



ANNUAL PLAN

2011-2012

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UTTAR PRADESH

Volume I (Part-II)

DRAFT
ANNUAL PLAN, 2011-12



Volume I
(Part II)

GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

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

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Chapter -I

Farm Sector In Uttar Pradesh

Agriculture

Agriculture continues to be the most important occupation of this state. Dependency of the work force on agriculture is 66% as against the national average of 58%. This dependency on agriculture is highest in U.P. except that in Bihar, M.P. and Orissa.

2. Despite all odds the state contributes 36% wheat, 39% sugarcane, 37% potato, 21% fruits, 44% vegetable and 18% milk produced in the country. The contribution of U.P. to national basket of agricultural produce in respect of major crops is given below.

Contribution of U.P. in Food Basket of Country

(Lac MT)

Name of Crops	Production in Lakh tonnes during 2008-09		Contribution of U.P. %
	India	U.P.	
Total Food grain	2345.80	474.00	20.2
Rice	992.90	130.00	13.1
Wheat	807.70	290.00	35.9
Total Pulses	146.00	21.00	14.4
Total Oilseeds	288.00	8.00	2.8
Sugarcane	2850.00	1110.00	38.9
Potato	285.00	106.00	37.2

Productivity Status of Agro-Climatic Zones

Cereals

3. The average productivity of food grains is 19.65 Q/Ha and in case of cereals, it is 21.42 Q/Ha in the state in the year 2009-10. The food grains productivity varies in agro-climatic zones from 10.04 Q/Ha (in Bundelkhand zone) to 28.55 Q/Ha (in Western plain zone). Similarly in case of cereals it varies from 16.05 Q/Ha (in Bundelkhand zone) to 29.21 Q/Ha (in Western plain zone). The zone wise and crop wise along with year wise detail is presented below:-

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

(Year 2009-10)

(Q/ha.)

Sl. No.	Zones	Food grains	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize (Kh)
1	Tarai & Bhabhar	25.00	25.81	32.32	30.20	9.03	12.84	19.73
2	Western Plain	28.55	29.21	24.36	35.62	7.48	19.23	24.51
3	Mid- Western	25.12	25.67	21.28	31.43	8.90	17.36	24.13
4	South Western Semi-Dry	24.83	25.15	20.88	31.50	9.50	17.49	25.14
5	Mid-Plain/ Central	22.78	24.45	22.03	29.19	10.62	16.34	22.44
6	Bundelkhand	10.04	16.05	9.69	22.54	6.88	8.10	23.58
7	North Eastern	21.90	22.83	20.30	26.38	9.79	17.22	20.64
8	Eastern Plain	21.52	22.56	19.90	26.02	9.94	11.56	22.15
9	Vindhyan	15.70	17.38	17.34	20.30	11.30	10.86	18.71
10	Uttar Pradesh	22.43	24.61	20.81	28.46	8.88	16.36	14.55

Pulses

4. The average productivity of pulses is 8.63 Q/Ha, in the state in the year 2009-10. The pulses productivity varies in agro-climatic zones from 9.07 Q/Ha (in Mid-Western Plain zone) to 5.51 Q/Ha (in Bundelkhand zone). The zone wise and crop wise along with year wise detail is presented below:-

(Year 2009-10)

(Q/ha.)

	Zones	Total Pulses	Arhar	Gram	Pea	Masoor	Urd (Kh)
1	Tarai & Bhabhar	7.82	4.79	8.31	12.83	8.00	7.74
2	Western Plain	5.83	8.00	8.25	12.83	7.92	3.82
3	Mid- Western Plain	9.07	7.39	8.25	12.83	8.46	8.50
4	South West.Semi-Dry	5.86	8.39	8.26	12.83	8.03	3.82
5	Mid-Plain/ Central	6.87	6.75	10.27	12.02	8.22	4.86
6	Bundelkhand	5.51	6.15	7.44	13.30	7.54	2.50
7	North Eastern Plain	6.13	5.49	8.16	12.83	8.39	3.82
8	Eastern Plain	7.17	7.89	9.16	11.67	9.37	5.00
9	Vindhyan	5.86	4.35	8.44	11.24	7.98	4.57
10	Uttar Pradesh	8.63	9.62	9.16	13.35	8.24	3.71

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Oilseeds

5. The average productivity of Oil seed is 8.45 Q/Ha, in the state in the year 2009-10. The Oil seeds productivity varies in agro-climatic zones from 3.93 Q/Ha ((in Bundelkhand zone) to 11.21 Q/Ha (in Western Plain zone). The zone wise along with year wise detail is presented below:-

(Year 2009-10)

(Q/ha.)

Sl. No.	Zones	Total Oilseeds	Rapeseed/ Mustard
1	Tarai & Bhabhar	6.86	8.40
2	Western Plain	11.21	12.54
3	Mid- Western Plain	7.16	11.92
4	South West. Semi-Dry	8.16	14.94
5	Mid-Plain/ Central	6.96	10.24
6	Bundelkhand	3.93	6.91
7	North Eastern Plain	6.89	8.01
8	Eastern Plain	5.69	8.57
9	Vindhyan	4.61	6.42
10	Uttar Pradesh	8.45	9.92

Irrigation Availability

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

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

Crop Season-wise Irrigation Status (Year 2008-09)

(000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Crop Season	Gross sown Area	Irrigated Area	Percentage (%)
1	Kharif	116.88	74.41	63
2	Rabi	128.67	114.09	88
3	Zaid	8.74	7.62	87
	Total	254.71	196.12	77

Growth of Irrigation Facilities

8. During 1990-91 to 2002-03, the Irrigation facilities have grown at the rate of 1.54 % annually on all India bases. In Uttar Pradesh the pace of growth has been registered higher than the national average which is 1.57% annually. The growth is depicted below:-

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

(Lakh ha.)

Name of State	Year		Growth (% per annum)
	1990-91	2005-06	
1. India	480.20	602.00	1.52
2. Uttar Pradesh	105.42	130.75	1.45

Net Irrigated Area versus Net Area Sown

9. The total irrigated area of state is 130.85 Lakh Hectares during the year 2008-09. 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	165.12		
1	Canal	26.67	16.15	19.85
2	State Tube-wells	3.70	2.24	2.75
3	Private Tube-wells	92.33	55.91	68.72
4	Other Sources	11.65	7.06	8.67
	Net Irrigated Area	134.35	81.37	

District wise Status of Irrigation

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

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

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Cropping Pattern/Coverage

11. 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.

12. 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. Crop-wise coverage is depicted in the State map as given below.

Production and Productivity

13. The State has to its credit a record production of 264 lakh tonnes wheat during 2003-04, with the productivity level of 27.90 qtls/ha. and the all time record production of 445 lakh tonnes food grains during 2003-04. Although there is a marked gap in the productivity of various crops grown in U.P. compared to other State and countries, yet it has wide variation from one zone and region to another. On the basis of an analysis of crop cutting experiments this gap has clearly been identified, where a large number of farmers could get significantly very high yield of crops, which can be termed as workable potential and can be compared with any other State. The gap between potential and actual yield is depicted below:-

Gap in Productivity and Potential

		(q/ha.)									
	Particulars	Tarai & Bhabhar	WP	MWP	SWSDP	MP	BUND	NEP	EP	VIN	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rice										
a.	Potential	95	62	53	65	47	25	43	49	33	47
b.	Present yield	21	23	20	24	22	13	22	22	21	22
c.	Gap (a-b)	72	38	31	41	26	20	23	29	17	26
2	Wheat										
a.	Potential	65	68	54	57	73	41	52	57	38	57
b.	Present yield	32	36	32	34	31	24	28	28	21	30
c.	Gap (a-b)	34	34	24	25	44	25	24	31	18	29
3	Maize										
a.	Potential	45	52	30	52	54	50	55	42	55	45

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

	Particulars	Tarai & Bhabhar	WP	MWP	SWSDP	MP	BUND	NEP	EP	VIN	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
b.	Present yield	10	21	18	23	16	10	7	10	6	15
c.	Gap (a-b)	35	33	14	31	39	43	45	30	47	31
4	Lentil										
a.	Potential	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	20	20
b.	Present yield	8	6	10	9	8	9	9	10	7	9
c.	Gap (a-b)	12	15	10	13	12	15	13	13	13	13
5	Bajra										
a.	Potential	30	30	30	25	25	25	30	29	30	30
b.	Present yield	12	18	14	18	18	9	18	11	10	16
c.	Gap (a-b)	17	15	16	8	9	19	14	18	19	15
6	Gram										
a.	Potential	30	30	30	30	31	23	18	34	18	26
b.	Present yield	10	10	10	10	13	9	10	11	10	10
c.	Gap (a-b)	22	23	22	16	20	18	11	24	9	19
7	Barley										
a.	Potential	45	42	42	67	42	42	45	42	19	42
b.	Present yield	23	35	27	31	19	18	23	20	9	22
c.	Gap (a-b)	23	12	20	40	22	31	22	23	12	21

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

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

* Base year 2005-06.

Pulses

14. The average productivity of pulses is 8.63 Q/Ha, in the state in the year 2009-10. The pulses productivity varies from 5.51 Q/Ha in Bundelkhand to 6.65 Q/Ha in Purvanchal. Region wise and crop wise detail of the year 2009-10 is presented below:-

		(Q/ha.)					
	Region	Total Pulses	Arhar	Gram	Pea	Masoor	Urd
1	Bundelkhand	5.51	6.15	7.44	13.30	7.54	2.5
2	Purvanchal	6.65	6.69	8.66	12.25	8.88	4.41
3	Uttar Pradesh	8.63	9.62	9.87	13.35	8.24	3.71

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Oilseeds

15. The average productivity of Oil seed is 8.45 Q/Ha, in the state in the year 2009-10. The Oil seeds productivity varies from 5.51 Q/Ha in Bundelkhand to 6.65 Q/Ha in Purvanchal. Region wise and crop wise detail of the year 2009-10 is presented below:-

(Q/ha.)

	Region	Total Oilseeds	Rapeseed/ Mustard
1	Bundelkhand	3.93	6.91
2	Purvanchal	6.29	8.29
3	Uttar Pradesh	8.45	9.92

Farmer School for strengthening farmer to farmer extension approach:

16. In order to strengthen farmer-led extension approach, department has decided to establish 820 farmer's field schools (FFS) consisting of best practicing farmers for the purpose of disseminating and sharing new knowledge with the fellow farmers of the block. The step would help in arranging quality inputs as well as ensure marketing of agri. produce at appropriate price apart from dissemination of new technology.

17. It is proposed to train unemployed agriculture graduate or post graduate at each Nyaya Panchayat level and engage them for dissemination of technology. This trained workforce can be linked with SAUs/KVKs/ Research Institutions/Agri-clinics/ Farmer's Field Schools etc. for continuous Updation of knowledge. This step would provide and alternate source of income to the unemployed graduates.

18. There are more than one lac registered fertilizer, seed and pesticide dealers who are providing important inputs to the farmers on regular basis. If these dealers are trained, periodically in important technologies, the message will travel must faster to the farmers than by any other means. Therefore, it is proposed to convert these 1 lac traders **from dealers to technical experts. This step may prove to be a milestone in the field of Agriculture Extension in the state.**

19. Involving women farmers in the implementation of Agriculture schemes are very important. It is a well known fact that most of agriculture activities are performed by women farmers in the state. Therefore, more and more women have been encouraged to participate in Kisan Melas/Gosthis to be organized at Nyaya Panchayat, Block & District level. **Development Departments have to involve SHGs already functional at village level.** Some of the activities mentioned for this purpose are crop demonstration, IPM demonstration, Seed Processing etc.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Seed

Seed Production

20. 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-

21. Department of Agriculture is preparing seed policy as envisaged in new agriculture policy of the State to achieve the SRR of 46.78 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	25.40	34.86
2	2008-09	30.19	41.41
3	2009-2010	34.17	48.20
4	2010-2011	40.24	50.28
5	2011-2012	46.78	64.16

22. To achieve above mentioned targets, strengthening of UP Seed Corporation along with encouragement to private sector to get in to seed processing is to be done so that seed processing capacity could be increased to the desired level.

23. It is also proposed to launch state Sponsored "Seed Village Scheme, on the lines of centrally sponsored scheme of similar nature.

Diversification

24. Keeping in mind the area under fragmented and small holdings. diversification from wheat-paddy crp rotation to other remunerative cash crop will have to be given considerable priority in 11th Five Year Plan.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

25. Implementation of World Bank assisted “Diversification Agriculture Project (DASP)” is an indicator in this direction. As per the external evaluation report provided by Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, cropping intensity in selected 157 blocks of 32 districts increased from 169 percent to 203 percent.

- ▶ It will be vital to promote need based diversification collectively by department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Fisheries etc through Agriculture Technology Management Agency in order to achieve the agriculture growth rate of 5.1 percent.
- ▶ Priority has to be given to the cultivation of Pulses and Oilseeds in the State.
- ▶ Majority of Paddy growing areas where medium and coarse varieties of paddy are grown will have to be replaced with hybrid varieties, suitable to agro-eco-situation of the area.
- ▶ Likewise, in 14 identified districts of state where Basmati Rice is grown, stress is to be given for raising qualitative as well as quantitative production. Concrete efforts have to be made to encourage Basmati Rice export with the help of private sector.

Collection and Validation of Indigenous Technology Know-how and Tradition/Local Varieties

- ▶ Farmers have been successfully using their traditions, wisdom and knowledge since ages. For example, Arhar is not infested with WILT if it is sown as a mix crop with pearl millet and sorghum. These time tested technologies which are useful even today to be collected and validated at State Agriculture Universities (SAUs)/ Research Stations in order to cover larger areas having same agro-eco-situations.
- ▶ Similarly, it will be essential to investigate and propagate useful traditional varieties. During 10th Five Year Plan a short duration variety of wheat, name Halna was selected and released for potato growing areas. In 11th Five Year Plan short scented varieties of rice such as Kala Namak, Kala Jeera, Sona Churna, Adam Chini, Shakkar Chini and Badshah Pasand need to be screened and developed in order to promote production and export of these important varieties which are on the verge of extinction.

National Flagship Programmes

National Food Security Mission – Uttar Pradesh

26. The National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May, 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a Food Security Mission comprising Rice, Wheat and Pulses to increase the production of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Accordingly, A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Food Security Mission has been launched from 2007-08 to operationalize the above mentioned resolution. The National Food Security Mission will have three components;

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|
| ▶ Rice component | - | 26 Districts |
| ▶ Wheat component | - | 38 Districts |
| ▶ Pulses component | - | 72 Districts |

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Financial Progress

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Crops	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Released	Expend	Released	Expend.	Released	Expend.	Released	Expend.
1-	Wheat component	7079.00	4648.33	11391.589	9282.87	15621.87	15142.83	12162.01	-
2-	Pulses component	841.00	314.83	2596.262	1829.04	6905.49	4264.99	5805.24	1345.51
3-	Rice component			4489.426	1161.43	5361.40	3214.38	8056.23	3918.02
3-	Mass Media & Publicity Campaign	459.00	0.97	458.026	309.49	0	0	0.00	0.00
5-	Local Initiative			-	-	346.00	222.20		
	Total	8379.00	4964.13	18935.303	12582.83	28234.76	22844.40	26023.48	5263.53

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna

Programme

Agriculture

- ▶ Improvement in Soil Health with emphasis on soil testing, strengthening of soil testing labs, Bio-fertilizers, Vermi-Composting, Soil Health Cards, Green Manuring etc.
- ▶ Strengthening of seed production programme, seed storage, strengthening of seed processing units.
- ▶ Dissemination of new technology.
- ▶ Integrated Pest Management.
- ▶ Agriculture Marketing- establishment of Agri-marts.
- ▶ Farm Mechanization.
- ▶ Research Issues/ quality control.

Horticulture

- ▶ Availability of quality planting material (through nursery production in LTPH.)
- ▶ Strengthening gardens/ farms.
- ▶ Onion production.
- ▶ Strengthening of Tissue Culture Labs
- ▶ Seed production of Garlic.

Sericulture

- ▶ Strengthening of Silk Koya production, Koya marketing, Spinning units and establishment of Silk Bank and Marketing information centers.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Animal Husbandry

- ▶ Breed improvement through strengthening of Artificial Insemination Centers.
- ▶ Strengthening of deep frozen semen production.
- ▶ Fodder seed production programme.
- ▶ Establishment of Goat & Pig Farming Units
- ▶ Skill up-gradation of PASHU PALAKS.
- ▶ Hygienic milk production.
- ▶ Strengthening of Dairy/Mini-Dairy.

Fisheries

- ▶ Development of demonstration Sites for fish farming.
- ▶ Establishment of Model Fish Market
- ▶ Fish Seed Production
- ▶ Training and Awareness.

Minor Irrigation

- ▶ Energization of Tube-wells
- ▶ Blast wells in Rocky areas
- ▶ Strengthening of conveyance system.
- ▶ Removal (vertical drainage) of seepage and water logging near canals.

UPDASP

- ▶ Promoting intensification and diversification of Agricultural production & increasing farmer access to expanding market opportunities.

Impact

AGRICULTURE :-

- ▶ Strengthening of 29 STL,s facilitated in analyzing and additional 3.60 lacs soil samples.
- ▶ 1.46 lac ha area covered under Green Manuring.
- ▶ 1.79 lakh VERMI/NADEP compost units established for 1.14 lac ha area.
- ▶ 29.5 lac Bio-Fertilizer packets distributed.
- ▶ 3127 ha area brought under cultivation through reclamation of Katri Land of Ramganga.
- ▶ 232613 farmers trained under customized farmer training.

ANIMAL HUSBANDARY :-

- ▶ 854.34 ha area brought under fodder production through distribution of 800 qtls Oat and 200 qtls Berseem seed.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

PCDF (Intensive Mini Dairy Scheme) :

- ▶ Saghan Mini Dairy Programme resulted into additional Milk Production of 63000 liters milk per day with an income of Rs 41.15 crore/year.

FISHERIES :-

- ▶ Additional Fish Seed Production 487.79 lacs.
- ▶ Additional availability of fish culture 4880 tonnes.
- ▶ Estimated Net profit Rs 21.22 crore.

HORTICULTURE :-

- ▶ Promotion of High Value vegetables :- Capsicum- 1040 ha, Chilli-1406 ha, Tomato- 1960 ha & Cucurbits- 1137 ha
- ▶ Promotion of onion production in 1733 ha.

SERICULTURE :-

- ▶ Mulberry variety replacement in 250 ha.

MINOR IRRIGATION :-

- ▶ 30740 farmers tube wells energized

UNIVERSITY KANPUR :-

- ▶ Increase of 26% in Nucleus seed production than the previous year.
- ▶ Increase of 77% in Breeder seed production then the previous year.

UNIVERSITY KUMARGANJ FAIZABAD :-

- ▶ 300 ha Usar Patches in Seed Production Plots developed/reclaimed and 14.25% increase in Yield observed.

Physical Target of Annual Plan 2011-12

Growth Rate

- ▶ The overall growth rate during 11th Five Year Plan is targeted @ 5.1% per annum.

Seed Replacement Rate

27. It is proposed to enhance Seed Replacement Rate up to 46.78% by the end of Annual Plan 2011-12. The quantity of seed required to achieve the targeted SRR is estimated 64.16 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:-

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(%)

	Name of Crop	2007-08 Achieve.	2008-09 Achieve.	2009-10 Achieve.	2010-11 Anti. Achiev.	2011-12 Target
1.	Paddy	25.00	28.57	28.05	36.00	38.00
2.	Maize	19.51	21.44	20.58	35.00	37.00
3.	Bajra	57.30	77.95	76.67	80.00	82.01
4.	Jowar	17.13	26.29	24.67	35.00	37.01
5.	Urd	16.21	21.23	18.67	35.00	37.00
6.	Moong	84.98	92.74	88.65	94.06	95.00
7.	Arhar	19.20	18.89	16.50	34.00	35.00
8.	Groundnut	4.36	3.41	3.05	15.13	15.70
9.	Til	13.56	23.74	23.20	36.00	37.00
10.	Soyabean	33.00	34.63	29.44	44.10	45.00
11.	Sunflower	71.80	77.70	75.30	100.00	100.00
12.	Cotton	70.71	67.04	67.40	75.20	76.00
Kharif		23.66	26.30	25.60	34.85	36.70
13.	Wheat	26.84	32.36	37.78	43.43	52.11
14.	Barley	24.96	27.06	27.40	29.77	37.00
15.	Gram	14.89	19.23	25.23	28.00	30.00
16.	Pea	18.57	24.42	28.50	30.00	32.00
17.	Lentil	27.81	28.09	36.62	33.02	35.00
18.	Rai/Sarson	61.24	59.16	61.50	73.68	75.44
19.	Toria	98.62	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
20.	Linseed	10.70	10.10	21.50	28.00	30.00
Rabi		26.00	31.02	36.67	41.81	49.72
Annual		25.40	30.19	34.17	40.24	46.78

Fertilizer

28. 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 20010-11 are focused to achieve the desired ratio in the following manner.

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In the form of Nutrients

29. The distribution of fertilizers in the form of nutrients is indicated in the table below:-

(Lakh M.T.)

	Year	N	P	K	Total
1	2007-08	29.34	9.82	2.86	42.02
2	2008-09	27.27	8.96	2.49	38.32
3	2009-10	30.01	13.19	5.10	48.30
4	2010-11	31.21	14.51	6.37	52.09
5	2011-12 (Target)	33.60	15.50	4.20	53.30

In the form of Fertilizer

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

(Lakh M.T.)

	Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK	Total
1	2007-08	52.24	14.77	2.36	8.88	78.25
2	2008-09	54.86	16.40	2.48	7.03	80.77
3	2009-10	54.09	21.76	5.26	12.99	94.10
4	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve)	55.54	23.94	7.08	12.21	96.77
5	2011-12 (Target)	60.00	25.00	7.00	12.50	104.50

Balancing Fertilizer Use

31. The Year wise targets for using fertilizers in balanced form are shown below:-

	Year	N	P	K
1	2007-08	10.08	3.33	1
2	2008-09	11.28	3.59	1
3	2009-10	5.87	2.59	1
4	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve)	4.90	2.28	1
5	2011-12 (Target)	8.00	3.69	1

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Bio- Fertilizer

32. 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	15.73
2	2008-09.	20.00
3	2009-10	20.00
4	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve)	29.20
5	2011-12 (Target)	30.00

Plant Protection

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

(M.T./K.L)

	Particulars	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Achieve.	2009-10 Achieve.	2010-11 Anti. Achieve	2011-12 Target
1.	Insecticides/Dust/Granules	8317	2304	8044	8100	8172
2.	Insecticides Liquid	1010	1607	933	850	838
3.	Fungicides	1326	2233	1375	1400	1389
4.	Weedicides	1979	1689	2347	2350	2372
5.	Rodenticides/ Fumigants	125	145	146	150	158
	TOTAL	12757	7978	12845	12850	12929

Bio-Pesticide

34. 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	640
2	2008-09	210
3	2009-10	2099
4	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve)	2100
5	2011-12 (Target)	3026

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Integrated Pest Management

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

(Unit in 000)

	Name	Unit	2007-08 Achiev.	2008-09 Achieve.	2009-10 Achieve.	2010-11 Anti. Achieve.	2011-12 Target
1	Tricoderma	Kg.	53.56	8	125	130	135
2	Bueberia/vasiyana	Kg.	16.59	32.17	3951	60	60
3	Pseudonymous	Kg.	2.40	10.02	19.24	25	31
4	Metaraizium	Kg.	0.30	1.71	1.92	10	11
5	Vertiginous	Kg.	0.19	2.10	0.57	8	11
6	Trichocard	Card No.	8.64	7.19	3.80	30	57
7	NPV	Le.	38.50	56.80	61.00	400	500

Credit

36. 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/ in Rs.	ha
1	2007-08	2092.27	8538.04	10630.31	4173	
2	2008-09	1820.68	8817.70	10638.38	3824	
3	2009-10	2600.00	10528.22	13128.22	4379	
4	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve)	2800.00	17300.00	20100.00	8272	
5	2011-12 (Target)	3000.00	21018.00	24018.00	9885	

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Soil Testing

37. 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	15.34
2	2008-09	17.92
3	2009-10	20.00
4	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve)	30.00
5	2011-12 (Target)	40.00

Natural Resource Management

38. There is 42.10 lakh ha. problematic area at present in the State. In the forth coming Annual Plan 2011-12 it is planned to reclaim 2.75 lakh ha. through various schemes. There is an estimation that 25 to 35 thousand hectare agricultural land shifted to non agricultural purpose every year. Through the natural resource management we will be able to create 35 to 40 thousand hectares land for agricultural coverage. Implementation of the various scheme of N.R.M. is helpful in the enhancement of production and productivity and along with the maintenance of ecological balance. Scheme-wise physical target and achievement are as follows:-

(Area in Ha.)

	Name of scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve)	2011-12 (Target)
1.	Macro Management of agriculture	60658	57938	70458	78894	58846
2.	Sub Scheme for Tharu Tribe	2308	2500	2500	2500	2500
3	Kissan Hit Yojna	185252	140000	46100	14000	37000
4.	Mitigation of Drought through Rain water harvesting and better water management	22000	22000	6400	22000	
5.	Efficient Water Management	32277	32800	17900	32800	0
6.	RIDF 11-12-13	180314	230238	204910	195050	165050
8.	UP Land reclamation Project (World Bank)					11500
	TOTAL	430809	489756	348268	471244	274896

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Agriculture– Implements

39. 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 distributed during 2009-10, 2010-11. The detail of the targets is indicated in the table below.

Under Macro mode Scheme

A. Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve)	2011-12 (Target)
Financial (Rs in Lakh)	293.95	538.44	503.00	504	1676.46
Physical(No)	10714	8516	22500	22500	13224

Demonstration of Newly Developed Implements

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve)	2011-12 (Target)
Financial(Rs in Lakh)	15.84	44.60	42.20	16.60	16.60
Physical(No)	227	27	200	200	200

Agriculture Extension

40. 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.

Training of Farmers

41. 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	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve)	2011-12 (Target)
Training	50463	50861	52000	52000	5200
Literature	50463	50861	52500	52500	52500

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Farmers School

42. 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	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve)	2011-12 (Target)
No. of School	1360	3909	5560	5560	5560

ATMA

43. 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.

(in No.)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve).	2011-12 (Target)
Exposure Visit	350	4330	66640	3540	645999
Training	1470	127862	224396	64080	91102
Kisan Mela	70	142	142	104	142
Demonstration	10500	19903	64664	17286	51496
Reward and Incentive	350	0.00	4025	6372	4668

Production and Productivity

44. 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

(Lakh M/T)

Season	Crops	07-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Anti.Achieve)	2011-12 (Target)
<i>Kharif</i>	Rice	118.84	130.97	107.15	118.03	150.06
	Jwar	2.01	1.96	1.69	1.84	3.26
	Bajra	14.11	13.10	13.89	13.91	16.80
	Maize	12.31	11.98	9.82	10.61	14.56
	Kharif Cereals	147.27	158.01	132.59	144.43	185.88
	Urd	2.49	2.30	1.92	1.99	2.39
	Moong	0.31	0.36	0.05	0.10	0.11
	Kharif Pulses	2.80	2.66	1.97	4.94	2.50
	Kharif Food Grains	150.07	160.67	134.56	149.37	188.38
	Til (Pure)	0.45	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.24
	Til (Mixed)	0.15	0.13	0.08	0.00	0.12
	Total Til	0.60	0.45	0.42	0.35	.036
	Ground Nut	0.57	0.67	0.67	0.64	1.21
	Soyabean	0.25	0.26	0.09	0.06	0.04
	Kharif Oilseed	1.42	1.38	1.18	1.05	1.61
	Rabi	Wheat	263.12	285.54	275.18	309.21
Barley		3.66	3.76	3.62	4.46	4.47
Rabi Cereal		266.78	289.30	278.94	313.78	322.29
Gram		4.06	5.61	5.09	9.05	9.08
Pea		2.62	4.24	4.00	6.51	6.54
Lentil		3.54	4.60	4.76	6.14	6.17
Pigeon pea		3.25	2.88	2.02	5.76	5.79
Rabi Pulses		13.47	17.33	15.87	27.46	27.58
Rabi Food Grains		280.25	306.63	294.81	341.24	349.87
R/Mustard (Pure)		6.27	7.37	6.82	8.21	8.71
R/Mustard (Mixed)		2.43	2.55	3.33	3.32	3.53
Total		8.70	9.92	9.92	11.53	12.24
Linseed (Pure)		0.08	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.20
Linseed (Mixed)		0.19	0.21	0.43	0.09	0.10
Total		0.27	0.35	0.58	0.28	0.30
Rabi Oilseed		8.97	10.27	10.73	12.02	11.86
G. Total	Cereals	414.05	447.31	412.57	494.20	508.17
	Pulses	16.27	16.99	18.43	29.93	30.08
	Food Grains	430.32	467.30	431.00	524.16	538.25
	Oilseed (Pure)	7.62	8.76	8.16	10.04	10.61
	Oilseed (Mixed)	2.77	2.89	3.84	3.53	3.75
	Total	10.39	11.65	12.00	13.57	14.36

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Crop-wise Productivity

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

(Qtls/ha)

Season	Crops	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Anti. Achieve.)	2011-12 (Target)
Kharif	Rice	20.55	21.71	20.81	21.02	24.73
	Jowar	7.86	10.15	8.88	9.58	10.09
	Bajra	15.10	16.09	16.36	15.35	19.74
	Maize	14.51	14.96	14.55	14.05	15.93
	Kharif Cereals	18.84	20.15	19.30	22.05	22.71
	Urd	4.30	5.38	3.82	4.75	6.58
	Moong	2.08	3.70	1.48	2.80	3.93
	Kharif Pulses	4.14	5.25	3.66	6.22	6.39
	Kharif Food Grains	17.87	19.43	18.17	18.06	21.97
	Til (Pure)	1.40	1.65	1.04	1.59	2.33
	Til (Mixed)					
	Total Til					
	Ground Nut	5.80	7.14	6.74	7.18	11.31
	Soyabean	6.91	8.59	10.55	8.70	3.64
Kharif Oilseed	2.53	3.64	2.40	3.32	7.29	
Rabi	Wheat	27.99	30.02	28.46	33.41	34.33
	Barley	19.40	21.88	21.14	17.56	17.60
	Rabi Cereal	27.83	29.87	28.34	32.96	33.86
	Gram	7.32	10.13	8.23	10.77	10.80
	Pea	10.68	12.07	12.83	19.86	19.94
	Lentil	7.62	8.83	8.03	9.83	9.87
	Pigeon pea	8.79	9.14	6.62	14.63	14.70
	Rabi Pulses	8.24	9.96	8.69	12.55	12.61
	R/ Mustard (Pure)	11.58	11.23	11.13	14.50	15.39
	Mixed					
	Total					
	Linseed (Pure)	2.57	4.50	4.41	4.68	4.88
	Linseed (Mixed)					
	Total					
G.Total	Cereals	23.79	25.51	24.61	27.90	28.69
	Pulses	7.17	8.99	7.52	11.16	11.21
	Food Grains	21.88	23.66	22.43	25.82	26.52
	Oilseed (Pure)	7.54	8.81	7.53	12.04	12.72
	Oilseed (Mixed)					
Total						

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Name of the Scheme - Deficiency Removal of Micro-Nutrients

- ▶ Type of Sector - State Sector
- ▶ Year of Implementation - 2011-12
- ▶ Major Features-
 1. To check deterioration of soil texture
 2. To enhance violability of macro nutrients.
 3. Strengthening of Soil health.
 4. To increase production and Productivity.
 5. Reduction of cultivation cost.
- ▶ **Funding Pattern** - 100% State Share
- ▶ **Area Coverage** - All districts of the State

Name of the Scheme - Promotion of use of Hybrid Seeds

- ▶ Type of Sector - State Sector
- ▶ Year of Implementation - 2011-12
- ▶ Major Features-
 1. To speed up Seed Replacement Rate.
 2. To enhance violability of macro nutrients.
 3. To make aware about quality seeds to the cultivator.
 4. To increase production and Productivity.
 5. Reduction of cultivation cost.
- ▶ **Funding Pattern** - 100% State Share
- ▶ **Area Coverage** - All districts of the State

Name of the Scheme - Intercropping of Pulses & Oilseeds with Sugar Cane

- ▶ Type of Sector - State Sector
- ▶ Year of Implementation - 2011-12
- ▶ Major Features-
 1. To cope up state deficiency of pulses and oilseeds.
 2. To enhance cropping intensity.
 3. Strengthening of Soil health.
 4. To increase production and Productivity oilseeds and pulses.
 5. Reduction of cultivation cost.
- ▶ **Funding Pattern** - 100% State Share
- ▶ **Area Coverage** - All districts of the State

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Soil and Water Conservation

Natural Resource Management

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

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

- ▶ There is 16.55 MT/ha. land eroding by air and rain at present, where as, in normal condition land eroding 4.50 MT/ha. to 11.50 MT/ha. happened. Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi and Chitakoot Dham region are severely affected by ravine/land eroding problem.
- ▶ Aligarh. Etah, Etawah, Aurrya, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Unnao, Hardoi, Lucknow, Raibarely, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Fetehpur, Jaunpur, Ajamgarh, Mau and Balia are mostly affected by USAR problem. Crop productivity is very low due to alkaline problem in the land of these regions.
- ▶ There is 3.40 lakh ha. area of the Agra and Mathura district are affected from saline under ground water. Seed germination and crop health are affected from salinity of water.
- ▶ Diversion of river flow of the state's main rivers like Ganga, Ghaghra, Ram Ganga and Gandak creates problem of land eroding on river bank land. Flood is another major problem in these areas.
- ▶ Improper management of drainage system creates water logging problems. Un planned development also increasing the problem of water logging.
- ▶ Lack of proper water reservoir and ground water recharging creates the problem of ground water level depletion. 37 development blocks are categorized very critical, 13 development blocks are critical and 88 development blocks are semi critical due to over exploitation of aquifer.

Present Status of Land Resource

48. 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 |

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Classification of Present Problematic Area (Lakh ha.)

	Type of Problem	Total Area	Treated Area (Up to March, 10)	Balance Area
Degraded and Problematic land				
A	Agriculture Land	60.66	50.46	10.20
B	Non Agriculture Land	12.87	6.84	6.03
	Total	73.53	57.30	16.23
Special Problematic Land				
A	Ravine Land	12.30	9.65	2.65
B	Usar and Alkaline Land	11.51	6.19	5.31
C	Diara and Khadar Land	15.00	1.74	13.26
D	Water Logged Land	8.10	3.15	4.95
	Total	46.91	20.73	26.18
	Grand Total	120.44	78.03	42.41

Schemes and their size are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	2011-12 (Physical Target in ha.)
1.	Macro Management of agriculture	58846
2.	Sub Scheme for Tharu Tribe	2500
3.	Kisan Hit Yojna	
4.	Mitigation of Drought through Rain water harvesting and better water management (No.)	12500
5.	Efficient Water management	-
6.	RIDF 11-12-13	165050
7.	Strengthening of Soil Health	-
8.	Strengthening of bio-ferti production labs and promotion of use of bio-fertilizer	
9.	Distribution of Gypsum (M.T.)	68575

Note: 1- Kisan Hit Yojna will be funded partly by MNERGA.

