projects on PPP basis has been obtained and process of appointing consultants is in progress

Secondary Education

171. Secondary Education plays an important role in developing the health, mind and moral character of human resources. In UP, opening of secondary schools is governed by the Act and Rules. These schools are run and controlled under the provisions of UP Intermediate Education Act 1921. These schools are up to the level of secondary and senior secondary levels. In establishing and running of these schools, investment is made by the private managements. Investment in this regard in terms of land, building, learning material and infrastructure is required. Some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

Opening of secondary schools in unserved Blocks/Nyaya Panchayats

172. In order to provide secondary education to girls in those areas which are unserved in this regard, Government of UP has implemented a scheme under which financial assistance up to the tune of Rs. 20 lakh in two installments is provided to the private bodies/management/societies/organizations in the state. In addition to this amount sanctioned by the government, a substantial investment has to be made by the organization in terms of purchase of land and construction of building. Running cost of the schools is also borne by the concerned organization/management. In 2009-10, 06 schools were allocated grants@10 lakh as the first installment. Against this sanction, an investment of Rs. 90 lakh has been made by the private managements. In secondary education, majority of schools are under private managements and according to an estimate, about 60 percent of the total investment is made by private managements. Thus in 2009-10, an investment of about 919.50 crores has been made by the private bodies, societies and organizations.

Enabling Condition-Simplifying Processes

173. In order to facilitate the process of opening of new secondary schools in U.P. government has simplified the process of according NOC to private managements and the decision making power has been delegated to the divisional commissioner.

Higher Education

174. Some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

- ▶ In Uttar Pradesh, we have 12 State Universities, 04 Central Universities, 01 Open University and 03 Private Universities. The number of Deemed Universities in the state is 08. Apart from this, 124 Government Degree Colleges, 335 Government aided private colleges and 1563 self financing colleges are imparting higher education at graduate and post graduate levels. Taking the size and population of the state into consideration, this number is not sufficient. 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.

Sarv Shikha Abhiyan

175. 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 Development

176. Some of the important initiatives/ innovative measures are given below:-

Innovative Approach adopted in Execution of Solid Waste Management Projects on PPP Model

177. The Solid Waste Management projects for 26 towns of Uttar Pradesh were sanctioned by the Government of India under JNNURM/UIDSSMT programs. The project envisages "Door to Door Collection, Primary Storage, Secondary Collection, Transfer and Transportation up to Processing Plant. Installation of Processing Plant, Operation & Maintenance of Processing plant and development of sanitary landfill site".

178. The activity of door to door collection, primary storage, secondary collection, transportation up to the processing plant as per DPR, is the responsibility of ULB's concerned, while the activities related with processing plant and development of sanitary landfill site were to be taken up on PPP mode. In this regard the State Government after due consideration, has decided that the work of solid waste management of the towns producing more than 200 Tons/day shall be taken up on Integrated method and on PPP mode. The integrated approach includes all activities related with solid waste management work i.e. Door to Door collection, Primary Storage, Secondary Collection, Transfer and Transportation up to Processing Plant, Installation of Processing Plant and Development of Sanitary landfill site, O&M of all above activities for 30 years. For inviting "Expression of Interest" RFP documents were got prepared by appointing a

transaction consultant. The details of Bids received including the detail of committed investments from the private operator has been shown in the following table:-

Sl.No.	Name of Towns	Total Cost of the Project	Grant amount	Investment from the Private Operator	Present Status
1-	Lucknow	7413.00	4292.00	3121.00	Work awarded
2-	Meerut	6927.55	2259.00	4668.55	Work awarded
3-	Allahabad	4604.00	3041.00	1563.00	Work awarded
4-	Varanasi	6880.36	4868.00	2012.36	Work awarded
5-	Mathura	1761.00	991.00	770.00	Work awarded
6-	Moradabad	3492.70	1316.00	2176.70	Work awarded
7-	Gorakhpur	2911.50	1563.00	1348.50	Work awarded
8-	Aligarh	3449.44	1607.00	1842.44	Work awarded
9-	Jhansi	2386.95	1216.00	1170.95	Work awarded
	Total	39826.50	21153.00	18673.50	

Initiatives Taken Regarding smaller Towns

179. The execution of the solid waste management projects of towns producing solid waste between 25 to 130 TPD, too are proposed to be taken up on PPP mode. The components like, processing plant and development of landfill and its O&M over a period of 30 years are covered under PPP mode.

The details of projects on above principle finalized so far are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of SWM project.	Total cost of processing plant & work assessed in accordance with the offers received	Amount quoted against available Grant	Proposed Investment from the operator	Status of the project.
1.	Rai Bareilly	1100.76	640.50	460.26	25%, work in progress
2.	Kannauj	900.33	336.00	564.33	20%, work in progress
3.	Muzaffarnagar	849.00	419.00	430.00	10%, work in progress
4.	Mainpuri	900.33	294.00	606.33	Agreement executed.
5.	Etawah	1100.76	394.00	706.76	Agreement executed.
6-	Firozabad	1145.00	500.00	645.00	Agreement executed.

180. Status of proposed/under implementation PPP projects are given in the following table:-

S.N.	Project Details	Present Status
1.	Solid Waste Management Projects at Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Meerut, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Aligarh, Jhansi and Mathura	Developers have been selected for all nine projects. LOA has been issued. Land Acquisition is in progress in five cities.
2.	Modernization of Slaughter House at Meerut	M/s. Abacus Legal Group has been recommended for selection as consultant in BEC meeting dated 9-11-09.
3.	Operation of City Transport Buses	Searching of Strategic Partner is in progress for operation of city buses in 7 cities.

Vocational & Technical Education

181. The Public-Private Partnership is a mode of implementing government programs in partnership with private sector. Under this scheme, the managerial efficiency and resources of the private sector could be utilized. The private operator would be responsible for developing, operating, maintaining of the facilities and its expenses to ensure Quality Education for better employability.

182. The State Government has taken a policy decision to implement PPP projects in vocational & technical education, so as to establish Centre of Excellence & Institutes of state importance in the field of Technology, Business Management, Science & Information Technology to provide opportunities for higher technical education and research programs. It also seeks to set up 04 Engineering Colleges, 20 Polytechnics and 60 ITIs through Public- Private Partnership. Approval of six ITIs and eight Polytechnics has been awarded.

Stamp & Registration

183. The computerization of the Department of Stamps & Registration by Public-Private-Partnership process has been initiated. Under the process, by following the open bid process a Consultant (M/S Wipro Infotech. Limited) has been selected in September, 2009. This project is an initiative of the Department of Stamps and Registration, under the guidance of the State Government, which aims at Automation and Online working of various departmental services and processes at 355 Sub Registrars, 71 District Registrars, 04 Additional Inspector General, 23 Deputy Inspector General, 89 Assistant Inspector General, under the Inspector General Registration cum Commissioner Stamps (IGRS) in the state. This would ensure better services to the citizens and better handling and management of registration offices throughout the state. Benefits of this project are given below:-

- ▶ The Citizen would get the benefit as the processes will become quick and efficient.
- ▶ Citizen would be provided the facility of accessing the updated and accurate valuation details from anywhere.

- ▶ Citizens would get the facility of buying stamps online, thus avoiding running around for stamp vendors or to Treasury.
- ▶ A major part of time consuming and erroneous work will be reduced and processes will be faster, easier and highly efficient.
- ▶ Automation of Search of Indexes and Documentation will facilitate convenience for the Sub Registrar officials
- ▶ Administrative needs like Day Book preparation, Cash Book reconciliation, Periodic Reports, Pending Document information etc. will be taken care of by the registration software.
- ▶ Document image access will make copy process fast and easy.
- ▶ Timely Report generation would help in decision making & progress tracking.
- ▶ Multiple access channels for the citizens would lead to reduced rush and chaos at various offices across the state.
- ▶ Automation of processes and outsourcing of some unimportant tasks to the partner service provider would reduce the workload of the DoSR officials.

Information Technology and Electronics

Status of proposed/under implementation PPP projects are given in the following table:-

S.N.	Project Details	Present Status
1.	Common Service Centres (Establishment of 17,909 Common Services Centres (CSCs) in Uttar Pradesh under NeGP)	The Government of Uttar Pradesh had selected four private companies to implement the CSC Scheme in the state and due to non-performance of two companies namely, Comat Technologies Pvt. Ltd. and 3i Infotech Ltd., their agreements has been terminated by Govt. of Uttar Pradesh on October 8 th , 2009 and August 28 th , 2009 respectively. The selection procedures of new Service Center Agencies (SCAs) in place against these two terminated companies are in progress.

184. 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
Ganga Expressway	30,000
Yamuna Expressway	9,935
Upper Ganga Canal	4,000
Network of Other Expressways	40,553
Urban Rejuvenation Plan	1,190
Power Sector	54,317
Information Technology	284

Forthcoming Projects	Investment (Estimated) Rs. in Crore
Upgradation of Road Network, ROB	2,500
Technical Education	2634
Public Transport	1,600
Tourist Guest Houses	554
Tourism Initiatives- Buddhist Circuit, Kushinagar International Airport	560
Nakud-Gangoh International Airport	2,000
Taj International Airport	4,000
Urban Development Projects	211
Total	154,338

Strategy

185. 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.

186. 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 of policy framework which draws from best practice internationally and is tailored to the specific requirement of our situation.

187. 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

188. Voluntary organizations are seen as governance structures reinforcing the norm of (generalized or balanced) reciprocity, making possible the pooling of resources based on the reciprocity principle. Voluntary organizations' governance structure presents some specific features in terms of formal ends,

ownership, residual claims, decision-making procedures, accountability, checks and balances, control procedures, and embedded incentives facilitating collective action oriented toward public or mutual interest or toward advocacy. Because the voluntary governance structure is also compatible with

National Policy on The Voluntary Sector 2007

- ▶ To create an enabling environment for VOs that stimulates their enterprise and effectiveness, and safeguards their autonomy;
- ▶ To enable VOs to legitimately mobilize necessary financial resources from India and abroad;
- ▶ To identify systems by which the government may work together with VOs , on the basis of the principles of mutual trust and respect, and with shared responsibility ,
- ▶ To encourage VOs to adopt transparent and accountable systems of governance and management.

several types of coordination mechanisms, voluntary organizations are able to operate in complex environments, mobilizing resources from market operations, governmental subsidies, or from reciprocity (volunteering, donations) while pursuing civic and democratic objectives. Their governance structure allows them to mitigate coordination failures and remain comparatively more efficient than other organizational forms. However, voluntary organizations may be subject to governance failures, the result of which could undermine trustworthiness and efficiency.