Aims of the Soil and Water Conservation Programme

49. 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.

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- ▶ Implementation of schemes for social up-liftment of small, marginal and SC/ST in watershed areas.
- ▶ Implementation of schemes for employment generation for landless agriculture laborers and small and marginal farmers for their socio economic up-liftment.
- ▶ Ground water up-liftment through ground water recharging.
- ▶ To maintain the ecological balance through the soil and water conservation programme.
- ▶ Renovation of rural ponds through different schemes for aquaculture and fisheries. It is also helpful ground water level up-liftment.

Agriculture Education and Research

50. The work of agriculture education and research is being carried out by three state agricultural universities namely, 1. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, 2. Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad and 3. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut and one deemed agriculture university Allahabad Agriculture Deemed University, Allahabad with their multiple campuses and regional research stations. Besides SAUs, two central universities and 37 agricultural colleges affiliated to general universities are also imparting agricultural education and pursuing research and extension in some form. The agricultural research, extension and technology generation system is further augmented by 14 ICAR and 5 CSIR institutions.

51. Besides above, a new agriculture university Manyavar Shri Kanshiram Ji University of Agriculture and Technology at Banda district is being established to facilitate the development of agriculture in Bundelkhand region.

52. **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 of SAU's during Annual Plan 2010-11

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

53. 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 2010-2011 the university has released new varieties - **Azad Bhindi-4(Mohini)** of Okra, **Azad Type-8** of Tomato, **Azad Dhania-2** of Coriander and **Azad Methi-2(Azad Arunima)** of Methi.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

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

54. 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 2010-2011 the university has developed three new varieties of Paddy **NDR-2065, NDR-6093 and NDR-50002**.

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

55. 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.

56. At present, 45 externally funded projects are operating in the university on different aspects to cater the needs according to the location specific demands.

Allahabad Agriculture Institute (Deemed University), Naini, Allahabad

57. 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, 32 externally funded projects are operating in the university on different aspects.

U.P. Council of Agricultural Research, Lucknow

58. 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

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Department of Horticulture, U.P. Under Horticulture Mission, technical appraisal of 63 research projects is completed and fund released in 25 research projects.

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. During 2010-11 **18462.94 lacs** was provided for construction of College of Home Science, College of Horticulture, College of Veterinary Sc. and AH, College of Forestry and College of Technology. Outlay for construction of administrative building, different colleges and other infrastructure facilities in the Annual Plan 2011-12 is being provided..

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

- ▶ The C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology is one of the oldest agriculture universities in the country. The university was upgraded to status of Agriculture University in 1975 from its status of Government College.
- ▶ 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.

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

- ▶ 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. is taken up in the XIth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2011-12.

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

- ▶ 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.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Strengthening of Education, Research and Extension in Allahabad Agriculture Deemed University, Allahabad

- ▶ Allahabad Agriculture Deemed University is one of the oldest Institute in the country. It was raised the status of Deemed university in 2000.
- ▶ During 2002-2003, 2 new KGKs were established in Kaushambi and Sant Ravidas Nagar districts under Allahabad Deemed university. Till 2010-2011 these KGKs were continued. These KGKs will be continued in the next Annual Plan period also.

U.P. Council of Agricultural Research, Lucknow

- ▶ 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 2011-12, it is proposed to strengthened the Crop Weather Forecast System through networking with various crop weather forecast related institutions and SAUs.
- ▶ 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. A Corpus fund of Rs. 10 Crore has been created at UPCAR which earns about Rs. 70 lacs annually. This money is used by UPCAR to finance zone specific small research projects as per the priority of the state.

ICAR funded projects (Central sponsored schemes)

59. In the field of research, the All India Coordinated Research Projects are being operated in the university on 75:25 basis. Out of total grant the 75% share is met by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and 25 % share has to be met by State Govt. as per MoU.

Horticulture

60. Uttar Pradesh has diverse agro-climatic conditions and with its vast agricultural & natural resources, it is facilitating production of various food crops like fruits, vegetable, spices, medicinal and aromatic plants etc. Horticulture has emerged, as one of the major agricultural activities as there has been a substantial increase both in area and production of horticulture crops. Horticulture crops have the inherent advantage of providing higher productivity per unit area of land as compared to other crops, resulting in higher income and employment generation in rural areas.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

61. This is also well known that horticultural products like fruit, vegetables, mushroom and honey play a major role in nutritional security. By increasing horticultural production activities right from sowing to its maintenance, irrigation, harvesting, cutting, marketing processing and value addition etc. help in creating 860 man days per hectare per years.

62. National Horticulture Mission and other Horticulture development Schemes have helped in exploring the horticulture potential of the State as they provide for taking up a variety of components in the areas of development of planting material, production and productivity improvement programmes, PHM and marketing, which are to be implemented on a cluster approach for the development of potential crops. The thrust of Mission is on area based regionally differentiated cluster approach for development of horticulture crops, having comparative advantage.

STATUS

63. In terms of geographical area the state is fourth in the country with a cultivated area of 21.10 Lac hectares in vegetable. The state inhabits 16% of India's total human population and produces 15% the country's vegetables production i.e. 359.56 Lac ton. **UP ranks second in vegetables production** among all states. Major vegetables are potato and peas (leading state), sweet potato (second among states), cabbage (sixth among states). U.P. contributes 37-45% of the potato production of the country.

64. Similarly, **UP ranks third in fruits production** among all states. Major fruits grown in the state are Mango (leading state in India in terms of production), Guava (ranked fourth in India), Banana and Litchi. The overall productivity of fruits in the state is 12.07 tons/ha against national average of 11.9 tons per hectares. The important spices produced in Uttar Pradesh are onion (sixth among states), turmeric, chili, Garlic, fennel, fenugreek and coriander.

65. One important trend observed in the last five years is that horticulture development has gradually moved out of its rural confines into urban areas and from traditional agricultural enterprise to the corporate sector. This trend has led to the adoption of improved technology, greater commercialization and professionalism in the management of production and marketing of different horticulture crops. As a result, we today witness a perceptible change in the concept of horticulture development in the State.

66. Under the 11th plan period (2007-12) giving due importance to the production of various horticultural crops it has been proposed to bring the horticultural growth rate at 10% during the plan period. To achieve this proposed horticultural growth rate the department is implementing various developmental schemes i.e. production of processing and export oriented new varieties of fruits, adoption of hybrid varieties of vegetables and spices of high quality and production, adoption of new horticultural techniques, production of European vegetables, by adoption of new techniques to increase the production of flowers and medicinal plants, establishment of high-tech model nurseries, apiculture, mushroom cultivation, establishment of distillation units for flowers and medicinal & aromatic plants, onion storage units and the establishment of semi-processing and processing units in the state.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

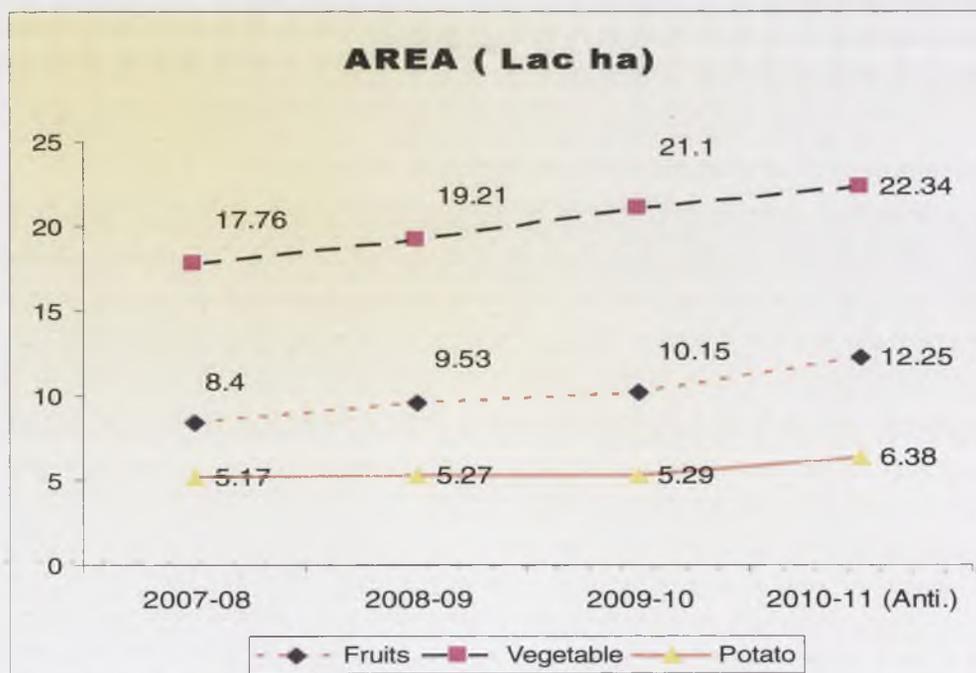
67. The present level of area and production in different horticulture crops are as under:-

Area in Lac Ha.

Prod. in Lac M.T.

Item	Proposed target of XIth five year plan (2007-12)	Achiev. in the Year 2007-08	Achiev. in the Year 2008-09	Achiev. in the Year 2009-10	Anti. Achiev. in the Year 2010-11
Fruits					
Area	13.21	8.40	9.53	10.15	12.25
Prod.	164.37	91.06	109.60	122.52	149.42
Vegetable					
Area	24.10	17.76	19.21	21.10	22.34
Prod.	441.90	296.20	332.00	359.56	401.72
Potato					
Area	6.81	5.17	5.27	5.29	6.38
Prod.	166.93	125.65	108.00	137.00	151.75
Total					
Area	44.12	31.33	34.01	36.54	40.97
Prod.	773.2	512.91	549.6	599.08	702.89

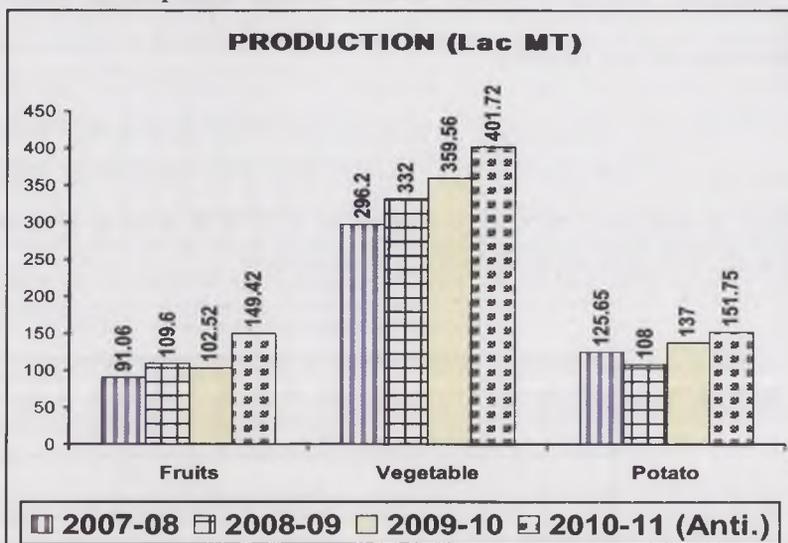
Trend of area & production in Eleventh plan



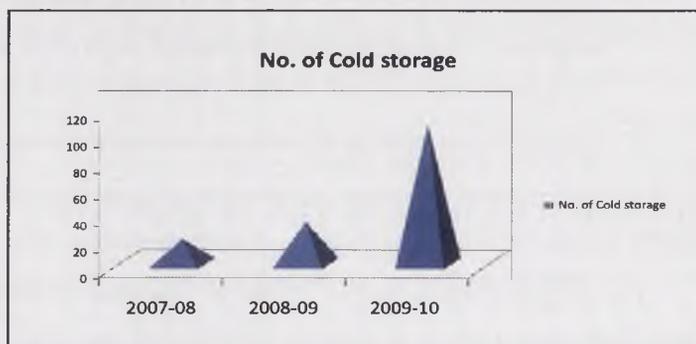
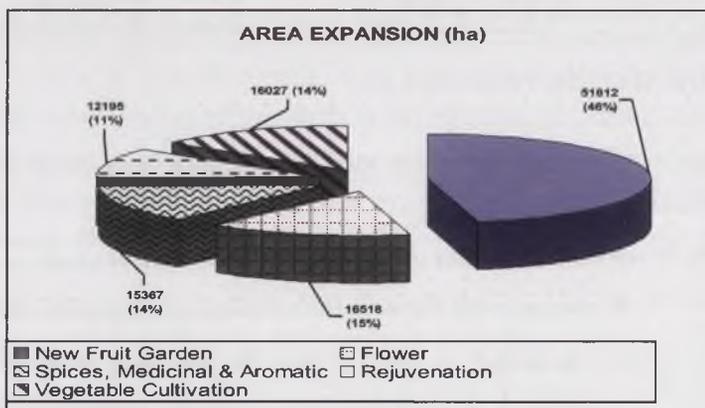
Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

PHYSICAL achievements during FIRST FOUR years of 11th plan

68. The implementation of different development activities under different schemes as-National Horticulture Mission, Commercial Horticulture Development in Intensive Areas, Special Component Plan, RKVY, Diversified Agriculture Support Project [DASP] (Horticulture-Component) and other, have been instrumental in substantial growth of horticulture crop status in the state. The programme wise major achievements in first four years of 11th plan under above schemes implemented by the department are given below –



- ▶ Estab. of **new fruits gardens** have been taken up in 51812 ha.
- ▶ Cut, Bulbous & Loose **Flowers** cultivated in 16518 ha.
- ▶ Area expansion under **Spices, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants** was done in 15367 ha.
- ▶ **Rejuvenation** of Mango, Guava & Aonla in 12195 ha. was done.
- ▶ **Vegetable seed** production in have been taken up in 8436 ha. during Rabi season.
- ▶ Promote **Hybrid Vegetable Cultivation** in 16027 ha.
- ▶ 158 **Cold Storage** units (Multi Chamber) were established.
- ▶ Under HRD programme 88106 farmers were given trainingS.



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- ▶ **Community Tanks**, ponds, on farm water reservoirs with use of plastic lining are being created at 76 places/numbers
- ▶ Distribution of 12880 **bee colonies** with hives.

Financial Achievements

69. 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 four years, the 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.)

	Year	Outlay	Expen.
1	2007-08	8997.00	7825.40
2	2008-09	8602.13	7075.83
3	2009-10	7942.58	6196.88
4	2010-11	2405.00	2655.00

PRIORITEIS FOR 2011-12

70. The major priorities for implementing Horticulture Development in the year 2011-12 are as follows:-

- ▶ Identification of feasible crop wise cluster areas .
- ▶ Promote the Farmers for adopting specific crops into specific cluster areas.
- ▶ Sensitized to the Farmers for adopting nutritional and pest management in established orchards through adoption of suitable package of practices for increasing the productivity and quality.
- ▶ Promote the Farmers to adopt better management practices including balanced fertilization, adoption of organic farming, protected cultivation, drip & micro sprinkler irrigation and plant protection measures and suitable cropping sequence;
- ▶ Extension and training at grass root level for effective implementation;

PROPOSED SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 2011-12

71. 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.

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

72. 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.

73. There are 133 nurseries, 9 progeny orchards, 12 vegetable seed multiplication farms and 19 potato seed multiplication farms. of the State Govt., which are producing about 25-30 lacs high quality fruit plants, 25,000 quintals potato seed and 3000 quintals vegetable seed annually.

74. Under the Scheme, for production of 68.64 Lac Fruits and Other Ornamental Planting Material on 105 Govt. Nurseries, an amount of Rs. 615.07 Lac as 100% assistance to will be required.

Horticulture Development Programme For SC/ST Beneficiaries

75. The state has different agro-climate condition and so intensive areas for different fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices etc. are being developed at suitable agro-climatic zones. The state has dense population and so the number of small and marginal farmers is growing continuously and the sizeable number of farmers belongs to scheduled caste. Normally these farmers are involved in raising other agricultural crops so they are getting lesser return and so their living standard is not rising proportionately. So this scheme aims at promoting the farmers of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes to grow more of horticultural crops like vegetables, spices, flowers etc. and fruit crops like Guava, Aonla, Papaya etc. by which they can get continuous return.

State Horticulture Mission (15% State Share) -

76. The centrally Sponsored Scheme "State Horticulture Mission" is being implementing in the 45 selected Districts in the State. 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.

Micro Irrigation Scheme (20% State Share) -

77. Micro irrigation system (MIS) including **on line** and **in line** drip irrigation system has tremendous scope which provides greater operational ease and highest functional efficiency with minimal maintenance.

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The system facilitate the maintenance of optimum moisture level at root zone areas which prevents moisture stress or shock associated with other traditional method of irrigation resulting in higher yield, improved quality, early maturity, water saving, management of insect pest and disease etc. Drip irrigation can even convert a vast area of wasteland and ravines lands into cultivable and more fertile. Successful irrigation through drip saves 50-60% water as well as enhances yield upto 40% in various crops.

Food Processing

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

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

Status of Processing

80. Out of production of 120 lacs MT of fruits, mango contributes 75 % but the varieties grown are suitable for table purpose only .Value of organized mango business , even if 5 % of the present production is targeted , will work out to about Rs 300 crore .

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

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

83. Organized marketing of processing variety potatoes and vegetables in the metros and middle East can generate a volume of Rs 600 crore , even if 5% of the vegetable production is targeted . For this , cold chain infrastructure should be directed (under CISS) to develop CIPC enabled or CA cold stores only for handling various fruits and vegetables . Investments are required in grading , packing infrastructure , Refrigerated transportation (rail and road) and distribution networks for realizing the potential . An

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

investment in fruits and vegetable retail network is expected to spur adoption of modern post harvest infrastructure by farmers. A brief description of the activities being undertaken by the department is given below:-

State Institute of Food Processing Technology Lucknow

84. A continuous research work is being done by the State Lucknow Institute of Food Processing Technology Lucknow and a two years post graduate Associateship course training in Fruits and vegetable Technology which is recognised as equivalent to M.Sc. Ag . (Horticulture) for Ph.D . Research work by the Chhatrapati Shahu ji Maharaj University , Kanpur is being conducted to provide expert technical staff to the already established and newly establishing industries .

85. The institute provides training to 30 students in fruit and vegetable technology every year . Due to the experiment work done by this institute a relative increase in the shelf life of processed fruits and vegetables has been achieved and new product development and availability of expert technicians has becomes possible . With the help of physiology , biochemistry , chemistry , food technology , food engineering & microbiology & training sections , the institute is doing practical work of development of new products & the technical development of different products .

Activities of Govt. Food Science Training Centres

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

87. In Govt. Food Science Training Centers one year trade diploma course in Food Processing, one year trade diploma course in Bakery & Confectionery, one year trade diploma course in cookery and one month short term integrated course are being conducted. In different trades of one year diploma course 171 persons in food processing, 141 persons in bakery & confectionery & 150 persons in cookery are being trained during 2010-11 till Dec.10. Similarly in one month courses 652 persons are trained in one month courses , 652 persons are trained in the session 2010-11 against the target of 975 persons till Dec 10.

Activities of Govt. Community Fruit Preservation & Training Centers

88. There are 74 Community Fruit Preservation & Training Centres established to facilitate the food processors of domestic sector by the Horticulture & Food processing department of U.P. By these centers Food Preservation is being promoted & encouraged in different districts/rural areas. About 1.98 lacs kilogram of fruits & vegetables are being processed in these centers annually, about 24700 housewives and interested persons are being trained in 15 days training program. Fruit preservation camps are also being

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organized in rural and urban areas by these centers so that the rural population can get maximum benefit. Apart from this a 100 days entrepreneurship programme is being organised for the rural farmers , unemployed men & women to establish fruit & vegetable processing units .In the year 2010-11 about 90379 kilogram products were prepared at home scale 16837 persons were trained in 15 days training programme & 70 rural camps have been completed by these centres till Dec 10.

89. With a view to creating awareness in general public , an integrated training is being conducted by the centres . In entrepreneurship development training programme 3000 people were trained in Dhaba Fast Food Restaurent Training program 1636 persons are trained till dec10.

Regional Food Research & Analysis Centre , Lucknow.

90. This high - tech laboratory has been established with the support of Ministry of Food Processing Industry , Govt. of India , The lab has been established with the facilities of testing & analysis, standardization research training & certification of various types of food products. All the to the facilities industrialists /entrepreneurs for testing & analysing the product of processed food industry of the state. Stages of hotel industry, different types of bakery & confectionery industry, sugar industry, Rice mill ,Dal mill ,processed meat , egg , milk and milk products are available at one place . The lab. analysing according to the principles of international & national standard of BIS,PFA,FPO,AGMARK etc. In the year 2010-11 the lab has analyzed more than 2670 parameters of 427 samples.

91. Following programs of Food Processing are conducted under plan scheme, whose short description is as follows:-

- ▶ Scheme of 100 Days Food Processing Entrepreneurship Training Program
- ▶ Scheme of Expansion & strengthening of Government Fruit Preservation Centers
- ▶ Scheme of Dhaba , Fast Food, Restaurant Training
- ▶ Scheme of E - Governance & Strengthen of Database
- ▶ Scheme to run the centers established under Diversified agriculture support program
- ▶ Scheme of Food Expo , Mela , Exhibition
- ▶ Scheme of Study & Survey

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Sugarcane

92. 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 :-

Table-1
Inter State Comparison of sugar statistics (Year 2008-09)

	State	Cane Area (Thousand Hect.)	AV.Yield (Tones per hect.)	Cane Crushed (lacTones)	Sugar Production (lac Tones)	Sugar recovery%
A	Tropical region					
1	Maharastra	770	65.9	400.22	45.78	11.44
2	Tamilnadu	312	102.5	166.06	15.98	9.62
3	Karnataka	277	83.7	161.04	16.54	10.28
4	Andhra Pradesh	196	78.0	59.93	59.3	9.89
5	Gujrat	191	80.1	94.45	10.12	10.72
B	Subtropical Region					
1	U.P	2084	52.3	454.82	40.64	8.94
2	Haryana	90	63.3	25.28	2.29	9.05
3	Punjab	81	58.0	26.03	22.42	9.29
4	Bihar	119	40.3	23.7	2.14	8.72
C	All India	4395	61.7	1449.78	145.38	10.03

Source Indian Sugar-June. 2010 vol. No-LX, No 3

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

- ▶ Except Haryana average yield per hectare is highest in Uttar Pradesh amongst other states grouped in sub tropical region.
- ▶ At 52.3 tonns per hect. productivity is much below than all India average of 61.70 tonns.
- ▶ Average sugar recovery is lower than Panjab but at per with Panjab. It is almost 0.35 percent lower than the all India average.
- ▶ From the viewpoint of total sugar production U.P. is on the top among all states of the country.

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

Table-2 State wise Sugar Production For last ten years

(lakh tones)

	States	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Andra Pradesh	11.82	10.22	10.48	12.10	8.86	9.82	12.36	16.80	13.35	5.93
2	Karnatka	15.77	16.13	15.50	18.68	11.16	10.40	19.43	26.60	29.00	16.64
3	Tamil Nadu	17.20	17.81	18.39	16.44.	9.21	11.08	21.42	25.40	21.41	15.98
4	Maharashtra	65.03	67.05	56.13	62.15	31.75	22.17	51.97	91.00	90.75	45.78
5	Uttar Pradesh	45.56	43.94	52.60	56.51	45.51	50.37	57.84	84.75	73.19	40.64
6	Bihar	3.68	2.88	3.42	4.08	2.74	2.54	4.22	4.51	3.36	2.14
7	Hariyana	4.77	5.86	6.24	6.36	5.82	4.00	4.09	6.52	5.99	2.29
	All India	182.0	185.1	185.2	201.40	135.4	126.9	192.6	283.6	263.5	145.38
		0	9	7		6	1	7	1	6	

Source: Indian sugar- June, 2010 vol. No-LX, No-3

95. From the perusal of the table-2 it is evident that U.P. had obtained top status in year 2003-04 and 2005-06 while Maharashtra was top leading state during 1999-2000 to 2002-03. The fluctuation in sugar production was a prominent factor during the period under review varying from 201.40 lakh tone in 2002-03 to 192.67 in the year 2005-06 and 145.38 tone in year 2008-09.

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

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

	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	2nd five year plan	9.84	37.72	371.10	12.04	71	84,859	9.32
3	3rd five year plan	8.26	36.43	300.88	7.11	71	1,02,059	9.58
4	4th five year plan	12.09	44.12	533.28	12.97	74	1,13,218	8.99
5	5th five year plan	14.69	39.40	578.78	14.63	88	1,31,535	9.28
6	6th five year plan	14.70	46.13	678.05	14.77	99	1,61,439	9.56
7	7th five year plan	18.55	57.51	1066.77	36.51	106	2,14,991	9.18
8	8th five year plan	21.96	60.76	1334.21	39.22	122	3,51,318	9.59
9	9th five year plan	20.54	54.40	1117.38	43.87	110	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	17.88	58.80	1051.34	51.79	132	7,67,000	9.13
14	2010-11 (Anti)	21.01	59.00	1239.59	63.65	132	7,67,000	9.50

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

98. 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 2011-12 Plan

99. 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 existing production Technology of sugar cane.

100. 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 7.67 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 58.80 Tons in 2009-10 to 59.00 tons in 2010-11.
- ▶ 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.

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- ▶ Development of sugar can development of action plan for each sugar mills. Incentive cane developmental programs will be carried out with the help of sugar mills in their respective Zones.
- ▶ 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.

Proposed targets for the 2011-12

101. 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	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Cane area	Lac. Hact.	17.88	21.01	27.00
2	Average yield	Ton/ Hact.	58.80	59.00	65.00
3	Total sugar cane production	Lac. Ton	1051.34	1239.59	1755.00
4	Drawl %	%	53	53	55
5	Total cane crushed	Lac. Ton	567.34	670.00	965.25
6	No. of sugar factory	No.	132	132	145
7	Crushing capacity	Lac.Ton.T.C.D	6.67	6.67	7.75
8	Sugar recovery	%	9.13	9.50	10.30
9	Total sugar production	Lac.Ton	51.79	63.65	99.42

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

(A) Intensive Cane Development Programme

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

(B)-Construction of link roads on contributory basis.

103. Cane production and productivity of the year 06-07 was higher in comparison to production and productivity of the year 05-06. This was due to varietal improvement programme launched by cane department for the last several years. Raising of cane seed nurseries and demonstrations on farmers field was a key factor in varietal improvement programme. This trend is likely to be continued in the year 07-08 too. 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

104. The approach paper to the XI five-year plan has also identified the Animal Husbandry including Dairying and Poultry as an important component of agricultural diversification. Proper development of this sector will require attention to modern technology, processing and marketing arrangement and also issues of animal welfare. In particular disaster management programs for minimizing the losses of livestock, need to be devised as pre, during and post disaster measures.

- ▶ The livestock sector contributes to over 28 percent of the total value of output arising from the agricultural sector in the state. The agriculture and allied sectors contribute to over 32 percent of the GDP of the state hence the contribution of animal husbandry works out to be approximately 9 percent to the GDP of the state.
- ▶ Uttar Pradesh with a total production of 202.03 lac metric tons of milk is the largest producer in India and accounts for more than 18 percent of the total milk production in the country.
- ▶ The state has got the second highest cattle population and highest buffalo population in the country. The livestock population of the state as per 18th Livestock census, 2007 has increased by 3.76 percent from 585.31 lac in 2003 to 630.18 lac of which 261.20 lac are buffaloes and 189.59 lac cows.

105. There are only about 178.56 lac breedable animals out of 450.79 cattle and buffalo. The 32 percent of the breedable animals are not in production due to some infertility or other problems. This has led to low productivity of our livestock in the State.

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

Production Status-

107. In the present scenario the agricultural growth has slow down and scope for increasing agricultural production is limited. Hence to provide employment improve economical situation of the weaker section and enhance the growth in the agricultural sector is essential that Animal Husbandry schemes be reviewed to enhance the productivity through animal produce.

108. In 3rd year of 11th Plan i.e. 2009-10, an increment of 3.41% in milk production, 4.50% in egg production and 1.38% in wool production was registered.

Production Estimates of Different Livestock Products

Item	Unit	2001-02 Achievement	2006-07 Achievement	2007-08 Achievement	2008-09 Achievement	2009-10		2010-11
						Target	Achievement	Target
Milk	Lac MT	145.58	180.946	188.593	195.370	236.00	202.03	267.75
Eggs	Million Nos.	758.334	813.51	981.48	1014.14	1120.50	1059.60	1190.51
Wool	Lac kg.	18.46	14.61	14.81	15.033	22.18	15.23	23.29

Programme	Ach. Level IX Plan	Ach. Level X Plan	XI Plan				
			Achievement 2007-08	Achievement 2008-09	2009-10 Target Achievement		Target 2010-11
Vaccination (in lac)	217.09	345.19	382.79	386.41	686.88	472.94	762.72
Artificial Insemination (in lac)	17.03	23.76	25.82	30.13	43.14		49.62
Castration (in lac)	7.03	7.19	7.82	8.28	10.36	9.22	11.40
Treatment (in lac)	172.68	194.30	203.41	219.86	233.71	234.46	243.31
Formation S.J.Y.S. Groups (in nos.)	7106	5498	5478	6300	6300	6300	6300

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Production of main livestock product-

109. Animal Husbandry contributes significantly in State economy with the production of 202.03 lac metric tons. milk, 1059.60 million eggs, 15.23 lac kg. wool and 2651.079 lac kg. meat in year 2009-10. Uttar Pradesh is the largest milk producing State in the country for last many years with the contribution of approximately 1/5th of the total production of the country. Buffalo contributes significantly in total milk production of the State with the approximate contribution of 70%.

Category/Animal	Total Milk Production in lac kg. 2009-10	Average Milk Prod per day per animal (in Kg.)
Buffalo	139.02	4.392
Cow	51.42	3.150
Goat	11.59	0.736
Total	202.03	

110. Per capita per day availability of milk in U.P. is 333 grams while the National average is 245 grams per day against the minimum requirement of 280grams per day per capita as recommended by ICMR.

111. State plays a vital role in meat production sector in the country. Uttar Pradesh is the largest exporter of processed frozen meat with the export of approximately more than Rs.700 crores annually. Buffalo meat is the main source of meat production and export and upto some extent sheep meat and goat meat also contribute in export average 121.699 kg. meat is produced from one buffalo. Meat production status of U.P. is as under-

Category/Animal	Average Meat production (in kg)	Total Meat production (in lac kg) year 2009-10
Buffalo	121.699	2127.126
Goat	16.052	329.182
Sheep	16.687	53.809
Pig	43.407	140.962
Total		2651.079

Veterinary Education and Research

112. 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

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establishment of veterinary colleges in private sector. One or two veterinary colleges in private sector is expected to become functional soon.

STRATEGY

113. As per strategy, Animal husbandry department with its employment generation technology dissemination and poverty alleviation activities,, aims to double the present growth rate of 4.5 percent to 10 percent by the end of XI five-year plan. The department is mainly concentrating its policies and activities on-

- ▶ Development of need based infrastructure in Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Sector.
- ▶ Breed improvement with the objectives of enhancement of productivity, reduction in infertility problem and wide spread coverage.
- ▶ Disease control and adequate health coverage.
- ▶ Expansion of veterinary services.
- ▶ Promotion of backyard poultry and rearing of small animals like goat and pigs.
- ▶ Involvement of private sector in veterinary health services and breeding.
- ▶ Strengthening of research, education and extension network.

114. 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-

115. 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. 20 new veterinary hospitals shall be established in the year 2011-12. Greater emphasis is being given to the improvement of animal health and veterinary services during 2011-12 and the details of important programmes are as follows-

Assistance to States For Control Of Animal Diseases (Ascad)-

116. 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 2011-12. Also 100% vaccination of livestock against Foot & Mouth Diseases shall be taken the State. Under the Scheme all the

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districts of states shall be covered under H.S. Vaccination campaign. The other components of scheme are organization of awareness campaigns, training programmes for veterinarians and para-veterinarians as well as bird flue control programme.

Rinderpest Eradication Programme-

117. 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 2011-12, 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-

118. 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 2010-11, two phases of 9th and 10th round campaign shall be taken up.

Cattle & Buffalo Development-

119. The State has only 27% breeding coverage of the cattle and buffalo population through all sources. Although The State has 5043 A.I. centers, 3 Deep Frozen Semen Production Centers for catering to improved breeding services, yet this infrastructure is not enough for the larger breedable population (178.56 lac) of the State. It is proposed to increase the present breeding coverage to 40-50%. To achieve the goal-

Establishment of Paravets

120. To provide insemination coverage as per the guidance of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Development, i.e. one A.I. Centre for 1000 breedable animals, At least one A.I. centre in each Nyay Panchayat level. In Uttar Pradesh there is 8135 Nyay Panchayats and in the State has only 5043 A.I. Centers i.e. a deficit of 3092 Centers. But according to NPCBB there is need of 17800 A.I. Centers for 178 lac breedable animal. Presently we have only 5043 A.I. center. Thus there is deficit of 12700 A.I. centers. The 8090 Paravets have been trained and deployed in the State through Animal Husbandry Department and for the remaining. 4600 A.I. centers the Paravets will be trained and the new hospitals being established.

Sheep & Wool Development-

121. 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

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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 lac sheep population to be covered. This will enhance the wool production to 0.560 lac kg wool/annum.

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

122. 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-

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

124. To increase the production of green fodder there have been schemes to increase the cultivated area, induction of better quality seeds etc. if we can reduce the gap between demand and supply of green fodder by 31.91% we will be able to increase the milk production by 6.165 lac metric tonne annually. Under RKVY fodder seed production program has been taken up to reduce the present gap. The state livestock farms are being strengthened to increase production of fodder seed. Under this it is proposed to implement production of 17000 Quintal of foundation seed which in turn by the assistance of the farmers will produce and distribute the certificate seeds. It is expected that the state be provided with 2.00 lac improved seeds mini kits from the center. It is again essential that fodder treatment with urea to provide more nutritious fodder programme be re initiated.

Poultry Development-

125. On account of some unique properties poultry can be one of the most vital sector for quick job creation, economic upliftment of rural economy. Along with supplementing most essential and vital nutrients in the daily diet of children, pregnant mother, convalescent and old people.