189. Voluntary

Organizations (VOs) play a vital role in the shaping and implementation of our participatory democracy. They have been contributing immensely towards various development programmes.

Voluntary organizations provide innovative and alternative cost effective models for development. The mobilization of people for constructive community work and often reach the most marginalized and vulnerable section of society and contribute to the socio- economic development of the country, with wider outreach. The voluntary sector has significant presence in almost all regions of the country and its role as an important partner of the government in development is being increasingly recognized.

Voluntary Organization

A voluntary organization is a non-governmental, non- profit making organization supported mainly by voluntary contributions in cash and kind from the general public or certain segments of the public, specialized to carry out a number of functions related to development, aid and emergency relief. The main characteristics of voluntary agencies would:

- be established by a group of private individuals NGOs;
- be autonomous;
- be managed by an independent, volunteer board of directors elected periodically by the members;
- have a clearly defined constitution and be accountable to that constitution;
- be financially independent;
- have a formal legal status, permanent headquarters and employ professional or volunteer staff; and
- have humanitarian objectives and programmes.

190. Recently government of India has finalized The National Policy On The Voluntary Sector 2007. The main objective of the policy for voluntary sector is given in the Box. The Non-governmental organizations with their participatory approach, people's mobilising capacity, closeness to grass roots and better insights into the needs of the people have emerged as alternative development agents. The voluntary sector has emerged as a viable 'third sector' in the developing countries next to the government sector and the private enterprises. They have emerged as a viable institutional frame work to serve as catalyst for development and change. " Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/ NGOs in the country have played a pioneering role in then provision of welfare services to vulnerable sections specially for women , children and the handicapped. Fifties marked a phenomenal increase in the number of voluntary agencies in the country. They expanded their activities to cover practically every field of social welfare. They not only undertook programmes with their own resources but also implemented projects sponsored by the state."

191. 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 (VOs) Including Community Based Organizations (CBOs). He felt that Greater involment 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.

Strength of Voluntary Organization

- 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.

192. Voluntary sector enjoys certain functional advantages, being community based, more accountable and capable of providing services at a lesser cost. More significantly, voluntary organization have the flexibility to develop innovative projects based on local needs and resources in contrast to the standardization that normally characterizes governmental actions.

Strength and Weakness of Voluntary Organization

193. 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 strength 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 improve 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.

Growth of Voluntary Organization in various states

194. 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.

Status of voluntarism in some of the prominent states is given below:

▶ **In Andhra Pradesh** approx. 8.00 lakh SHGs are formed, 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 VOs have suggested prioritization of activities of identification of VOs capable of taking up development actions since 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

WEAKNESSES OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION

- ▶ For inability they are to cooperate with each other.
- ▶ Their accountability and transparency is not proved by and large.
- ▶ operations are small in scale.
- ▶ Uncertainty over availability of human and financial resources hampering planning of their activities.

wherein these can play a useful role. 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 had 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.

195. 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.

196. The efforts of State Planning Commission in Uttar Pradesh is to integrate the voluntary sector in the planning and development process by creating an enabling environment conducive to growth of social entrepreneurship. An important step to achieve this objective Manpower Planning Division, Planning Department is working, as a nodal agency for the GO-VO interface. It seeks to become the focal point from which an integrated and holistic view on the Voluntary Sector could be taken. N.G.O. Cell (Manpower Planning Division) has initiated an exercise to build up a policy and database of voluntary organizations.

Progress of Voluntarism in U.P.

197. The culture of voluntarism has not as yet permeated the society in Uttar Pradesh in the manner it has elsewhere. The details of voluntary organization in the State such as NGOs, SHGs, Mangal Dals and the Departments / International Agencies implementing their schemes with the help of voluntary organizations are given below:

A-Non-Government Organization (NGOs)

198. According to Registrar Firms, Societies and Chits, Uttar Pradesh, 5.41 lakh NGOs were registered up to October, 2009 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.

Functions of Voluntary Organization

- Awareness programmes,
- Marketing,
- Education,
- Environment protection,
- Survey and research,
- Agriculture and related programmes,
- Networking and consultancy,
- Information technology,
- Distribution of funds,
- Housing and sanitation.

B-Self Help Groups

199. 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, 3.86 lakh Self Help Groups have been constituted up to March, 2009 in which 1.04 lakh women self help groups formed by various departments (annex.-2). Some of the Groups formed, are being registered as NGOs for rural development works by Bhumi Sudhar Nigam.

C-Yuvak Mangal / Mahila Mangal Dal

200. Yuvak Mangal / Mahila Mangal Dals are being formed in the State by the Yuva Kalyan Vibhag at Panchayat level. About 0.40 Lakh Yuvak Mangal Dal and 0.32 Lakh Mahila Mangal Dal were formed in state up to July, 2009. Yuva Kalyan Vibhag is encouraging Mangal Dals to get them registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 for various activities related to the Sports, Forestry, Family Planning and small saving etc. So far about 0.19 lakh Yuvak Mangal and 0.11 lakh Mahila Mangal Dals have been registered. Details are given below:-

S. N.	Name of Dal	Registered	Formed
1	Yuvak Mangal Dal	18438	40100
2	Mahila Mangal Dal	11331	31851
	Total	28348	68844

D-International Agencies

201. 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

202. 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 show 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.

203. 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

204. 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."

205. During the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods, the thrust on public cooperation and involvement of people's organizations lost pace due to external aggression on the country. Role of voluntary organizations in the development process got a further fill up in the Seventh Plan when it was declared that serious efforts would be made to involve voluntary organizations in various development programmes to

supplement governmental efforts and to offer the rural poor, choices and alternatives. This emphasis continued till Ninth five year plan.

206. Recognizing the important catalytic role played by the voluntary sector in the socio-economic development of people particularly those living in the un-served areas, one of the major strategies of the Tenth Plan was to promote voluntary action in far-flung and inaccessible remote rural and city slums as they are the only medium to reach the un-reached. The voluntary organizations in the State, are being encouraged in the field of Education, Technical Education, Health, U.P. Health Systems Development Project, Family Planning, Women and Child Welfare, Watershed, Diversification of Agriculture Project, Bhumi Sudhar Nigam, Forest Department, State Drinking Water and Sanitation, Social Welfare, Labour Welfare, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj during the Tenth Plan .

Strategy for Annual Plan (2010-11)

207. The role of civil society organizations (CSO) is strengthening the capacity of PRIs. In addition to capacity building, many CSOs have a proven track record in implementing programmes at the grass roots level and they have shown impressive results. Recognizing their role, it is proposed to encourage partnerships between CSOs and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

208. Active involvement of NGOs assisting 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) where these have been constituted. Outlay and expenditure for 11th Plan as well as for Annual Plan 2009-10 and proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11 is given at Annexure-3.

209. The VOs should adopt appropriate standards of accountability & transparency to maintain their integrity. The Government Departments should also to be more transparent while dealing with Voluntary Sector. And 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.

210. In U.P., Manpower Planning Division, Planning Department is evolving 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.

211. There are three most important contributions of VOs in national as well as in state development, viz. innovation, empowerment and research & advocacy.

212. Women have, therefore, to play a key role in changing and altering existing power structures as equal partners and managers. 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.

213. 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:

- ▶ Constituting a **State Advisory Committee** headed by Chief Secretary for examining the rules/regulations related to VOs and other policy level decisions.
- ▶ Declaring Planning Department, Government of U.P. as the nodal department to coordinate and interface between VO-GO.

214. Following decisions have been taken by the **State Advisory Committee** in the first 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. 15.00 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 Society Registration Act 1860.

215. In accordance with the decision of 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).

216. Framing of the State Policy for the voluntary sector is under progress. In this regard Second meeting of State Advisory Committee headed by Chief Secretary was held on 24.09.2009, main focus of the meeting was to finalize proposed State Policy for Voluntary Sector. Following decisions have been taken:-

- ▶ For developing the Database and Accreditation System of VOs only those VOs will be incorporated which follows basic norms i.e. audited annual accounts report, 10 % of the turnover by their own resources, working area (more than in two districts), transparency and quality of work and have their updated website.
- ▶ The limit of 10% of the turnover of organization can be exempted up to 5% for good capability and credibility of the organizations.
- ▶ The accredited VOs categorized in the three categories. Accreditation will be for some specific time and after that for renewal one has to come again through proper channel.
- ▶ Only accredited VOs will be taken into consideration for government supported developmental work.
- ▶ VOs will be accountable to departments/ agencies from which they are getting funds/ work.

- ▶ List of accredited and blacklisted VOs will be shown on the website of the NGO Cell, concerned departments and on the district website.
- ▶ Before finalizing the State Policy for VOs, a one day workshop will be organized in the month of February, 2010.

Major features of the proposed State Policy for Voluntary Sector 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 organization.
- ▶ Strengthening the Data-Base of voluntary organizations on the basis of this territorial functioning, sources of funding, work expertise and potential.
- ▶ Encouraging voluntary organization 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 VOs as well as black listing of bad VOs. Wide publicity of such information by using the web site of the Planning Department and other media sources.
- ▶ 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.

217. VOs work invited to provide information under certain norms with prescribed format through print media and the response was positive. About 425 VOs was enlisted under the norms. The VOs funded by CAPART and NABARD were also enlisted separately by NGO cell.

218. Development of Uttar Pradesh is major challenge in terms of population, regional diversity, level of social awareness. There is ample scope for VOs to activate under various sectors of state economy. The State government, Panchayatiraj Institutions, Voluntary organizations are jointly to work for socio

economic development of the state. The real challenge at this state is not lack of resources but how to increase productivity and ensure quality of service delivery.

Disaster Management

219. Various disasters like earthquake, landslides, volcanic eruptions, fires, flood and cyclones are natural hazards that kill thousands of people and destroy crores of Rupees of habitat and property each year. The rapid growth of population and its increased concentration often in hazardous environment has escalated both the frequency and severity of natural disasters. With the tropical climate and unstable land forms, coupled with deforestation, unplanned growth proliferation non-engineered constructions which make the disaster-prone areas more vulnerable, tardy communication, poor budgetary allocation for disaster prevention, developing countries suffer more or less chronically by natural disasters. Among various natural hazards, earthquakes, landslides, floods and cyclones are the major disasters adversely affecting very large areas and population in the Indian sub-continent. These natural disasters are of (i) geophysical origin such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, land slides and (ii) climatic origin such as drought, flood, cyclone, locust, forest fire. Though it is almost impossible to fully recoup the damage caused by the disasters, it is possible to (i) minimize the potential risks by developing early warning strategies (ii) prepare and implement developmental plans to provide resilience to such disasters (iii) mobilize resources including communication and telemedicine services, and (iv) to help in rehabilitation and post-disaster reconstruction.