126. Presently the state is producing nearly 0.5% poultry eggs (10-15 lac per day) of the total consumption through importing more than 1.25 crores eggs daily from A.P and Punjab and we are losing

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Rs.6000 million every year to other state. The consumption after import is of 18 eggs per head per annum against national average of 49 eggs. Though the requirement of poultry eggs 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. recommendation i.e. 10.82 kilogram chicken meat per head per annum, the state is in need of more commercial poultry units particularly in private sector.

127. The state has achieved tremendous growth rate(20-25%) in commercial broiler meat production since last 10 years, the state requires nearly 100-125 lac day old broiler chicks after every 6 week but produces not more than 10% of the total requirement. thus for commercial poultry development the state requires bigger investment from leading poultry houses of the country. Nearly 50,000 people are engaged in this business, in spite of a large potential of economic upliftment in the XI Plan from the Govt. of Indian no special scheme has been sanctioned in this area. Hence there is a need to launch a multi pronged programme 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. The state has more than 160 million human population of which more than 65% live in villages thus there is proper scope of rural poultry development too.

Assistance To State Poultry/Duck Farms (80% CSS)

128. With 80% Centrally Assistance the department of AH,U.P has strengthened its 12 poultry farms to increase its combined parent bird keeping capacity upto 26000,these farm include one quail and one duck farm along with ten Broiler/Layer parent farm in different districts. Low input technology birds developed at Central Govt Research farms have been kept on these farms. The chick produced from these farms will be distributed among various backyard poultry schemes. These chicks have better survival production capacity in backyard environment of the state.

Protection Of Livestock Through Insurance Coverage

129. 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.

130. 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.

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UPLDB (Uttar Pradesh Livestock Development Board)

131. 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.

TABLE Production Of Livestock Products Based On 10% Growth Rate In Husbandry Sector (Base Year 2006-07)

Item	2006-07	11th plan				
	Level	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1- Milk Production	180.946	199.041	218.945	240.839	264.922	291.41
2- Egg Production	948.32	1042.80	1147.08	1261.79	1387.96	1526.75
3- Wool Production	14.608	16.069	17.675	19.442	21.386	23.524

Dairy Development

132. India with an estimated Milk production of 108.5 million MT during the year 2008-09 with about 283.1(2003) million bovine population, India seems to have the largest cattle population in the world. The Dairy sector in our country contributes major share in the agricultural GDP. Country per capita availability of milk has been 258 grams / person /day in 2008-09. 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 Year 2008-09

State	No. of organized Societies	Avg. Milk Proc (lac Kgs/day)	Avg. Milk Sale/ Day (In lac ltr./Day)
Gujrat	13646	87.26	29.31
Karnataka	11432	32.48	22.67
Maharashtra	21492	32.92	28.92
Rajasthan	13681	16.55	11.91
Uttar Pradesh	20473	7.13	4.55
Punjab	6711	9.25	6.56
Haryana	6668	5.34	3.32

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Courtesy: NDDDB.

Employment Generation

X th Plan		XI th Plan			% increase over X th Plan (Target)
Target	Achievement	Target of XI th Plan	Year-2007-08		
			Target	Achievement	
51172	33284	1045000	152652	152000	2042

Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10		Year 2010-11	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement
188000	99000	188000	57587	188000	188000

Strategies & Thrust Areas

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

New initiatives

- ▶ Automation of milk Procurement to ensure transparency objectivity in milk pricing & payment, 35,000 VDCs' to be provided (Automatic Milk Collection Unit) in XIth plan period.
- ▶ Establishment of Cool Chain & Logistics to preserve quality of milk by way of Bulk Milk Coolers in cluster of societies.
- ▶ Aggressive marketing and brand promotion of "**Parag**" Milk & Milk Products.
- ▶ Computer Net Working of all dairies for better monitoring and functional convenience.

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- ▶ Emphasis on Technical Input Services & Capacity Building of the Farmers & the Employees to enhance productivity. Intensive Animal Induction of High Breed Quality under **Technical Input Programme**.
- ▶ Increase product base to increase economic viability of existing plants

Target & Achievement : (Physical)

Item	2007-08		2008-09	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.Functional Societies	19122	13838	23095	14360
2.Membership (Lacs)	9.735	7.633	11.81	6.462
3.Avg. Milk Procurement (Lacs Kg/ Day)	12.830	9.301	15.60	8.156
4.Avg. Liquid Milk Sale (Lacs Ltr./ Day.)	10.83	7.910	13.60	7.160

Item	2009-10		2010-11	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.Functional Societies	27079	14273	32041	12106
2.Membership (Lacs)	13.99	6.24	16.14	6.17
3.Avg. Milk Procurement (Lacs Kg/ Day)	18.52	6.26	21.41	5.71
4.Avg. Liquid Milk Sale (Lacs Ltr./ Day.)	6.95	4.30	7.65	4.12

Annual Plan 2011-12

Assistance to cooperatives (50:50) :

133. 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.

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

134. 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 Puruskar. This year the Award will be given in form of high milch animals as well as shields at district level.

Rural Infrastructure for Dairy Development Programme

Automatic Milk Collection Units: -

135. 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 1st Year itself 1920 VDCs' are being provided with AMCU's. Wherever this AMCU has functioned, it has tremendous result in the form of milk procurement, restoration of producers faith, loyalty of milk and membership. During 2008-09 2848 VDCs' will be provided with AMCU's. The 80% cost of AMCU will be provided as grant while 20% will be borne by the societies/milk unions.

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

136. 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

137. 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

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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: -

138. 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.

Success Stories

Impact of AMCU: - Lucknow Milk Union (Total Number Installed - 59)

139. Its installation has led to a significant increase of around 35.70 % in Milk procurement over the last year for the month of August. Similarly there has been an increase in the percentage of Purer Members that has shot up by 25 %. Average FAT % & SNF 1% have gone up by 2.25 % & 2 % respectively. This signals a change in the mindset of the village based rural milk producer & his/ her perception of the benefits that technology can make.

Impact of BMC: - Barabanki Milk Union

140. Almost similar trends have been traced for the Barabanki Milk Union. A three-year comparative study starting 2005-06 & ending 2007-08 (Up to 1st Week of September) reveals that milk procurement has gone up by 18.82% for the year 2006-07 as compared to 2005-06. Further there has been an increase of 8.03% for the year 2007-08 as against last year i.e. 2006-07. Similar is the trend for FAT & SNF Percentages, as they have gone up. FAT % has gone up by 0.95 % & 1.8 % for the two successive years. SNF % has gone up by 0.96 % for the year 2007-08 as compared to last year.

141. It has also drastically improved the Quality of Milk as MBR Times recorded before & after the installation of BMC reveal that it has gone up from 35 Minutes to 45 Minutes, at the Dairy Dock. It has also gone up OFF the Producer and currently reads 463 Minutes as against 330 Minutes previously.

142. An indication towards remarkable improvement in the Quality of Milk & thereby the perceptual change in the Market Place- That Quality of "Parag" brand Milk & Products has certainly improved over the years. Good Quality would certainly mean remunerative prices for the rural milk producer & a betterment of his/ her economic status. more quality milk for the cooperatives/ bettering the turnover & the overall financial status of the milk unions.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Cooperation

143. Cooperative has proved its importance and utility in the fields of agricultural growth, milk production and housing for last several decades. Aiming at establishment of a homogeneous and economically sound society strengthening of Cooperative institutions is inevitable.

144. 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.

145. 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.

146. 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 323branches operating all over the State. Cooperatives on the whole, work effectively as bridge between private and public sector.

Physical Achievements and Growth Position

147. 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:-

Rs. in Cr.

	Year	Target	Achievement	%age	Growth Rate %
1	2007-08	2500.00	2241.71	89.67	18.72
2	2008-09	2600.00	2041.52	78.52	-8.93
3	2009-10	2600.00	2578.20	99.16	26.29
4	2010-11	2800.00	2336.81	83.46	-9.36

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Fertilizer Distribution

Unit- Lac M.T

	Year	Target	Achievement	Growth Rate %
1	2007-08	34.86	33.46	12.88
2	2008-09	36.88	35.86	7.17
3	2009-10	36.76	35.86	0.00
4	2010-11	37.79	26.87	25.07

148. 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

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

150. 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.

151. 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.

152. 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.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

Interest Subvention Scheme for crop loan to Co-operative farmers.

153. While preparing draft for XIth five year plan 2007-12 a new scheme under the name "Interest subvention" 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. 406000 lakh would be disbursed through PACS during the year 2011-12. Taking into consideration cost of NABARD refinance, cost of resources of U.P. Co-operative Bank and Distt. Co-operative Banks a sum of Rs. 13550 lac is estimated for 2011-12. However, with the view of revised cost of resources augmented from various sources and expected crop loan disbursement ₹323000 lakh it is estimated that interest subvention amounting to Rs. 9660.00 lac would be required for crop loan to be distributed by PACS during the year 2011-12.

154. It is pertinent to mention, that while preparing draft proposal for XIth Five Year Plan entire amount required under the scheme was proposed to borne by the state govt., but as per the pronouncement made by Govt. of India on year to year basis partial amount of interest subvention is being provided by GoI through NABARD. Accordingly, NABARD has informed to provide interest subvention @ 2% on the crop loan disbursed by co-operative banks through PACS from own resources and @ 1% additional subvention to the farmers repaying their dues on due dates during the year 2009-10. However, there is no information received from NABARD as yet, as to whether, interest subvention will be provided by Govt. of India on crop loan disbursed by co-operative banks through PACS during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12. If "Interest subvention" is available from GoI through NABARD to co-operative banks as provided during the year 2009-10 then it is expected that ₹ 2970.00 lac assistance will be made available by GoI through NABARD during the year 2011-12.

Financial Assistance to SC/ST members for purchase of shares of PACS

155. India is an agricultural based country, 23% of its population belongs to SC/ST. For this category the agricultural land is much less than their agricultural need. Due to paucity of land these categories are unable to increase their agricultural economic status. Due to poverty they are unable to get sufficient advantages from cooperative societies (PACS).

156. In the cooperative credit loan scheme the member of SC/ST gets Rs. 100 as financial assistance to obtain one share of PACS, which include Rs. 50 as grant and Rs. 50 as mid term loan. On obtaining the one share of Rs. 100 from PACS. he gets entitlement of a loan amount of Rs. 2000. In the present circumstances the loan amount of Rs. 2000, which is too little to fulfil their agricultural needs.

157. In the present circumstances (Due to inflation) the members of SC/ST category requires to increase some more number of shares i.e. maximum 10 share to each members of PACS. by which they can get a loan of Rs. 20000 for crop loan from PACS.

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Aid for the leadership development training to the SC/St Members

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

159. 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.

Manyavar Kanshi Ram Sahkari Puskari Yojana.

160. 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 Rs. 25.23 Lac was sanctioned under this scheme. Three primary cooperative societies in each District and three central level societies in each district as well as three Apex level societies from the State will be selected for prize on the basis of their performance for the year 2008-09.

161. 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.

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

162. The Cooperative Societies are the main agency 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.

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Under ICDP project financial assistance for margin money, infrastructural development e.g. for construction of additional storage godowns, and repair of existing godowns, furniture & fixture and also for tank development and purchase of boats for fisheries co-operative and business development to other allied co-operative is provided by state government in shape of loan and share capital as per funding pattern approved by N.C.D.C.. N.C.D.C. provides loan to the state government for these activities and 20% Subsidy for under developed state. N.C.D.C also provides financial assistance in the form of subsidy to meet managerial cost of project implementation team, monitoring cell and for providing training to the office bearers and member of cooperative societies.

Fisheries

163. 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.

164. 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	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

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Physical Achievement

165. Physical targets of 2008-09,2009-10,2010-11 and proposed targets for 2010-11

	Items	Unit	Ach. 2008 -09	Ach. 2009 -10	2010-11		Proposed target of 2011-12
					Target	Ach.	
1	Construction of fishermen houses	No.	1100	360	2488	127	100
2	Training of farmers	No.	12630	5826	5000	-	8000
3(i)	Lease of gram sabha ponds	ha.	6453.45	10939.25	8000	3523.01	16000
(ii)	Renovation of existing ponds/construction of new ponds	ha.	9731.44	9128.56	6000	4227.62	20000
(iii)	Fish seed production & supply	Cr.No	130.41	114.75	144.06	125.68	15
4	Fisherman Insurance coverage	Cr.No	1.02	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.20
5	Analysis of water & soil sample	No.	7638	9790	12000	5408	12000
6	Development of Water Logged area	ha	40.00	40.00	72.00	20.00	288.00
7	Fish production	lac. MT	3.49	3.93	4.75	2.08	5.32
8	Fish productivity	kg/ha/ year	2900	3250	3500	To be calculated annually	3800

166. Since the activity of department of Fisheries is based on allotment of rural ponds/tanks on lease, which is carried out with the help of Revenue Department. Hence the proposed target of 16000 ha. is subject to approval from hon' ble Revenue board.

Fishermen Houses

167. 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. The unit cost of the house is Rs. 45,000/-. Up to the year 2009-10, 19801 houses

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have been constructed, and in 2010-11, 2488 houses are to be constructed. For the year 2011-12, 1000 houses are proposed to be constructed.

Training & Extension

168. This is centrally sponsored scheme in which central share is 80% State share is 20%. The main components of the scheme includes establishment of training and awareness centre & training of farmers at District level including publication of leaflets and training manual etc. for the promotion of aqua culture. The unit cost of the construction of Training & awareness centre is Rs. 30.00 lacs per center & for organizing training of fish farmers at district level Rs. 2765=00per trainee is required. Up to 2009-10, 03 Chetana Kendra/Training centre have been established and workshops and training have been organized. In the year 2011-12 establishment of 01 training centres & training of 1000 fish farmers are proposed to be organized & necessary leaflets will be printed as per requirement.

Fish Farmers Development Agency

169. 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 2009-10, 9128.56 ha. area of ponds have been renovated/constructed . In this year 2010-11, against the target of 6000 ha upto nov.2010, 4227.60 ha of ponds have been renovated/ constructed with trhe convergence of Mahatama Gandhi national Employment Generation Scheme. The proposed physical target for the year 2011-12 is 20,000 ha for renovation/construction of pond and first year input.

Fishermen Accidental Insurance Scheme

170. 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. 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. 1,10,000 fishermen have been covered under this scheme during the year 2010-11.

River ranching

171. 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. The scheme is implemented in the state since 2008-09.

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Establishment of new hatcheries in Private sector & modernization of fish farms

172. This is a 100% state sector scheme. The main component of the scheme is to provide 10% subsidy to the farmers of the private sector for the establishment of eco- fish seed mini hatchery and renovation of existing departmental fish farm. The project cost of the hatchery is Rs. 8.00 lacs fixed by NABARD/GOI. This scheme is now included in regular on going scheme of FFDA & NFDB in which 75% & 90% Central assistance is provided by GOI, hence the scheme is dropped and no outlay proposed.

NFDB

173. This scheme is launched by National Fisheries Development Board under which 90% of the total requirement of the fund will be borne 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 programme to the fish farmers & departmental officials, and 20% subsidy for the establishment of the demonstration site, In-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. The establishment of 18 Mini fish seed hatcheries (one each in divisions) is proposed for the year 2011-12.

Fisheries development through co-operative's

174. 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 programme 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 hence a token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lac is proposed for the year 2011-12.

Development of water logged area

175. 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 lac per ha. During the year 2009-10 an expenditure of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been made to develop 40 ha. of water logged area in 35 districts & in the year 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 90.00 lac has been made to ensure development of 72 ha. of waterlogged area and in view to increase coverage of water area 4 ha per distt.during the year 2011-12.

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Prawn Culture

176. 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. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 4.0 lac has been made to brought 8.00 ha of water area under diversified fish culture i.e. Prawn culture.

Forest

177. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State of India. Its northern part adjoins with Nepal & Shiwalik. The boundaries of Uttar Pradesh touches Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan in the West, Madhya Pradesh in the South and Bihar in the East. Geographically, Uttar Pradesh is surrounded with Shiwalik mountain range of Himalays in the North. The river Yamuna and the Vindhyan in the west and Gandak river in the east. The State have typical variety of soil which is deep brown and loamy in certain places and mixed with sand. The soil is acidic, shallow and contains gravels and stones. The western plains have fertile soil. Down the Pilibhit, some parts of soil are acidic while rest contain alkaline properties.

178. Uttar Pradesh has forest and tree cover of 21722 sq.km which is 9.02% of its geographical area. The existing flora in Uttar Pradesh can be classified into three categories-

- ▶ Wet tropical desiduous forests.
- ▶ Dry tropical desiduous forests.
- ▶ Tropical throny forests.

179. Forestry plays a vital role in national prosperity and well being. They are the source of many benefits to human being. They are also nature's source of fresh oxygen generation. Forests help in carbon sequestration, purifying the atmosphere. Forests help to maintain the water cycle and are instrumental in maintaining the smooth flow of food chain. They help in soil and water conservation, promoting rural economy which largely depends upon agriculture. They are the habitat of our rich and varied wildlife important source of genetic pole. The details of forest cover and other related statistics may be seen in Annexures.

National Afforestation Programme (F D A)

180. In order to ensure people's participation in afforestation activity, National Afforestation Programme is being implemented through forest development agencies. In Uttar Pradesh total 71 FDAs have been constituted at Forest Division level. As per new guid lines of GOI, State Forest Development Agency, Uttar Pradesh has been constituted GOI releases funds to SFDA for distribution to different FDAs. The programme is being implemented through Joint Forest Management Committees set up under joint forest management rules.. Funds recieved from GOI and expenditure in different years are as below:

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Received From GOI	Expenditure
2007-08	4107.52	2900.07
2008-09	3079.65	4251.25
2009-10	4125.43	3138.15
2010-11 (anticipated)	2363.77	2363.77

Medicinal Plant Board.

181. At present 90% collection of medicinal plants from wild. Current practices of harvesting are unsustainable and unorganized. Systematic cultivation of many medicinal plants needs specific cultural practices and agronomical requirements. These should be species wise depending on soil, water and climatic conditions.

182. Conservation and development of medicinal plants makes a beginning in the following directions:-

- ▶ Maintenance of essential ecological process and live support system on which human survive and economic activity depend.
- ▶ Preservation of species and genetic diversity.
- ▶ With the rapid increase in population with the demand of raw material has increased many times while the source remain the same or is declining. This has created a wide gap between supply and demand. This needs Ex-situ plantation of medicinal plants.

183. National Medicinal Plants board, department of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India has been approved Rs. 489.00 lakh for the year 2009-10 to 2013-14. First instalment Rs. 200.00 lakh has been released vide letter no Z 18017/187/CSS dated 27-08-2010 for Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Chitrakoot, Renukoot, Sonbhadra, Opra, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Chandoli, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Sohagibarwa, Beharai, North Kheri, Pilibhit, Bijnore Social Forestry, Bijnore forest division(Nazibabad) and Shiwalik(Saharanpur) forest division of Uttar Pradesh.

Bamboo Mission.

184. State Bamboo Mission, Uttar Pradesh is constituted as per guidelines of National Bamboo Mission, GOI. This mission is implementing projects for conservation and management of forests during 2010-11 financial support of Rs. 1.9527 crore has been approved. This project is being implemented in 21 forest divisions of 17 districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Forest Policy:

185. 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 22%

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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.

186. 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

Strategy of State for afforestation:

187. 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. A workable strategy is given below:- The increase in tree and forest cover hinges at land availability in the state which is as follows.

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 (as per State Forest Report 2005)	2233000	9.26
Total Forest and Tree Cover to be achieved	4818560	20.00

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

- ▶ People's Involvement 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 produce 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.

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189. 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)
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	$25,85,560 - 90,000 = 24,95,560$ $24,95,560 / 7 = 3,56,508.57$ Or say 3, 56,500 ha.
Proposed plantation with in forest area	1, 65,000 ha.
Proposed plantation out side recorded forest area	$24,95,560 - 1,65,000 = 23,30,560$ ha.
Total number of plants to be planted with in forest area	18.1500 crore
Total number of plants to be planted out side 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)	$54500 \text{ ha.} \times 1100 = 5,99,50,000$
B. Eco Task Force (Per Year)	$2000 \text{ ha.} \times 1100 = 22,00,000$
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.

190. 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-

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2008. In this scheme plantation will be done by U.P. Forest Deptt. With the financial assistance of U.P. Forest Corporation. Under the scheme, the tree plantation is done on the land of farmers. There is provision of dividing the net income 50-50% between the land owner and forest dept.

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*	80597.04	15764.47	96361.51
4	2010-11	66012.73	13498.961	79511.69
	Total:	288222.8	31015.431	319238.2

* Including plantation through public participation.

Forest and tree cover

Area in Sq.Km.

1	States geographical area	240 928
2	Recorded forest area	16583
3	Forest cover	14341
4	Tree cover	7381
5	Forest and tree cover	21722
6	Forest and tree cover against geographical area	9.02%

Source: State forest report 2009, published by forest survey of India.

Change in Forest Cover

Area in Sq.Km.

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2009
Geographical area 240928						
Forest cover	10751	10756	13746	14118	14127	14341
% of geograp-hical area	4.462	4.464	5.705	5.86	5.86	5.95

Source: State forest report 2005 and 2009, published by forest survey of India.

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Position of Forestry and wildlife sector as compared to India:-

(Sq. km.)

	Item	India	U.P.
1	Geographical Area	3287263	240928
2	Recorded Forest Area	769512	16583
a	Reserved Forest	430582	11660
b	Protected Forest	206219	1420
c	Unclassed Forest	132711	3503
	Percentage Recorded Forest Area	23.41%	6.88%
3	Forest Cover	690899	14341
a	Very Dense	83510	1626
b	Moderately Dense	319012	4563
C	Open Forest	288277	8251
	Percentage of Forest Cover	21.02%	5.95%
4	Tree Cover	92769	7381
	Tree Cover %	2.82	3.06
5	Total Forest and Tree Cover	783668	21722
	Percentage of Forest and Tree Cover	23.83%	9.02%

State of Forest Report 2009, Published by Forest Survey of India.

Employment generation

191. The employment generated by the forest department in different plan period in plan schemes 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	100.00	100.00
5	Annual Plan 2010-11	34.40	34.40
6	Annual Plan 2011-12 (Anticipated)	34.40	34.40

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Irrigation and Flood Control

Major and Medium Irrigation

192. The state of Uttar Pradesh is primarily agriculture based with about 2/3rd of its population dependent on agriculture and allied activities. 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.

193. In 2008-09 (Statistical diary 2010) net irrigated area against net sown area was 86.2 percent for the state. 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

194. 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 on going schemes. 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:-

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	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.	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

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

Utilization of Water Available In Uttar Pradesh for Major&Medium Irrigation Projects

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

REVIEW OF PROGRESS UP TO TENTH PLAN

196. The growth in irrigation potential and investment made under Major&Medium schemes up to the end of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07).

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	Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Actual)	1738.00	5423.45	2.54	69.10	56.85
2	Ninth Plan(1997-2002)(Actual)	3014.58	8438.03	8.78	77.88	64.08
3	Tenth Plan (2002-2007) (Actual)	4878.73	13316.76	5.31	83.19	68.45

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Priority & Strategy:-

197. The Priority & Strategy for implementation of projects in the Eleventh Plan 2007-2012 is primarily to complete the on-going projects selected new projects, mostly with a view to reduce the regional imbalance. The priority for the plan period is as follows:-

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

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	Cumul ative	
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
2	Annual Plan (2009-10)	1608.95	18591.97	0.29	84.83	69.80
4	Annual Plan (2010-11) Anticipated	2653.36	21245.33	1.73	86.56	71.22
5	Annual Plan (2011-12) Proposed	2598.02	23843.35	1.64	88.20	72.57

Forward Linkage

198. At output level, major and medium irrigation has its major forward linkage with Agriculture and Power Sector. However, for the optimum utilisation of water, some sectors i.e. Water Fisheries, Water Supply, Animal Husbandry and Forest also utilize canal.

199. 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. Hence linkage can be established with PWD sector.

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Backward Linkage

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

Resources Available Through Convergence

201. In view of the resource crunch, loan assistance from NABARD under RIDF is being obtained since 1995-96. 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 guide lines 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 for non DPAP blocks and for DPAP blocks, the central grant is 90% of project cost. The balance cost of the project as the state's share is to be provided by the state government from its own resources. The eligibility criteria for funding are as below:-

202. Major, medium and Extension, Renovation & Modernization (ERM) irrigation projects (a) having investment clearance of Planning Commission (b) in advance stage of construction and can be completed in the next four financial years (c) 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.

203. 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	
Tenth Plan	485.63	558.88	1329.82
Eleventh Plan (Target)	896.08	896.08	1572.21 *
2007-08	319.77	319.77	131.62*
2008-09	368.92	386.90	253.60*
2009-10	407.63	122.39	238.08*
2010-11(Anticipated)	425.00	299.00	799.21*

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

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Salient Features

204. Out of 26 Major and Medium Schemes that spilled over to IX Plan, 11 Schemes during IX Plan and 8 Schemes during X 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 Canal Project 4-Mod. of Agra Canal 5-Eastern Ganga Canal 6- Kanhar Irrigation Project	Mod. Of Chaudhri Charan Singh Lahchura Dam.
2007-08	1- Rajghat Canal 2- Mod. Agra Canal	-
2008-09	-	-
2009-10	Eastern Ganga Canal	-
2010-11	-	Mod. Of Chaudhri Charan Singh Lahchura Dam
2011-12 & Onwards	1- Kanhar Irrigation Project 1-Ban Sagar Project 2-Saryu Canal Project	-

Bansagar Project

205. **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 i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar in the ratio of 1:2:1. The cost of conveyance system (MP), which will deliver the water to the U.P., is to be shared by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The share cost of Uttar Pradesh in the dam and in the Canal System (MP) is Rs 379.49 Cr. Uttar Pradesh has already paid Rs 380.18 Cr to M.P

206. Besides, provisions for the State's share in the inter-state project of Bansagar Dam, provisions for constructing the canal systems by the State for utilizing the stored water, as per the inter-state agreements has also been made. Latest cost of Bansagar Project is Rs.3140.69 cr.(Rs. 2818.45 Cr for works only). An outlay of Rs 345.96 crore has been kept for Annual Plan 2011-12. The Project is proposed to be completed in 2012-13.

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Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II.

207. Head work of Madhya 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. An outlay of Rs 328 crore has been proposed for 2011-12. The ultimate potential of the project is 146.532 th.ha. The project is proposed to be completed in the year 2012-13.

Arjun Sahayak Project.

208. Head work of Arjun Sahayak Project is located on river Dhasan in district Jhansi. New canals will be constructed in this project. The beneficiary district are Hamirpur & Mahoba. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 741.38 crore (works). The ultimate potential of the project is 61.02 th.ha. An outlay of Rs 201 crore has been proposed for 2011-12. The project will be completed in the year 2012-13.

Kachnoda Dam

209. 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. The cost of Project is Rs.388.53 Cr. An outlay of Rs.146 cr. has been proposed in 2011-12. 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.

Major & Medium Projects

210. 15 new major and medium projects are proposed for to be taken up in Eleventh Plan (2007-12). Out of this Lower Rohni Dam, Virat Sagar Dam, Jamrar Dam, Pahunj Dam Project, Bardaha Dam, Pahari Dam Project, Rajghat canal project stage-II, Ratauli weir dam, Quolari Dam Project, Jogapur pump canal, Bandai Dam Project, Bhawni Dam Project for the development of Bundelkhand region. This will help in reducing the regional imbalances. Outlay of Rs3738.25 cr. was provided for new projects in Eleventh Plan (2007-12)

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

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Potential Growth & Utilization

212. It is proposed to create 11.70 lakh hectare additional irrigation potential during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

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	11.70	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	0.29	84.83	1.50	69.55	81.99	82.26	15.28
2010-11(Anticipated)	1.73	86.56	2.50	72.05	83.24	84.93	14.51
2011-12	1.64	88.20	2.50	74.55	84.52	86.12	13.65

Irrigation facilities from different sources

213. 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 40.79 lac ha. is being provided against irrigation potential created (84.83 lac ha. up to year 2009-10). The present gap is 44.04 lac ha. Some of the important reasons for under utilization and gaps irrigation are given below-

- ▶ Some of the major canal system of the state like Upper Ganga Canal, Eastern Yamuna Canal, Agra Canal, Lower Ganga Canal, Gandak Canal System, Sarda Canal and Belan Canal System are approximately 60 to 100 year old. Due to inadequate maintenance, and want of sufficient O & M grants, these systems have deteriorated considerably.
- ▶ The cropping pattern as envisaged in the original project is not being adopted in the field. This is resulting in un equitable water consumption in tail portion of canals. The actual cropping pattern is different from that adopted in the project report as such the consumption of utilization of the irrigation potential is not realistic. More water consuming crops are adopted especially in head reaches, and the command area in tail reaches are deprived of their due share of irrigation.

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- ▶ Out of 60 main dams in the state, 10 dams are 50 years old and are distressed for different reasons. Due to this the storage capacity of the reservoirs are being reduced this causes less availability of water in canals which in turn adversely affect the irrigation.
- ▶ The distributaries and minors are cut by the farmers, unauthorized outlets and bunds are fixed in smaller channel resulting in drawl of more water and also wastage of water in upper reaches rendering the tail reaches completely dry.
- ▶ It is being observed that additional irrigation potential is being created through on going major and medium irrigation projects. But guls are not constructed by CADA (Command Area Development Authority) in time, creating a gap in new potential created and its utilization.

Role of Voluntary Sector & Private Sector

State Water Policy

214. The state of U.P. is endowed with bountiful water resources but 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

215. 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.

216. 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 had sanctioned a loan of US\$149.2 million for the first phase of the project. The first phase UPWSRP-1 was 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.53.07 cr. has been made in Annual plan 2011-12 respectively of Eleventh Plan.

Water User Association (WUA)

217. 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

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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

218. Under the state minor irrigation, State tubewells are 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 take short gestation period, provide quick irrigation facilities to area under their command. As per policy of the State Government, tubewells are constructed in the areas belonging to SC/ST, minority community and marginal farmers, who are not capable of constructing their own source of irrigation. State Minor Irrigation works can broadly be classified as follows:-

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

219. The total irrigation potential created in the state through State Minor Irrigation works, in the pre-plan period was 4.82 lac hectares. The state continued to lay stress on developing the irrigation potential through State Minor Irrigation works during different plan periods. As a result, the irrigation potential through State Minor Irrigation works increased from 4.82 lac hectares to 37.54 lac hectares at the end of Tenth Five Year Plan. Thus during the plan periods i.e. upto Tenth Five Year Plan, Irrigation potential by State Minor Irrigation works has increased by 778 percent.

220. The State Government of U.P. fixed an outlay of Rs1245.00 Crores for Eleventh Five Year Plan.. Against this, the corresponding creation of irrigation potential is 3.60 lakhs hectares. 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. Accordingly projects are being 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.

221. The state tubewells are means of providing assured and 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. As on 1.4.2010, 28320 Nos. having C.C.A. of 26.74 lac hectares of state tubewells are in operation. 245 Minor Lift Pump Canals

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are in operation in the state at present. The total capacity of these canals is 3884.50 Cusecs having C.C.A. of 1.71 lac hectares, against which about 1.00 lac hectares of irrigation is being achieved.

Gap between creation & actual Utilization of Irrigation Potential

State Tubewells

222. The performance of state tubewells is not up to the level which is proposed in projects due to following reasons:-

- ▶ Less availability of qualitative power.
- ▶ Depleted condition of Distribution System..
- ▶ Most of the equipments installed on state tubewells, have completed their normal life.

Small Lift Pump Canals:

223. About 59% of the C.C.A of small lift pump canals is being irrigated at present. The main reasons for non utilization of irrigation potential of lift pump canals are given below:-

- ▶ Less availability of power.
- ▶ The Distribution system of these canals requires improvement.
- ▶ Pumping system and related equipments require replacement

Status of Ground Water Development:

224. The present 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 same through out the state. It is therefore necessary that the ground water development should be carefully planned and ground water recharge should be strengthened. Artificial recharge projects are also required to be given priority such as check dams, small bandhs, bandhis & roof top rain water harvesting schemes.

Conjunctive Use of Water Resources :

225. 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 resources to various users are done on the basis of their future assessments. The coordination between various users of water regarding exchange of basic data, pilot studies research & development, training, sustainable management of Ground Water etc., is all the more necessary. The state has recently constituted a “State Water Resources Regulatory Authority “ which will play a key role in this matter.

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Strategy

226. During Eleventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.1245.00 Crores was proposed for completion of irrigation schemes.

- ▶ Creation of 3.60 lac hectares of irrigation potential was proposed.
- ▶ Emphasis given to restoration of already created irrigation potential. Restoration of 2.43 lac hectares of irrigation potential was proposed.
- ▶ To increase the coverage under irrigation, restoration and upgradation of the already created assets was proposed to be completed during Eleventh Plan.
- ▶ Schemes proposed almost in all regions of the State specially in backward area to reduce regional imbalance.
- ▶ New concept of participatory irrigation management has been introduced by constituting WATER USERS ASSOCIATION on minor lift canals and JAL PRABANDHAN SAMITIs on state tubewells. About 302 Nos. of Water Users Association on all minors of minor lift pump canals and 35 Nos. on distributories of minor lift canals have been constituted for their participation in irrigation management. These association are conducting meetings at Block head quarters for disposal of problems regarding irrigation management and maintenance of channels.
- ▶ During Eleventh Plan balance seven. ongoing projects are likely to be completed. Besides this 12 new projects have been proposed to be included in Eleventh Plan and are likely to be completed during the Plan period.

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)
- ▶ 4 Bandhs : 1- Sizar Bandh Pariyozana(R.I.D.F-8), 2- Kurar Bandh Pariyozana (R.I.D.F-8), 3- Lakheril 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

Expenditure & Irrigation Potential creation of State Minor Irrigation

Rs. in Crore/ Irrigation creation in lac hect.

	Plan Period	Expenditure		Potential Creation	
		Additional	Cumu- lative	Additional	Cumu- lative
1	Before Planning	0	0	4.82	4.82
2	First Plan (1951-56)	17.25	17.25	3.92	8.74
3	Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)	13.30	30.55	4.34	13.08
4	Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)	37.10	67.65	3.48	16.56

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	Plan Period	Expenditure		Potential Creation	
		Additional	Cumulative	Additional	Cumulative
5	Three Year Plan (1966-69)	42.97	110.62	1.31	17.87
6	Fourth Five Year Plan(1969-74)	78.62	189.24	1.43	19.30
7	Fifth Plan(1974-78)	94.38	283.62	4.00	23.13
8	Annual Plan(1978-80)	68.42	352.04	2.86	26.16
9	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	278.01	630.05	7.16	33.32
10	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	597.10	1227.15	5.55	38.87
11	Annual Plan(1990-91)	120.60	1347.75	0.62	39.49
12	Annual Plan(1991-92)	63.19	1410.94	0.56	40.05
13	Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97)	424.54	1835.48	0.80	40.85
14	Ninth Five Year Plan(1997-2002)	226.05	2061.53	0.42	37.05
15	Tneth Five Year Plan(2002-07)	472.83.	2534.36	0.49	37.54
	Eleventh Five Year Plan				
16	Annual Plan (2007-08)	193.14	2727.50	0.26	37.80
17	Annual Plan (2008-09)	249.03	2976.53	0.35	38.15
18	Annual Plan (2009-10)	321.66	3298.19	0.40	38.55
19	Annual Plan (2010-11) (Anticipated)	361.82	3660.01	0.33	38.88
20	Annual Plan(2011-12)	358.24	4018	0.44	39.32

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

227. 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 150.00 th. hectares of irrigation potential. These tubewells are of low cost, beneficial to farmers and having 50 hectares of C.C.A. each and 25 Tubewells of an amount of 4.02 crores in district Mathura, Mahoba, Chitrakoot, are not being constructed because of non-availability of proper site. An expenditure of Rs 309.03 crores was incurred for construction of 2295 stws & 47.50 thousand hectares irrigation potential has been created after energisation of stws up to year 2009-10. An expenditure of Rs 129.57 crores is anticipated to be incurred for construction of 680 stws & 29.20 thousand hectares irrigation potential is likely to be created after energisation of stws. during year 2010-11. An outlay of Rs 5.92 crore is proposed for remaining work of construction of stws & 16.00 thousand hectares irrigation potential is likely to be created after energisation of 320 stws. during year 2011-12

Construction of 750 New State Tubewells Under Manyavar Kanshiram Nalkoop Pariyojna

228. The Cost of Rs. 130.09 crores is financed by Nabard for construction of 750 New State Tubewells each of 1 cusec capacity during Eleventh plan creating 37.50 thousand hectares of Irrigation Potential. These tubewells are low cost, more beneficial to farmers and having 50 Hectares of CCA each.

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229. The Cost of Rs. 130.99 crores is financed by Nabard for Modernisation of Distribution System and Replacement of 6800 State Tubewells under Manyavar Kanshiram Pariyojna during Eleventh plan. About 37.30 thousand hectares of Irrigation Potential is likely to be restored.

Renovation / Reinstallation of State Tubewells:

230. Installation of new pump sets, starter, TP Switch, capacitors 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 Annual Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 67.07 crores was incurred for the construction of renovation/ installation on state tubewells and 33.53 thousand hectares. was restored. up to year 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 9.20 crores is anticipated to be incurred for the renovation/ installation on state tubewells and 2.50 thousand hectares to be restored during year 2010-11.

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

231. 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 and 13 Tubewells of an amount Rs 4.02 crores in district Gazipur are not being constructed because of non-availability of proper site. An expenditure of, Rs 64.77 crores was incurred for the reconstruction of 482 stw & 44.30 thousand hectares has been restored after energisation up to year 2009-10. An expenditure of, Rs 44.02 crores is anticipated to be incurred for the reconstruction of 305 stw & 25.40 thousand hectares is likely to be restored after energisation during year 2010-11

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

232. 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 was incurred for the reconstruction of 5605 stw & 24.94 thousand hectares has been restored after energisation up to year 2009-10 An expenditure of, Rs 66.70 crores is anticipated to be incurred for the reconstruction of 4969 stw which will restore an irrigation potential of 21.67 th. hect. during year 2010-11

Construction of 30 Check Dams in District Lalitpur (RIDF-XV)

- ▶ An expenditure of Rs 1.00 crores was incurred up to year 2009-10.
- ▶ An expenditure of Rs 0.92 crore is anticipated to be incurred during year 2010-11.
- ▶ An outlay of Rs. 5.97 crore is proposed during 2011-12.

233. Details of Expenditure, creation and restoration during Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and Proposed Outlay of Annual Plan 2011-12 is as yearwise shown below:

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Plan	Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Rs. in Crore.		Potential in Th. Hect.	
				Irrigation potential			
				Creation		Restoration	
Target	creation	Target	reastortion				
Tenth Plan	2002.07	256.25	472.83	69.60	49.43	188.15	128.15
Eleventh Plan	2007-12	1245.00		360.44		243.10	
2007-08	2007-08	206.65	193.14	71.66	26.45	48.21	41.64
2008-09	2008-09	228.06	249.03	34.10	34.76	63.96	63.96
2009-10	2009-10	304.54	321.66	32.70	39.95	49.31	49.31
2010-11	2010-11	311.92	361.63	44.55	33.45	73.26	99.92
2011-12	2011-12	358.24		43.60		85.20	

Annual Plan (2011-12)

234. An amount of Rs.358.24 crores has been proposed for the annual plan under state minor irrigation from which about 43.60 th. hectares of irrigation potential is likely to be created and 85.2 th. hectares of irrigation potential is likely to be restored.

Generation of Employment :-

- ▶ During Eleventh five year plan period employment of 61.00 lacs employment days are to be generated.
- ▶ 38.12 lacs employment days has been generated during year 2009-10
- ▶ 11.85 lacs employment days is anticipated to be generated during year 2010-11
- ▶ 9.62 lacs employment days is proposed to be generated during year 2011-12

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

235. In Uttar Pradesh, Land Development and Water Resources Department is implementing Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) in seven 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 accessible technologies such as in-situ soil and moisture conservation, afforestation and water resources measures through a participatory approach that seeks to secure close involvement of the user- communities.

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236. It is multi- disciplinary area development programme, and 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.

Objectives

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

Funding Pattern

237. D.P.A.P. is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh on 75:25 basis centrally sponsored district sector programme. Presently, this programme is operational operated in 27 selectd blocks of 7 districts ie Lalitpur , Jalaun, Hamirpur,Chitrakoot,Balrampur, Sitapur, and Sonebhadra.

Progress

238. During the year 2010-11 an area of 39725 hectares has been treated by different developmental measures with expenditure of Rs. 3283.00 lakh including Rs. 820.75 lakh State Share. Against this, 16270 hectares area has been treated till Oct., 2010 with the total expenditure of Rs. 1083.30 lakh including State Share.

Action Plan 2011-12

239. For the annual plan 2011-12 it is proposed to treat 8500 hectares area under the Drought Prone Area Programme by adopting various measures i.e. soil and water conservation, afforestation and water

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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.

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

241. For these activities the State Share out of Rs. 27.01 lakh has been allocated for the annual plan to meet the physical target of 8500 hectares area under the Drought Prone Area Programme by adopting various measures i.e. soil and water conservation afforestation and water resource development activities.

242. During the Annual Plan 2011-12 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 line departments in view of the backward and forward linkages. There are three main components of the programme; viz- soil and water conservation, afforestation & pasture development and water resource development. Besides these, some other activities such as animal husbandry, horticulture, floriculture, fisheries etc. are also taken up under the programme.

MINOR IRRIGATION

243. Under Minor Irrigation is running following Schemes:-

- ▶ Construction of Shallow Tube-Well for Small/Marginal farmers under “Free Boring Scheme”.
- ▶ Construction of “Medium Deep Tube-Well” in alluvial areas of State where water bearing strata is between 31 to 60 meter.
- ▶ Construction of Deep Tube Well for deep and difficult areas of state having water bearing strata above sixty meter.
- ▶ Construction of Blast Well /Deepening of Well in rocky areas.
- ▶ Boring by In well Rig/Wagon Drill in rocky areas.
- ▶ Artesian Well Scheme (Mainly for Jalaun Distt.)
- ▶ Ground Water Recharging/Check dam Scheme in which Renovation of Ponds and construction of check dam is included.
- ▶ Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Tube Well Scheme
- ▶ Dr. Ambedkar Community Tube Well scheme
- ▶ Construction of Community Blast well under RIDF-15

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Irrigated Area

244. The net area irrigated through different irrigation sources as on 31-3-2009 is tabulated below:-

Item	Net Irrigated Area (Lakh hect)	Percentage
Canal	26.67	19.80
Govt. Tube Well	3.70	2.8
Private Tube Well/Boring Pump set	92.33	68.7
Other Source (Well, Tank, Ponds etc.)	11.65	8.9
Total (Net Irrigated Area)	134.35	100.00

245. In the table others source like dug well, tank etc. Come under private minor irrigation sources. Hence about 78.00 percent irrigated area is through the minor irrigation works. So Private Minor Irrigation Department of U.P. is providing about $\frac{3}{4}$ that of the total Net irrigated area in state. Majority of these private tube wells have been constructed under Free Boring Scheme of the Department for small and marginal farmers.

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

Availability of Ground Water

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

Zone	Million hect m.			
	Ground Water Recharge	Annual Ground water exploitation	Balance Ground Water	Stage of Development %
East	2.54	1.68	0.86	66
West	2.58	2.05	0.53	79
Central	1.45	0.96	0.49	66
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.

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

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Creation of Irrigation Potential

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

	Plan Period	Irrigation Potential Created (In Lakh hectares)		
		During Plan Period	Depreciatio n @ 1%	Net
1	2000-01	-	-	158.97
2	2001-02	3.61	1.58	161.00
3	2002-03	3.83	1.61	163.22
4	2003-04	2.92	1.63	164.51
5	2004-05	3.41	1.64	166.28
6	2005-06	4.00	1.66	168.62
7	2006-07	3.95	1.68	170.89
8	2007-08	4.94	1.71	174.12
9	2008-09	3.73	1.74	176.11
10	2009-10	2.40	1.76	176.75

Objectives

250. Following objectives are proposed during annual plan 2011-12

- ▶ To provide self sufficiency to Small/Marginal farmers regarding Minor Irrigation source in the State (except rocky and difficult areas).
- ▶ The proposed works will be carried out keeping in view the geographical condition and ground water availability.
- ▶ Creation of 2.24 lakh hect. of additional irrigation potential.
- ▶ The proposed investment of Rs. 264.15 crore in this plan will add Rs.549.81 crore additional income to farmers at the rate of Rs 24545.00 per hectare by additional agricultural production.
- ▶ The additional food grain production will be 4.93 lakh M.T. during the year and that of fodder will be 4.93 lakh M.T.
- ▶ The employment generation from PMI scheme is about 76.02 lakh manday during this plan.

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251. The average cost of various schemes and subsidy provide by Minor Irrigation are given below in chart from:

1-	Name of Work	Average cost of unit	Present Subsidy	
			Detail	Amount Rs.
	A- Boring	12000/-	1- General Category	
			(1) Small farmers	5000/-
			(2) Marginal farmer	7000/-
			2-Small/Marginal farmers of SC/ST	10000/-
	B- Pump set	22000/-	1- Small farmer	4500/-
			2- Marginal farmer	6000/-
			3-Small/Marginal farmers of SC/ST	9000/-
2-	Medium Tube Well	3,79,000/-	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	5,25,000/-	50% of the cost (maximum Rs. 1.00 lakh.)	1.00 lakh
4-	Artesian Well	20000/-	50% of the cost (maximum Rs. 5000/-)	5000/-
5-	Blast Well	5,58,500/-	50% of the cost (maximum Rs. 5000/-)	5000/-
6-	Boring by In well Rig Machine	50,000/-	50% of the cost (maximum Rs. 7500/-)	7500/
7-	Deepening of Well in Rocky Area	120/-Hole	50% of the cost (maximum Rs. 20/- per hole.)	20/hole
8-	Surface Pump set (Rocky area of Bundle khand & trans Yamuna region of Allahabad District)	22,000/-	25% of the cost (maximum of Rs. 3000/-)	3000/-
9-	Construction of Check dam	25,00,000	Community Work	100%.

Dr. Ambedkar Gramin Samgra Vikas Yojana

252. 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 no's 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

253. In Rocky Area Minor Irrigation Department is providing schemes of 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 area, in which 4100 new blast wells will be constructed and 4100 old wells will be renovated in rocky areas during next three years.

Proposed work during 2011-12

254. The following Minor irrigation works are being proposed during Annual Plan 2011-12.

	Item/Programme	Physical	Irrigation Potential (Ha)	Financial Lakh Rs
1	S.M.F.P. (Free Boring Scheme)	84793	132805	6600.00
2	Deep Boring	1000	20000	1000.00
3	Medium Tube well	5000	50000	4250.00
4	In well Boring	100	500	7.50
5	Blast well Construction	40	40	2.00
6	Blast well Deepenning up to 2 m	40	40	2.00
7	Surface pumpset	700	1400	21.00
8	Artisian well	20	100	1.00
9	Boring Godown	3	0	48.00
10	Ground water Recharging/Checkdam	133	2660	3326.50
11	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedakar Tube well Schemes	100	2000	428.00
12	Dr. Ambedakar Community Tube well Schemes	100	2000	214.00
13	Machinery & Equipment	0	0	100.00
14	E-Governance	0	0	100.00
15	Construction of Community Blast Wells under RIDF-15	2705	8115	11000.00
16	13th Finance Commission	216	4320	5000.00
17	Stipend C.S.S. 50:50%(State share)			5.00
	Total		223980	32105.00

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Ground Water Recharging / Checkdam

255. In rocky and other problematic areas ground water recharging scheme are proposed during this Plan. It is proposed that 133 check dams will be constructed during the plan period, which will irrigate about 2660 hect. of cultivated land.

Community Blast well under RIDF-15

256. RIDF-15 programme is sanctioned by NABARD for 8 Districts of the state viz Jhansi, Lalitpur, Chitrakoot, Mahoba, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Chanduli. Rocky and Semi Rocky areas of the district are taken in this programme . 1313 new community blast well will be constructed and 1392 old blast bell will be renovated during 2011-12. The Cost for this scheme is Rs. 11002.417 lakh in which Rs. 7333.105 lakh is for new community blastwell and Rs. 3669.312 lakh for renovation of old blastwell. The total irrigation potential created will be 8115 hect. through this scheme.

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedekar Tube well Scheme

257. For the alluvial areas of Uttar Pradesh a scheme named as Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedekar tube well scheme is launched with hundred percent grant from special component plan to benefit farmers of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes. The tube well constructed under the scheme will have irrigation potential to irrigate a 20 hect. of lands the unit cost of construction of tube well will be Rs. 4.28 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 former. In this scheme minimum 51% beneficiary will be from schedule caste and schedule tribe. Gram panchyat/water users committee will collect irrigation charges from farmers and deposit in account of irrigation 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. 428 lakh. In the financial year 2011-12.

Dr. Ambedkar Community tube well scheme

258. Dr. Ambedkar community tube well scheme has been proposed under the general scheme of minor Irrigation programe of Uttar Pradesh for the alluvial 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. 4.28 lakh. There will be a minimum of 51% users from category of small & marginal farmers and priority should be given to the farmers belonging to schedule cast/schedule tribes/OBC/Minority category/below poverty line & other farmers. In this scheme subsidy of 50% up to maximum of Rs. 2.14 lakh will be provided for the cost of the scheme. Operation and maintenance of the scheme will be done by users groups. During 11th five year plan a construction of 1800 tube well costing Rs. 3870.00 lakh proposed from the scheme and in financial year 2011-12 the 100 tube wells costing Rs. 214.00 lakh is proposed to be constructed in the scheme.

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13th Finance Commission

259. Under 13th Finance Commission an amount of Rs. 200.00 crore has been recommended for renovation of Tubewell and Tanks, construction of Checkdams for development of irrigation facilities and mitigation of drought in Bundelkhand region. This amount will be available from the year 2011-12 to 2014-15 @ Rs. 50.00 Crore per year. The work of repairing and renovation of tanks and ponds is already being done under MNAREGA and RRR of water bodies program and adequate funds are being received from departmental programmes and RKVY program for construction of Deep and Medium tubewells. Also adequate funds are available under Bundelkhand package and RIDF-15 for construction and deepening of blast and dugwells. But sufficient funds are not available for construction of checkdam. Besides, providing irrigation facilities, the ground water recharge is enhanced by constructing checkdam which increases the water availability of tubewells and tanks. Therefore an amount of Rs. 200.00 crore is being proposed for construction of checkdams under 13th Finance Commission. In the year 2011-12, 216 checkdams are being proposed to be constructed.

Monitorable Target

260. It is proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 2.24 lakh hectare during this plan while the achievement at the end of 2009-10 was 176.75 lakh hect. and the target for the year 2010-11 was 4.17 lakh hect. With this achievement, the net irrigated area by Private Minor Irrigation Works will be increased by 183.16 lakh hect. at the end of year 2011-12.

- ▶ The proposed investment of Rs. 264.15 crore in this plan will add Rs. 549.81 crore per year additional income to farmers by way of additional agricultural production.
- ▶ The additional food grain production will be 4.93 lakh M.T. per year and that of fodder will be 4.93 lakh M.T per year .
- ▶ The employment generation from Private Minor Irrigation Schemes is about 76.02 lakh. Mandays during this Plan.

Private Investment

261. Private Minor Irrigation Works are maintained and owned by cultivators themselves, Subsidy is provided to them act as a catalytic agent. The main programme of Private Minor Irrigation is, installation of Shallow Tube Wells whose average cost is Rs. 28,000/ but govt. is providing subsidy to the tune of about Rs. 8000.00 only hence 2/3rd investment is done by cultivators themselves in cash or through Institutional Finance. The detail on private investment in each programme is given below:-

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	Item	Per Unit Rate			Year 2011-12	
		Total Cost	Subsidy (in Rs).	Private Investment (in Rs)	Physical Progress	Private Investment (in Lakh Rs) Proposed
1-	Small & Marginal farmers Programme (Free Boring Scheme)	12000	7000	5000.00	62643	3132.15
	(a) General category (boring)					
	(b) General category (pump set)	22000	6000	16000.00	15660	2505.60
	(c) S.C.P/T.S.P (boring)	12000	10000	2000.00	22000	440.00
	(d) S.C.P/T.S.P (pump set)	22000	9000	13000.00	4430	575.90
	Total Small & Marginal farmers Programme					6653.65
2-	Deep Tube Well	525000	100000	425000.00	1000	4250.00
3-	Medium Tube Well	379000	85000	294000.00	5000	14700.00
4-	Inwell Boring	50,000	7500	42500.00	100	42.50
4-a	Construction of Blast Well	490,000	5000	485000.00	40	194.00
4-b	Deepening- of Blast Wells	83,000	5000	78000.00	40	31.20
5-	Surface Pump set	22,000	3000	19000.00	700	133.00
6-	Artesian Well	20000	5000	15000.00	20	3.00
7-	Dr. Ambedakar Community Tube well Schemes	525000	214000	311000.00	100	311.00
8-	Community Blast well			0.00	2705	0.00
9	Dr. Bhimarao Ambedakar Tube well Schemes	525000	428000	97000.00	100	97.00
10	Boring Godwn			0.00	3	0.00
11	Ground Water Recharging Checkdam			0.00	133	0.00
	Total					26415.35

262. Thus the following target is proposed during the Annual plan (2011-12) :

- ▶ Physical – 2.24 lakh hect. Creation of addition irrigation potential
- ▶ Financial – 321.05 Crores. State and 0.05 crore central share.

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Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

263. To involve farmers and village communities in the implementation of watershed projects under Integrated watershed Development Programme (I.W.D.P.). The guidelines for Watershed Development were adopted w.e.f. 1-4-95 and subsequently revised in August 2001. To further simplify procedures and involve the Panchayat Raj Institution (P.R.I.s) more meaningfully in planning, implementation and management of economic development activities in rural areas. Guidelines named "**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 as by 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

264. 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 percent central grant to sharing in the ratio of 91.67 : 8.33 between the central Government and the State Government.

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265. 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.

▶ Watershed treatment Development works/Activities	85%
▶ Community mobilization and training	5%
▶ Administrative Overheads	10%
▶ Total	100%

266. The Integrated Wasteland Development Programme are being now operated in 19 districts viz. Banda, Mahoba, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Baduan, Ambedkarnagar, Hardoi, Raebareilly, Bijnaur, Unnao, Manpuri, Maharajganj, Gazipur, Gorakhpur, Mau, Ferozabad & Balrampur as per guidelines of the Govt. of India.

267. 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 Lakhs)
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
2009-10	85323	5036.43

268. It is anticipated that Rs. 1351.50 lakh would be spent in 2010-11 for the treatment of 22.52 thousand hectare area. Up to October 2010, 17685 hectares of land have been treated under this programme. An area of 14180 ha. is proposed to be treated during the annual plan period 2011-12 for which requirement of funds is expected as Rs. 8.50 crore to meet the physical targets under the I.W.D.P. Projects. During the annual plan 2011-12 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 argumentation of water source desiltation of village tanks for drinking water, irrigation and fisheries developments
- ▶ Fisheries development in village ponds/ tanks/ farm ponds etc.

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- ▶ 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

269. In early seventies, it was felt that there was a big gap between irrigation potential created and utilization, obtained under the irrigated areas. The main reason for low productivity was due to lack of integrated and coordinated approach to irrigation water utilization at farm level for obtaining optimum production from irrigated land. Keeping in view of the problem, centrally sponsored C.A.D started in 1974-75 and water management programme added with P.I.M. in Xth Plan . The programme is run on a sharing basis 50:50 between Central & State Govt. 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.

270. In Uttar Pradesh, programme is being implemented by two Command Areas Development Authority namely Sharda sahayak & Ramganga Samadesh Development Authority under Land Development & Water Resources Department. After coverage of 19.27 lakh hect. up to 2009-10 balance area of 13.88 lakh. hect. out of 33.15 lakh hect. workable area in various canal project have been taken up for the CADWM work in both the command areas.

271. At present fifteen irrigation projects under this scheme are running in the State i.e. Sharda Canal, Saryu Canal phase 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 and Sirsi pump canal (Ram Ganga Command)

272. In this programme component of "ON FARM DEVELOPMENT" works which include construction of earthen guls, lining of trunk guls, Construction of Water Control Structures and Drainage Channels are constructed in each Kulaba command. The enforcement of proper system of "Warabandi" & ensures equitable distribution of water to individual fields. The Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) is also important component of the programme. This programme is run as centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between Govt. of India & State Government. It is mandatory to contribute ten percent of the total cost of expenditure by the beneficiary in the form of cash or labour.

273. 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 drain with Bio – drainage system. Participatory irrigation management (PIM). Setting up viable sustainable WUAs and transfer of system including maintenance, management and collection of water charges by PIM Act-2009 Conducted by I.D. Cent percent assistance of dissemination of technical know how with the help of Walmi

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

, KVK, Agriculture University and Training Instt , BKT and Belikala LKO. Use of specific bio-drainage techniques for reclamation of water logged areas.

274. For the 11th Five year Plan (2007-12) outlay of Rs. 40000 lakh was fixed. . An expenditure of Rs. 14711 lakh including State/Central share was incurred in the year of 2009-10 with the physical achievement of OFD and Osrabandi of 66920 hect and 78130 hect area respectively. During the Annual Plan (2010-11) an area of 200 thousand hectare has assigned by GOI through MOU and amount of Rs 400 cr shall be needed. for field channel construction, 10 thousand hectare for field drains and 200 thousand hectare for warabandi. In addition to this, demonstrations in the farmers fields, adaptive trials, training and evaluation studies and participatory irrigation management will also be taken up. An outlay of Rs. 7919 lakh was provided as state share to meet the Physical target of OFD and Osrabandi work for 2009-10 . Further MOU has been signed for two lac hect area and Rs 400 cr per year required for OFD works. An outlay of Rs 206.09 cr has been fixed as a state share to achieve the physical target of two lac hect area in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12.

275. To ensure effective farmers 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.has been constituted by Irrigation Department. Stress will be laid on the establishing inter-sectoral linkages and to insure this necessary adjustments in the programme with backward and forward linkages with Irrigation, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandary, Sericulture fisheries, marketing and other departments so as to achieve the objective to increase productivity.

Flood Control

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

Five Year Plan	Marginal Embankments/ Drains (Km.)		City protection works (no.)	No. of villages Raised	Land Protected (lac ha.)	Expenditure (Rs in crore)
Upto end of 4 th Five Year Plan	989		41	4500	6.16	41.80
5 th Five Year Plan	1389	12433	58	4500	11.56	120.00
6 th Five Year Plan	1666	12748	64	4500	13.67	206.60
7 th Five Year Plan	1811	23929			14.87	300.36
8 th Five Year Plan	1878	13015			15.40	396.57
9 th five year plan	1918	13183	64	4511	15.79	495.00
10 th five year plan	2065	13496	65	4511	18.29	1405.65
11 th five year plan	2116	13526	66	4511	19.18	1709.24

Note- All the figures are cumulative.

Farm Sector in Uttar Pradesh

277. An outlay of Rs. 346.34 crore was allotted for the Annual plan 2010-11. against which a target of 57 km. embankment construction, 23 Drain works, 190 Anti-erosion works have been fixed and about 0.60 lac. hect. land is to be protected against flood and water logging. Above outlay of Rs. 346.34 crore also includes Rs. 237.59 crore loan for NABARD schemes.

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 was 18.29 lac hect.

278. From the above table, it is observed that the ratio of the protected area in U.P. is less in comparison to other states. The main reason for this may be attributed to the lower central share allocated to U.P. in comparison with other states like Bihar and West Bengal. In view of the growing population it is essential to reclaim additional land for agriculture purposes by adopting protective measures against water logging and flood. On an average approximately 26.89 lacs hectare land is affected by flood every year and there is a total loss of Rs. 432.20 crores in U.P state due to loss of human life, cattle life and crops every year.

279. 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 is an evil of the society and the poor may be those who do not have enough income or consumption to put them above some adequate minimum threshold. But due to multidimensionality of poverty it is not sufficient to say that the person who is below certain minimum level of consumption or income may only be poor. In broadest sense it may be pronounced as deprivation in well-being. Well-being comes from a capability to function in society. Poverty arises when people lack capabilities to have adequate income or education, or standard of living. Government is implementing various programmes and projects for welfare of poor. So the main steps to contain the poverty may include (1) To keep the poor people on the agenda at different level of government, (2) specific intervention in favour of poor for inclusive growth, (3) To monitor and evaluate projects and policy interventions which are targeted for welfare of the poor.

2. Well-being of its people has been the major concern of the Government since the beginning of planning era. A number of policies have been formulated to help relatively poor sections of the population who have been left behind during overall development process. So number of programmes for poverty alleviation has been introduced by government during different plan periods. Since the incidence of poverty varies among and within the States, there has to be a degree of selectivity in terms of approach, outlays and programmes for different areas.

Poverty Line for different States of India

3. State wise up-dated poverty line for quinquennial rounds of NSSO's household consumer expenditure survey had been released by Planning Commission Government of India. Estimates of poverty line as determined for various rounds on the basis of consumption for different states of India are given in Table 1 & 2.

TABLE 1: Poverty Line for different states of India (Rs. per capita per month)
(RURAL)

STATES	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05*
Andhra Pradesh	91.94	163.02	262.94	292.95
Assam	127.44	232.05	365.43	387.64
Bihar	120.36	212.16	333.07	354.36
Gujarat	115.00	202.11	318.94	353.93
Haryana	122.90	233.79	362.81	414.76
Himachal Pradesh	122.90	233.79	367.45	394.28
Jammu & Kashmir	124.33	-	-	391.26
Karnataka	104.46	186.63	309.59	324.17
Kerala	130.61	243.84	374.79	430.12
Madhya Pradesh	107.00	193.10	311.34	327.78
Maharashtra	115.61	194.94	318.63	362.25
Manipur	127.77	-	-	-

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

STATES	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05*
Orissa	121.42	194.03	323.92	325.79
Punjab	122.90	233.79	362.68	410.38
Rajasthan	117.52	215.89	344.03	374.57
Tamil Nadu	118.23	196.53	307.64	351.86
Tripura	127.44	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	114.57	213.01	336.88	365.84
West Bengal	129.21	220.74	350.17	382.82
Delhi	122.90	233.79	362.68	410.38
ALL INDIA	112.67	205.84	327.56	356.30

* The poverty line(implicit) at all-India level is worked out from the expenditure class-wise distribution of persons(based on URP-consumption, that is, consumption data collected from 30-day recall period for all items) and the poverty ratio at all-India level.

TABLE 1: Poverty Line for different states of India (Rs. per capita per month)
(URBAN)

STATES	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05*
Andhra Pradesh	151.88	278.14	457.40	542.89
Assam	126.60	212.42	343.99	378.84
Bihar	150.25	238.49	379.78	435.00
Gujarat	173.18	297.22	474.41	541.16
Haryana	143.22	258.23	420.20	504.49
Himachal Pradesh	144.10	253.61	420.20	504.49
Jammu & Kashmir	148.38	-	-	553.77
Karnataka	171.18	302.89	511.44	599.66
Kerala	163.29	280.54	477.06	559.39
Madhya Pradesh	178.35	317.16	481.65	570.15
Maharashtra	189.17	328.56	539.71	665.90
Manipur	-	-	-	-
Orissa	165.40	298.22	473.12	528.49
Punjab	144.98	253.61	388.15	466.16
Rajasthan	165.38	280.85	465.92	559.63
Tamil Nadu	165.82	296.63	475.60	547.42
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	154.15	258.65	416.29	483.26
West Bengal	149.96	247.53	409.22	449.32
Delhi	176.91	309.48	505.45	612.91
ALL INDIA	162.16	281.35	454.11	538.60

* The poverty line(implicit) at all-India level is worked out from the expenditure class-wise distribution of persons(based on URP-consumption, that is, consumption data collected from 30-day recall period for all items) and the poverty ratio at all-India level. Resource: The expert group recommended state specific poverty lines as against an all-India poverty line separately.

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

Status of incidence of Poverty in different states of India

4. The latest estimates released by Planning Commission related to the year 2004-05 which is based on NSS-61 st round household consumer expenditure survey .Table 3 gives the state specific percentage and number of poor in rural and urban areas based on MRP data. The division of resources, as well as wealth, is uneven in India-this disparity creates different poverty ratios for different states. For instance, states such as Delhi and Punjab have low poverty ratios in the rural areas. On the other hand, States like Orissa and Bihar have high poverty ratio. The Rural U.P. stood at 4th position in inter-state comparison having 25.3 % its population below poverty line.

5. A number of factors are responsible for poverty in **rural** areas. Rural population primarily depends on agriculture, which is highly dependent on monsoon season. Inadequate rain and improper irrigation facilities may cause low production of crops which ultimately affects income and standard of living.

6. In the urban areas, the states like Assam, Manipur and Tripura have low poverty ratio. On the other hand, the states Orissa, M.P., Maharashtra & Bihar have high poverty ratio. Main reason for poverty in the **urban** areas can be attributed to lack of education and marketable skills, migration from rural areas, lack of infrastructure facilities, inadequate investment. The poor employment opportunities in the rural areas lead to migration of rural families to urban areas.

TABLE 3: STATE WISE ANALYSIS OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LINE (2004-05)

Based on MRP Consumption

STATES	(RURAL)			(URBAN)		
	No. of persons(in lakh)	percentage of person	rank	No. of persons(in lakh)	percentage of person	rank
Andhra Pradesh	43.21	7.5	16	45.50	20.7	8
Assam	41.46	17.0	7	0.93	2.4	18
Bihar	262.92	32.9	2	27.09	28.9	4
Gujarat	46.25	13.9	12	21.18	10.1	14
Haryana	14.57	9.2	15	7.99	11.3	11
Himachal Pradesh	4.10	7.2	17	0.17	2.6	17
Jammu & Kashmir	2.20	2.7	19	2.34	8.5	15
Karnataka	43.33	12.0	13	53.28	27.2	6
Kerala	23.59	9.6	14	13.92	16.4	10
Madhya Pradesh	141.99	29.8	3	68.97	39.3	2
Maharashtra	128.43	22.2	6	131.40	29.0	3
Manipur	2.86	17.0	7	0.14	2.4	18
Orissa	129.29	39.8	1	24.30	40.3	1
Punjab	9.78	5.9	18	3.52	3.8	16
Rajasthan	66.69	14.3	11	40.50	28.1	5
Tamil Nadu	56.51	16.9	10	58.59	18.8	9
Tripura	4.70	17.0	7	0.14	2.4	18
Uttar Pradesh	357.68	25.3	4	100.47	26.3	7
West Bengal	146.59	24.2	5	26.64	11.2	12
Delhi	0.01	0.1	20	15.83	10.8	13
ALL INDIA	1702.99	21.8		682.00	21.7	

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

Trends in Poverty incidence of major states from 1987-88 to 2004-05

7. The table 4 & 5 shows state specific number & percentage below poverty line in the rural and urban areas from 1987-88 to 2004-05. The table 5 shows downward trend for number & percentage of population below poverty line in the rural areas of major states from 1987-88 to 2004-05. Among all states, the state Delhi has low poverty ratio. On the other hand, the number of persons below poverty line are also lesser in the state Delhi.

8. The table also shows highest poverty ratio in the state Orissa. .But the absolute number of person below the poverty line is highest in the state U.P. In 1987-88, the state Orissa & U.P. have poor population of 149.98 lakh and 429.74 lakh whereas 129.29 lakh & 357.68 lakh in 2004-05

Table 4: Number & Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States -(1987-88 to 2004-05)
Rural

STATES	1987-88		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-05	
	No. of persons (lakh)	%age of person	No. of persons (lakh)	%age of person	No. of persons (lakh)	%age of person	No. of persons (lakh)	%age of person
Andhra Pradesh	96.38	20.92	79.49	15.92	58.13	11.05	43.21	7.50
Assam	73.53	39.35	94.33	45.01	92.17	40.04	41.46	17.00
Bihar	370.23	52.63	450.86	58.21	376.51	44.30	262.92	32.90
Gujarat	74.13	28.67	62.16	22.18	39.80	13.17	46.25	13.90
Haryana	18.86	16.22	36.56	28.02	11.94	8.27	14.57	9.20
Himachal Pradesh	7.27	16.28	15.40	30.34	4.84	7.94	4.10	7.20
Jammu & Kashmir	14.11	25.70	19.05	30.34	2.97	3.97	2.20	2.70
Karnataka	96.81	32.82	95.99	29.88	59.91	17.38	43.33	12.00
Kerala	61.64	29.10	55.95	25.76	20.97	9.38	23.59	9.60
Madhya Pradesh	200.02	41.92	216.19	40.64	217.32	37.06	141.99	29.80
Maharashtra	186.89	40.78	193.33	37.93	125.12	23.72	128.43	22.20
Manipur	4.83	39.35	6.33	45.01	6.53	40.04	2.86	17.00
Orissa	149.98	57.64	140.90	49.72	143.69	48.01	129.29	39.80
Punjab	17.09	12.60	17.76	11.95	10.20	6.35	9.78	5.90
Rajasthan	104.97	33.21	94.68	26.46	55.06	13.74	66.69	14.30
Tamil Nadu	161.80	45.80	121.70	32.48	80.51	20.55	56.51	16.90
Tripura	8.49	39.35	11.41	45.01	12.53	40.04	4.70	17.00
Uttar Pradesh	429.74	41.10	496.17	42.28	412.01	31.22	357.68	25.30
West Bengal	223.37	48.30	209.90	40.80	180.11	31.85	146.59	24.20
Delhi	0.10	1.29	0.19	1.90	0.07	0.40	0.01	0.10
ALL INDIA	2318.79	39.09	2440.31	37.27	1932.43	27.09	1702.99	21.80

9. The table shows the number & percentage of persons below poverty line in urban areas of major states from the year 1987-88 to 2004-05. The table 5 revealed downward trend for percentage persons

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below poverty line in the urban areas of major states. But there is upward trend for number of poor from the year 1987-88 to 2004-05 in the state like Maharashtra. The number of poor was 109.38 lakh in the year 1987-88 but this increase to 131.4 lakh in the year 2004-05. The states Haryana, M.P., Orissa, Rajasthan, and Delhi are also showing upward trend for number of poor from the year 1987-88 to 2004-05. The table 5 also revealed that the state U.P. have declining trend of poverty ratios from the year 1987-88 to 2004-05. The number of poor in the state U.P. was 106.79 lakh in the 1987-88 which increased to 108.28 lakh & 117.88 lakh in the year 1993-94 & 1999-2000 respectively. But the number of poor in the state decrease to 100.47 lakh in the year 2004-05.