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. The year 2007 & 2009 were severe in terms of drought, with loss to crop, livestock and property assessed at Rs. 7540 crores and Rs. 1194 crores respectively.

The Terai belt districts of UP and entire districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bagpat, Bijnor, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautambuddh Nagar, JP Nagar, Rampur, Moradabad, Bulandshar, in western UP are in the Earthquake High Damage Risk Zone-IV

The following are the Weak Zones In the State- may be termed as trigger points:

Ridges

1. Delhi-Haridwar Ridge
2. Delhi Muzaffarnagar Ridge
3. Faizabad Ridge

Faults

1. Moradabad Fault
2. Bhairawan Fault

Disaster Profile of Uttar Pradesh

220. A brief outline of the major disasters in UP has been given below:-

Floods

221. 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. In the year 2009-2010 eastern districts of the

state are affected by flood due to huge discharge of water from rivers of neighbor country Nepal. 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. In the recent floods of 2009 in the state, fury of the disaster resulted in a large scale damages of life, property and agricultural crop.

Flood Impacts in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Year	Affected Districts	Affected Population (in lac)	Affected Villages	Total Affected Area (in lac hec.)	Total Affected Agriculture Land (in lac hec.)	Damaged Houses (in lac)	Loss of Living being		Total Estimated Loss (In Crore)
								Human	Livestock	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1973	40	141.50	30004	35	22.23	2.98	163	375	296.84
2	1974	39	73.90	14948	19.86	12.24	2.03	72	160	173.16
3	1975	35	92.14	18629	23.65	14.21	2.01	181	892	192.44
4	1976	36	131.95	32962	33.49	18.49	2.05	240	1434	234.79
5	1977	31	37.00	7536	12.87	6.42	0.51	157	887	77.04
6	1978	55	225.87	48889	72.5	38.82	11.98	739	7430	688.44
7	1979	16	21.05	3913	7.03	5.18	0.23	77	220	57.57
8	1980	46	303.47	44629	58.57	30.94	19.23	1309	5244	790.67
9	1981	33	146.27	20706	29.91	16.35	4.91	427	1356	286.38
10	1982	44	232.91	32459	55.38	33.09	10.18	562	2517	585.65
11	1983	56	155.34	24731	38.6	24.99	5.19	519	2101	754.03
12	1984	39	65.75	11800	16.68	10.31	0.83	209	432	262.15
13	1985	55	195.59	27113	40.28	24.19	6.2	804	3808	1216.26
14	1986	45	59.19	8925	10.34	6.45	0.51	233	725	278.64
15	1987	9	38.24	5807	5.81	3.16	1.8	163	990	186.14
16	1988	46	182.04	24721	31.76	17.14	3.71	765	3102	834.6
17	1989	25	48.62	8281	10.03	6.52	0.78	168	516	---
18	1990	51	85.34	15524	22.03	10.64	1.32	471	2889	---
19	1991	29	24.19	3372	8.1	2.1	0.78	214	369	---
20	1992	20	29.24	4254	5.91	3.34	0.34	140	979	---
21	1993	34	75.05	11765	15.11	7.91	1.37	314	2088	---
22	1994	45	39.07	9627	9.86	5.98	0.66	317	4855	---
23	1995	51	36.91	8874	12.79	7.98	0.88	321	1257	---
24	1996	44	72.20	8827	11.24	6.78	0.09	313	1232	---
25	1997	29	10.21	2284	3.49	1.55	0.03	102	144	---
26	1998	55	121.91	156118	25.23	14.15	3.84	1356	3384	---
27	1999	11	1.83	299000	5.39	4.069	0.005	17	9	---
28	2000	40	63.86	5882	7.84	4.72	0.083	453	977	---
29	2001	21	27.15	3819	4.63	2.89	0.09	201	251	---
30	2002	14	3.86	770	1.1	0.62	0.006	33	36	---
31	2003	54	134.80	17011	23.6	15.03	0.35	964	3201	---
32	2004	2	14.36	865	2.44	---	---	88	217	---
33	2005	35	24.51	3652	3.59	3.835	0.77	203	259	---
34	2006	12	4.53	678	---	---	---	253	588	---
35	2007	20	26.03	2634	5.95	4.33	0.343	272	170	3961.27

Drought

222. The Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions of the state experience drought almost every year. 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. The year 2007 & 2009 were severe in terms of drought, with loss to crop, livestock and property assessed at Rs.7540 crores and Rs. 1194 crores respectively.

223. In the year 2009 -10 due to scanty rainfall, most of the districts of the state have experienced acute drought conditions. The heavy deficit in precipitation has resulted in extensive damage to agriculture, as

crops have dried-up or could not be sown. The severity of drought can be perceived from the fact that during the current monsoon season till 31st July the state received only 48.6% of normal rainfall in the same period. Keeping in view the severe drought situation, 58 districts have been declared "drought affected." Although monsoon activity in the state increased in the second half of August,09 the rainfall position improved to 57.2% of the normal by 31st August,09 but crop losses are largely irreversible.

224. The ongoing monsoon in Uttar Pradesh has recorded very low rainfall, which was only 46.2% of normal rainfall during the period from 1 June, 2009 to 31 July 2009 and 57.2% during the period 1 June to 31 August, 2009. According to Metrological Department, the state average of rainfall is categorized as scanty to highly deficient. Due to inadequate rainfall, the total Kharif sown area is only 72.89% of the expected area coverage. Moreover 29.7% of the sown area of 21.0 lac hectare has suffered losses which has been estimated to be more than 50%.

Equipping the Fire Services

1. Advance Fire Tenders-for cities of Kanpur Nagar, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow and Meerut., along with mobile sets and hand wireless sets.
2. Fire Boats for Ayodhya, Allahabad and Gadmutkeshwar (Ghaziabad)
3. Thirteen Rescue Tenders along with mobile sets and hand wireless sets.
4. Use of GIS: -
 - Best approach route planning for relief operation
 - Quick information on extent of disaster damages
 - Inventory map of high rising buildings
 - Placement of adequate number of fire tenders to cover maximum areas by demarking buffer zones
 - Development of FIRE ROAD MAP by the State Fire Department.

Fires

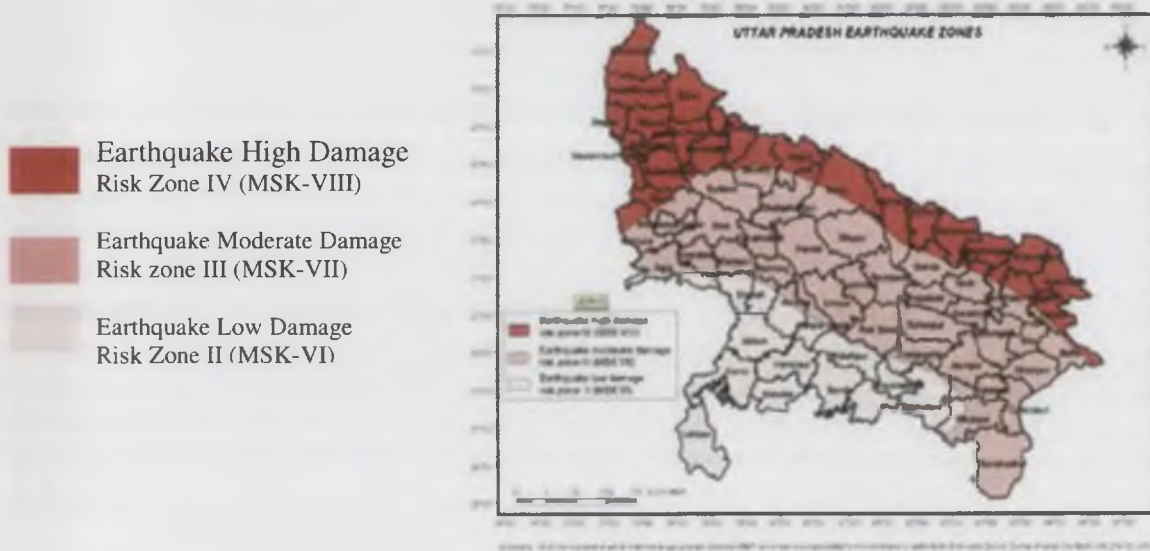
225. Every year a large number of houses and other establishments are affected by fire in the state. In the rural areas, fires destroy thousands of houses and a sizeable part of agriculture crop every summer. Similarly, fire accidents are a common occurrence in the urban and industrial areas also.

226. The Fire Department in the state has planned to modernize the department and equip itself with required number of Rescue Tenders and Advanced Rescue Tenders, which are in shortage right now. Necessary resources are being made available to Fire Department for purchase of the same. The Fire Services Training Institute, Unnao, has been made the Nodal Institute for the training in the area of Search & Rescue Operations and the institute is being strengthened by dovetailing resources of CRF and the fund available with the 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

227. As depicted in the map, UP is broadly divided into three Earth quake Risk Zones- High Damage Risk Zone-IV, Moderate Damage Risk Zone III and Low Damage Risk Zone II



- ▶ **The districts falling in the High Damage Risk Zone-IV are -** Entire districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bagpat, Bijnor, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautambuddh Nagar, JP Nagar, Rampur, Moradabad, Sravasti, 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 Mirzapur, 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.

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

228. 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.

229. 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

230. Uttar Pradesh is also vulnerable to many other hazards such as cold wave, heat wave, hailstorm, cloud bluster and which cause huge damage to life and crop and property.

Man-made Hazards

231. 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 (2009)

- ▶ The flood position in U.P. during 2009 is as under.
- ▶ **Flood related major rivers** - Ghagra, Sharda, Rapti, Saryu, Kuwano, Gandak

▶ **Affected Districts-** Pilibheet, Basti, Aazamgrh, Kushinagar, Bahraich, Sitapur, Balrampur, Lakhimpurkheri, Mahrajganj, Deoria, Balia, Mau, Barabanki, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Shrawasti, Barabanki, Siddharthnagar & Ambedkernagar.

▶ **Total Number of affected villages-1910.**

- ▶ Affected population-18.35 lac.
- ▶ Affected Area-6 lac hec.
- ▶ Affected sown agricultural area- 4.60 lac hec.
- ▶ Loss of human life-254.
- ▶ Loss of livestock-101.