Table 5: Number & Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States -(1987-88 to 2004-05)
Urban

STATES	1987-88		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-05	
	No. of persons (lakh)	%age of person	No. of persons (lakh)	%age of person	No. of persons (lakh)	%age of person	No. of persons (lakh)	%age of person
Andhra Pradesh	64.05	40.11	74.47	38.33	60.88	26.63	45.50	20.70
Assam	2.22	9.94	2.03	7.73	2.38	7.47	0.93	2.40
Bihar	50.70	48.73	42.49	34.50	49.13	32.91	27.09	28.90
Gujarat	48.22	37.26	43.02	27.89	28.09	15.59	21.18	10.10
Haryana	6.51	17.99	7.31	16.38	5.39	9.99	7.99	11.30
Himachal Pradesh	0.25	6.29	0.46	9.18	0.29	4.63	0.17	2.60
Jammu & Kashmir	2.85	17.47	1.86	9.18	0.49	1.98	2.34	8.50
Karnataka	61.80	48.42	60.46	40.14	44.49	25.25	53.28	27.20
Kerala	26.84	40.33	20.46	24.55	20.07	20.27	13.92	16.40
Madhya Pradesh	64.29	47.09	82.33	48.38	81.22	38.44	68.97	39.30
Maharashtra	109.38	39.78	111.90	35.15	102.87	26.81	131.40	29.00
Manipur	0.46	9.94	0.47	7.73	0.66	7.47	0.14	2.40
Orissa	15.95	41.63	19.70	41.64	25.40	42.83	24.30	40.30
Punjab	8.08	14.67	7.35	11.35	4.29	5.75	3.52	3.80
Rajasthan	37.93	41.92	33.82	30.49	26.78	19.85	40.50	28.10
Tamil Nadu	69.27	38.64	80.40	39.77	49.97	22.11	58.59	18.80
Tripura	0.35	9.94	0.38	7.73	0.49	7.47	0.14	2.40
Uttar Pradesh	106.79	42.96	108.28	35.39	117.88	30.89	100.47	26.30
West Bengal	60.24	35.08	44.66	22.41	33.38	14.86	26.64	11.20
Delhi	10.15	13.56	15.32	16.03	11.42	9.42	15.83	10.80
ALL INDIA	751.69	38.20	763.37	32.36	670.07	23.62	682.00	21.70

10. The table 6 revealed that the state Orissa has highest poverty ratio among major states for the year 1987-88, 1999-2000 & 2004-05 in the rural areas. Whereas the state Delhi maintains its lowest poverty ratio

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

among the major states for Year 1987-88, 1993-94, 1999-2004 & 2004-05. The states Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh also have low poverty ratio. The table also revealed that the state like Bihar, M.P., Rajasthan and U.P. are not responding enough to development process and need to take some further steps for improvement. The state U.P. is in 4th position according to poverty ratios in the year 2004-05 while this was in 6th position in the year 1987-88.

Table 6: Percentage & Rank of Population below Poverty Line by States -(1987-88 to 2004-05)
Rural

STATES	1987-88		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-05	
	%age of person	rank						
Andhra Pradesh	20.92	16	15.92	18	11.05	14	7.50	16
Assam	39.35	8	45.01	3	40.04	3	17.00	8
Bihar	52.63	2	58.21	1	44.30	2	32.90	2
Gujarat	28.67	14	22.18	17	13.17	13	13.90	12
Haryana	16.22	18	28.02	14	8.27	16	9.20	15
Himachal Pradesh	16.28	17	30.34	11	7.94	17	7.20	17
Jammu & Kashmir	25.70	15	30.34	11	3.97	19	2.70	19
Karnataka	32.82	12	29.88	13	17.38	11	12.00	13
Kerala	29.10	13	25.76	16	9.38	15	9.60	14
Madhya Pradesh	41.92	5	40.64	8	37.06	6	29.80	3
Maharashtra	40.78	7	37.93	9	23.72	9	22.20	6
Manipur	39.35	8	45.01	3	40.04	3	17.00	8
Orissa	57.64	1	49.72	2	48.01	1	39.80	1
Punjab	12.60	19	11.95	19	6.35	18	5.90	18
Rajasthan	33.21	11	26.46	15	13.74	12	14.30	11
Tamil Nadu	45.80	4	32.48	10	20.55	10	16.90	10
Tripura	39.35	8	45.01	3	40.04	3	17.00	8
Uttar Pradesh	41.10	6	42.28	6	31.22	8	25.30	4
West Bengal	48.30	3	40.80	7	31.85	7	24.20	5
Delhi	1.29	20	1.90	20	0.40	20	0.10	20
ALL INDIA	39.09		37.27		27.09		21.80	

11. We can evaluate that the poverty status of the major states in the urban areas through table 7. The states like Bihar, U.P. shows some improvement regarding poverty ratios during the year 1987-88 to 2004-05. The state Gujarat and Kerala also shows improvement regarding poverty aspect. But the status of poverty in the state Maharashtra is growing from the year 1987-88 to 2004-05. The state U.P. was in 4th

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

position in the year 1987-88 in the urban areas but the state was 6th, 4th & 7th in the year 1993-94, 1999-2000 & 2004-05 respectively among major states according to poverty ratio.

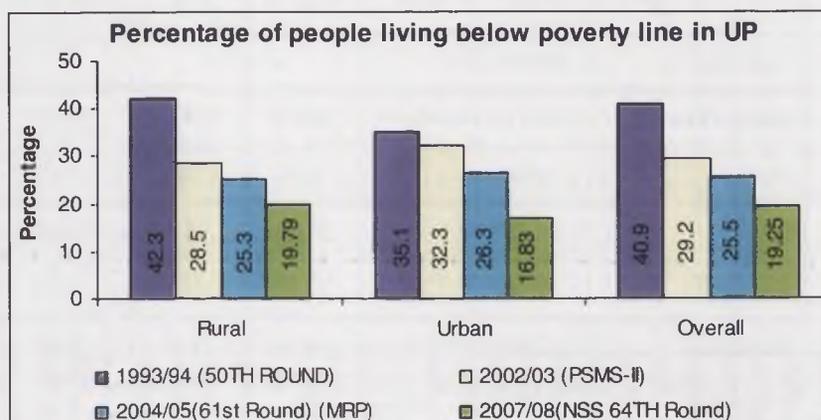
Table 7: Percentage & Rank of Population below Poverty Line by States -(1987-88 to 2004-05)
Urban

STATES	1987-88		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-05	
	%age of person	rank						
Andhra Pradesh	40.11	8	38.33	5	26.63	6	20.70	8
Assam	9.94	17	7.73	18	7.47	15	2.40	18
Bihar	48.73	1	34.50	8	32.91	3	28.90	4
Gujarat	37.26	11	27.89	10	15.59	11	10.10	14
Haryana	17.99	13	16.38	13	9.99	13	11.30	11
Himachal Pradesh	6.29	20	9.18	16	4.63	19	2.60	17
Jammu & Kashmir	17.47	14	9.18	16	1.98	20	8.50	15
Karnataka	48.42	2	40.14	3	25.25	7	27.20	6
Kerala	40.33	7	24.55	11	20.27	9	16.40	10
MP	47.09	3	48.38	1	38.44	2	39.30	2
Maharashtra	39.78	9	35.15	7	26.81	5	29.00	3
Manipur	9.94	17	7.73	18	7.47	15	2.40	18
Orissa	41.63	6	41.64	2	42.83	1	40.30	1
Punjab	14.67	15	11.35	15	5.75	18	3.80	16
Rajasthan	41.92	5	30.49	9	19.85	10	28.10	5
Tamil Nadu	38.64	10	39.77	4	22.11	8	18.80	9
Tripura	9.94	17	7.73	18	7.47	15	2.40	18
Uttar Pradesh	42.96	4	35.39	6	30.89	4	26.30	7
West Bengal	35.08	12	22.41	12	14.86	12	11.20	12
Delhi	13.56	16	16.03	14	9.42	14	10.80	13
ALL INDIA	38.20		32.36		23.62		21.70	

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

Poverty in Uttar Pradesh: Current status

12. However there is no any officially released data on poverty is available after 61st round of NSS (2004-05) from Planning Commission, Govt of India. Here for the sake of comparison poverty line for 2007-08 has been derived using the procedure prescribed by the GoI Planning Commission. 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 to estimate



the headcount poverty rate for this year. The updated poverty line following the procedure of the Lakdawala Committee for the year 2007-08 estimated as Rs 461.84 and Rs 599.07 for rural and urban sector respectively. Based on above said poverty line, 19.2 percent of UP's population (19.8 percent rural, 16.8 percent urban) was found to be below the poverty line in 2007-08. A stronger 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. Eleventh Five Year Plan targeted reduction in poverty from about 32.8 per cent to 15 percent during 5 year period. The status of poverty ratio observed for the year 2007-08 indicates that the state may be able to achieve the targeted poverty ratio at the end of the Eleventh five year plan.

13. Considering the views of various experts working in the field of Estimation of poverty, 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-8 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 8: 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

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

14. According to the 64th round monthly per capita expenditure for cut off points for estimation of population below poverty line, a rural family of household size-5.6 may be considered below poverty line if its annual income is less than **Rs 31035.65** and a urban family with household size -5.1 may be considered below poverty line if its annual income is less than **Rs. 36663.08**. Deficit analysis suggests that to make an visible impact on poverty, targeting strategies need to be worked out in such ways that people living in the vicinity of poverty line and specially with the very-very poor status are identified and are empowered to participate in the programmes meant for their welfare .

The Poverty and Social Monitoring in Uttar Pradesh

15. _ Uttar Pradesh has introduced Poverty and Social Monitoring system (PSMS) in the year 1999. It aimed to measure and monitor progress in key areas related to poverty and living standards of the population which resides in Uttar Pradesh. From the data which were collected under PSMS, shows that Uttar Pradesh improved in all aspects which affect the living standard of poor population. Literacy in U.P. increased from 56 percent in 2000 to 65 percent in 2007-08. The enrollment rate at primary level stood at 86 percent in 2007-08 .Enrollment rates was found higher in higher income group and lower in relatively lower income group.

Per Capita Consumption & Living Standard

16. National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure is generally used to assess changes over time in living standard. PSMS –III survey was conducted with NSS-64th round. When the data of PSMS-III is compared with NSS 50th round central sample and 2002/03 PSMS Round II, it shows that the overall MPCE increases about 44 percent in the state from 2002/03 to 2007-08. Distribution of total monthly expenditure in UP by decile groups (Decile made with MPCE) revealed that improvement has been significant in rural and urban middle expenditure groups in comparison to upper and lower expenditure groups. The shares 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-9).

Table 9: 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	5.4	5.4	5.4
2	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	6.3	7.0
3	6.5	6.2	6.4	7.2	5.9	6.9	7.8	7.1	7.7
4	7	7	7	7.7	6.6	7.4	8.4	8.2	8.3
5	8	7.8	7.9	8.6	7.5	8.3	9.2	9.1	9.1

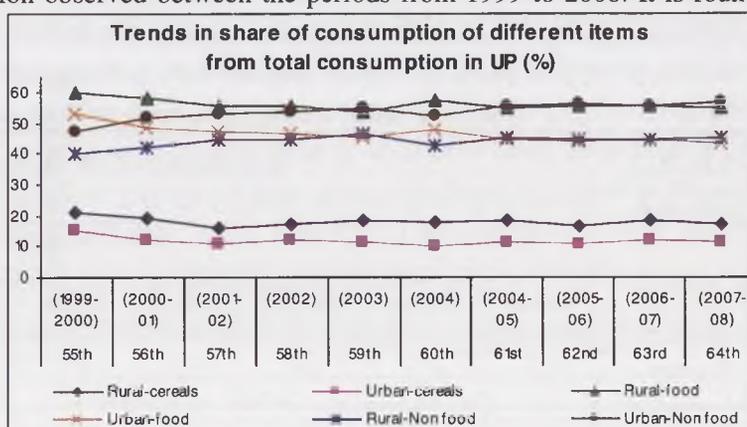
Poverty Alleviation and Employment

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
6	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.4	8.4	9.1	10.0	9.8	10.0
7	9.5	10.1	9.6	10.2	9.8	10.1	11.0	9.6	10.7
8	10.8	11.7	11	11.4	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.2
9	12.6	14.7	13.1	13.7	14.9	14	13.0	13.7	13.2
Richest	26.8	23.9	26.1	20.2	25.9	21.7	16.7	19.9	17.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

17. Decile dispersion ratio presents the ratio of the average consumption of the richest 10 percent of the population divided by the average consumption of the bottom 10 percent. This ratio is 0.19 for the year 2007-08 in the state. Rural-Urban differences in this ratio is significantly high and it is 0.22 for rural and only 0.13 for urban sector.

Pattern of change in Living Standard:

18. Change in pattern of consumption observed between the periods from 1999 to 2008. It is found that share of cereal consumption to total consumption reduced from 21.2% in 1999-2000 to 17.5% in 2007-08 in rural sector. Similar reducing pattern of change in urban sector was also observed during aforesaid period for cereal. The share of non-food expenditure to total expenditure was found increasing during the period for both rural and urban sector. In rural sector it increased from 40% in 1999-2000 to 45% in 2007-08. In urban sector non-food share of consumption was already high in 1999-2000 (47.3%) and it increased upto 56.5% to total expenditure for year 2007-08. Overall analysis shows that pattern of consumption in rural as well as in urban sector is changing significantly. People's standard of living are improving because they are able to fulfill their basic needs of food and are in position to spend more and more on other non-food consumable items.



Poverty Alleviation and Employment

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-10).

19. 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.

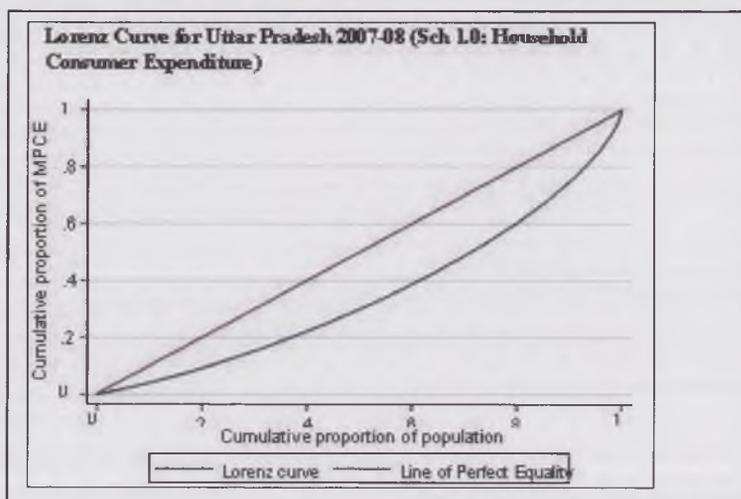


Table 10: Share of Total Expenditure Spent on Food in UP by Decile Group

YEAR/ DECILE	Food Share by the Decile Group								
	Rural			Urban			Overall		
	02/03	07/08	Increase	02/03	07/08	Increase	02/03	07/08	Increase
Poorest	61.5	62.0	0.8	52.2	61.1	17.1	60.8	61.8	1.6
2	61	60.8	-0.3	48.4	59.4	22.6	59.5	60.5	1.6
3	59.5	59.5	0.1	47.2	57.9	22.7	57.6	59.1	2.7
4	58.5	60.5	3.5	47.3	52.2	10.5	56.8	58.5	3
5	59.4	58.4	-1.5	45.8	52.3	14.2	56.9	57	0.2
6	57.5	57.1	-0.6	47.4	48.4	2.1	55.7	55	-1.2
7	55.8	57.1	2.3	44.7	45.9	2.6	53.2	54.1	1.7
8	55.1	55.5	0.6	39.9	43.5	9.1	50.4	52.2	3.6
9	52.6	53.0	0.8	40.1	39.4	-1.8	48.4	49.1	1.3
Richest	43.5	44.4	2.1	32.3	30.6	-5.5	36.4	40	9.8
Total	55.7	54.7	-1.8	38.2	43.5	13.8	50.2	51.6	2.9

20. The poor is not only denied a healthy and productive living standard in present but he is also unable to make good use of opportunity due to lack of resources. In view of this the concept of inclusive growth has been adopted in the 11 th Plan and number of flagship programmes like Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission, MNREGA which directly affect and ameliorate the conditions of the poor were started.

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

Employment

21. This part of the chapter analyses the employment and unemployment size, pattern and trends, underemployment etc; in the recent past followed by assessment of employment requirement and employment generation during the Annual Plan (2011-12). In addition, it also deals with the various aspects related to the problem of unemployment, distribution of workers by category of employment and employment in organized sector.

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

23. 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(2011-12) is presented below. As can be seen, the Plan period is likely to witness a sharp decline in the share of the population in the age group of 0- 14 years, and a corresponding increase in the age group of 15 - 59 years, with the 60+ age group more or less retaining its share.

Status of Age-Wise Population In U.P.

Age group	Population (in lakh)				Percentage by age group			
	2001	2010	2011	2012	2001	2010	2011	2012
0-14	682	701	703	705	41.03	35.57	35.00	34.51
15-59	879	1132	1162	1193	52.89	57.43	57.90	58.40
60 +	101	138	143	145	6.08	7.00	7.10	7.09
Total	1662	1971	2008	2043	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census projection

Tentative Population during 2011-12 in the age group of 15-59

(In Lakh)

Year	Total	Male	Female
March, 2011	1162	611	551
March, 2012	1193	628	565
Increase	31	17	14

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

Labour Force

24. Both population and labour force have been worked out on the basis of growth rate of projected population provided by census for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

▶ Population In The Age Group 15-59 Years (In Lakh)

▶ March, 2011	1162
▶ March, 2012	1193
▶ Addition during Annual Plan	31

25. Concern is often expressed that the process of growth in the recent years has not generated employment at the pace required for absorbing the additional entrants to the labour force. For working out the additional labour force during the Annual Plan (2011-12) 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 (2011-12) is likely to be about 19.21 lakh.

Employment Pattern

26. The size of workers in 1991 Census, stood at 419.84 lakh (excluding Uttrankhand) which increased to 539.84 lakh (excluding Uttrankhand) in 2001. The annual growth of total workers between 1991-2001 was recorded as 2.55 per cent. It is to be pointed out that annual growth during 1981-1991, was 2.78 percent (including Uttrankhand). It means that growth of workers is decreasing but the number is increasing. The growth of workers is given below:-

Table-11 : 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 Uttrankhand ** Excluding Uttrankhand

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

28. Above table-11 reveals 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 Uttrankhand). The reason of low growth of main workers in 2001 may be attributed to the fact that a large number of main workers have been shifted to marginal categories. As a result, the marginal

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

workers, which was 16.55 lakh in 1981 almost became double (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.

29. The distribution of workers for the year 2001 is available only in four categories i.e. cultivators, agriculture labourers, workers in household industries and other workers as shown in the table-12 instead of nine categories which was given in previous census:-

Table-12: 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

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

31. The Census data 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 a major proportion of cultivators are shifting to agricultural labourers due to fragmentation of holdings. Consequently, Agricultural labourers rose from 15.98% in 1981 to 24.82% in 2001.

32. A shift of labour force out of agriculture into the non- agricultural sector can only happen if 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 support the employment prospects of weaker sections. Category and year wise further distribution of workers is given below:-

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

Table-13: 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)	571.73
4.	2004	424.25	157.95 (120.34)	582.20
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
10.	2010	493.45	183.71(139.97)	677.16

Note: Bracket shows agricultural labourers.

The workforce size is about 66 million in the year 2009 which is slightly increase in 2010 i.e. 67 million.

Distribution Of Workers By Usual Status

33. 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 during 1993-94 to 1999-2000.

34. The workers engaged in the agricultural activities gradually fell from 69.07 per cent in 1993-94 to 63.93 per cent in 1999-2000 and further declined to 60.97 percent in 2004-05 which shows continuous shift of workers from agriculture sector to other sectors since 1993-94. Still majority of workers in the state's economy depends upon the agriculture.

35. On the other hand, there is increase in the proportion of workers in manufacturing (6.61%), construction (11.99%), trade, hotels and restaurant (4.10%), transport, storage and communication (5.29%) from 1999-2000 to 2004-05. However, a little percentage of workers decreased in service sector (-1.09%) from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 but again it increased to 0.9% during 1999-2000 to 2004-05, this shows service sector has opportunity to absorb more workers provided it has been given ample opportunities.

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

Category-Wise Distribution Of Workers

36. The different rounds of NSS data also shows a increasing trend in self employment and a sharp increase is found in the proportion of casual workers in the last decade but share of casual workers declined in 2004-05. However, the share of workers in regular 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-14:Percentage Distribution Of Workers By Category Of Employment (Fig. in Lakh)

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

Note: percentage is shown in bracket

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 slightly declined.

Employment By Organised Sector

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

Table-15: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	21.25
2005	16.50	4.38	20.88
2006	16.36	4.54	20.90
2007	16.30	4.83	21.13
2008	16.19	4.95	21.14
2009	16.15	5.06	21.21
2010*	16.32	5.22	21.54

* December, 2009

Source: Directorate of Training & Employment (EMI data)

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

Employment In Unorganized Sector

38. Employment in unorganized sector is shown below:-

Table-16: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	571.73	21.43	550.30
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	660.32	21.21	639.11
2010*	677.16	21.54	655.62

* December, 2009

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

40. For estimation of workers up to 2010 the growth rate (2.55) between 1991-2001 is taken into consideration. It is clear from the above table that workers in unorganized sector is showing increasing trend and it is also clear from the above table the share of employment in private sector is increasing.

Unemployment Size, Pattern And Trends

Live Register Statistics

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

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

registration in employment exchanges reduced to 31.89 lakh compared to 33.47 lakh in Dec.2007 and again decreased in 2009 and 2010 i.e.21.26 lakh and 20.13 lakh respectively details are given in table -17:-

Table-17:Persons Registered in Live Register Of Employment Exchanges (In Oct.,2010)

Particular	Number (in thousand)
I. General Education	
Educated unemployed	
(i) High School	382.24
(ii) Intermediate	681.92
(iii) Graduate	523.14
(iv) Post Graduate	160.15
Total	1747.45
(B) Uneducated unemployed	
Below High School	265.16
Total unemployed	2012.61

Source: Directorate of Training & Employment

42. The above table reveals that among unemployed persons, Intermediate accounted maximum 33.88 percent followed by Graduates 26.00 percent, High School 18.99 percent, Post Graduate 7.96 percent and below High School is accounted for only 13.17 percent . However, separate figures for unemployed diploma, degree and post-graduate engineer in live register statistics is shown in the table below:-

Table-18:Technical Persons Registered In Live Register Of Employment Exchanges

(Oct.,2010)

Technical Education	Technical Persons Registered (In thousands)
(i) I.T.I.	67.66
(ii) Diploma Engineers	19.48
(iii) Graduate & aboveEngineers	2.37
Total	89.51

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

Unemployment Rate

44. Unemployment is the biggest problem in the State which have economic implications. Any discussion on the labour force would, therefore, remain incomplete without some reference to the problem

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

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-19: Unemployment Rate For Current Daily Status

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

45. The unemployment rate from 43rd to 61st round of NSS showed an increasing trend except figures for 50th round. The unemployment rates in 43rd, 50th, 55th and 61st round were 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

46. According to 61st round of NSS, the unemployment 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 (2011-12). On the basis of this rate, backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan (2011-12) is estimated at about 33.19 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, Andhra Pradesh etc. It also reveals that 30 States are higher in literacy than U.P.

Unemployment By Usual Status

47. 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 (2011-12). 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 2011-12. On the basis of this rate, the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of Annual Plan 2011-12 is estimated to be about 13.54 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

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

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

49. The economic backwardness, illiteracy and limited mobilization are the main reasons to force the rural people to live below the poverty line, though they are treated as employed according to the definitions of Census and National Sample Surveys. According to 2001 census there are 147 lakh marginal workers out of which 112 lakh are engaged in agriculture sectors who are defined as under employed but on the basis of estimated data for 2010 the number of marginal worker goes 184 lakh out of which 140 lakhs workers are engaged in agriculture sector who are under employed. It is also clear from the agricultural holdings in U.P. that the total number of the holdings are 216.68 lakh in which 166.59 lakh holdings (76.9%) are having less than one hectare land which may be considered under employed. Therefore most of the agricultural holdings less than one hectare are contributing under employment.

Employment Requirement During The Annual Plan (2011-12)

50. For working out the employment generation during the Annual Plan (2011-12) employment elasticity (0.46) 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 (2011-12) in the State would be about 22.70 lakh as provided below :

	Particular	Estimated for the 2011-12
(a)	Likely number of workers at the beginning of Annual Plan (2011-12)	493.45 lakh
(b)	Targeted annual growth in income during Annual Plan (2011-12)	10.0 percent
(c)	Employment elasticity to income	0.46 percent
(d)	Likely employment growth per annum in (2011-12)	4.6 percent
(e)	Employment level at the end of Annual plan (2011-12)	516.15 lakh
(f)	Employment generation during the Annual Plan (2011-12)	22.70 lakh

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

52. As mentioned earlier, the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan 2011-12 is about 33.19 lakh persons, besides persons who are engaged in agricultural activities but are not getting full time employment during the period, would be about 140 lakh. At the same time, there would be an addition of about 19.21 lakh new entrants to the labour force during the Annual Plan 2011-12. Thus, the size of unemployment would be about 52.40 (33.19+19.21) lakhs to whom employment has to be provided.

Employment Opportunities in Government Sector Schemes

53. There are 36 departments which are implementing self employment programmes under the **Rojgar Chhatari Yojna** of the Rural Development Department. These Departments are Rural development, KVIC, Sericulture, SSI, Handloom, Agriculture, Minorities Welfare, Social Welfare, Dairy Development, Handicapped Welfare, SUDA, Backward class Welfare, Women Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Tourism,

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

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 . The above government department will generate 30.30 lakhs employment opportunities for the Annual Plan 2010-11. Sector wise details are given in **Annexure-4** Beside these, it may also be noted that wage employment figures have not been added in the aforesaid employment estimate since these are basically jobs which need to be calculated on year to year basis only i.e. every year approximately 25-30 lakh jobs (wage employment) would be created. Proposed target for the year 2010-11 have been fixed 33 lakh under wage employment. As well as in the year 2008-09 about 27 lakh wage employment had been created.

54. Besides these MNREGA has been enforced to the system which assures employment for at least 100 days to every rural household and therefore provides much needed income security to agricultural workers in lean agricultural seasons. This Act will provide enhancement of livelihood security to the rural poor household in the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to each household whose adult members volunteerly to do unskilled manual work. On the basis of census 2001 there are approximately 2.04 crore households in rural areas. According to Rural Development Department there are 99.56 lakh BPL families in U.P. It is estimated that there are approximately 52 lakh persons who don't have any work in year 2011-12. Simultaneously, there are 184 lakh marginal workers out of which about 140 lakh are engaged in agriculture sectors who are defined as under employed. So we have to make plan/scheme for these 52 lakh unemployed and 140 lakh under employed.

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

Status Of SHG In U.P. In Different Schemes

56. In all 4.45 lakh SHGs have been formed by all the departments till March 2010. Out of which 4.21 lakh SHGs by Rural Development and rest by DASP 3618, Land development & water resources 3651, Dairy development department 2240, Agriculture department 3195, U.P.Sodic Land reclamation 540 and SUDA 10853. 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.

Skill Development Mission in U.P.

57. 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 trained 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..

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

Strategy

- ▶ 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. Now, it is need for conversion of youth population into trained technical manpower. Farm schools may be engaged in proving advance skills in production technologies besides vocational institutes may be set up for providing training and certification of vocational skills not covered by ITIs. Those who are traditionally trained may be examined and evaluated by Government recognized technical training institutes for providing Government recognised certificate in concerned trades. Active and necessary participation of Gram Panchayat in selecting the beneficiaries in a systematic manner 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.
- ▶ The delivery system with respect to basic facilities viz. education, health, drinking water, housing, nutrition, electricity and approach roads in the rural areas will have to be made more prompt and effective according highest priority to the minimum needs so as to ensure that poor population is benefited and their quality of life is improved upon.

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- ▶ In the context of economic liberalization and progressively increased role of private and voluntary sector, the demand for skilled manpower particularly in the field of information technology has tremendously gone up. Hence, in view of the emerging scenario, there appears considerable need and scope of launching short term training courses for human resource development. Such courses should be subsidized so that these are within the reach of weaker sections of the society.

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

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 Utrankhand ** 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 round	50th round	55 th round	61 st round	1977-78 to 1987-88	1993-94 to 1999-2000	1999-2000 to 2004-05
		(1977-78)	(1987-88)	(1993-94)	(1999-2000)	(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 and Hotels	22	30	37	54	66	3.15	6.50	4.10
7	Transport storage and communication	8	10	13	17	22	2.26	4.56	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.

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

Annexure-3

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

	State	50th round		55th round		61st round	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.3	8.0	8.1	7.6	10.9	7.9
2	Assam	7.8	9.4	7.4	11.9	6.5	9.0
3	Bihar	6.0	8.7	7.0	9.3	6.8	10.0
4	Gujrat	5.6	6.0	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	7.0	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

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

	Name of Department	Name of Schemes	Proposed Target	Achievement	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rural Development	(a) Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (b) Ambedkar Vishesh Rojgar Yojana	336000 80000	169092	50.3
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.	250000 500	-	0.0 0.0
3	Cooperative	Self employment- Vehicle loan, tractor, dairy etc.	150000	37580	25.1
4	Social Welfare	Self employment, Swachhkar Vimukti and Rehabilitation Schemes etc.	125000	20534	16.4
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.	150000 2500	23625 -	15.8 -
7	Urban Employment (SUDA)	Swaran Jayanti Shahari Swarajgar Yojna, Rashtriya Malin Basti Sudhar Yojana etc	42000	11794	28.1
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	-	-
9	Basic Education	Recognition of unaided 3000 primary and 800 senior primary schools.	35000		
10	Agriculture	(a) Agriclinc/Agribuisness, seed village scheme, special programmes for land reforms in low productive blocks, soil testing and U.P. DASP, (b) Under AVRY	450000 500	77253	17.2
11	Handloom & Textile Industry	Deendayal andloom/Weiver insentive scheme, project package, export of handloom textile etc.	25000	1519	6.1

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

	Name of Department	Name of Schemes	Proposed Target	Achievement	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Transport	Permit for private transportation.	75000	50971	49.0
13	Horticulture & Food Processing	(a) Modernization of Govt. nurseries/ production units, establishment of new nurseries. (b) Under AVRY	5000 10000	-	-
14	Fishries	Fishries Development Authority, Fishries Cooperative/Marketing, SJRY	51500		
15	Animal Husbandry	(a) Paravets & Private Veterenary Clinic etc. (b) Goat/Pig/Sheep Rearing, poultry, village animal fertilization. and calf rearing projects etc under AVRY.	1606 18394	5668 483	352.9 2.6
16	I.T. & Electronics	PCO and Cyber Cafe	1000	927	9.3
17	Tourism	Establishment of new hotels, lodges for paying guests/restaurants, picnic spots, tourist guides and village tourism.	20000	9678	48.4
18	Sericulture	(a) Model silk, rearing woths and tusher silk development schemes. (b) Employment generating projects regarding cocoon productions etc.	22500 2500	8370 -	37.2 -
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.	20000	-	-
20	Women & Child Development	Swashakti/ Swamsiddha U.P. Projects and child development project.	36000	-	-
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	48	4.8
24	Higher Secondary Education	Employment generation for teachers/staffs by giving unaided authority to 300 higher secondary schools	5000		
25	Technical Education	Degree and Diploma Sector	10000	-	-
26	Medical Education	Establishment of private medical dental colleges and training paramedical education.	12000	6030	50.3

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

	Name of Department	Name of Schemes	Proposed Target	Achievement	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Handicapped Welfare	Construction of shops for rehabilitation of handicapped people.	1318	433	32.9
28	Culture	Shilp gram /suhag haat	2000	-	-
29	Medical & Health	X-ray lab, diaognostic test, pathological lab and drug licensing work etc.	34800	-	-
30	Family Welfare	Part time midwife, A.N.M., Asha scheme and contract basis lady doctor from different units under printel.	150000	-	-
31	Housing	Construction of shops/ contract basis stall, gardener and sweepers, maintenance of parks, contract award etc.	25000	-	--
32	Urban Development	Slotter house, shops of meet, distribution of shops and cleaners programme.	10000	-	-
33	Forest	Nurseries etc.	5000	-	-
34	Civil Aviation	Training provided under civil aviation.	300	-	-
35	Geology & Mining	Licensing for mining works etc.	300000	-	-
36	Pachayatiraj		8000	-	--
Total			3030434	424005	13.99

Chapter-III

Infrastructure

Roads and Bridges

Road network represents the major arteries of modern economic activity, playing a crucial role in our local, regional and national economies. Public and private use of it underpins the ability to participate in employment, trading, recreation, social activities etc. It is difficult to state the importance of the road network to the lives of all. It is rightly said that the socio-economic fabric of any nation is woven out of its road network.

National Targets as per vision 2021

National Highways

- ▶ Minimum of two-lane carriageway with hard shoulders.
- ▶ Half the network with four/ six-lanes.
- ▶ Strengthening of weak pavements,
- ▶ Rehabilitation of bridges showing signs of distress.
- ▶ Construction of bypasses, railway over bridges, safety engineering and drainage measures.
- ▶ Expanding the present NH system to 80,000 kms by the end of 2021.

State Highways

- ▶ Entire length of State Highways to be of minimum two lane standards of which some segments with additional hard shoulders.
- ▶ 10,000 kms. of State Highways to be four laned.
- ▶ Present State Highways system to be expanded to 1, 60,000 kms. By the end of 2021.

Major District Roads

- ▶ 40% of Major District Roads should have a minimum of two-lane carriageway.
- ▶ The total length of network to be expanded to 3, 20,000 kms by the end of 2021.

Rural Roads

- ▶ All villages with population more than 1000 to be connected.
- ▶ Villages with population between 500 to 1000 to be connected.
- ▶ Villages with population less than 500 to be connected.

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- ▶ Once the basic access to all the villages is achieved in the first decade, the work of further improvements of village roads and additional links may be taken up in subsequent decade.

Achievements during the Eleventh Plan

2. 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 31.3.2010	% of target
National Highways	8523	6681 *	78.39%
State Highways	16088	7957 **	49.46%
Major district roads	25040	7307 ***	29.18%
Other district roads and village roads		329215 ***	
Total		351160 #	

* With PWD = 4534.99 km, With NHAI= 2145.909 km.

** PWD Only.

*** including 1,76,909 km of other Department i.e. RES, Ganna Ayukt, Mandi Parishad and Zila Parishad Roads.

Out of this, Black Top length is 2, 11,235 kms only.

Shortfall in road length in kms of different categories against IRC's Vision2021:

Category	All India target per vision 2021	Existing road length as on 03/2006	Proportionate target for the State for 2021 on the basis of population taking 2006 base year	Approximate upgradation required per year	Target length for the State for 2012 as per vision	Existing road length as on 03/2010	Balance
N.H.	80000	5583	12925	490	8523	6681	1842
S.H.	160000	8888	25850	1200	16088	7957	8131
MDR	320000	7280	51700	2960	25040	7307	17733
Total	560000	21751	90475	4650	49651	21945	27706

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3. The physical achievements during XI Five Year Plan and Proposed target for 2011-12 are as follows:

Item	Unit	2007-08 Ach	2008-09 Ach	2009-10 Ach	2010-11		2011-12 Proposed Target
					Target	Anti Ach	
New construction of roads	Kms	7862	9725	5705	4071	4540	3543
Reconstruction/ improvement of village roads	Kms	8822	2915		700	232	300
Improvement of city roads	Kms		615	81	25	25	25
Strengthening/ widening (SH, MDR, ODR)	Kms	1443	1456	1717	1201	1812	1062
Bridges	Nos	78	91	93	69	77	60
ROB	Nos	2	2	2	7	10	10

*Note: In addition to above 357 km new const. and 220 km str/wid is expected from Vyapar Vikas Nidhi.

Status of village connectivity

4. At the beginning of the XI Plan only 60084 villages were connected by pucca roads but today 86984 villages have been saturated. Still about 13% villages and 27% habitations remain unsaturated. Thus there is a substantial backlog of land transport infrastructure.

Progress of Bridges and ROBs

- ▶ The proposed target for 2011-12 is construction of 60 bridges.
- ▶ During 2010-11 work progress is in advanced stages on about 20 Nos. ROBs and 10 ROBs are likely to be completed in 2010-11.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund Works

5. 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.

Progress during the XI Plan

- ▶ Target for the current year 2010-11 was construction of 950 km rural roads and out of which 120 km. roads have already been constructed. For the year 2011-12 it is proposed for construction of about 657 km rural roads.
- ▶ Target for 2011-12 is completion of 21 bridges against a budget provision of `250 crores.

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Externally Aided Project - U.P. State Roads Project

- ▶ 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 Core Road network of U.P. State.

Scope of Work and Progress:-

6. 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 length identified under Upgradation Packages has been reduced to 408 Km. and length identified under Major Maintenance Packages has been reduced to 2163.28 Km..Besides this,construction of 4 no.major bridges and one R.O.B. are also in progress. 58 km rehabilitation is likely to be completed during 2010-11.

Reasons for delay in completion of the Project

7. 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 projects were started late and therefore these projects have been delayed.

8. 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.

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

New Externally Aided Project

10. A proposal of Rs 8444 crores for construction of 15 roads of total length 1073 km and 1 Major bridge was submitted to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, GoI and the ministry has accorded NOC to the State Government. The State Government will shortly submit the proposal to the Ministry of Finance, GoI.

Central Road Fund & Inter-State Connectivity Scheme:

11. Govt. of India gives financial assistance to states for development of state roads mainly for widening & strengthening of major roads, missing bridges, cross drainage works, bypasses, parallel service roads along national highways under Central Road Fund & Inter State Connectivity Scheme against the revenue earned from the cess of Diesel and Petrol since 2000-01.

12. 168 works of total length 3710.41 Km costing Rs. 1991.78 crore have been sanctioned under Central Road Fund & Inter State Connectivity Scheme since its inception in 2000-01 Out of which 123

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works have been completed. The remaining works are in progress. At the end of financial year 2010-11, 17 more works are anticipated to be completed.

13. During the current financial year 2010-11 proposals of 17 works, total length 342.25 K.m. of costing Rs. 424.32 Cr. have been sent to Government of India for approval of Standing Committee under Central Road Fund Scheme by Govt. of U.P.

Eleventh Plan Initiatives

Manyawar Shri Kanshi Ram Ji Shahri Samagra Vikas Yojna and Shahri Garib Aawas Yojna

14. In the financial year 2010-11, 17 km approach roads were proposed to be constructed in Phase II of this scheme against a budget provision of Rs. 13.80 crores. In closing year of the XI Plan i.e. 2011-12 a budget provision of Rs. 20 crores is earmarked for this scheme.

Private Sector Participation through U P State Highway Authority

15. 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.

16. UPSHA has identified 2171 km of existing State Highways. Feasibility study for up gradation/maintenance of 835 km State Highways has been completed. Based, on the findings of feasibility study financial bids for 377 km of State Highways have been invited in month of January, 2011. Feasibility study for up gradation/maintenance of 1371 km of State Highways through PPP is in progress and according to the findings of the feasibility study up gradation/maintenance of other state highways and further action for 2-laning/ 4-laning of above roads through Public-Private-Partnership shall be taken.

Maintenance of existing road infrastructure in the XI Plan

2010-11

- ▶ Rs. 1472.4335 Crores was available. 65000 km patch repair, 600 km for Special Repair & 7100 km Renewal is likely to be achieved.

2011-12

- ▶ Rs. 1070.00 Crores from State Govt. and Rs. 630 crores from 13th Finance Commission's Grant is anticipated to be available. Target of 70000 km patch repair, 600 km special repair and 9700 km renewal work has been proposed.

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Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

17. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was initiated in the year 2000-01 as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Initially it intended to provide all weather connectivity to all such rural habitations that have a minimum population of 500, in a phased manner by the end of 10th five year plan (year 2007). However taking into account the large number of unconnected habitations with 1000 or more population, the revised targets are set under the Bharat Nirman Programme with respect to the PMGSY..

Achievements under Bharat Nirman

18. At the start of the Bharat Nirman Programme (year 2005-06), there were 4219 habitations with 1000 or more population (as per year 2001 census data) targeted for providing all weather road connectivity.

19. As regards achievements under the Bharat Nirman Yojana the state has provided connectivity to all 1000+ eligible population habitations except 09 habitations which do not meet the requirement for sanction under the guidelines of PMGSY for various technical reasons.

20. Besides saturating all the eligible 1000+ population habitations the Bharat Nirman Component set the target for upgrading 60% of the total length of through routes existing in the State during its 4- year period of implementation. Against the above the GOI reported us the existing length of through routes in the State as 28523 kms. The target for up gradation of through routes therefore worked out to 60% of the above i.e. 17114 Km.

Action Plan 2011-12

21. The State Govt. proposes to utilize approximately Rs. 1634 crore under PMGSY in the year 2011-12 and with the above objective the GOUP has submitted the proposals worth Rs. 101.60 crore under LWE affected district i.e. Sonebhadra, Rs. 352.00 Crore under World Bank Component and further Rs. 1000 crore is to be proposed under World Bank Component under phase 9 to the GOI for approval. Under above proposals approximate 4200 kms length will be constructed. All eligible balance habitations of 1000+ population will be covered during the year 2011-12. No. of habitations belonging to 500-999 population category targeted to be covered during the year 2010-11 is 2191. Further Rs. 62.38 crore has been planned for the maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY during the year 2011-12.

Power Sector

22. With rapid social, economic and industrial development of the state the demand for electricity is increasing at an average rate of 8 to 9% per annum. In order to keep the on going pace of development the foremost requirement is the strengthening and augmentation of infrastructure facilities in the state.

Infrastructure

Electricity is playing an important role in the over all scenario of development of state. To meet out the required demand, installation of new power projects, augmentation of electricity generation capacity and strengthening of distribution and transmission network is a basic necessity side by side. Prevention of theft of electricity, reduction in system distribution losses and energy conservation will help in reducing the load on the distribution system and help in providing quality supply of electricity to consumers. Presently Uttar Pradesh is facing a peak shortfall of 2000-3000 MW. With a view to achieve the goal of electricity for all households of the state by 2014, significant plans have been formulated in the Eleventh Five year plan. As per sixteenth EPS, the peak demand for Uttar Pradesh by the end of 11th Plan is estimated at around 13947 MW. To meet the growing demand the State and IPP projects with installed capacity of approx. 4000 MW are likely to be completed by the end of Eleventh Plan and about 1500 MW is likely to be available from central sector. The details of these projects are given in succeeding paragraph.

Present Generation Capacity

- ▶ (State Sector) : Thermal 4082 MW Hydro 526.10 MW
- ▶ (Central Sector) : 5230 MW (during 2009-10)

Existing Transmission Network

Voltage	Lines(Ckt.) (as on 31-3-2010)	Sub-stations (No./MVA) (as on 31-3-2010)
800 KV	409.03	
400 KV	4259.415	14/8785
220 KV	6995.742	57/15850
132 KV	11973.311	260/20260
33 KV	31872.45	2379/22874.5

23. 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 was 345.66 Kwh against an all India average of 717.13 Kwh. U.P. is committed for per capita availability of 1000 Kwh electricity by 2017. The snapshot of power of Northern States as per CEA report is given hereunder:

Item	Haryana	Punjab	Uttar Pradesh	Delhi	Rajasthan	Maharastra	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

24. 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. 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., along with 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.
- ▶ 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.
 - ▶ Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
 - ▶ Dakshinanachal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
 - ▶ Poorvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
 - ▶ 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 personnel's 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.

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- ▶ Ministry of Power and Govt. of India restructured the APDRP scheme and covered 167 no. towns of the state having more than 30,000 population with the objective to reduce AT&C losses to the extent of 15%.

Part-A

- ▶ The Part-A of the scheme includes preparation of base line data for the project area covering consumer indexing, GIS mapping, metering of DT's and Feeders, Automatic data logging for all distribution transformers and feeders.

Part-B

- ▶ This includes Renovation, Modernization & Strengthening of 11KV level S/s, Transformer, HVDS, Arial Bunch Conductors, Replacement of electro-mechanical energy meters with temper proof electronic meters, Installation of Capacitor Bank etc.

Steps taken for reducing losses in power sector

- ▶ U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. has taken following steps to reduce the losses of Power Sector :-
 - ▶ 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.
 - ▶ Separation of feeders.
 - ▶ Double metering.
 - ▶ Hand held billing
 - ▶ Granting of rural franchisee for revenue collection.
 - ▶ Implementation of input based franchisee.

Impact of Reforms

- ▶ After the reforms Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power houses has been increased from 57% to 64%
- ▶ After the reforms T&D loses has been reduced from 40% to 31%
- ▶ Collection efficiency has improved up to 91%.

Salient features of the new Energy Policy-2009

Generation

- ▶ **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) route permitted:** To encourage private participation, generation projects of 250 MW and above shall be allowed to be set up through MOU route by Independent Power Producer (IPP) besides already available routes of Case-1* and Case-2** methods as per standard guidelines of GOI.

Infrastructure

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

Transmission

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

Distribution

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

Renewable / Green Energy

- ▶ **Encouragement to renewable energy projects** based on bio-mass, solar energy, municipal 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

Infrastructure

Annual Plan 2011-12

25. 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.

26. 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. 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.

Augmentation of Power Generation During 11th and 12th Plan

Eleventh Five Year Plan

	Name of the Projects	Total Capacity (MW)	Expected Date of Commissioning
A.	State Sector-		
(i)	Parichha Thermal Ext. (2x250 MW)	500	1 st Unit – 11/11 2 nd Unit -12/11
(ii)	Harduaganj Thermal Ext. (2x250 MW)	500	1 st Unit – 04/11 2 nd Unit – 07/11
(iii)	Anpara 'D' Thermal (2x500 MW)	1000	1 st Unit – 11/11 2 nd Unit -12/11
	Total	2000	
B.	Private Sector (IPP) -		
(i)	Anpara 'C' Thermal (2x600 MW)	1200	1 st Unit-03/11 2 nd Unit-07/11 (UP Share 1100 MW)
(ii)	Sri Nagar Hydro (4x82.5 MW)	330	1 st Unit-12/11 2 nd Unit- 01/12 3 rd Unit- 02/12 4 th Unit- 03/12 (UP Share 290 MW)
	Total	1530	
C.	Under MOU Route		
(i)	Roja Thermal (2x300 MW)	600	Both units commissioned
	Total 11 th Plan (A+B+C)	4130	

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12th Plan

All units of under mentioned projects are scheduled to be commissioned during 12th Plan (2012-2017)

	Name of the Projects	Capacity (MW)	Remarks
A.	State Sector –		
(i)	Panki Thermal Ext. (1x250 MW)	250	Mode of construction not decided
(ii)	Harduaganj Thermal Ext. Stage-II (1x660 MW)	660	Mode of construction not decided
(iii)	Obra 'C' Thermal (2x660 MW)	1320	Mode of construction not decided
(iv)	Anpara E (2x660 MW)	1320	Mode of construction not decided
	Total	3550	
B.	Joint Sector -		
(i)	Meja (2x660 MW) UPRVUNL & NTPC	1320	COD 01/15, 07/15 U.P. share 916 MW
(ii)	UPRVUNL & Neyveli Lignite (2000MW)	2000	UP share 1485 MW*
	Total	3320	
C.	Private Sector (IPP)/Case-2		
(i)	Bara Thermal (3x660 MW)	1980	COD 09/13, 02/14, 07/14 UP Share 1782 MW
(ii)	Karchhana Thermal (2x660 MW)	1320	COD 08/13, 01/14, UP Share 1188 MW
(iii)	Jawaharpur Thermal Project, Etah. (2x660 MW)	1320	RFP being issued
(iv)	Dopaha Thermal (3x660 MW)	1980	TOR received
(v)	Yamuna Express Way (2000 MW)	2000	Land identified
	Total	8600	
D	Under MOU Route		
	Private Sector		
(i)	Roja (2x300 MW)	600	U.P. Share 300MW
(ii)	5 Nos. Bajaj Hindustan Sugar Mill With M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd. (5x90MW)	450	U.P. share 405 MW
(iii)	Bhognipur Power Project With M/s Himawat Power Pvt. Ltd. (2x660MW)	1320	U.P. share 1188 MW
(iv)	Bhognipur Power Project (Phase-II) With M/s .Lanco Anpara Power Ltd. (2x660MW)	1320	U.P. share 1188 MW

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	Name of the Projects	Capacity (MW)	Remarks
(v)	Lalitpur Power Project with M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd. (3x660MW)	1980	U.P. share 1782 MW
(vi)	Murka Power Project near Bargarh Distt. Chitrakoot with M/s Creative Thermolite Pvt.Ltd. (2x300MW)	600	U.P. share 540 MW
(vii)	Bargarh Power Project Distt. Chitrakoot with M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd. (3x660 MW)	1980	U.P. share 1980 MW
(viii)	Farakkhabad Power Project Distt. Farakkhabad with M/s Parikh Aluminax (1x250 MW)	250	U.P. share 250 MW
(ix)	Auriya Power Project Distt. Auriya with M/s Uniteck Machines Ltd. (1x250 MW)	250	U.P. share 225 MW
(x)	Sandila Power Project Distt.Sandila with M/s Torrent Power Ltd. (2x660 MW)	1320	U.P. share 1188 MW
(xi)	Gazipur Power Project Distt.Gazipur with M/s Valaspan Poer Ltd. (2x660 MW)	1320	U.P. share 1320 MW
	Total	11390	
	Central Sector		
(i)	Bilhaur Power Project with M/s NTPC. (2x660 MW)	1320	U.P. share 792 MW *
(ii)	khurja Power Project with M/s THDC (2x660 MW)	1320	U.P. share 792 MW *
	Total	2640	
E	Case-1		
(i)	3000MW	3000	2014-15 for 25 years
	Total	3000	

* anticipated allocation subject to Ministry of Power, GOI.

Thermal Generation

27. For improvement in availability of power, U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam has envisaged installation of new Thermal Power Projects and renovation & modernization of old generating stations and extension of its existing Power Stations. The details of Power Station-wise installed capacity and de-rated capacity of Thermal Power stations under UPRVUNL as on 01.04.2010 are as follows: -

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	Power Stations	Installed/De-rated Units	Capacity In MW (as on 01.04.09)
1.	Obra	2x50	100
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		4082

28. It has not been possible to keep pace with the increase in electricity demand under various categories in the state primarily due to resource constraints. Therefore, there is urgent need to augment generation capacity to keep pace with the growth in demand in the state in the coming decades.

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

	Name of Thermal Power Project	Installed/ proposed capacity in MW	Status	PROPOSED DATE OF Commissioning/ synchronisation in 11th Plan	PROPOSED DATE OF COMMISSIONING in 12 th Plan
A	<i>IN STATE SECTOR</i>				
1	2x250 MW Parichha Thermal Power (Extn) project stage II	500 MW	Orders placed. Works at site in progress.	I unit –Nov., 2011 II unit –Dec, 2011 (Synchronisation dates)	
2	2x250 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power(Extn) project	500 MW	Orders placed. Works at site in progress.	I unit –April, 2011 II unit –July, 2011 (Synchronisation dates)	

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	Name of Thermal Power Project	Installed/ proposed capacity in MW	Status	PROPOSED DATE OF Commissioning/ synchronisation in 11th Plan	PROPOSED DATE OF COMMISSIONING in 12 th Plan
3	2x500 MW Anpara 'D' Thermal Power project	1000 MW	Orders placed. Works at site in progress.	I unit –Nov, 2011 II unit –Dec, 2011 (Synchronisation dates)	
4	2x660 MW Obra 'C' Thermal Power project	1320 MW	Draft DPR has been got prepared through NTPC. Coal block has been allotted. UP Govt. clearance has been given for 54 Cusec water from Rihand reservoir. MOEF clearance is on hold. UP Govt. decision regarding modality of construction of this project is awaited.		In 12th Five Year Plan (To be decided after approval of Govt of UP).
4	1x660 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power Extn project stage- II (proposed)	660 MW	Draft DPR has been got prepared through NTPC. UP Govt. decision regarding modality of construction of this project is awaited. EIA study is in progress.		In 12th Five Year Plan To be decided after approval of Govt of UP.
6	1x250 MW Panki Thermal Power project (proposed)	250 MW	DPR has been prepared. NOC for Chimney construction given by Airport Authority of India. UP Govt. decision regarding modality of construction of this project is awaited. EIA study work has been completed.		In 12th Five Year Plan (To be decided after approval of Govt of UP.)
7	2x660 MW Anpara 'E' Thermal Power project	1320 MW	Draft DPR has been got prepared through NTPC. UP Govt. clearance has been given for 54 Cusec water from Rihand reservoir. MOEF clearance is on hold.		In 12th Five Year Plan (To be decided after approval of Govt of UP).

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	Name of Thermal Power Project	Installed/proposed capacity in MW	Status	PROPOSED DATE OF Commissioning/ synchronisation in 11th Plan	PROPOSED DATE OF COMMISSIONING in 12 th Plan
Joint Venture					
1	2x660 MW Meja Thermal Power Project (Joint Venture with NTPC)	1320 MW	Joint venture company Meja Urja Nigam has been formed.Coal linkage has been accorded.Environmental clearance is in the process.		I unit – Aug,2014 II unit – May,2015 (Synchronisation dates)
2	2000 MW TPP (in Joint Venture with NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.)	2000 MW	MOU containing the condition of 51:49 equity between Neyveli Lignite Corp. Ltd and UPRVUNL has been signed on 30.11.2010		In 12th Five Year Plan (To be decided after approval of competent authorities.)

2x210 MW Parichha TPP (420MW) has already been commissioned in XI Plan. Further 2000 MW (2x250MW Harduaganj, 2x250 MW Parichha & 2x500 MW Anpara'D' TPP) capacity addition by the end of XI Plan i.e. by March 31, 2012 is anticipated. Thus total capacity addition during XI Plan is expected to be 2420 MW against the Target of 3230 MW.

Status of Thermal Power Stations being implemented /Proposed in UPRVUNL

30. 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:-

(A) In State Sector

(1) 2x250 MW Parichha Thermal Power Extension Project

- ▶ The B.T.G. work of this project is being got executed through BHEL. The zero date of this project is 04.08.2006. Most of the works of this project are complete. However, the Chimney of this project, which was constructed by NBCC, collapsed on 24 May, 2010. NBCC assured to construct a new chimney. They have started the piling work on 05 Oct, 2010 for the new chimney at a new location identified jointly by NBCC, BHEL, UPRVUNL etc.
- ▶ As per *program for re-construction of the chimney* submitted by NBCC, the new chimney will be completed by August, 2011/Sept, 2011 (I & II flue). During the review meeting on progress of the projects held by Chief Secretary, Govt of U.P with CMD, BHEL on 10.11.2010, synchronization of the two units is proposed in November 2011 and December, 2011 respectively.
- ▶ 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 630.00 cr has been

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sanctioned upto 2010-2011. Rs. 76.80 crore shall be required from UP Govt. during the financial year 2011-12 and Rs 100.00 crore shall be met from internal resources.

(2) 2x250 MW Harduaganj Thermal Power Extension Project

- ▶ The Boiler Drums lifting as well as the Boiler Hydraulic tests for both the units have been done by BHEL. The BOP works are under progress. RCC shell casting for the 220 m high chimney was completed by the agency NBCC by the end of April, 2010. The beams at various levels have been erected and fabrication & erection of flue can is under progress. .
- ▶ 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 632.00 cr has been sanctioned upto 2010-2011 Rs. 149.50 crore shall be required from UP Govt. during the financial year 2011-12 . and Rs 71.07 crore shall be met from internal resources.

(3) 2x500 MW Anpara 'D' Thermal Power project –

- ▶ The works of Ash Handling and Chimney are in the scope of BHEL. 765/400 KV switchyard works are to be executed by U.P. Power Transmission Corporation Ltd and the LOI for this work has been issued by them on 23.01.2010. During the review meeting on progress of the projects held by Chief Secretary, Govt of U.P with CMD, BHEL on 10.11.2010, synchronization of the two units is proposed in November, 2011 and Dec, 2011 respectively.
- ▶ 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 1319.90 cr has been sanctioned upto 2010-11. Rs. 200.00 crore shall be required from UP Govt. during the financial year 2011-12 and Rs 172.00 crore shall be met from internal resources.

(4) 2x660 MW Obra 'C' Thermal Power project

- ▶ The draft DPR for the 2X660 MW units has been prepared. Coal Ministry, GOI has allotted Chendipada Coal Block for this project and mine developer for the same has been finalized. U.P. Government has accorded clearance for allocation of 54 cusec water from Rihand Reservoir. Decision from Govt of U.P. is awaited regarding modality of construction of 2x660MW Obra 'C' TPP, 1x250 MW Panki Extn TPP, 1x660 MW Harduaganj Extn TPP etc . MOEF, Govt of India has put Distt Sonebhadra under the most critically polluted category and Terms of Reference (TOR) for obtaining environmental clearance for this project has not been decided by MOEF.
- ▶ The estimated cost of the project for the proposed 2x660 MW units as per the Draft DPR is about Rs. 7829.92 crore, 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity. Out of this equity Rs 87.00 cr has been sanctioned upto 2010-11.

(5) 1x250 MW Panki Extension Thermal Power project

- ▶ The Detailed Project Report for this project has been prepared. No Objection Certificate for construction of Chimney of this project has also been granted by Air Port Authority of India.

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Decision from Govt of U.P. is awaited regarding modality of construction of 1x250 MW Panki Extn TPP. However, EIA Study works has been completed and public hearing also held for obtaining clearance of MOEF. Application has been submitted to Coal Ministry, GOI for Coal Linkage for this project.

- ▶ As per DPR the estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 1450.943 cr., 30% of which shall be UP Govt. Equity. No equity has been sanctioned upto 2010-11. Rs. 20.00 crore shall be required from UP Govt. during the financial year 2011-12 and Rs 20.00 crore shall be met from internal resources.

(6) 1x660 MW Harduaganj Extn project – stage II Thermal Power Project

- ▶ It is proposed to install one unit of 660 MW in the Stage-II extension of Harduaganj Thermal Power Project. The draft Detailed Project Report for this project has been got prepared through NTPC. EIA study is in progress. Terms of reference have been decided by MOEF. Application has been submitted to Coal Ministry, GOI for Coal Linkage for this project. As per DPR the estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 4674.00 crore, 30% of which shall be UP Govt. equity. No equity has been sanctioned upto 2010-11. Rs. 50.00 crore shall be required from UP Govt. during the financial year 2011-12 . and Rs 30.00 crore shall be met from internal resources.

(7) 2x660 MW Anpara ‘E’ Thermal Power Project

- ▶ The draft DPR for the 2X660 MW units has been prepared. U.P. Govt has accorded clearance for allocation of 54 cusec water from Rihand Reservoir. Application has been submitted to Coal Ministry, GOI for Coal Linkage for this project. MOEF, Govt of India has put Distt Sonbhadra under the most critically polluted category and Terms of Reference (TOR) for obtaining environmental clearance for this project has not been decided by MOEF. As per draft DPR the estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs.7619.30 crore, 30% of which shall be UP Govt. equity. No equity has been sanctioned upto 2010-11. Rs. 1.00 crore shall be required from UP Govt. during the financial year 2011-12.

(B) Joint Venture

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

- ▶ The Joint Venture Company Meja Urja Nigam Ltd. has been formed between UPRVUNL and NTPC. The land for this project has been acquired. Tenders for procurement of main plant equipments have been opened by NTPC (who are a partner of the JVC) in August 2010 and the bids are under process of evaluation. The proposed synchronization dates of the two units are August 2014 and May 2015 respectively. Ministry of Coal, GOI has accorded approval for coal-linkage for this project. In this regard, Meja Urja Nigam has furnished the required commitment guarantee with South-Eastern Coalfield Ltd for issue of LOA (Letter of Assurance). Meeting with Expert Committee for environmental clearance has been held in July 2010 and the clearance is awaited from MOEF.

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- ▶ As per financial report submitted by Meja Urja Nigam, the estimated cost of the project is Rs 9276.90 crore, Equity of Rs 140 Cr has been sanctioned upto 2009-10 and there is a provision of Rs.150.00 crore in 2010-11. Rs. 332.00 crore shall be required from UP Govt. during the financial year 2011-12.

2. 2000 MW Thermal Power Project (Joint Venture UPRVUNL & Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.)

- ▶ It is proposed to install 2000 MW capacity Thermal Power Plant at Ghatam Pur Tehsil of district Kanpur or any other suitable place in UP in joint venture with Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (Govt. of India undertaking). Initially, a draft MOU was prepared having a provision of 50:50 equity. However, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd subsequently proposed for amending the equity as 51: 49 between them and UPRVUNL respectively, as per directives of Finance department , GOI applicable to Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSU). The management control will be with M/s Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. Draft MOU has been approved by Govt of U.P. MOU has been signed on 30.11.2010 between NLC and UPRVUNL. Rs. 200.00 crore shall be required from UP Govt. during the financial year 2011-12 and Rs 156.00 crore shall be met from internal resources.

Refurbishment / Renovation / Uprating of existing projects

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

- ▶ It was envisaged to take up the up-rating work of these units to increase the capacity of each unit from 110 MW to 120 MW. However, it was informed subsequently by BHEL that up-rating of these units from 110 MW to 120 MW is not techno-economically viable.
- ▶ Now, 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 528.00 crore, including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 105.60 crore. Approval of UP Govt. is under process. Rs. 100.00 crore shall be required from UP Govt. during the financial year 2011-12 & Rs 28.00 crore shall be met from internal resources.

(2) Uprating of Unit No. 7 (105 MW) of Harduaganj TPS

- ▶ This work is being executed through BHEL. It will result in an additional generation of 15 MW due to the up-rating of the unit from existing de-rated capacity of 105 MW to 1210 MW.
- ▶ The estimated cost of this work is approximately Rs. 392.00 cr., including UP Govt. Equity of Rs. 78.40 cr. Rs 18.20 Crore shall be required from UP Govt. during the financial year 2011-12 and Rs 10.00 crore shall be met from internal resources.

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

- ▶ An action plan for various works under CREP required to be executed at Anpara, Obra, Panki, Parichha and Harduaganj Thermal Power Stations for meeting out the various norms fixed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi amounting to Rs. 532.00 Crores have been prepared by UPRVUNL.
- ▶ Works amounting Rs. 152.00 Crores in respect of Obra B (5X200 MW) are included in the refurbishment scheme for which approval has been given by UP Govt. This work has been awarded to BHEL. Further, the work of installation of new ESPs at Harduaganj (unit # 3,5 &7) and Parichha 2x210 MW has also been awarded to BHEL. The action plan includes mainly following works at all the Thermal Power Stations -
 - a. Installation of new ESPs for meeting the emission norms of 100 mg/Nm³ .
 - b. Installation of dry fly ash extraction plant .
 - c. Installation of opacity meter with online recording facility.
 - d. Water Recirculation System.
- ▶ These works are proposed to be completed by December, 2011. Total cost of work shall be Rs. 580.66.00 Crore including the works amounting Rs 152.00 crores of Obra (5X200 MW).
- ▶ 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 2011-12 following works are proposed under CREP: –

	Name of work	Investment during 2011-12 (Cr.Rs.)
1.	Installation of new ESP's of Parichha (2x110 MW) & Harduaganj(3,5,&7 units) (Total cost Rs. 198.80 Crore)	123.80
2.	Installation of effluent treatment plant, water recirculation system& opacity meter for Obra thermal power station (Total cost Rs. 17.26 Crore)	17.26
3.	Installation of zero discharge system, Dry fly ash Extraction system, R& M of ESP (3x210MW), opacity meter, flue gas conditioning system for Anpara thermal power station. (Total cost Rs. 228.75 Crore)	171.56
4.	Installation of sewage treatment plant and opacity meter at Harduaganj (Total cost Rs. 10.08 Crore)	10.08
5.	Installation of sewage treatment plant and water recirculation system at Panki. (Total cost Rs. 14.167 Crore)	14.167
6.	Installation of water recirculation system and opacity meter at Parichha. (Total cost Rs. 6.20 Crore)	6.20

Rs. 20.00 crore shall be required from UP Govt. during the financial year 2011-12.

Infrastructure

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

31. The Project for networking at all the Thermal Power Stations and the Corporate Office of the Nigam and getting most of the routine activities in the Nigam carried out through computerized processes by means of ERP has been named as "PRAGATI".

32. It is expected that the information system, which shall improve resulting in decision based on true information, identification of weak areas and arriving at strategy to strengthened them. This shall result in cost reduction and strengthening the financial status. M/s Ernst & Young Pvt. Ltd has been appointed as the Project Management Consultant for the above work.

33. Energy Task Force of U.P. Government had approved the above project on 3rd July, 2009 and U.P. Electricity Regulatory Commission approved in August. 2010.

34. Draft of nearly all major Business Processes has been finalized, based on the processes as applicable in NTPC. The above processes have been cleared by various committees constituted at the Nigam level, which includes members from NTPC also, for consideration of the Board of Directors of the Nigam. The work of installing computers and networking is in process of tendering. Rs 100.00 crore as Government Equity is required for financial year 2011-12.

Investment Plan 20011-12 UPRVUNL

(Rs in crores)

	Project/ Scheme	Units	From UP Govt.	From Internal Resources	From FI	Grand Total
A	New Projects					
1.	Parichha Extn TPP	2x210MW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	ParichhaExtn-II TPP	2x250MW	76.80	100.00	249.20	426.00
3.	Harduaganj Extn TPP	2x250MW	149.50	71.07	110.00	330.57
4.	Anpara 'D' TPP	2x500MW	200.00	172.00	1150.00	1522.00
5.	Obra 'C' TPP	2x660MW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Panki Extn TPP	1x250MW	20.00	20.00	00.00	40.00
7.	Harduaganj Extn-II TPP	1x660MW	50.00	30.00	0.00	80.00
8.	Anpara 'E' TPP	2x660MW	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
9.	Meja TPP (in joint venture)	2x660MW	332.00	0.00	0.00	332.00
10.	2000 MW TPP (proposed in joint venture with NLC)	2000 MW	200.00	156.00	0.00	356.00
	Sub Total A		1029.30	549.07	1509.20	3087.57
B	R & M/Refurbishment/up-rating schemes					
1.	Anpara 'A' R & M		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Infrastructure

	Project/ Scheme	Units	From UP Govt.	From Internal Resources	From FI	Grand Total
2.	Obra (5x200MW) refurbishment		0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00
3.	R & M of Anpara 'B'		0.00	0.00	515.09	515.09
4.	Additional R&M works for unit no. 09-13 of Obra TPP		0.00	16.33	65.33	81.66
5.	Refurbishment of Parichha (2x110MW)		100.00	28.00	50.00	178.00
6.	R & M of Obra Unit 7 & 8		0.00	0.00	76.00	76.00
7.	Uprating of Harduaganj Unit-7		18.20	10.00	143.60	171.80
C.	Works under CREP		20.00	0.00	32.00	52.00
D.	ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) scheme		100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Sub Total B		238.20	54.33	1182.02	1474.55
	Total(A+B)		1267.50	603.40	2691.22	4562.12

Hydro Generation

35. 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, the present installed hydro generating capacity in the state under UPJVNL is 526.7 MW as per details given below:

Name of the Hydro Electric Power Stations	Installed Capacity
Rihand	300 MW
Obra	99 MW
Khara	72 MW
Matatila	30.6 MW
SHPs on Upper Ganga Canal	15.5 MW
SHPs on East Yamuna Canal	6 MW
Sheetla SHP	3.6 MW
Total	<u>526.7 MW</u>

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

37. Present task before U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited includes Renovation & Modernization of reservoir based Rihand(300 MW), Obra(99 MW), Matatila(30.6 MW) Hydro Power Stations which will provide fresh lease of useful life to plant & machineries along with 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. In view of the Approved Outlay of Rs.100.00 lacs through Budget and Rs. 100.00 lacs outside budget for UPJVNL for the F.Y. 2011-12, it is proposed to utilize this outlay for R & M works of Rihand Hydroelectric Powerhouse during Year 2011-12.