232. This fury of the floods resulted in large-scale damage in the infrastructural facilities especially - roads, power stations, waterworks, irrigation channels, bunds, health facilities and buildings of educational institutions.

233. Considering the magnitude of the calamity the State Government pressed its resources and services into operation. As many as 2674 boats (including country boats and motor boats) were deployed for the rescue and relief operations. 200 relief centers were established instantaneously. More than 1.29 lacs 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 district administration acted promptly to provide effective relief to the victims. The State Government has sanctioned a more than Rs. 100 crores from Calamity Relief Fund for urgent relief operations and restoration of urgent nature of infrastructure.

234. In order to bring back the infrastructure level to the pre-calamity condition, the state government prepare a memorandum for relief to the Central government demanding assistance of Rs. 2928 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 centre, school building, Panchayat Bhawan, and so on.-

Drought 2009-2010

- ▶ More than 50% crop loss area of the state due to drought is 21.70 lac hectares.
- ▶ Total 58 districts were declared to be drought affected.
- ▶ Against food grain production of 163.49 lakh MT in Kharif 2008-09, production in this current season is expected to be 82 lakh MT. A decline of 50%.
- ▶ Total affected SMF category farmers are 58.84 lakh.
- ▶ Total affected other than SMF category farmers are 70.65 lakh.
- ▶ Total affected area of SMF are 15.85 lakh ha. & the total affected area other than SMF are 70.65 lakh ha.

235. Fifty eight districts in state have been notified as drought affected districts by the State Government in 2009-10. The districts are Mainpuri, Kanpur Dehat, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Raibareilly, Fatehpur, Sultanpur, Hardoi, Basti, Santkabirnagar, Balia, Kashiramnagar, Unnao, Deoria, Mau, Ambedkarnagar, Mahamayanagar, Agra, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Faizabad, Meerut, Mahoba, Aligarh, Jyotibafelenagar, Balrampur, Rampur, Ghaziabad, Gautambudhnagar, Banda, Mathura, Allahabad, Auraiya, Jalaun, Kanpur Nagar, Varanasi, Chandauli, Moradabad, Azamgarh, Siddharthnagar, Badaun, Sitapur, Firozabad, Chitrakut, Etawah, Bulandshahar, Kaushambi, Pilibhit, Muzaffarnagar, Kushinagar, Jhansi, Lucknow, Bijnaur, Mirzapur and Etah.

236. 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 to 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.

237. Major Drought Mitigation initiatives in the drought-prone districts in the state are as follows:

Relief Works

238. Rs 300 Cr has been given to drought-prone districts in UP for instant relief work required in the districts and agriculture input subsidy.

Food Grain Bank Scheme

239. 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 food grain has been allotted per destitute family subjected to the requirement at local level.

Community kitchen

240. With a view of avoid starvation, district magistrates empowered to run community kitchens, on the pattern of mid-day meal scheme, as per requirement to catering the needs of destitute persons.

Agriculture Input Subsidy

241. 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, 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. 300 crore has been distributed as agriculture input subsidy in the drought affected area where the crop losses estimated to be more than 50% of individual farmers.

Stay of Recovery

242. In the drought-prone districts of U.P. Land & Irrigation recovery has been postponed up to March, 2010 just to provide the relief to the farmer. State Government issued the instruction to the districts administration that no atrocity will be adopted in the recovery of miscellaneous dues.

Institutional Finance

State's report on Management of Drought -2009 Drive for additional KCCs

243. The special camps for distribution of KCCs are being organized by commercial bank including RRBs & a total of 1337207 credit cards have been distributed till 31st October, 2009. As per the agriculture department report, the progress under KCC upto September, 2009 is 1143938 cards distributed. In the month of October 193269 additional KCCs have been distributed.

244. The achievement under crop loan is Rs. 4223 crores for Kharif & Rs. 372 crores for Rabi against an annual target of Rs. 20744 crores for crop loans.

245. Special efforts including active monitoring at all levels are on for timely and adequate credit disbursement in the Rabi season and it is expected that targets set for the current year will be met.

Employment generation in rural areas

Mitigation Efforts by Rural Development Department under NREGS

246. With deficient rainfall situation in the state an early assessment of the situation was conducted by the department of rural development with an objective of undertaking water conservation and water harvesting projects under NREGS so that not only every drop of water is harvested properly but it also aimed to provide an alternative source of livelihood to people in the drought region by employing them under NREGS.

247. Instructions and orders were issued from State Government specifically to undertake following major activities in drought effected regions:

- ▶ To prepare sufficient number of projects ready for employing people.
- ▶ To identify vulnerable sections of society and employ them in easy tasks (providing drinking water facilities, creche, watering the plants, etc.) on NREGS work sites.
- ▶ As far as possible to continue one work in each revenue village in such a manner that workers need not have any problem in getting employed immediately.
- ▶ To create a model pond in each gram panchayat.

248. Thus the focus of NREGS works had been to provide job opportunities for people as well as it helped in creation of assets that can help in long term mitigation efforts. The major outcome and result of activities undertaken in NREGS in drought effected 58 districts can be summarized in following table:

S.N.	Activity	Outcome
1	Creation of Mandays during period of drought	541.51 Lakh
2	Amount disbursed to people on account of wages under NREGS in drought affected areas during period of drought	541.5 Crore rupees
3	No. of Ponds constructed/renovated	13839
4	Plantation/drought proofing works	18730 hectare
5	Total no. of projects undertaken to be benefit people for providing alternate employment in drought affected region	120056

the above data suggests that under NREGS various activities were undertaken by the rural development department for mitigating the effect of drought in the districts affected.

Drinking Water

Report on works related to drinking water supply for management of Drought 2009 : Uttar Pradesh

249. 58 districts of Uttar Pradesh faced drinking water scarcity due to drought conditions during last summer. A brief account of works undertaken for management of water supply in the drought affected districts of Uttar Pradesh is given below:-

- ▶ Energizing non-functional tube wells
 - ▶ As per the drought management plan, re-boring and energisation of 123 tube wells in Urban area was proposed, out of which 29 tube wells have been commissioned after re-boring and energisation. Similarly, in rural areas, 177 tube wells were proposed to be rebored and 24 pumping plants were proposed to be replaced. Out of this 2 tube wells have been commissioned after re-boring and energisation. 5 no. old pumping plants and appurtenant electrical appliances have been replaced. Work on remaining tube wells is under progress.
- ▶ Contingency plan for transportation of drinking water and action taken
 - ▶ During the drought period, in such drought affected areas where no alternative arrangement for immediate relief through existing water supply systems was possible, transportation of drinking water was done by deploying Tankers. 130 Tanker were deployed in Urban areas to cover 9 Towns and 38 Tankers were deployed in Rural areas to cover 47 habitation in 2 districts/
- ▶ Timely repair of Hand Pumps which has become non-functional
 - ▶ As per the Drought Management Plan, Re-boring of 7529 hand pumps in Urban area was proposed, out of which 5389 hand pumps have been rebored. Similarly, in Rural areas,

17865 hand pumps were proposed to be rebored and 6836 riser pipes were to be extended. All the works proposed have been completed.

250. Action is being taken by Panchayati Raj, Department for timely repair of non-functional hand pumps.

Cattle care

251. Activities done by Animal Husbandry Department Uttar Pradesh during Drought in 58 Drought affected districts in the year 2009

- ▶ Action Plan -An action plan to face the drought was sent to all the affected districts for execution in the month of June,09 and the copy of the same was sent to district magistrates too.
- ▶ Cattle health care
 - ▶ All the required necessary medicines were made available on all departmental institutes in affected districts by the Chief Veterinary Officers from normal departmental annual budget.
 - ▶ Adequate medicine was made available on hospital to cure animals poisoned by Cyanide poison through Chury. Open Farmers meetings were organized to tell farmers about Chury poisoning in animals and what should be done in such conditions.
 - ▶ Through Vaccination Campaign in all the affected districts 10356260 animals were vaccinated against seasonal diseases and 3566553 animals were treated from the date of drought declaration up to 31st October, 2009.
 - ▶ As per CRF guide lines 2007 establishment of Cattle rehabilitation camps to protect valuable cattle of state 11819 camps were proposed, at block level but No such camp was established any where in state, as there was no scarcity of dry fodder for animals in state, dry was available at reasonable rate Rs. 350/= to Rs. 450/- per quintal in all the districts.
 - ▶ All the dry fodder (straw) suppliers were enlisted as per instructions and daily fodder rate record was maintained in all districts.

Fodder for animals

- ▶ Dry fodder
 - ▶ No report regarding shortage of cattle fodder (dry) from any district was received. The dry fodder was available every where in state at reasonable price Rs. 350/- to Rs. 450/- per quintal
- ▶ Green fodder
 - ▶ Crops of Green fodder in Kharif season were almost damaged due short rain fall. Total 59692 green fodder mini kits and 9280.01 quintal green fodder seed was distributed in all districts of state.

Drinking water

252. All the pre-established water troughs (Churhies) and hand pumps at departmental institutes were kept in working order. All were repaired timely by concerned state departments.

253. Monitoring For proper daily monitoring the drought rescue activities, control rooms were established in all districts and all these control rooms were linked with Central Control Room of Directorate Animal Husbandry, Lucknow.

Availability of Food Grains

254. Food and Civil supply department has taken special measure to cope with drought situation in 58 districts of the state. Ensure availability of food grains department has taken below mentioned measures:

- ▶ There are 5184112 BPL ration card, 3218489 Antyodaya ration card and 29550255 APL ration card are available to the common public in drought affected 58 districts.
- ▶ Food and Civil supply department provide 35 kg food grain to each BPL and Antyodaya ration card holders in pre-decided minimum rates. For all BPL card holder's of 58 districts, 873000.875 mt wheat and 94143.045 mt rice was been made available in the rate 4.65 rupees/kg wheat and 6.15 rupees/kg rice. Similarly for Antyodaya ration card holders 38058.080 mt wheat and 74589.035 mt rice has been made available. Rate of which was Rs. 2/- per kg wheat and Rs. 3/- for per kg rice.
- ▶ Similarly for the duration of March 2009 to October 2009, 160717 MT. wheat was allotted for APL card holders. Rate of this wheat is Rs. 6.60/kg.