38. 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 units per annum presently possible from the existing units. Since as per U.P. Govt. decision, construction of new powerhouse is now being taken-up as a part of Upper Ganga Express Highway Project in private sector, so no action is required by U.P.Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. in respect of the same.

Transmission Works

39. At present U.P.Power system has the transmission network to cater to about 10000 MW power. At 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 ,Roja. Harduaganj, Parichha, Tanda Extn,and also from increased share from central pool and Co-Gen. The brief summary of existing and expected generation capacity addition is as follows:

	Particulars	Existing Capacity as on 31.03.2010 (MW)	Capacity Addition up to 31.03.2012 (MW)	Total Capacity (MW) by the end of 11 th plan
A	State			
(i)	State Sector			
	Thermal	4082	1500	5582
	Hydro	526.7		526.7
(II)	IPP	-		
	Thermal	300	1950	2250
	Hydro	-	290	290

Infrastructure

	Particulars	Existing Capacity as on 31.03.2010 (MW)	Capacity Addition up to 31.03.2012 (MW)	Total Capacity (MW) by the end of 11 th plan
B	Central			
(i)	Thermal	3492	158	3650
(ii)	Hydro	509	411	920
(iii)	Nuclear	224	86	310
(iv)	IPP & JV	1041	500	1541

40. Hence at the end of 11th five year plan U.P. Power 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 Crores has been framed. The projects of 765 KV, 400 KV project have also been identified and projects of 220 KV & 132 KV shall also be developed.

41. UPPTCL intends to construct the 03 nos. 765 KV & 09 nos. 400 KV substations along with associated lines under PPP for evacuation of power from upcoming thermal power stations Bara (3x660 MW), Karchana (2x660 MW) & Meja (3x660 MW). All the transmission works proposed in private sector have been divided in to two packages of about Rs.4096 crores & Rs. 3662 crores (Total Rs. 7758 crores).

Normal Development Works

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

II Power Evacuation Works

- ▶ Rosa TPS Stage-I(2X300) MW:-
- ▶ Anpara'C'(2X600) MW and Anpara'D'(2X500) MW:-
- ▶ Srinagar HEP(4X82.5) MW:-
- ▶ Bara(3X660) MW, Karchana(2X660) MW and Meja(2X660) MW:-
- ▶ Paricha Extn.(2X250) MW:-
- ▶ Harduaganj Extn. (2X250) MW:-
- ▶ Other Strengthening Works:-

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42. To meet the above requirement the physical targets for the year 2011-12 have been summarized as below for which Rs. 2317 crs proposed for non PPP works. Proposed investment under PPP is approx Rs. 7000 crs.

Summary of Proposed Non-PPP & PPP works during 2011-12

	Item	Unit	Target 2011-12
A.	Construction of Lines		
	765 KV Lines	CKT Km.	1916.00
	400 KV Lines	CKT Km.	3354.00
	220 KV Lines	CKT Km.	1946.50
	132 KV Lines	CKT Km.	2005.94
B.	Construction of New Sub-station		
	765 KV	Nos/(MVA)	03/9630
	400 KV	Nos/(MVA)	14/12060
	220 KV	Nos/(MVA)	23/5760
	132 KV	Nos/(MVA)	68/2980

43. The proposed outlay for transmission works for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 494.57 crs for the following physical target

PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

Transmission Works

	Item	Unit	Target 2011-12
A.	Construction of Lines		
	765 KV Lines	CKT Km.	428.00
	400 KV Lines	CKT Km.	725.00
	220 KV Lines	CKT Km.	1697.25
	132 KV Lines	CKT Km.	1355.83
B.	Construction of New Sub-stations		
	765 KV	Nos (MVA)	1/2000
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)	4/2890
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	19/4480
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	37/2220
C.	Augmentation of Sub-stations		
	400 KV	Nos (MVA)	
	220 KV	Nos (MVA)	9/1440
	132 KV	Nos (MVA)	25/500

Secondary Transmission & Distribution Works (66 KV AND BELOW)

44. 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

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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.

45. 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.

46. To meet the above requirement total physical targets for the year 2011-12 has been summarized as below for which the proposed outlay is Rs. 1315.50 crs.

Physical Targets for Distribution Works for Annual Plan 2011-12

	Description of works	Unit	Target 2011-12
A : 33 KV Works			
(i)	New 33 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	1100
(ii)	New 33 KV Sub-Stations	Nos./MVA	300/1500
(iii)	Augmentation of Sub-Station	Nos./MVA	600/1800
B : 11 KV & LT Works			
(i)	11 KV Lines	Ckt. Kms	5200
(ii)	L.T. Lines	Ckt. Kms	3100
(iii)	Strengthening of L.T. lines by Aerial Bunched Conductor	Kms.	5000
(iv)	Bifurcation of feeders	Nos.	110
(v)	Replacement of damaged poles	Nos.	74960

Position of Implementation and Deployment of Distribution Franchisees

- ▶ In a step forward towards Private Public participation in the Power Distribution Sector collection through Franchisee has been initiated.
- ▶ Presently deployment of Collection Based Distribution Franchisees Model for revenue collection in rural areas, has been implemented and the progress is as under:

Collection Based Rural Franchisees

- ▶ 449 numbers collection based franchisees have been appointed and made operational, covering total 19126 census villages including 3409 RGGVY villages. Further appointments of more

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franchisees is in progress. Cumulative revenue collection efficiency in rural areas allotted to franchisees has been achieved upto 89.56 %.

DISCOM-WISE details of Collection Based Rural Franchisees up to February '2011.

	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	33	1739	156	1583
2	Meerut	29	1294	243	1051
3	Lucknow	70	4071	650	3420
4	Varanasi	317	12022	2359	9663
TOTAL		449	19126	3409	15717

Input Based Urban Franchisees

47. U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. proposes to implement suitable franchisee model in urban areas, which suffer from high Transmission and Distribution losses as well as low collection efficiencies. Input Based Franchisee has already been selected for KESCO, Kanpur and Agra city of DVVNL. The agreement for both the areas have already been signed on 18-5-2009 among utility and franchisee. Agra City has been handed over to M/S Torrent Power Ltd. selected Input Based Franchisee on 01.04.2010. The area of KESCO, Kanpur will be handed over to the selected Input Based Franchisee very soon.

Energisation Of Private Tube-Wells

48. 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 proposed to start the work of conversion of diesel operated private tube well into electrical operated tube wells. An investment plan of rupees 500 crore is proposed for the 11th plan period where Rs. 150.00 crore were provided for the year 2010-11 and an outlay of Rs. 150.00 crores is proposed for the year 2011-12 for energisation of 22058 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 lacs population and annual input energy of the order of 350 MU)

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- ▶ Asset mapping of the entire distribution network at and below the 11 KV 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 centers 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.

	Name of Discom	No. of Schemes	Cost of Schemes (` in Crs.)	Loan Sanctioned by PFC (` in Crs.)
1.	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Meerut.	56	302.70	203.03
2.	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Agra.	39	205.03	122.66
3.	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Lucknow.	43	362.50	230.83
4.	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Varanasi.	29	160.37	108.97
	Total	167	1030.60	665.49

Agra city excluded.

49. In Part-B, schemes of selected towns under Part-A for DVVNL-Agra, MVVNL-Lucknow and PuVVNL-Varanasi too have been sanctioned by PFC. The scheme of PaVVNL-Meerut have been submitted to PFC for sanction. The discomwise loan sanctioned for part-B is as follows:-

	Name of Discom	No. of Schemes	Cost of Schemes (` in Crs.)	Amount Sanctioned by PFC (` in Crs.)
1.	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Meerut.	56	513.94	Submitted for sanction.
2.	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Agra.	39	535.81	535.81
3.	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Lucknow.	43	470.93	470.93
4.	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Varanasi.	29	350.85	350.85
	Total	167	1871.53	1871.53

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50. The DPR's of Part-B for SCADA towns which are under preparation along with SCADA DPR's and will be submitted to PFC for sanction by end of December, 2010. Status of DPR's of Part-B for SCADA towns is as follows :-

	Name of Discom	Name of towns	Status
1.	PaVVNL-Meerut	Ghaziabad	DPR under preparation.
		Meerut	
		Moradabad	
		Saharanpur	
2.	DVVNL- Agra	Aligarh	Submitted to PFC for sanction/review.
		Firozabad	
		Jhansi	
3.	MVVNL- Lucknow	Lucknow	DPR under preparation.
4.	PuVVNL- Varanasi	Allahabad	DPR under preparation.
		Gorakhpur	
		Varanasi	

Rural Electrification

RGVY PHASE-I

51. The Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGVY) was launched in April 2005. Under the scheme 90 percent grant is provided by Govt. of India and 10 percent as loan by REC to State Government. REC is the nodal agency for the programme. RGVY aims at

- ▶ Electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition.
- ▶ Providing access to electricity to all rural households.
- ▶ Providing electricity connection to BPL families free of charge.

52. During phase one of the programme, it was proposed to cover 28677 villages of 65 districts in U.P. The remaining villages are electrified as per old definition of electrification. In the Second Phase even the Majras (hamlets) of villages are to be covered. In the First Phase, the DPRs were submitted under AREP scheme covering at least 10 percent households of the village. Besides this Dalit localities, schools,

Infrastructure

Panchayat Ghar, PHC and Community Centers etc. have also been electrified. The highlights of the programme in U.P. are given below :

Item	Unit	Target as per revise sanction	Target (Freezed by Discoms)	Achievement till Feb.2011	Percent Achievement
Total Villages electrified	Nos.	28677	27503	27492	99.96
New 33/11 kv sub sations	Nos.	203	197	191	96.95
Upgradation of old 33/11 kv subsations	Nos.	269	272	269	98.89
Amount received from REC	Rs. Crs.		3099	2843.14	91.74
Actual Expenditure	Rs. Crs.			2744.65	96.53
BPL connections provided	Nos	803360	803360	613171	76.32

RGGVY PHASE-II

- ▶ Electrification of un-electrified hamlets.
- ▶ Electrification of the villages electrified as per Old CEA definition.
- ▶ Providing electricity to all rural households including free connection to Below Poverty Line households.
- ▶ Strengthening of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone in those villages electrified earlier.
- ▶ Electrification of remote stand alone villages.
- ▶ Creating infrastructure for providing electric connections to common rural facilities like schools. PHC. Gram panchayats.

Financial Requirements

53. The complete saturation of electrified villages including the hamlets is to be done under 2nd phase of RGGVY. The DPRs of 69 districts amounting Rs. 11914 Crs. are pending with M/s. REC for sanction.

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The DPRs of district Sultanpur and Raibarely amounting Rs. 453 Crs. have been sanctioned only. The work of electrification of hamlets in these districts is being done by M/s. PGCIL.

Dr. Ambedker Gram Sabha Vikas Yojna

54. For the year 2010-11 Rs. 120.00 crores have been provided for electrification of 2210 unsaturated grams and 2474 unsaturated majras. Upto October,2010 1316 grams and 1384 majras have been saturated. For the year 2011-12 Rs. 120.00 crores have been proposed.

Reduction of AT&C Losses to 15% by end of 11TH PLAN

55. The AT& C losses during Financial Year 2006-07 was 41.15% which came down to -37.43% in 2009-10 and further projected to 27.38% in 2010-11. 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.

- ▶ Prevention of theft.
 - a) Checking of consumers and lodging of FIRs.
 - b) Laying of ABC Conductors-
 - c) 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. 17787 villages which has led to collection efficiency of 89% in rural area.
- ▶ Effective recovery of Government overdue of previous year & 100% realisation of current dues.

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- ▶ 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 in U.P.

56. 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.

57. 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 data of CEA for the year 2007-08.

58. 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. Keeping in view the above facts the Govt. of U.P. has formulated U.P. Power Policy 2009 to suit the Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Generation, Transmission and Distribution.

Generation

59. Under Case-2 the State Govt. will arrange land, provide water linkage, arrange fuel linkage and obtain all statutory clearances for the project. Govt. of U.P. efforts have resulted into huge participation by private sector in U.P. Power Sector. 2x300 MW Roza Thermal Power Station has already been commissioned and started generation w.e.f. March,2010. The construction of Anpara-C (2x600MW), Srinagar (4x82.5 MW), 1x300 MW Rosa Extn. and 5x90MW Sugar Mill Thermal Power Projects is in progress and are scheduled to be commissioned in the 11th Plan. The work of Bara (3x660MW) and Karchhna (2x660MW) have already been awarded on competitive bidding basis and work is in progress.

60. To meet out the shortfall in availability of the power, additional15000MW power projects are being taken up under Case-2, and under MOU route in 12th Plan. Bid process for selection of developer for 2x660 MW Jawaharpur(Etah) Thermal Power Project has already been started. 3x660 MW Sonebhadra

Infrastructure

Power Project and Yamuna Express Way Power Project are under identification stage. MOU for 3x660 MW Lalitpur Power Project with M/s. Bajaj Hindustan, 2x660 MW Bhognipur Power Project with M/s. Lanco Infratech Ltd. have already been signed and PPA are under process of finalization.

Transmission

61. 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 projects and to wheel them to diverse load centers concentrated mainly in central & western part of Uttar Pradesh. The proposed transmission works under PPP on BOOT mode have been divided into two packages and costing around 7758.55 crores.

Distribution

62. U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. proposes to implement suitable franchisee model in urban areas, which suffer from high Transmission and Distribution losses as well as low collection efficiencies. Input Based Franchisee has already been selected for KESCO, Kanpur and Agra city of DVVNL. The agreement for both the areas have already been signed on 18-5-2009 among utility and franchisee. Agra City has been handed over to M/S Torrent Power Ltd. selected Input Based Franchisee on 01.04.2010. The area of KESCO, Kanpur will be handed over to the selected Input Based Franchisee very soon.

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.
- ▶ Allocation of 6 coal blocks for setting up more thermal power stations in state for which request has been made with GOI by State Govt.
- ▶ Allocation of maximum power (at least 75%) from power project being planned to set up by Central Agencies in the state.
- ▶ TOR for Anpara-E and Obra-C Thermal Power Projects which is held up due to restrictions imposed by Pollution Control Board.
- ▶ Allocation of gas for setting up Power Project in state considering the facts that gas based Power Projects require less quantum of land and waster.
- ▶ 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.

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INVESTMENT PLAN & PLAN OUTLAY 2011-12

Rs. Crs.

	Name of Work	Total Investment	Through Plan Outlay	Outside Plan
1	U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.			
	a) New Project	3087.57	1578.37	1509.20
	b) Refurbishment	478.00	128.00	350.00
	c) R&M	672.75	16.33	656.42
	d) Up-rating Schemes	171.80	28.20	143.60
	e) Work under CREP	52.00	20.00	32.00
	f) ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) Scheme	100.00	100.00	0.00
	Total	4562.12	1870.90	2691.22
2	U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.			
	a) New Scheme			
	b) Renovation & Modernisation	1.0002	1.0002	
	Total	1.0002	1.0002	
3	U.P. Power Corporation Ltd.			
i	Transmission Works	2217.10	494.57	1722.53
ii	Distribution Works	1315.50	1315.50	
iii	Energisation of PTW	150.00	150.00	
iv	Dr. Ambedkar Gramsabha Vikas Yojna	120.00	120.00	
	Total : UPPCL	3802.60	2080.07	1722.53
4	THDC	0.0001	0.0001	
	GRAND TOTAL :	8365.7202	3951.9702	4413.75

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna	200.00
(Centrally Sponsored Scheme) Through Budget	

Urban Infrastructure

63. The present state of urban infrastructure like drainage, sewerage, water supply, power, solid waste management and transportation systems are all inadequate to meet current needs. Out of 630 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

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efficient sewerage system, Rs.17509 crore for a drainage system and Rs.1291 crore for solid waste management system in all 630 urban local bodies in the State.

64. The Union government initiated **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission: (JNNURM)** in December, 2005 with the overtly stated mission objective of encouraging of reforms and fast-tracking development of major cities with specific focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation, and accountability of ULBs towards citizens.

65. **Urban Infrastructure and Governance: (UIG)**- The core focus area of the Sub-Mission is on infrastructure projects relating to water supply and sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of old city areas with a view to upgrading infrastructure therein, shifting industrial and commercial establishments to conforming areas. The objectives of this component are to ensure achievement in following segment in the urban sector:

- ▶ Focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in cities.
- ▶ Establishment of linkages between asset-creation and asset-management through a slew of reforms for long-term project sustainability,
- ▶ Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, outgrowths and urban corridors leading to dispersed urbanisation,
- ▶ Scale-up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor,
- ▶ Special focus on urban renewal programme for the old city areas to reduce congestion.

66. **Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns: (UIDSSMT)** - Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns aims at improvement in urban infrastructure in towns and cities in a planned manner. The objectives of the scheme are to improve infrastructural facilities and help to create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns with population more than one lakh.

67. **Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme: (IHSDP)**- Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme aims at ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. The scheme seeks to enhance public and private investments in housing and infrastructural development in urban areas. The basic objective of the scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

68. **Basic Services to the Urban Poor: (BSUP)**-The rising urban population has also given rise in increase in the urban poor. According to the estimates of Central Statistical organization, slum population of U.P. was 58.4 lakh in 1991 and has reached at 77.1 lakh in 2001, which is projected to 102.49 lakh in 2011 constituting about 21.5 percent of the UP's urban population. U.P. ranks second after Maharashtra in the country in so far as the total slum population is concerned. The ever increasing number of slum dweller causes tremendous pressure on urban basic services and infrastructure. The main thrust of the sub-mission

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is on integrated development of slums which provides basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation, and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

69. To improve the **transportation system** in the Mission cities, a stimulus package for procurement of 1310 buses has been sanctioned by GOI, amounting Rs. 514.45 Cr. Out of which 11138 buses have been procured Special routes for the transit of buses have been prescribed easing the pressure on Traffic. Comprehensive Mobility Plan of all Mission Cities is under preparation

Adarsh Nagar Yojana (Ideal City Scheme)

70. Under the purview of guidelines of JNNURM and UIDSSMT the state government in Jan 2008 has launched a new scheme for those ULBs which have population less than 1 lakh and are not covered under the JNNURM & UIDSSMT. The objectives of this scheme are to provide infrastructural facilities like – safe drinking water, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, slaughter house, road, street lighting, and other qualitative civic amenities to the urban people of the transitional areas. It also put emphasis on the integrated development of these lower rung towns and cities.

71. For the selection of urban local bodies and implementation of scheme a committee under the chairmanship of minister of urban development has been constituted. Funding pattern of the scheme is in the ratio of **90:10** for state government and ULBs Out of 10% contribution which is to be arranged by concerning ULBs from their own resources, not more than 5% may be drawn from the MLA/MP LAD fund. To ensure effective implementation and timely monitoring of running projects, the **Directorate of Local Bodies** is nominated as state level nodal agency (SLNA).

E-Governance Project for Municipalities under JNNURM

72. Under National Mission Mode Project (NMMP) in the state 6 JNNURM towns (Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra & Meerut) were selected. Regarding E-governance implementation, Kanpur Nagar Nigam selected as lead ULB for testing and trial, which will function as first subscriber of state wide e-Governance service platform would be provided by SLNA/ Directorate of Local Bodies UP. According to e-Governance guidelines issued by Government of India, following 8 services are to be provided by Municipal Bodies to common Citizens:

- ▶ Registration and Issue of Birth & Death Certificate
- ▶ Property Tax
- ▶ Payment of Utilities Bills
- ▶ Citizen Grievance
- ▶ Building Plan Approval
- ▶ e-Procurement and Monitoring of Project
- ▶ Health Program (License, Solid Waste Management)

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- ▶ Accounting
- ▶ Personnel Management System

Impact of State Level JNNURM Reforms

- ▶ Rent Control Reforms have ensured the Rights of Landlord by making a provision of agreed rent; this promoted the building operation in urban areas. The exemption of building from Rent Control till 40 years from the date of construction is fearlessly encouraging the Real Estate Institution, to provide affordable housing to urban class.
- ▶ Rationalization of Stamp Duty to 5% has encouraged public registration of documents thus enhanced the sphere so as to give information to people regarding legal rights arising or affecting a particular property. Reduction of Stamp duty has checked forgery and has provided good evidence of the genuineness of written document.
- ▶ Public disclosure law has promoted transparency and updating of records.
- ▶ Revision of Bye laws to streamline the approval process of Building Plan has reduced the time line. Revenue generation increased, workforce efficiency increased by changing from paper based system.

Impact of ULB Level JNNURM Reforms

- ▶ GIS based property Tax management system has enabled ULB's to identify the un-assessed properties and bring them under tax net
- ▶ The computerization of property tax, online billing and deposit has reduced the pressure of bill distribution; timely payment has lessened corruption and arbitrariness of collection staff in giving rebates. It has helped in centralized monitoring of Tax Collection.
- ▶ The Public Grievance and redressal module has introduced transparency and accountability. Complaints can be prioritized and assigned to appropriate officials. This system is useful to understand 'what kind of problems' occurs at which part of the city and at what time of the year.
- ▶ E-Governance has resulted in higher transparency general awareness, about ULB administration and increased accountability.
- ▶ Double Entry has ensured physical verification of fixed assets and identification of assets and preparation of Financial Statements at any given point of time.

Innovative approach adopted in execution of solid waste management projects on PPP model.

73. The Solid Waste Management projects for 26 Towns of Uttar Pradesh were sanctioned by the Govt. of India under JNNURM/UIDSSMT programs. The project envisages "Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste, Primary Storage, Secondary Collection, Transfer and Transportation up to Processing Plant,

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Installation of Processing Plant, Development of Sanitary landfill site and Operation & Maintenance of Processing Plant and Sanitary landfill site for a period of 25 years.

74. 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 Govt. after due consideration, has decided that the work of solid waste management of the towns producing more than 200Tons/day shall be taken up on Integrated approach and on PPP mode. The integrated approach includes all activities related with solid waste management work i.e. Door to Door collection, Primary Storage, Secondary Collection, Transfer and Transportation up to Processing Plant, Installation of Processing Plant and Development of Sanitary landfill site, O&M of all above activities for 30 years".

75. **Initiatives Taken Regarding smaller Towns:** The execution of the solid waste management projects of towns producing solid waste between 25 to 130 TPD, too are proposed to be taken up on PPP mode. The components like, processing plant and development of landfill and its O&M over a period of 30 years are covered under PPP mode, while the activities like door to door collection, primary storage, secondary collection, transfer & transportation up to the Processing Plant and Landfill site to be carried out by the ULB's concerned.

Housing

76. 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 high urban growth entails considerable investment into housing, physical and social infrastructure. It is estimated that housing industry in the country contributes to about 6% of the GDP.

77. The projected housing shortage at the beginning of 11th Plan (2007-08) was estimated at 4.68 lac dwelling units. Besides, about 11.16 lakh households are expected to be added up to 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. Housing schemes in the state are implemented mainly by the Development Authorities and the Housing and Development Board. At present there are 27 Development Authorities covering large cities and the Housing and Development Board is functional in 102 urban areas of the state. The schemes comprise land acquisition and development, EWS housing, sites and services scheme, low income, middle income and high income group housing.

Manyawar Sri Kanshi Ramji Shahri Garib Awas Yojna

78. During the second phase (Financial Year 2009-10) these agencies completed construction of 43,193 houses upto 30.11.2010 against a target of 91,391 units. The State government has fixed a target of construction of 50,000 houses for the 3rd phase (2011-12).

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Urban Infrastructure through Local Bodies

79. There are 27 Development Authorities and 5 Special Area Development Authorities in the State. These Authorities carry out various works of urban infrastructure by its own internal resources. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 27047.00 lakh is provided for the financial year 2010-11 and various infrastructure works of this scheme are under progress. An outlay of Rs. 27047.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

Integrated Development of Lucknow City

80. A Comprehensive Development Plan for integrated development of Lucknow City is under preparation which contains various proposals such as construction of Outer Ring Road, development of Parking sites, Bus Stops, RoBs, Fly-overs, Sub-ways, Transport nagar, Water Supply Scheme, Sewage Disposal Works, Electrification Works, etc. For completion of some of these works an outlay of Rs. 56400.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12 under this scheme.

Antarrashtriya Bouddh Shodh Sansthan

81. To meet out the contingency expenditure of the Antarrashtriya Bouddh Sansthan, an allocation of Rs. 1054.00 lac is available in the current year 2010-11. The Director, Bouddh Shodh Sansthan has raised a demand of Rs. 166.00 lac to meet the various requirements of the Sansthan, therefore, an outlay of Rs. 166.00 lac is proposed for the year 2011-12 under this scheme.

Construction of the Office Building for Antarrashtriya Bouddh Shodh Sansthan

82. Construction of office building for Antarrashtriya Bouddh Shodh Sansthan is in progress at present. The budget for the building work has been provided by the department of Culture in the preceding years. However, this project has now been transferred to Housing and Urban Planning Department. The construction agency (RNN) has raised a demand of Rs. 121.20 lac for completion of this project, therefore, an outlay of Rs. 121.20 lac is proposed for the year 2011-12.

Construction of Manyawar Sri Kanshi Ramji Green (Eco) Garden

83. A Green (Eco) Garden in the memory of Manyawar Sri Kanshi Ramji is being developed along Jail Road adjoining Manyawar Sri Kanshi Ramji Smarak Sthal. An outlay of Rs. 15000.00 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2011-12.

Maintenance of Memorials, Museums, Institutions, Parks, etc. constructed in Lucknow City

84. State Government has constructed memorials, museums, parks, etc. in the memory of eminent leaders and social reformers at Lucknow. For the maintenance of these memorials, etc. an outlay of Rs. 2584.50 has been proposed for the financial year 2011-12.

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Grant/Assistance to the committee for the maintenance of memorials, Museums, etc.

85. State Government has notified a committee for the maintenance of memorials, museums, parks, etc. constructed by the state government in Lucknow city. The Government has created 6835 posts in various pay scales/grade pay. The committee has raised a demand of Rs. 9631.49 lakh for the salaries and allowances payable to its employees. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 9631.49 lakh has been proposed under this scheme for the financial year 2011-12.

Public -Private- Partnership

Development of New Townships through Private Investment

86. The state government has announced following three policies to promote private investment in housing and infrastructure through development of new townships:-

- ▶ Development of Hi-tech Townships through private-investment on minimum 1500 acres of land.
- ▶ Land assembly and infrastructure development for housing schemes through private investment i.e.; Integrated Township ranging from 25 acres to 500 acres of land.
- ▶ Development of New Townships through private investment on minimum 1000 acres of land.

Urban Infrastructure Projects for Major Cities

87. The State Government has launched a programme to improve and strengthen urban infrastructure with emphasis on urban transport and redevelopment of core areas in major cities. 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 and city specific projects have been identified for implementation through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The projects identified under this programme in various cities are as follows:-

- ▶ Super Specialty Hospital and Medical College, Lucknow
- ▶ Super Specialty Hospital and Medical College, Kanpur
- ▶ Super Specialty Hospital and Medical College, Meerut
- ▶ Multi-specialty Hospital, Agra
- ▶ Multi-level Car Parking, Civil Lines, Allahabad
- ▶ Multi-level Car Parking, Shaheed Udyan, Varanasi
- ▶ Multi-level Car Parking, Town Hall, Varanasi
- ▶ Transport Nagar, Mohan Sarain, Varanasi
- ▶ Multi-level Car Parking, Vaishali, Ghaziabad

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- ▶ Multi-level Car Parking, Kaushambi, Ghaziabad
- ▶ Multi-level Car Parking, RDC, Ghaziabad
- ▶ International Cricket Stadium and Sports Complex, Lucknow

Rural Housing

Indira Awaas Yojana

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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 1.4.2010 upper limit of new construction is Rs. 45,000 for each house. Though the design is not prescribed for the house however, plinth area of the houses should be around 20 sq.mts.
- ▶ For the Annual Plan 2011-12, A target to construct 4 lakh houses has been proposed for which an state share outlay of Rs. 350 crores has been proposed.

88. The State Govt. has formulated a Action Plan To Cover All the Rural BPL Shelterless families by the end of year 2016-17. **The details of the action plan are as follows:-**

- ▶ On the basis of BPL census 2002 housing shortage on 1.4.06 = 44.99 lakhs
- ▶ Families likely to be covered upto 1.4.11 = 20.11 lakhs
- ▶ Balance no. of household to be covered = 24.88 lakhs

Presently year-wise families likely to be covered at present

- ▶ IAY = 3.40 lakhs
- ▶ Awas scheme run by the State (MAY/MSAY) = 1.10 lakhs
- ▶ Total = 4.50 lakhs
- ▶ No. of houses to be covered from 11-12 to 16-17 (4.5 x6) = 27.00 lakhs

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Each year approximately households to be covered from 2011-12 to 2016-17:

- ▶ Under IAY = 7.00 lakhs houses
- ▶ Under schemes run by the State (MAY/MSAY) = 1.00 lakhs houses
- ▶ Total requirement of each year = 8.00 lakhs houses

89. At above rate of 8 lakhs houses each year total requirement of housingshortage can be met by the end of 2016-17. As estimated above under IAY target of 7 lakhs houses should be fixed each year. At present rate of unit cost of Rs 45000/- total requirements of funds Rs 18900.00 crores of which 75 % of central share required will be Rs 14175.00 crores.

Mahamaya Awas Yojana–

- ▶ For the Annual Plan 2011-12, a target to construct 1.25 lakh houses has been proposed and for this an outlay of Rs. 550 crore has been proposed.

Mahamaya Sarvajan Awas Yojana

- ▶ For the Annual Plan 2011-12, a target to construct 0.45 lakh houses by an estimated expenditure of Rs. 100.00 crores has been proposed.

Water Supply and Sanitation

90. Water supply and sanitation are important basic needs affecting the quality of life and productive efficiency of the people. Provisions of these basic services continue to be among the core activities of urban local bodies.

91. In U.P., there are 630 local bodies out of which there are 13 Nagar Nigam, 194 Nagar Palika Parishad and 423 Nagar Panchayat whose total population according to 2001 census is 3.26 crores, which is assessed to have become 4.28 crores in the present and to become 12.84 crores in the year 2040. All towns are provided with piped drinking water facility except 5 Nagar Panchayats. In these remaining 5 towns piped water supply will be provided under suitable programme. As per position of 1-4-10 drinking water availability, against norms, in towns was as follows as on 1-04-10

▶ 100% or more availability as pre 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	80 towns
(Without piped w/s)	5 towns
Total	630 towns

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92. It is assessed that an amount to the tune of Rs. 13500.00 crore would be required to provide water as per norms, to meet the needs upto the year 2040, in all the towns of the state. Similarly it is assessed that an amount to the tune of Rs. 27000.00 crore would be required to provide sewerage in the towns of the state.

Agra-Water Supply Project - Gangajal (JBIC Assisted)

93. Since the Quality of Yamuna water is deteriorating day by day, it was an urgent need to search for alternate good quality water source for Agra/Mathura. Seeing public hue and cry a water crisis and city's heritage value the Government opted to bring Ganga Jal for water supply of city Agra & Mathura.

94. The above project consist of construction of 144 mld WTP at Sikandra and other major components of the project are Intake works (Head Regulator), Settling Tank, Feeder main for Agra & Mathura, & Rehabilitation of W.T.P. etc.

Varanasi Sewerage Project (JBIC Assisted)

95. Project of sewerage works for Varanasi town includes interceptor and relieving trunk sewers, sewage pumping station & 140 mld sewage treatment plant has been prepared. The project also includes some non-sewerage works such as low cost sanitation, construction of dhobi ghat & public participation & awareness programme.

96. Against the project cost 85% of the cost will be borne by JBIC and 15% cost of the project will be borne by the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 11615.00 lacs has been proposed for the financial year 2011-12.

Agra Sewerage Project (JBIC Assisted)

97. A master plan for sewerage works for Agra town has been prepared in which whole town has been divided in eight sewerage zones. Out of eight zones this project has been prepared for northern & western zones. Works of northern zone include sewer line, pumping station & 14 mld sewage treatment plant. Similarly works of western zone include sewer line, pumping station & 40 mld sewage treatment plant. In second part of DPR, works of boundary wall & acquisition of land is proposed, Against the project cost 85% of the cost will be met with loan from JBIC and 15% cost of the project will be borne by the State Government.

98. The above project consist of construction of 14 mld STP in Northern zone & 40 mld STP in Western zone and other major components in Northern zone are Sewer line - 35.493 km, Pumping Station - 2 nos etc. and in Western zone are Sewer line - 35.00 km, Pumping Station - 3 nos etc. The works of Boundary wall & land acquisition are also included.

Infrastructure

Ganga Action Plan- Phase-II and National Ganga River Basin Plan

99. Ganga Action Plan-Phase-II is being executed under National River Conservation Programme of Government of India, in the state. Under this scheme, river pollution control works of 23 towns situated on the bank of river Ganga, Yamuna and Gomti Action Plan (3 towns) are included.

100. Under this project, the sanctioned works in Yamuna Action Plan-Phase-I component have been completed, wherein 16 sewage Treatment Plants of 402.25 mld capacity have been constructed and made operational. Also under gomti Action Plan component, 1 sewage Treatment Plant of 56 mld capacity in Lucknow town and 1 sewage Treatment Plant of 1.7 mld capacity in Sultanpur town have been constructed and made operational. Under this scheme, 15 different sewage treatment plants of total 512.96 mld capacity included in sanctioned and ongoing schemes are at different stages of construction.

101. The Pollution Control works of Kanpur Town were included in Externally Aided projects, as it was being financed by Government of Netherlands, thus the project was called Ganga Action Plan Support Project. Government of India, under policy decision, has stopped taking financial assistance from Government of Netherlands. Now the pollution control works of Kanpur town are being financed by Government of India under Central Assistance programme similar to other towns. Thus the Kanpur town is now included in Ganga Action Plan component of Ganga Action Plan-Phase-II.

102. Allahabad, Vindhyachal, Varanasi, Kanpur, Anupshahar & Bijnore towns of Ganga Component, Lucknow, Sultanpur & Jaunpur of Gomti Component, Agra town of Yamuna-Phase-II Component and the project preparation for remaining river pollution control works in 8 towns of Yamuna Action Plan are proposed.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

103. 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.

104. In addition to it on the front of supply of safe drinking water Govt. of India has given the top priority to tackle the quality affected habitations having excessive chemicals in drinking water. These habitations are being tackled separately for providing drinking water as per norms under separate programme for Quality Problem Village (QPV).

105. It is further stated that due to withdrawal of excessive ground water, the water table is going down day by day. Hence it has become necessary to recharge the ground water with construction of ground water recharging and rain water harvesting structures. For this purpose sufficient funds are being earmarked annually.