Involvement of local Govt. Institutions

- ▶ New activities adopted by the State Govt. to combat the drought as expected by the Government of India
 - ▶ To increase the growth in the area, production and productivity in the horticultural crops in the state, various horticultural development schemes such as National Horticulture Mission, Commercial Horticulture Development in Intensive Areas, Special Component Plan, Establishment of Micro Irrigation, National Agriculture Development Programme etc. are being implemented by which farmers of the state are encouraged to use newly developed horticulture techniques in the production of various horticulture crops and high quality and productive varieties and techniques of their preservation through training and exhibitions. Arrangements are also being made for seeds and planting material and development of infrastructural facilities for post harvest management of produced crops.
 - ▶ It may be mentioned that availability of rain water in sufficient quantity in planting and production of horticulture crops is very important. In order to provide relief to the farmers from drought in the production of comparatively low resisting vegetable crops in the drought hit districts of the state, a work plan for distribution of vegetable mini kits has

been prepared and sent to the Agriculture Department, U.P. for the sanction of Rs 2109.75 Lakh relief package under centrally sponsored scheme of National Agriculture Development.

- ▶ Establishment of sprinkler and drip irrigation system on agriculture farms has been encouraged under the horticulture development schemes in the state along with encouraging low resisting crops such as Aola, Ber, Bel and citrus group crops so that farmers may get good production even in less water.
- ▶ Under the schemes of National Horticulture Mission, Commercial Horticulture Development in intensive areas, Special Component Plan and National Agriculture Development Schemes etc. planting of new gardens in 16627 hectares; area development of 48711 hectares in vegetables, 5218 hectares in spices, 763 hectares in flowers by providing subsidy; farming of fruits and vegetables by organic methods in 748 hectares and training programmes for 11471 beneficiary farmers have been organized.
- ▶ Farmers have been encouraged through training programmes for the production of early producing crops in the season of Rabi in vegetable producing areas of the districts. Farmers have been advised on the production of early potato, cauliflower class vegetables, capsicum, french beans, tomato, brinjal, carrot, raddish, turnip and onion, garlic, coriander in spices.
- ▶ To ensure availability of seeds to the farmers for Rabi season and other current updates on their investments, necessary actions are being taken by holding monthly review meetings at the division and state headquarters.

Assistance from CRF/NCCF

255. Rs. 121.71 crore has been utilised in drought mitigation till date against the allotment of 201.00 crore and Rs. 105.12 crore released in month of Dec., 2009 as per required affected districts. As central assistance under NCCF Rs. 148.96 has been released during year 2009-10 against the demand of Rs. 1193.75 crore.

(fund utilization report for revenue department, memorandum from NCCF for assistance required)

Measures Taken by Irrigation (Mechanical) Department for Drought Mitigation -2009

256. Present status of irrigation sources under irrigation (mechanical department) comprises of 27932 state tube wells, 244 minor lift pump canals and 28 major and medium pump canals. Operation and maintenance of state tube wells and minor lift pump canals is carried out by this organization and mere maintenance of mechanical and electrical equipments is carried out on major and medium pump canals.

State Tube wells

257. Following important projects are running for construction of new State tube wells, modernization of failed state tube wells and for modernization of Water Distribution System and replacement of worn out equipment.

Measures Taken by Fishery Department for Drought Mitigation -2009

258. Pond farming is a fast growing employment activity, which is being constantly popular to eliminate poverty especially in rural areas. The Indian Major Carps (IMC) fishes, commonly known as Catla, Rohu and Mrigala are the most popular culturable inland fishes, which normally breed during June to August. The critical drought condition in U.P. in the current year almost fell during the same time span, which adversely affected the fish breeding programmes resulting in the scarcity of quality fish seed in the state.

259. To cope up the problem, the Department of Fisheries, U.P. initiated mitigation activities by making 48 Departmental Fish Farms functional which had been remain non functional over the years in want of recurring expenses. The farms were made functional under RKVY and a significant efforts were made, which led to produce 488 lacs of IMC seedlings.

Measures Taken by Minor Irrigation Department for Drought Mitigation -2009

- ▶ In a normal year, against the annual targets of different minor irrigation schemes, about 55 present cumulative targets are fixed till the month of Nov. But keeping in view the drought situation in the State of U.P, during 2009-10, the department issued instructions to complete the targets by rabi season for drought mitigation. Accordingly CCL norms were relaxed to release all the funds.

Measures Taken by Power Corporation Limited for Drought Mitigation -2009

260. Uttar Pradesh had asked for financial assistance to meet the extra cost incurred on account of extra power supply to agriculture sector due to drought in the year 2009-10. To support the claim following information is hereby submitted.

261. Uttar Pradesh has about 9.2 Lakh Private Tube Well Connections. These consumers are supplied electricity at nominal tariff of Rs. 1 per unit which also the farmers are not able to pay. During the last year UP Power Corporation supplied power for around 6 to 8 hours per day. But in the year 2009-10 due to drought conditions the average supply hours had to be increased to more than 10 hours per day. Another important fact is that in last year the energy consumption in agricultural sector was low as the rain fall was more than the requirement. Whereas this year the tube wells operated at all the times the supply was available. This resulted into extra supply to rural feeders. Month wise supply data has been compiled of rural feeders for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 for the period from May to September. The following table indicates the comparative position:

Month	Energy supplied (MU) 2008-09	Energy supplied (MU) 2009-10	Excess energy supplied (MU)
May	1195	1492	297
June	1183	1622	439
July	1117	1600	483
August	1188	1649	461
September	1235	1650	415
Total	5918	8013	2095

262. The above extra energy was drawn under UI and the average rate was Rs. 5.30 per unit. Thus the extra expenditure incurred on account of extra supply to agricultural sector was Rs.1110.35 Crore. As far as the impact of extra supply on agricultural production is concerned it is to be submitted that all the farmers do not have private tube well facility.

263. Therefore only the farmers with private tube well facility could save their crop .Had UPPCL not supplied the extra power to PTWs the crop which could be saved would also have been lost. Due to drought situation in the current year supply has been ensured to agriculture sector for 12 to 13 hours.

264. The U.P. Power Corporation has not been granted any support from GoUP on account of financial constraints. It is therefore requested that a sum of Rs. 1110.35 crore should be provided to UPPCL towards cost of additional power supply during the drought period.

Minor Irrigation

265. For mitigation of drought department of minor irrigation has installed 82,643 free boring/shallow tube wells, 688 deep tube wells, 5994 medium tube wells and additional irrigation prudential of 1.9 lakh hectare has been created. Apart from this effort according to CCL norms were relaxed to released all the funds during 2009-10. Under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana 7155 private tubewells have been energize.

Ongoing Drought Control Measures

266. 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.

267. For the monitoring and assessment of drought in the country, a programme named as National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System has been initiated by the Dept. of Space where fortnightly bulletins are provided 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 on 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 techniques is helping the district authorities is providing information on sites for drilling tube wells, hand pumps, etc. In the Bundelkhand Division of the state of U.P. most part of which suffer from drought periodically, RSAC- UP has been able to provide drilling sites with very successful results.

268. Effort is being made by RSAC-UP in a chronically drought affected district of Lalitpur wherein remote sensing based information 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 area 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.

Disaster Management Road Map of U.P.

(A) Key initiatives at state level

- ▶ UP Disaster Management Act was passed on 11th August 2005.
- ▶ State Disaster Management Authority set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. Authority has been registered.
- ▶ A meeting in the chairmanship of chief secretary UP was held for compiling comments of state government on national disaster management policy and preparing state disaster management policy.
- ▶ State executive committee has been formed and one meeting has been held under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.
- ▶ Working Groups are developing Hazard Specific Plans for Earthquake, Flood, Drought and Fire.
- ▶ State and district Disaster management authority is being made fully functional.
- ▶ State EOC has been functional at State Secretariat building Lucknow
- ▶ District EOCs have been built and well equipped within 13 pilot programme districts in the year 2006 from Disaster Risk Management programme.
- ▶ Provisions of National Building Code have been adopted by the Housing Department by a government order.
- ▶ Design of school buildings modified as per provisions of National Building Code. 6850 primary schools & 82,000 additional classrooms are been constructed this year with new earthquake resistant design.
- ▶ Staff and students of more than 1217 schools have been oriented in disaster management. Disaster management plans have been formulated by these schools and mock drills have been conducted.

- ▶ Training of 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 Center are being changed. All new construction of lifeline building of medical health department is earth earthquake safe from 2006 onward.
- ▶ State has developed UPAAM, State Fire Training Institute, Civil Defense Training Institute and SIRD as a premier institute for disaster management training.
- ▶ All District Magistrates, Chief Development Officers & ADMs were given a 3 day training in DM covering powers and responsibilities under the Act, methodology of DM planning, etc.
- ▶ State has already been created 17 paramilitary companies dedicated to flood rescue and response.
- ▶ All hazard units Proposal of State Fire Department amounting to Rs. 439 cr, has been submitted to GoI. Apart from established 177 fire station, opening of new 178 fire station as all hazard unit is also incorporated in this proposal
 - ▶ All fire station would be converted as a "all hazard fighting units"
 - ▶ Strengthening of U.P. fire Service College for capacity building of state personal & multidisciplinary groups.
 - ▶ GoI has committed to give infrastructural & man power support for all hazard units, up to four year period
- ▶ State fire institute Unnao has developed module of S & R training in following new areas
 - ▶ Fire
 - ▶ Air crash
 - ▶ Rail accident
 - ▶ High rise building hazard
 - ▶ Chemical hazard
 - ▶ Industrial hazard

Home Department

269. There is provision of State Crisis Management Group and District Crisis Management Group for addressing various emergencies vide Office Memorandum of Home Ministry Government of India dated 19-11-2007. In this regard State Crisis Management Group at the state level and District Crisis Management Group at the district level have been organized to meet any type of natural disaster, emergencies or incidents as following :-

State Crisis Management Group

- ▶ Chief Secretary -Chairman
- ▶ Principal Secretary, Home -Convener (For security related emergencies)
- ▶ Principal Secretary, Revenue - Convener (For Natural Calamities)
- ▶ Director General of Police, U.P -Member
- ▶ Additional Director General of Police -Member (Intelligence) U.P.
- ▶ Joint Director, I.B. Lucknow -Member
- ▶ Relief Commissioner -Member

District Crisis Management Group

- ▶ District Magistrate -Chairman
- ▶ District In charge, Deputy Inspector Superintendent of Police/Superintendent of Police - Member General of Police/Senior
- ▶ Representative of I.B. available at local level -Member
- ▶ Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue) -Convener

State Crisis Management Group has following functions:-

- ▶ The group will keep itself updated on the occurrence of any disaster/emergency.
- ▶ It will advise and guide all districts and other concerned sections about such activities which influence general security of the State.
- ▶ It will provide guidance for preventive measures so that such incidents do not have adverse effect on other spheres.
- ▶ It will also ensure co-ordination and co-operation with government of India and liasioning with other State governments, central paramilitary forces, other police security agencies and intelligence agencies.
- ▶ It will keep the Crisis Management Group informed of evolving situation and the steps being taken.

District Crisis Management Group has been assigned following functions:-

- ▶ This group will be responsible for on-scene management of the incident/emergency.
- ▶ All concerned agencies will provide resources to this group as required.

270. Government of India has directed in Crisis Management Plan for taking necessary follow-up action to frame/update the Standard Operating Procedures for dealing with different emergencies in State. In this respect S.O.P. has been prepared for meeting effectively terrorist/ Fidayin attacks and circulated to

all concerned officers with directions to make preparedness likewise. Internal security schemes have been framed in all district to meet other serious emergencies.

Type of Work Done by VOs in Various Departments

S.N.	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 , Boost up to farmers in animal husbandry, 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 pregnant 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 diseases

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

March,2009

Name of Department	Name of Schemes	No. of S.H.G. Formation	No. of Women S.H.G. Formation	No. of Male S.H.G. Formation	No. of other S.H.G. Formation	Expenditure (In Lakhs)
1.Rural Development	Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna	361187	88640	272547	-	4037.33
2.Women Welfare Corporation Ltd. U.P.	Swayam Sidhha Project	9268	9268	-	-	95.10
3.D.A.S.P. (Diversified Agri. Support Project)	DASP (Diversificate & Clustring)	581	194	387	-	-
4.Land Development & Water Resources	1.D.P.A.P.	2104	706	1209	189	78.09
	2.I.W.D.P.	2382	506	1838	38	87.31
5.Dairy Development	SGSY	1555	-	1555	-	-
6.Bhumi Sudhar Nigam	1. U.P. Sodic Land reclemation	-	-	-	-	-
7.Agriculture	National Watershed Management Development Programme	4401	645	3756	-	220.50
8. SUDA	2. Thrift & Credit	4870	4870	-	-	627.11
	Grand Total	386348	104829	281292	227	6045.44

Statement- XI Voluntary Sector Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Project/Scheme (Nature & Location/commencement year) (Specifically environmental measures/cost)	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Agreed Outlay (At 2006-07 Prices)	Annual Plan 2007-08(at current prices)		Annual Plan 2008-09 (at current prices)		Annual Plan 2009-10 (at current prices)
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Coordination Department	86916.00	10000.00	5000.00	12918.00	865.82	1800.00
	UP Diversified Agriculture support Project (UPDASP) Phase-II	86916.00	10000.00	5000.00	12918.00	865.82	1800.00
2	Soil and Water Conservation	94634.00	1597.82	1000.00	2000.00		22062.00
	Sodic Land Reclamation Project-II	1000.00	1597.82	1000.00			
	Sodic Land Reclamation Project-III	93634.00			2000.00		22062.00
3	Dairy Development	454.00	110.80	199.37	210.80	210.80	422.50
	Assistance to cooperative	400.00	100.00	188.57	200.00	200.00	398.00
	Encouragement of milk producers under the cooperative sectors	54.00	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	24.50
4	Rural Development	50000.00	9626.00	10256.25	12445.00	12445.00	12445.00
	SJGSY	50000.00	9626.00	10256.25	12445.00	12445.00	12445.00
5	Major and medium Irrigation	45176.00	23316.00	13970.28	21860.00	11860.00	32000.00
	Water Sector Restructuring (WB)	45176.00	23316.00	13970.28	21860.00	11860.00	32000.00
6	Private Minor Irrigation	1375.00	890.00	890.00	860.00	759.73	760.00
	Dr. Ambedkar Community Tube well		430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00
	Community Base Tube wells	1375.00	460.00	460.00	430.00	329.73	330.00
7	Command Area Development	80000.00	10892.00	10838.00	12374.00	12374.00	14000.00
	Sarda Sahayak	36400.00	4356.00	4336.00	4950.00	4950.00	5600.00
	Ram Ganga	43600.00	6536.00	6502.00	7424.00	7424.00	8400.00

Governance

Sl. No.	Project/Scheme (Nature & Location/commencement year) (Specifically environmental measures/cost)	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Agreed Outlay (At 2006-07 Prices)	Annual Plan 2007-08(at current prices)		Annual Plan 2008-09 (at current prices)		Annual Plan 2009-10 (at current prices)
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Proposed outlay
8	Khadi and Village Industry	625.00	125.00		70.00	70.00	
	Cluster Development of Traditional Art and Craft and Heritage Village to Promote Craft Tourism	625.00	125.00		70.00	70.00	
9	Secretariat Economic Services Bioenergy Mission Cell	152500.00	3100.00	3100.00	3100.00	3100.00	382.00
	Training Youths for Rural Knowledge Workers	97500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	
	Shrestha Gram Puruskar Yojana	5000.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Supply of Piped Biogas through Community Biogas Units	50000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	382.00
10	Family Welfare	114414.00	8434.12	6022.27	11460.68	11460.68	13829.40
	National Rural Health Mission	114414.00	8434.12	6022.27	11460.68	11460.68	13829.40
11	Water supply and Sanitation		8060.00	7897.14	2698.70	2698.70	3250.00
	Swajaldhara pattern				2698.70	2698.70	3250.00
12	Urban Employment and Poverty	18593.00	11600.00	12418.69	11500.00	11500.00	12000.00
	SJSRY	14593.00	2000.00	2038.48	2000.00	2000.00	2500.00
	Basic Urban Services and Housing	2000.00	9000.00	10000.00	9000.00	9000.00	9000.00
	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation	2000.00	600.00	380.21	500.00	500.00	500.00
13	Women Welfare	2990.50	479.64	184.20	201.08	201.08	146.08
	Construction of working women hostels (75%CSS, 15%State, 10%Organisation)	269.50	55.00		55.00	55.00	

Governance

Sl. No.	Project/Scheme (Nature & Location/commencement year) (Specifically environmental measures/cost)	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Agreed Outlay (At 2006-07 Prices)	Annual Plan 2007-08(at current prices)		Annual Plan 2008-09 (at current prices)		Annual Plan 2009-10 (at current prices)
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Proposed outlay
	Establishment of Mahila Nidhi	500.00	100.00	100.00			
	Establishment of Bal Grih-Boys/Girls(45% CSS,45%State,10%Voluntary)	2221.34	324.64	84.20	146.08	146.08	146.08
	Welfare of Scheduled Castes		626.00	13.75	626.00	626.00	606.00
	Grant to NGO for hostel construction		30.00	13.75	30.00	30.00	30.00
	Grant to voluntary agencies for construction of hostels (45%CSS)		46.00		46.00	46.00	46.00
	Grant to NGO for construction of hostels (90%State Govt/10%NGO)		550.00		550.00	550.00	550.00
	TOTAL	495177.84	77697.38	607992.81	89224.26	65071.81	113320.98

Chapter – IX

Scientific Research and Environment

Science and Technology

Science & Technology, a powerful tool for growth & development has made a phenomenal impact on life style of mankind all over the world and so is the case in our Country and in the State.

2. The Eleventh Five Year Plan was prepared with special reference to promote Science & Technology and its simultaneous application in selected areas vis-a-vis Biotechnology and Rural Development, encouraging innovation, strengthening infrastructure for advance R&D and enhancing skilled manpower. Apart from promotion of basic and applied sciences in different areas of significance efforts has been made on upgrading and developing advanced capabilities through centre of excellence in the area of health and nanomaterials. To increase IPR awareness and facilitate the protection of intellectual property IPR cell is established and consultancy services in IPR are started. The other programmes worth mention are development of entrepreneurship through science & technology, science propagation and awareness and astronomy promotion through planetaria as educational tool for society especially children.

Annual Plan 2010-11

To Support Research & Development (R&D) Projects in Various Discipline of Science & Technology

3. Research and Development (R&D) activities in various areas of Science and Technology produce new scientific or technological knowledge, which are useful in solving the technological problems of the state and in daily lives of the common people. Fellowship provided to carry out the research work lead to the temporary employment to the science, engineering or medical students on one hand and on the other hand they are trained in specialized areas of work. The 108 research projects are already continuing and about 40-45 new research projects relevant to the state will be taken during the year 2010-2011.

Establishment of Centres of Excellence

- ▶ Establishment of Centre of Excellence in Encephalitis Research
- ▶ Establishment of Centre of Excellence in Materials Science (Nano- Materials)

CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Young Scientist Visiting Fellowship
- ▶ Young Scientists Scheme

Technological Innovations

4. The programmes/projects pertaining to technology development, up-gradation and transfer are supported under this head. The activities viz scale up studies, pilot studies, prototypes development, field trials, field demonstrations, and display, demonstration and training are the main activities defined to be supported through this head. Activities pertaining to technology development are usually implemented through technical/ engineering institutions.

Entrepreneurship Promotion

5. State Council of Science & Technology, U.P. has also been promoting Entrepreneurship, trained faculties and entrepreneurial spirit through industrial sciences and proven technologies. In light of the changing process of over all economic development and growth of the nation during 11th five year plan, CSTUP has further planned to create cyclic entrepreneurial culture in women and weaker sections of all sectors of society, to develop S&T based enterprises and to boost employment opportunities for the people targeted.

Propagation of Scientific approach among Masses

6. Under 11th Five year Plan various activities of S & T Communication and Science Popularization are being organized under own initiatives and under Deptt. Of Science & Technology, Govt. of India. To carry out the extension activities of CSTUP throughout the State of Uttar Pradesh, a voluntary structure in the form of district science clubs are established in each of 71 districts. Two others activities are also running under this head.

- ▶ Financial Assistance for publication to Academic Bodies
- ▶ Financial Assistance for publication to Professional Bodies.

Planetaria as Educational Tool for Society Especially Children

7. Two planetarium one each in Lucknow and Gorakhpur have been established with an overall aim to promote scientific awareness and interest in science among masses using Astronomy, the area which has been of curiosity and mystery in everyone's life. The other one at Rampur is under completion. Apart of this amateur astronomers clubs are also established to inculcate astronomy among masses.

Infrastructure Support & Development of Council

8. S&T activities in the area of Technology Transfer, Entrepreneurship Development and Science Popularization have grown many fold in the Council and therefore strengthening of the Council at the level of headquarter and also at the regional level is required. It is proposed to establish few more Regional S&T Centres in the State, while continuing support to run already existing 4 Regional S&T Centres, one each at Moradabad, Agra, Gorakhpur and Jhansi during 11th Plan Period. This may be considered as continuing programme as well as new programme.

Patent Cell

9. The Cell is performing well to create awareness and understanding of IPR among different sectors of society and also facilitating the protection of IPR. This cell is entrusted by the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India to collocate a "IPR Facilitation Centre for MSMES" in the State of U.P. to cater the IPR needs of micro small and medium enterprises.

Biotechnology-Infrastructure & Capability Development in the State

10. Under this head Special thrust is given on agri-biotechnology and under this apart from funding of R&D project in this area, biotech networking facility is being strengthened and Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow. Important projects viz jatropha cultivation, blue green algae biofertilizer, plant tissue culture lab are already going on. Further to inculcate scientific attitude and interest towards science knowledge quiz programme for students are being carried out at two radio channels which are receiving overwhelming response.

Mapping of Science & Technology Needs in State Uttar Pradesh

11. Council of Science & Technology, U.P. has taken above project with the objective to prepare database of problem requiring S&T intervention in the state, so that Council may conceptualize the project relevant to state needs and launch focused initiatives for addressing problems in identified areas.

12. Under the project the block level data of important sector of economy viz. Agriculture, Sericulture, fisheries, Horticulture, Health & Hygiene, Animal Husbandry, Drinking water, Irrigation, Natural disaster etc of all districts is to be collected and mapped on GIS base.

S&T Fame & Popularity

13. Under this head, various activities of S & T Communication and Science Popularization shall also be organized in District Sector through District Science Clubs and Regional Science Centres etc., while they will continue to run the programmes which are already organized by District Science Clubs, Regional Science Centres, S&T Institutions and School/Colleges etc.

REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS CENTRE

Management of Natural Resources Database Centres in districts of U.P. Microlevel Planning (NRDMS)

14. Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) is a multi-disciplinary programme under which district level natural resources database have been generated and through the integration of socio-economic data of concerned districts with the data thus generated, suitable action plans have been proposed for the sustainable development of the district.

Cadastral Resources database for the State of Uttar Pradesh

15. Cadastral data is a framework of property boundaries along with associated land ownership information (who owns what and where). The objective of the Project is to produce, and maintain cadastral information in a consistent digital format. The web enabling of the database would allow better maintenance and availability of data.

Remote Sensing and Geo-Physical Studies for Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharging

16. As per the data of the state Ground Water Department, Uttar Pradesh and Central Groundwater Board 50 blocks of Uttar Pradesh are under the Dark Category. The only way to bring these blocks under the Safe Category and for increasing the water resources of the block are rain water harvesting and groundwater recharge through artificial means (techniques).

High Resolution Remote Sensing and GIS based database creation for disaster risk reduction in Lucknow city

17. Under this scheme, high resolution Quickbird/Cartosat satellite image based urban density, infrastructure and surface water bodies maps of Lucknow city and the surrounding area will be prepared

Temporal Monitoring of Rate of Siltation in Major Rivers of Uttar Pradesh – An Attempt to Decipher the Causative Factors of Flood Occurrences And Mitigating Strategies Using Remote Sensing And GIS Techniques:

18. Large scale environmental degradation in the upper catchment areas of major river systems of Uttar Pradesh has resulted in erosion and transportation of a huge quantum of sediment load in the catchment. The turbulent nature and high carrying capacity of the Himalayan river systems results in transporting these eroded material to the plains.

Creation of Microwave Remote Sensing Data Processing Facility

19. A new satellite for microwave remote sensing has already been launched in the year 2009 by ISRO. This satellite is having the advantage of collecting data during cloudy days and also during the night, which will help in real time flood and other disaster studies.

- ▶ Decision Support System to Disaster Management
- ▶ Technology Awareness Programme
- ▶ Information Acquisition & Extension Programme

20. Constant development in the research and technology up gradation activities are in vogue in different parts of the world for identification, exploitation and management of various natural resources as well as disaster management.

Strengthening of Infrastructure Facility of Rsac-UP

21. For awareness of latest techniques and knowledge in the field of remote sensing technology it is essential to provide training for the officers of user departments of the state.

ENVIRONMENT

22. Threats to the environment from the progressive deterioration of the biosphere have emerged as one of the major issues of modern times. Having become conscious of the world wide problems of keeping the environment safe for human existence, the United Nations Organization held its conference on the "Human Environment" at Stockholm from 5th June, 1972. The following declarations emerged from the conference:-

- ▶ Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being:
- ▶ Man bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations.

23. Soon after the Stockholm Conference, our Country took many steps to protect the environment. The Constitution of India was amended in order to insert direct provisions for protection of environment. The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, inserted in the Directive Principles as Article 48-A states: "*The State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.*"

24. The Fundamental Duties of the citizens earmarked in article 51-A, in Part IV-A of the Constitution, Clause (g) of the Article, provide: "*It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, Lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.*"

Environmental problems of the State-A Scenario

25. Uttar Pradesh lies in the fertile Indo- Gangetic plain with high natural soil fertility, abundant rainfall, surface and ground water resources. However **growing population** coupled with poor human development indices has started exerting pressure on the natural resources of the State. **Large scale destruction of forests/trees** for agriculture, road construction, industrial and housing projects are some examples of the long term consequences of environmental degradation. The **pastures and grasslands** have also been degraded. Land, forests and other biological resources are under pressure from livestock. On account of depletion, fragmentation and **degradation of natural habitats** various floral and faunal species have been listed under threatened category.

26. Demand for land by a growing population, the conversion of forest and revenue lands to agriculture, industrial and urban development, unwise use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and encroachment has led to the rapid deterioration of land resources.
27. **Emissions** from vehicle fleets, large and small scale industries, thermal power plants, back up power generators and natural background sources contribute to ambient air pollution especially in urban areas. **Indoor air pollution**, especially in rural areas due to household use of unprocessed traditional bio-fuels is the leading health risk with high mortality. Air pollution results in serious health related social costs in the form of illness such as acute respiratory infections, cardio-vascular diseases chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, asthma, cataracts, tuberculosis, cancer and premature deaths etc.
28. Biological and chemical **pollution of surface and ground water** resources is a major environmental concern in the State. Almost all the rivers and streams are highly polluted. Ground water quality is also a matter of great concern to us. **Heavy metals** such as Arsenic have been reported in ground water of some eastern districts. The negative impacts of **use of agricultural chemicals** on water environment are being felt now. The fertilizer run off leads to nutrient enrichment in the receiving water bodies resulting in **eutrophication**. The pesticides get accumulated in food chain (bio-magnification) which in turn effects various species in the food web, including man. Water pollution has harmful effects on human health, agriculture and industries as well as on ecosystem and bio-diversity. The specific diseases caused by water pollution are Diarrhoea, Trachoma, Intestinal worms and Hepatitis etc.
29. **Solid Waste Management** responses have not kept pace with the increasing quantities of municipal solid wastes (MSW), industrial hazardous wastes and biomedical waste. High proportion of uncollected wastes and poor standards of transportation, storage, segregation, treatment and disposal are leading to land and ground water pollution.
30. Water stress is becoming apparent in many parts of the State. **Water shortages** are expected to further aggravate with population, industrial and agricultural growth. On the other hand, some parts of the State are flood-prone and periodically experience significant human, Livestock, land and infrastructure damages.
31. Deteriorating environmental quality imposes enormous **burden on the public health, productivity and economy**. The health and opportunity costs due to environmental degradation are quite high for the State, According to a conservative estimate made by World Bank & WHO in 2001, the State loses a total of 94 lakh Disability Adjusted life years (1 DALY = Annual average productivity of a worker=1 year in which a worker can not take work due to either sickness or premature death) annually due to various types of pollution such as water contamination, poor sanitation, urban air pollution and indoor air pollution, If we take merely the economic value of life year at the average State per capita GDP of Rs 10817 (2003-04), the annual loss of 94 Lakh DALYs translates into an economic burden of Rs 10168.00 Crore. The high monetised health costs projected above indicate an urgent need for improving the environment for greater social welfare gains.

Guide Lines of the National Environment Policy

32. The Government of India has notified the National Environment Policy 2006. Its main components are enhancement and conservation of environmental resources, setting up of standards and their enforcement, identifying strategies of interventions and legislative and institutional measures needed to be put in places. The objectives include conservation, livelihood security, integrating environmental concerns with development processes, sustainability and resources bases. Based on the policy the following thrust areas and action points have been identified for the State:

- ▶ Identify and give legal status to critically polluted stretches in rivers of the state.
- ▶ Develop a network of public-private partnerships in monitoring river quality. Utilize management resources of the private sector.
- ▶ Carry out natural resource accounting of selected rivers in the state.
- ▶ Encourage institutions to adopt appraisal practices so that environmental risks are adequately considered. Facilitate the integration of environmental costs in cost-benefit studies.
- ▶ Prepare an action plan on the use of economic instruments.
- ▶ Steps suggested for effective management of water resources.
- ▶ Encourage adoption of science – based and traditional sustainable land use practices through research and development, pilot scale demonstrations and large scale dissemination using farmers training.
- ▶ Research on integrated approaches for management of river basins.
- ▶ Consider and mitigate the impact of development activities on river flora and fauna.
- ▶ Encourage research on environmental pricing of ground water.
- ▶ Support R&D in cost-effective techniques suitable for rural drinking water Projects for removal of Arsenic and Fluoride etc.
- ▶ Inventorise and classify wetlands on environmental criteria. Develop a State Inventory.
- ▶ Strengthen the monitoring and enforcement of emission standards for point and non point sources of air pollution with participation by local communities and schools.
- ▶ Developing viable models of public-private partnership for setting up and operating secure landfills and incinerators for toxic and hazardous wastes.
- ▶ Develop and implement strategies for clean up of existing hazardous waste dump sites.
- ▶ Set up model municipal solid waste handling facilities on pilot scale and open them to public for awareness.
- ▶ Demarcate silence zones- hoardings in collaboration with schools and hospitals.
- ▶ Set up a mechanism to network technology /research institutions in the State. Public and private cooperation in R&D for clean technologies.
- ▶ Promote research on development of revenue enhancing fiscal instruments for promoting shifts to clean technology.

- ▶ Start special mid career training programs for groups with special responsibilities e.g. the Judiciary, Policy makers, Legislators, Industrial managers, City and Regional Planners, Voluntary and Community based organizations.
- ▶ Work out media strategy and develop material.
- ▶ Encourage partnerships
 - ▶ Public – Community partnerships – Municipal Solid waste
 - ▶ Public – Private partnerships e.g. monitoring of environmental quality.

Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution

33. Following action points have been identified for the State on the basis of the Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution as enunciated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India in 2002.

- ▶ Collection and integration of environmental data.
- ▶ Analysis of Environmental audit reports.
- ▶ Research on developing economic instruments for better environmental management
- ▶ Promoting research for development of standards (Air, Water and Noise etc) based on carrying capacity assessments.

National Action Plan on Climate Change

34. Recognizing that climate change is a global challenge, India is making determined effort to contain its Green House Gases emissions so as not to exceed those from developed countries.

35. In this connection a National Action Plan on Climate change has been drawn up and is to be implemented through eight missions with a focus on promoting understanding of Climate Change adaptation and mitigation, energy efficiency and natural resource conservation. These eight missions form the core of the National Action Plan. As per direction of the Government of India the mission has been constituted at the state level also. The Principal Secretary, Environment has been made the nodal officer for the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change. This mission has been set up to identify the challenges of, and the response to Climate Change and is expected to ensure funding high quality and focused research into various aspects and the establishment of dedicated Climate Change related academic units in universities and other research institutions. Research to support policies and implementation would be undertaken through identified activities. The mission will also focus in dissemination of new knowledge based on research findings.

36. The annual plan 2010-11 is oriented towards improvement of environment. Keeping in view the size and diversity of the State as well as magnitude of the environmental problems, the task becomes extremely difficult. Owing to these constraints, various activities are proposed to be carried out in close coordination with other Government departments, voluntary and other agencies. Besides, children, youth,

women, intellectuals and other sections of urban and rural communities will be involved in various activities.

Main Programmes

Environment Education, Training and Awareness

37. Enhancing environmental awareness is essential to harmonize patterns of individual behavior with the requirements of environmental conservation and sustainable development. This would minimize the demands placed on the monitoring and enforcement regimes. In fact, large scale non-compliance would simply over-whelm any feasible regulatory mechanism. Awareness relates to the general public, as well as specific sections of the society eg. youth, urban dwellers, industrial and construction workers, municipal and other public employees etc. Awareness involves not only internalization of environmentally responsible behavior but also enhanced understanding of the impacts of irresponsible actions influencing public health, living conditions and livelihood prospects. Environmental education and training are the principal means of enhancing such awareness, both among the public at large and focussed groups.

38. The goal of environmental improvement and sustainable development can be achieved only after people's participation. It requires mass awareness as it serves to develop a general understanding of the environment related issues and solutions. Environment Education, Training and Awareness Programme is very important for generating wide spread awakening about environmental problems and also for taking corrective measures amongst selected target groups through various methods.

39. Various activities proposed under this programme include celebration of environment related international days eg. Biodiversity day (22nd May), World Environment Day (5th June) and Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16th September), organisation of poster and elocution competitions amongst school children, organisation of exhibitions, preparation and distribution of publicity material/establishment of hoarding, environment related publicity panel on UPSRTC buses, organisation of seminars, conferences and workshops of selected target groups, publicity through media (AIR/TV/Cultural Groups/Cinema halls etc.), organisation of environment management training programmes and institution of state environment awards etc.

Organisation of Environmental Education/Training/Awareness Programmes

40. This programme has been found to be helpful in creation of environmental awareness up to grass-root level. Impressed by the utility of this programme, it is also planned to continue these activities during annual plan 2010-11. The activities to be included under district plan may be summarised as plantation of endemic species such as Baniyan, Pipal, Neem, Anwla and Ashok in premises of government primary/higher secondary/ intermediate schools, primary health centres and various government offices such as collectorate, tahsil, block development office and government residences, establishment of hoardings/wall writing, environmental improvement/ development of environmentally sensitive or degraded area as well as degraded/undeveloped parks, celebration of International environment related

days (organization of meetings, seminars, conferences, training programmes, exhibitions, competitions, rally, street plays, puppet shows, publication and distributions of environment related publicity matter etc.), organisation of environment training programmes/workshops on air pollution, noise pollution, plastic pollution, environmental sanitation, solid waste management and hazardous waste management for specific target groups such as medical officers of PHC/CHC and district level hospitals, officers of municipal corporations, town areas, transport/ police department and district administration etc. and thereafter launching of special campaigns for enforcement of related rules and organisation of environmental awareness programmes such as street plays, puppet shows and drama/theatre through local cultural groups.

Conservation Programme

Environmental Research & Action Programme

41. This programme envisages development of strategies, technologies and methodologies for better environmental management. It also aims at attempting solutions to practical problems of resource management, conservation of natural resources and eco-regeneration of degraded areas. Various activities have been proposed under this programme, which include:-

- ▶ Eco-development of environmentally degraded lands, water bodies, parks and other selected areas including Eco-city/Eco-village development
- ▶ Environmental Research in various applied fields to address problems of Air, Water, Soil, Noise pollution and waste utilization etc.
- ▶ Research promotion for development of effective & low cost technology for prevention and control of pollution in small industry sector (eg Khandsari, rice husking, brick kilns & stone crushing etc) ,
- ▶ Environment Impact Assessment of selected development and industrial projects (Thermal power project, housing & industrial area and Master Plan etc) and evaluation of specific industry environment on the health of workers & adjoining population (asbestos, pesticides, stone crushers, distillery, cement & tannery etc). Bone mills at Moradabad and Silver industry at Agra.
- ▶ Documentation of biodiversity status through NGOs etc with special reference to Patent laws,
- ▶ Preparation of Environmental Status Reports (State as well as District level- Noida, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi, Meerut, Gorakhpur, Sonbhadra, Jhansi & Bareilly
- ▶ Study on the impacts of pesticide residues existing in food chain (eg. Cereals, milk products, fruits, vegetables and other eatables)
- ▶ Fund, setting up environmental monitoring centres in colleges and Universities
- ▶ Carrying Capacity Studies of principal towns and cities

- ▶ Setting up waste minimization centre in each district for identifying and evaluating causes and facilitation of clean technologies
- ▶ Develop Industry-specific documents (State of Art)
- ▶ Strengthen school network to prepare village level data base of flora/fauna and traditional environmental knowledge
- ▶ Strengthen Administrative machinery for noise pollution control & plastic waste management at district level and establish silence zones
- ▶ Survey and documentation of State species (flora/fauna)
- ▶ Strengthening Eco-development forces (Territorial Army/Ex soldier)
- ▶ Identification and notification of environmentally sensitive areas
- ▶ Remote Sensing based Study of Rivers.
- ▶ Study of Fluoride and Arsenic prevalent areas in U.P. and Remedial Measures
- ▶ Research on New Technology for removal of colour from Distillery, Tannery and Paper Industries

42. **Supporting National Action Plan for climate change Strategic Knowledge mission** to identify the challenges of, and the response to Climate Change and to ensure funding high quality and focused research into various aspects and the establishment of dedicated Climate Change related academic units in Universities and other Research Institutions including strengthening of Environment Department /Directorate and creation of corpus for funding R&D. Research to support policies and implementation would be undertaken through identified activities.

Setting up of Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility & Remediation of illegal hazardous waste dump sites

43. It is proposed to seek financial support from the Ministry of environment & Forests, GOI for setting up of common Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility. Several common hazardous waste disposal sites have been identified in the State after detailed E.I.A. Hazardous waste Disposal facilities are being proposed/developed at Rooma, Kanpur (by Kanpur Nagar Nigam-Rs.26.74 crore), Kumbhi, Kanpur Dehat (by M/s Ramkey Enviro Engineers Ltd. and M/s Bharat Oil and Waste Management Ltd.), Banther, Unnao (by UPSIDC through Banther Industrial Pollution Control Co.) and Begrajpur, Muzaffarnagar. There is need for development of such facilities in other districts e.g. Ghaziabad and/or Bulandshar.

44. Besides, it is proposed to undertake remediation of illegal hazardous waste dumping sites to prevent further pollution of air, water and soil. Six Illegal dumping sites have been identified in various parts of the State (4 sites at Kanpur, 1 site at Ghaziabad, 1 site at Lucknow). A proposal for treatment and remediation of hazardous waste dump sites estimating to Rs. 48.65 crore was received from MoEF which incorporates the treatment and remediation of hazardous waste dump sites of Industrial Areas Panki, Nauraiya Khera, Jajmau and Rania, Kanpur and has been referred to GTZ-ASEM (Advisory Services in

Environmental Management: Joint programme between MoEF and German Concern) for preparation of detailed proposal.

Setting up common waste management facility in Industrial Areas

45. It is proposed to promote schemes for installation of common waste management facilities, particularly related to effluents in industrial areas. The Govt. of India shall be asked to partially fund the setting up of such plants in order to enable the industries especially small industries to safely dispose off their effluents/wastes. This will improve the environmental quality of the area. The U.P State Industrial Development Corporation has already submitted a proposal for setting up common waste management facility in Mussoori-Gulawati Road Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (25:25:50) which is under consideration. Besides the U.P State Industrial Development Corporation will be asked to prepare suitable project proposals in order to cater the waste management needs. Fresh proposals will also be invited from U.P. Pollution Control Board and through advertisements in News Papers.

Preparation of "Off -site crisis" management plan and yearly updation

46. The mandate of "Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989" is to promote safety in the management and use of hazardous substances with an objective to prevent and mitigate damage to health and environment due to chemical accidents. This requires identification of risks, consequences and mitigation measures including preparation of crisis management plan. In the wake of above, it is proposed to fund preparation and updation of off-site crisis management plans for the districts having major accident hazard units. A proposal for preparation of Off Site Crisis Management Plans for 18 Districts namely- Meerut, Mathura, Moradabad, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Jhansi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Muzaffar Nagar, Unnao, Rampur, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Aligarh, Mahamaya Nagar, Barabanki, Lalitpur, Gonda and Badaun and updation of plans for 06 districts namely-Lucknow, Sultanpur, Kanpur Dehat, Auraiya, Ghaziabad and Gautam Budha Nagar has been prepared by Labour Department, GoUP, which is proposed to be funded under this scheme.

Setup a State Research Training & Development Institute

47. It is proposed to setup a State Research, Training and Development Institute to impart education in environment management, which is a judicious combination of management, social and environmental sciences. Detailed project proposal was made by Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, which is under consideration for implementation.

Establishment of State Environment Laboratory

48. The Directorate of Environment was set up in 1976 to assist the State Government in all matters relating to pollution control, location of new industries, urban and industrial planning, Environment Impact Assessment, Environment education including technical training and awareness. All these functions require that the State Government should have a dedicated laboratory to enable the Government to perform

its functions under the water (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974, Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (protection) Act, 1986.

Constitution of SEAC and SEIAA, U.P.

49. A State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee have been constituted to grant the Environmental Clearance to various development and Industrial activities on their environmental merits.