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Quality Affected Habitations under Bharat Nirman:

106. There were 6377 Quality Affected Habitations remaining to be covered, as on 31.03.05. This includes 2077 habitations Affected by excess Fluoride, 612 habitations Affected by Salinity, 2375 habitations Affected by excess Iron, 11 habitations Affected by excess Nitrate and 1302 habitations Affected by Multiple parameters i.e. more than one contaminant. Out of these 6377 quality Affected Habitations, total 4988 habitations have been covered with safe water supply up to 31.03.10. The remaining 2142 habitations are proposed to be covered by March 2012. The status of coverage of NSS habitations under Bharat Nirman is given in the following table:

Particulars	Total NSS habitations	Habitations covered up to 31.03.10	Balance habitations covered as on 01.04.10
Fluoride	2077	1786	291
Salinity	612	376	590
Nitrate	11	10	236
Iron	2375	1031	1
Multiple	1302	265	271
Total	6377	4988	1389

Arsenic affected habitations

107. In addition to 6377 quality affected habitations balance as on 31.03.05, during subsequent testing carried so far, 1018 Arsenic affected habitations have also been identified in the state during 2006-07 and 2007-08. This includes 310 habitations in distt-Ballia; 165 habitations in distt-Lakhimpur Kheri; 438 habitations in distt- Behraich; 45 habitations in distt- Gorakhpur; 17 habitations in distt- Bareilly; 21 habitations in distt- Ghazipur and 22 habitations in distt- Chandauli. Out of these 1018 Arsenic affected habitations 265 habitations were provided with safe water supply during up to 31.03.2010. Remaining 753 Arsenic affected habitations will be covered by March 2012.

District Water Quality Laboratory

108. As per GoI Guidelines Water Testing Laboratories at State Level and in all districts are to be established. State Level Laboratory at Lucknow and District Laboratories in 69 districts have been established by U.P. Jal Nigam.

Sub - Divisional Water Quality Laboratory

109. As per the directives of GoI, Water Testing Laboratory fully equipped with computer and peripherals, is to be established at each sub-division of the state. Proposal for the same is being prepared. The proposal for establishment of other sub-divisional laboratories to cover all sub-divisions is under preparation.

Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

110. IMIS is a Management Information System for the rural water supply sector. This has been launched by Department of Drinking Water Supply (DDWS) for putting information related to drinking water supply programme on website, which can be viewed by general public. The DDWS-IMIS enables all participating stakeholders to monitor this programme in an efficient, effective and transparent manner. IMIS is a Web Based Monitoring System which enables online submission of annual plans and project shelf, physical and financial progress report on coverage of habitations and rural schools and specially the coverage of quality affected habitations. The information regarding rural water supply in the states at the Sub Division level, Division level, State level issues of such as coverage of the rural population with potable drinking water, sustainability sources and water quality in the rural areas is made available on the IMIS.

Rural Pipe Water Supply Schemes

- ▶ In rural areas of state, most of the Piped Water Supply Schemes have been executed after 1970. So for 2044 Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWS) covering 32142 habitations have been completed by 31-03-2010 which are under maintenance by UP. Jal Nigam/ Jal Sansthan/ Gram Panchayat. At present 993 PWS are under execution in various district under different programme. The total number of India Mark-II hand pumps installed in rural areas, is about 21.51 lacs at the end of the year 2009-10. The cost of installation one New HP & one Rebores HP is about Rs 0.35 Lacs and Rs 0.29 Lacs respectively.
- ▶ For providing safe drinking water Govt. of India has instructed for uploading the results of water samples taken from each drinking water source. It is huge task of testing of water samples, Govt. of India has made provision for establishing the testing Laboratory at sub division, District and State level. At present 69 district level water testing labs and one State level water testing lab has been established.

Chapter –IV

Human Development

Human Development concept as designed by 'United Nations Development Programme' has now become a universally accepted approach in the planning process to assess the over-all well being of the masses, not only on income criteria but also on the basis of a composite index including per capita income, health and educational status taken together which is more comprehensive and broad based. The strategy of inclusive growth as adopted in the Eleventh Plan can be fulfilled after the improvement in the level of human development of the masses.

2. 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.

3. The human development approach basically identifies three essential areas in which enlargement of peoples 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. [196]

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5. The list of variables used in constructing Human Development Indices are mentioned in the following table:

Table 1: Variables Used in Constructing Human Development Indices

Dimensions	UP HDR II	NHDR	UNDP HDR
1. Human Development Index (HDI)			
a) Income	Adjusted Per Capita Income at constant prices in PPP in \$	Inflation and inequality adjusted per capita consumption expenditure	Per Capita Income at constraint prices in in PPP in \$
b) Education	Literacy (7+)	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>kutcha</i> houses Percent without access to basic amenities	Percentage of people without access to safe water Percentage of people without access to health services Percentage of moderately and severely underweight children under 5.
3. Gender related Development Index/Gender Equality Index (GDI/GEI)			
1. Economic Opportunity	Male and female wages and workforce participation rates in conjunction with per capita income (female and male earned income share)	Workforce Participation Rate	Male and female wages and workforce participation rates in conjunction with per capita income (female and male earned income share)
2. Education	As in HDI	As in HDI	As in HDI
3. Health	As in HDI	As in HDI	As in HDI

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Status Of Human Development Index in U.P.

6. After the formation of Uttarakhand, the status of Human Development Indices for the 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. The above data indicates that absolute value of human development index in the State has improved significantly over the years but scope of further improvement in it is still very wide. The State Government is making earnest efforts for a comprehensive socio-economic development of the life of

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the people in the State which should make a significant impact on human development status in the state.

9. In addition to above Human Development indices for 70 districts of the state has also been prepared by planning department to exhibit the regional dimension of Human Development in the state. The district wise Human Development indices in the year 2005 are shown in the following table.

Table 3: Districts Arranged According to Value of HDI, 2005

High (Above 0.60)			Medium (0.55 to 0.59)			Low (0.50 to 0.54)			Very Low (Below 0.50)		
R	District	HDI	R	District	HDI	R	District	HDI	R	District	HDI
1	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.7017	18	Muzaffar nagar	0.5937	41	Banda	0.5456	61	Basti	0.4921
2	Ghaziabad	0.6566	19	Mau	0.5910	42	Kheri	0.5426	62	Rampur	0.4915
3	Kanpur Nagar	0.6506	20	Chitrakoot	0.5907	43	Deoria	0.5418	63	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						

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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. The dawn of planning era gave gradual attention to this sector and national policy on education (NEP) of 1986 provided impetus for educational development.

11. The subsequent period has been a renewed focus on Universal Elementary Education (UEE) with the commitment of the Central Government reflected in the form of 86th Amendment of Constitution making education a fundamental right. Now the Right of Children to Free And Compulsory Education Act 2009 has come into force since 1.4.2010 which gave a large mandate to provide free education to children of 6-14 years.

12. In pursuance of the national policies, various initiatives have been taken by the State Govt. in education sector which is reflected in the increasing rate of literacy mentioned below in the table :-

Table: Growth of literacy in U.P. and all India

Year	U.P.			India		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951	17.3	3.6	10.8	25.0	7.9	16.7
1961	27.3	7.0	17.7	34.5	12.9	24.0
1971	36.7	12.5	25.4	39.5	18.7	29.5
1981	44.5	16.3	31.4	56.5	29.9	43.7
1991	55.73	25.31	41.6	64.1	39.3	52.2
2001	68.8	42.2	56.3	75.3	53.7	64.8
2011	79.2	59.3	69.7	82.1	65.5	74.0

13. The above table reveals that literacy percentage in U.P. increased from 10.8% in 1951 to 69.7% in 2011 and thus, it witnessed more than five times increase. The corresponding increase at all India level was about four times only. U.P.s literacy percentage for male and female also witnessed higher growth than all India level.

Thrust areas

- ▶ To implement provision of the RTE Act.
- ▶ To provide schooling facility in unserved eligible habitations.
- ▶ To strengthen school infrastructure including basic amenities
- ▶ Enhanced Community participation.

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- ▶ Focus on quality improvement.
- ▶ Training of untrained teachers
- ▶ Reduce gender gap in enrolment & literacy.

14. In order to fulfill the above thrust areas an outlay of Rs. 38037.19 lakh is proposed for basic education the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Sarva Siksha Abhivan

15. It is a centrally sponsored scheme for Universalization of Elementary Education with Central and State share of 65:35. The outlay for the Annual Plan 2010-11 was Rs. 1600 lakh against which anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1474.41 lakh. During 2011-12, the Govt. of India share would be 65% and the share of the state Govt. would be 35%. The proposed outlay for SSA is Rs. 1603.68 lakh for 2011-12.

Opening of New Schools

16. During 2010-11, 1126 upper primary schools were sanctioned out of which 1122 schools have been opened till 28.02.2011 and remaining are under process. Funds have been released to all districts. Construction of 263 school buildings is complete and remaining are under progress. During 2011-12, 5000 new primary schools and 900 new upper primary schools are proposed in unserved habitations as per the norms specifies in he State Rules of RTE Act. 50,000 additional class rooms are also proposed to be constructed during 2011-12..

Special Training

17. During 2010-11, 10819 Special Training Centers sanctioned for education of out of school children. As per local needs of the districts funds were released for 8638 Centers out of which 6853 Centers become operational with enrolment of 71148 children. During 2011-12, about 10000 Special Training Centers are proposed to provide education to out of school children as per need of the districts.

Teachers

- ▶ Teachers will be provided to the new schools proposed in 2011-12. 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 2011-12, posts of 12700 teachers are proposed to operate new schools.
- ▶ Besides 35000 additional teachers at primary level and 11000 additional teachers at upper primary level are proposed to maintain teachers pupil ratio as required under RTE norms. Besides 41307 part time teachers are proposed in upper primary school with enrolment more than 100 to teach Art Education, Physical & Health Education and Work Education.

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Free Textbooks

18. During 2010-11 free textbooks have been distributed under SSA to all girls and SC/ST children studying in class 1-8. About 147 lakh students have been benefited. During 2011-12 this activity is proposed to be continued

Uniform

19. Under RTE Act it is provided that uniforms will be provided to all girls, SC/ST children and children of BPL families. Therefore, during 2011-12 distribution of uniforms to about 172 lakh children of above category student in class 1-8 is proposed.

Quality Enhancement

20. For quality enhancement major Activities undertaken during 2010-11 are as below:

Primary level

- ▶ 'Reading and Numeric Skill Development of children in Class 1 & 2
- ▶ Distribution of Workbooks of Language and Mathematics in Class 1-5
- ▶ 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 VI
- ▶ Development and distribution of learning material for hands-on activities in Mathematics for class VI
- ▶ Specified teaching learning material has been painted on the classroom walls to promote walls as self-learning aid.
- ▶ Following training modules have been developed during the current academic year to meet the specific training needs of teachers -
 - ▶ Revised Quality vision
 - ▶ (ii) Reading And Numeric Skill Development for Class 1-2 Training module and teacher handbook.
 - ▶ "Karke Seekhen Vigyan" for Science teaching in class 7.
 - ▶ "Karke Seekhen Ganit" for Mathematics teaching in class 7.
- ▶ 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 of all 71 districts. Following training programmes have been organized during 2010-11.

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- ▶ 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 teachers for multi grade multi level teaching skill development at primary level
- ▶ Training of primary teacher for English teaching
- ▶ Training of upper primary science teacher for activity based and experimental science teaching skill development.
- ▶ Training of upper primary maths teacher for activity based maths teaching skill development..
- ▶ Training of upper primary teacher for English teaching.
- ▶ Training of BRC Coordinators on computer aided learning in collaboration with Microsoft
- ▶ Learning enhancement project has been undertaken in five districts with the help of CARE India.

Proposed Activities for 2011-12

- ▶ Development of material for capacity building of teachers and learning enhancement

Primary level

- ▶ Vertical and horizontal expansion of early reading & numeric development Programme
- ▶ 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 EVS for class VI.
- ▶ Development of learning material for hands-on activities in science and mathematics for class VIII
- ▶ Activity Book, learning kit, guidebook and teacher training module
- ▶ Guidebook for promoting continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- ▶ Revamping of BRCs and NPRCs

21. **Capacity building** of teachers, trainers, coordinators community etc. including follow up activities and regular reflections in block level meetings.

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22. **Effective use of ODL** (open and distance learning) through ICT (Information & communication technology) and other measures (Gyan Darshan, Gyan Vani, EduSat, CAL, English teaching through radio, etc.)
23. **Research and action research** to identify problem areas and strengthen quality interventions
Quality monitoring through
- ▶ Quality Supervision
 - ▶ Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
 - ▶ Quality monitoring tools developed by NCERT

Girls 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, especially in some districts. The emphasis will be on reducing gender gap at upper primary level.
25. Under SSA, Meena Manch have been established and activated in 39602 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 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 67.48 lakh girls of primary schools and school bags have been provided to 17.26 lakh girls of Upper primary schools. The activities of NPEGEL are proposed to continue in 2011-12.
27. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojna 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 out of which all 454 KGBVs are operational with enrolment of 42159 girls. Out of operational 454 KGBVs, 171 KGBVs are in minority block/cities. Construction of 340 KGBVs has been completed and remaining are under progress. During 2011-12, 292 new KGBVs are proposed in unserved educationally backward blocks to provide education facility to girls of disadvantaged groups. Besides, emphasis will be on technological interventions through usage of web camera, computers and broadband connectivity, more enrolment and improving quality education in KGBVs.

Inclusive Education for CWSN

28. 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.

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29. During 2010-11, 552 medical camps have been organized in which 33612 children were assessed and children provided aids/appliances. Besides, 1673 itinerant teachers and 199 resources teachers have been recruited to provide special support to children in schools. Supply Orders have been placed to NIVH Dehradun for the printing of text books in Braille. 121 Pre integration camps have been conducted to provide residential education facility to severely disabled children and 6149 CWSN are benefiting from this intervention.

30. It may also be added that ramps are constructed in schools to make the school barrier free. During 2010-11, 2104 ramps in schools were sanctioned, out of which ramps have been constructed in 1094 schools and remaining are under construction.

Basic Education outlay and expenditure

31. Basic education comprises two levels namely, primary level (class 1-5) and upper primary level (class 6-8). The boys and girls of age group 6-14 years are being imparted. In 2010-11 against annual outlay of Rs. 240385.12 lakh anticipated expenditure is to the tune of Rs. 168473.95 lakh. For Annual Plan 2011-12 the Proposed outlay is Rs. 290664.54 lakh Achievement in enrolment during Annual Plan 2010-11 and proposed target for Annual Plan 2011-12 is shown in the following table :-

(in lakh)

Class	Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1-5	264	265	277
6-8	91	92	99

Establishment and construction of office building of BSA

- ▶ It is proposed to establish office of BSA Kanshiram Nagar and provide necessary posts to make it functional.
- ▶ It is proposed to constructed new office building of BSA in the newly created district Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Nagar for which an outlay of Rs. 24.65 lakh is proposed.

Electrification of schools

- ▶ During 2011-12, it is proposed to provide the electrification of remaining 63000 schools so as to create basic amenities for children studying in these schools. An outlay of Rs. 18388.44 lakh is proposed for this programme.

Boundary wall in schools:

32. It is felt that boundary walls are required in schools to make it safe and secure for students as well as the school material and equipments. In light of above, it is proposed to construct boundary walls in 65000 schools out of which 55000 schools are situated in general villages and 10000 schools in villages

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pre-dominantly inhabited by SC population. An outlay of Rs. 105000 lakh is proposed under this programme.

33. The Right to children of Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been implemented by the Govt. of India which requires the state to provide free education to all children of age group 6-14 years. Certain fees used to be taken from the students have now been stopped. Therefore, in the wake of RTE Act, 2009, the following provisions are proposed:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| ▶ Scout & Guide Activity | Rs. 517.50 lakh |
| ▶ Science Fee | Rs. 517.50 lakh |
| ▶ Vikash Abhidan | Rs. 3843.75 lakh |

34. The RTE Act requires that students of class 1-8 should be given two sets of free uniforms. The provision for uniforms to all girls, SC, ST and children of BPL families is being made under SSA. The provision for remaining boys of general, OBC, minority is to be made under Basic Education. There are about 47 lakh boys of these categories. Thus, during 2011-12 a total outlay of Rs 38037.19 lakh is proposed for Basic Education.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

- ▶ Scheme of hot cooked mid-day meal was introduced in September, 2004 in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in writ petition no. 196/2001, for the children studying in Govt./Parishadiya/Govt. Aided/EGS & AIE centres in class I-V. In Upper Primary schools, this scheme was introduced in October, 2007.
- ▶ Govt. of India provides 100 grams food grain (Rice/Wheat) per child per day for primary classes & 150 grams food grain (Rice/Wheat) per child per day for upper primary classes.
- ▶ Govt. provides conversion cost Rs. 2.69 per child per day for primary classes and Rs. 4.03 per child per day for upper primary classes for preparing hot cooked mid-day meal. In this Central Share is 75% whereas State Share is 25%.
- ▶ The weekly menu of mid-day meal is 2 days wheat based and 4 days rice based.

Existing Menu	
Days	Food Items
Monday	Roti, Sabji with Soyabean chunks
Tuesday	Rice + Sabji mixed Daal/Rice Sambhar
Wednesday	Kadhi Chawal/Kheer
Thursday	Roti + Sabji mixed Daal
Friday	Tahri
Saturday	Sabji, Chawal, Soyabean/Kheer

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- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Mid-Day Meal scheme is monitored and supervised by Mid-day Meal Authority at state level and District Magistrate at district level.
- ▶ In Mid-day meal scheme, now unit cost of kitchen cum store has increased from 60,000/- to 78,500/- per unit. In revised unit cost, Central Share is 75% whereas State Share is 25%.
- ▶ Govt. of India provides @ Rs. 5000/- per school for kitchen devices.
- ▶ At present, 84,228 schools have kitchen sheds built under this scheme and 1,38,148 schools have purchased kitchen utensils.
- ▶ Web based online Monthly Information System (MIS) established at MDM Authority level to ensure quick and timely receipt of monthly information from districts.
- ▶ IVRS system introduced to ensure daily monitoring of the implementation status of scheme. In this system, the information of children availing MDM is received on daily basis through IVR calls.

Priority, Strategy and Status

- ▶ The objective of this scheme is to increase attendance, improve the nutritional status, develop social equity and brotherhood among students.
- ▶ To monitor the scheme, a 12 member district level task force headed by District Magistrate and 8 member block level Task Force headed by Sub Divisional Magistrate have been constituted.
- ▶ MDM Cell established in BSA office at district level and in Regional Assistant Director (Basic) office at region level, Which have one MDM co-ordinator and one computer operator.
- ▶ Village Panchayat level and Ward level MDM committees Constituted respectively under Gram Pradhan and ward member for execution and monitoring of the scheme at village/ward level.

Progress

- ▶ 1,23,05,114 students per day availed mid-day meal in Primary and Upper primary schools with respect to enrolment of 2,14,78,887 students under the scheme in FY 2009-10.
- ▶ 2,88,436.07 Mts. food grain is consumed in providing mid-day meal to students in 2009-10.
- ▶ An amount of Rs. 69,376.78 Lacs spent as conversion cost in 2009-10 for providing mid-day meal to students.
- ▶ 1,06,188 primary and upper primary schools have given grant for kitchen sheds under this scheme from 2006-07 to 2010-11 against which 84,228 kitchen sheds have built in schools.
- ▶ 1,38,148 primary and upper primary schools have purchased kitchen utensils under this scheme from 2006-07 to 2009-10.

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Saakshar Bharat

35. 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. 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 a learning society by providing opportunities to neo-literates for lifelong learning.

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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.

Targets

- ▶ The principle target of 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 1st phase of the programme i.e. in 2010-11 and 2011-12, 26 districts would be covered under the programme. Target of the 1st phase to impart of functional literacy adult in 73.67 lakh of age group 15+. Under the Continuing Education Programme 20012 Lakh Shiksha Kendra will be opened at gram panchayat 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. SLMA will be implementing agency.

Proposed Outlay

- ▶ The total estimated cost of the Saakshar Bharat Mission is Rs. 1629.21 crore, of which Rs. 1221.91 crore would be central share.
- ▶ The scheme shall be in operation till 31.3.2012, unless decided otherwise by the Government of India.
- ▶ In the Year 2011-12 proposed out lay Rs. 30000 Lakh, out of which Rs. 22500 Lakh would be central share & Rs. 7500 Lakh State share. The sharing between the centre and the state would be 75:25.

State Council of Educational Research and Training

36. Keeping in view the needs of state level educational organization SCERT has been constituted on the pattern of NCERT and established at Lucknow in 1981.

37. In accordance with the new education policy 1986 and programme of action 1992 a task force of the state level was constituted for strengthening of SCERT. In view of the expenditure to be shared by the

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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 2011-12 for construction of additional office room & essential equipments. The activities to be undertaken by SCERT are mentioned below:

Establishment of CTEs and IASE

38. Under the centrally sponsored scheme three college of Teacher's Education (CTEs) as Lucknow, Allahabad and Varanasi have been established and one Institute of Advance Study of Education (ASE) has been established at Allahabad under SCERT. The main objective of the CTEs are to:-

- ▶ Organize pre-service teacher education course for preparation of secondary teachers subject oriented and shorter them specific training.
- ▶ Provide training and resource support for the new areas of educational concern.
- ▶ Encourage community participation in teacher participation programme.

The main objectives of the IASEs are to :-

39. The GOI sanction grant to the state govt. according to the following norms.

- ▶ Conduct programmes in elementary Teacher Education so as to prepare elementary teacher educators.
- ▶ Conduct M.ED., M.Phil, and Ph.D Programmes in Education so as to prepare elementary and secondary teachers, educators and researchers in education.
- ▶ Conduct in-service source for a
 - ▶ Elementary and secondary teacher educators
 - ▶ Principal of secondary schools,
 - ▶ Persons involved with supervision of secondary schools, etc.

Establishment of DIETs

40. 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.

41. The main functions of the DIET are to impart training to the teacher and orientation of the elementary school teacher both pre-service and Teacher Training and 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.

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Secondary Education

42. 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 region of the secondary and higher secondary stage, enable students to compete successfully for education and for jobs globally. Therefore, it is absolutely essential to strengthen this stage by providing greater access and also by improving quality in a significant way.

- ▶ 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 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 less than that of a 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.
- ▶ There are 563 Govt. Schools, 4478 Govt aided Schools and 11290 unaided Schools ,total 16331 schools in Secondary education department. 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. . Literacy percentage in U.P. also very poor in comparison with other state. 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 i.e. is Intermediate education within a maximum distance of 7 Km to 10 Km.

Challenges

- ▶ Generating extra capacity by opening new schools.
- ▶ Reducing gender gap.
- ▶ Improving the quality of education.

43. To address the aforesaid challenges, the important schemes proposed in the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan 2011-12 are highlighted below :

Savitri Bai Fuley Balika Shiksha Madad Yojana

44. It is well known fact that girls are not given educational facilities at par with boys by the mass families, specially belonging to economically poor and rural areas. Gross Enrolment and Retention Ratios of the girl students in the class 11th and 12th are poor in comparison with the boys, specially in economically poor families and rural areas. The main problem of family heads educating their girls at the

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level of secondary education is their financial inability to afford with expenses of conveyance, fees and other expenditure. Apart from this, parents also expect some contribution of their daughters in earning of the family. Due to these problems, girls students of the poor families were being deprived of the secondary education. To overcome with these problems of the poor families, in view to promote the girl students at least at the level of secondary education, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh launched a most social welfare scheme named as Savitri Bai Fuley Balika Shiksha Madad Yojana.

45. This scheme has been launched in financial year 2008-09 to provide incentive to girls students belonging to families below poverty line (BPL) in view to promote girls education of poor families of the state at secondary level. The families holding Antyodaya card are also covered under this scheme. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 15000/ and one bicycle as a conveyance for going to school, are provided to eligible girl students of class 11th and an amount of Rs. 10000/ is provided to eligible girl students of class 12th. Price of cycle is fixed as Rs. 2500/. Cycle is purchased by the girl students and their families..

46. During the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 Rs. 53.89 crore, Rs. 432.43 crore, and Rs.685.45 crore were spent respectively on the scheme. Girl students benefited in class 11 were 87138 during 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, 227748 students of class 11th and 87138 students of class 12th were made benefited. Similarly, 223439 students of class 11th and 206359 students of class 12th were made benefited during the year 2010-11. During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, 70139 and 115874 girl students belonging to scheduled caste were also benefited respectively through SCSP under the scheme.

Non Recurring grant to Private management for opening of Girls High School in unserved Blocks

47. For providing secondary education to the girls in rural areas, it was decided in the year 1994-95, to open at least one Girls High Schools in every block. On the basis of survey report, 426 blocks having no Girl High School, were identified. Therefore, a scheme "Non-Recurring grant to Private management for Girls High schools in unserved Blocks was started. Under this scheme a non-recurring grant of Rs 10 Lakh (two equal installment of Rs 5 Lakh) now revised amount Rs. 20 lakh (two equal installment of Rs 10 lakh) is given to a private management for opening of Girls High Schools in unserved block under certain terms and conditions. 421 blocks have been saturated by opening of 65 girls schools by govt. and 356 under PPP model till 2004-05. Now it has been decided that school situated in a town within the boundary limit of a development block will not be treated for the saturation i.e excluding such schools, the status of unsaturation of the block will be considered. Since 2005-06 to 2009-10 31 such schools have been sanctioned. For the year 2011-12, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lacs is proposed to provide second installment of 20 such schools.

Grant to opening of girls High school/ Inter by Private management in another Nyay Panchayat of served Block.

48. This scheme was started in 2000-01 is 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

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opening of one girls school in one Nyay Panchayat. On the basis of survey report 536 Nyay Panchayat were identified under this scheme. In this scheme a non recurring grant of Rs 20 Lakh (two equal installment of Rs 10 Lakh) is given to private management under certain terms and conditions for opening girls high schools in another Nyay Panchayat of served block. Up to 2010-11, 391 such schools have been sanctioned. For the year 2011-12, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lacs is proposed to provide second installment of 16 such schools.

Upgradation of High schools to Intermediate level

49. Keeping in view 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 schools every year and seek admission in Intermediate. To cope with these aspirants. 44 High schools have been upgraded to the intermediate level during the Tenth Five Year Plan and remaining 240 high school were upgraded to Intermediate Colleges. For the committed and other necessary financial requirements for 3328 different posts in 257 colleges, an outlay of Rs. 5196.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.

School Building

50. School building plays an important role in creating conducive educational atmosphere. An outlay of Rs. 3969.20 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan for construction of 50 Government Inter colleges. Government has declared up gradation of 240 High School to Intermediate level and in compliance with the same 240 high school have been up graded as such need of construction of school building increased. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12 for running construction of school buildings.

Information and communication technology

51. To promote computer aided learning and teaching in 2500 government and government aided school, the Information and Communication Technology scheme has been introduced on Boot Model as centrally sponsored scheme (75% share of central government and 25% share State government) in year 2009-10. This scheme covers all the districts of the State with 2180 aided and 320 Govt. school. An amount of Rs. 6.70 lakh will be spent on each selected school during 5 years. For the year 2011-12, an outlay of Rs. 2703.38 lakh is proposed as state share to meet the expenditure of the same scheme in 4000 schools.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

52. RMSA is centrally sponsored scheme . The first Annual Action Plan was prepared for year 2009-10. Vision, aims and objectives, approach and strategy for implementing RMAS in UP are as follows:

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Vision

53. On the lines of national level vision, State's vision for secondary education is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18years 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 (GER 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

54. The state 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, and 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

55. The approach and strategy for universalising secondary education in the state of Uttar Pradesh is similar to the national level approach and strategy but it is subject to the state specific norms. For the

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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 under RMSA classes IX and X were covered. Subsequently, the higher secondary stage will also be taken up.

Access

56. 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 unserved areas based on the school mapping exercise. Buildings of all these new schools will have mandatory water harvesting system.
- ▶ Existing school buildings will also be made differently abled friendly; and

Quality

- ▶ Providing required infrastructure like, furniture, library books and journals science & mathematics laboratory, computer lab, learning resource centre 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

- ▶ 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

57. 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 and 50-50 percent in 12th five year plan respectively. 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. A sanction of upgradation of 254 Upper Primary Schools to High School level was received

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from Govt. of India and construction of building their of are being done. Physical target of upgradation of 1499 upper primary schools to high school level and 94 upper primary schools to intermediate level are proposed in 2010-11. In addition to above strengthening of existing secondary schools are also proposed in 2010-11. To meet the expenditure of above said physical target, an outlay of Rs. 9379.12 lakh as state share is proposed in 2011-12.

Construction & running of girls hostel

58. The Govt. of India has launched a new centrally sponsored scheme for Construction and running of girls hostel for students of secondary and higher secondary schools. The scheme will replace the centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening of boarding and hostel facilities for girls, which was implemented during the 10th Five Year Plan. While earlier scheme provided for financial assistance to voluntary organisation only for running of girls hostel the revised scheme envisages financial assistance for both construction and running of girls hostel by State Govt., in educationally backward blocks.

59. The main objective of the revised scheme is to bring the girls to school and to retain her in school at Secondary and higher secondary stage. The girl student studying in class IX to XII and belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities and BPL families will form the target group of the scheme. Girls belonging to above groups and studying in class IX - XII in a recognised school in the EBB with a valid certificate from school Head Master will be eligible to stay in the hostels. At least 50% of the girls admitted to the hostels should belong to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities.

60. Girls hostel will be constructed in the campus of government girls colleges and KGBV, where ever sufficient land is available students in all government/aided schools and KGBV in the vicinity of the hostel will be eligible for. The sharing pattern during the 11th Five Year Plan between the Centre and the States will be at the ratio of 90:10.

61. The Project Approval Board of Govt. of India has approved construction of 144 girls hostel in 2010-11. Construction of 200 girl hostel is proposed in 2011-12 and to meet the expenditure on the construction of 200 Hostels as said above and recurring expenditure of 144 Hostels sanctioned in 2010-11, an outlay of Rs. 850.00 lakh, as state share, is proposed in 2011-12.

Model School

62. Opening of Model Schools is a centrally sponsored scheme. At the pattern of central schools, Model schools are to be opened in educationally backward blocks (EBB) with the assistance of Govt. of India. The sharing pattern during the 11th Five year Plan between the centre and state will be at the ratio 75:25. Project approval board of Govt. of India has approved 151 Model Schools in 2010-11 for the State. Cost of a Model; School is Rs. 377.00 lakh of which nonrecurring and recurring expenditure are Rs. 302.00 lacs. and Rs. 75 lacs respectively. Opening of 225 Model Schools is proposed in 2011-12. and to meet the expenditure of the same, an outlay of Rs. 1300.00 lakh as a state share is proposed.

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Higher Education

63. Education, particularly, higher education, serves as a potential instrument of social transformation and development of a nation as knowledge superpower. Therefore, effective measures are necessary for promotion of excellence in teaching-learning processes and outcomes in the form of research, publications and creation of intellectual capital. An added input towards vocationalization of higher education, with value inculcation is also required for sustenance of knowledge economy and development of a committed human resource.

64. To attain this objective the State, presently, is supported by a wide net work of higher education, comprising 04 Central Universities, 12 State Universities, 01 Open University, 09 Private Universities, 01 Deemed Universities, 136 State Government Colleges, 331 Govt aided Colleges & 2324 self-financed colleges with student enrolment of more than 21.38 Lac. The progress in the state viz- a viz other state as below:

- ▶ A Frontline State having 18% of the total college strength of the country. The State is committed to make higher education accessible and affordable to every segment of society and promoting Private Participation in Higher Education with 136 Government Colleges, 331 Govt. Aided, and 2324 Management run Self-Financing Colleges.
- ▶ Second largest state after Maharashtra, in number of Universities, colleges and student enrolment.
- ▶ The main thrust of the State policy is to spread higher education to remote, inaccessible, backward, educationally un-served areas with GER below the national average and raise the GER to 15% by the end of the XIth Five Year plan.
- ▶ Increase in the accessibility to higher education, 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 total non-refundable fee along with merit-cum-means scholarship.

Priorities for the Eleventh Plan

- ▶ Establish new Universities and Colleges in areas that have GER lower than the national average.
- ▶ Focus on development of a system conducive to increase learning, understanding, analytical ability and application oriented leaning as against the rote learning.
- ▶ Assess and promote quality and excellence in higher education.
- ▶ Elevate government, aided colleges and universities to "Centre of Excellence".
- ▶ Fully subsidize higher education for students belonging to SC, ST, OBC and Minority communities.

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- ▶ Introduction of uniform academic calendar in Universities and Colleges and increase teaching-learning and contact hours.
- ▶ Promote use of ICT to make teaching-learning process more effective and widening its reach.
- ▶ To establish Arabic-Persian University in Lucknow.

Strategy & Monitorable Targets:

- ▶ To promote opening of universities in private sector and self-financing colleges with statutory college of the State/ Universities to ensure standards of higher education in such institutions.
- ▶ Opening of Govt. Degree colleges in districts with G.E.R. lower than the national average.
- ▶ To establish career guidance bureau / placement cell in all the universities and Govt/ Govt Aided Post Graduate Colleges to facilitate students in career guidance and placement.
- ▶ Opening of skill-oriented courses in the Universities and Colleges and personality development to prepare students for global competition.
- ▶ To promote culture of quality and assessment by persuading Universities and colleges to undergo NAAC assessment / reaccreditation, as the case may be.

65. The significant achievements of state during the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 of these years are enumerated below:

- ▶ 12 new government degree colleges were opened (01 in 2007-08 and 09 in 2008-09 and 02 in 2010-11)
- ▶ In the year 2007-08, 44 Management run self-financing colleges and in the year 2008-09, 29 and in 2009-10, 83 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, and during 2010-11, 28 teaching post and 19 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, Lucknow, Meerut and Jhansi has been completed.
- ▶ 12 state universities, 01 open university, 04 private university, 01 Deemed University and 118 colleges have been accredited by the NAAC.
- ▶ To ensure comprehensive academic appraisal of teachers and Principals, ACR formats were restructured incorporating suggestions made in UP Public Service Reforms Policy,2000 and recommendations of University Grants Commission, New Delhi .
- ▶ To strengthen academics and provide platform for exchange of ideas, innovations and research, a new scheme for funding Seminars and Conferences in Universities and colleges was started in the year 2009-10.

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- ▶ To recognize contributions of teachers in academics, research and enrichment of the corporate life of the institutions, a scheme of State Award for Teachers in Higher Education was started from the years 2008-09.

State initiatives and outcome

- ▶ The State has made it mandatory for all the Universities and Colleges to undergo NAAC Assessment and to this end, State levels and regional workshops were organized periodically to initiate and educate the institutions in the process of accreditation.
- ▶ To fully subsidize higher education the scheme of reimbursement of fee, for all category of students with total annual income of less than 01 Lac, was started from the year 2007-08.
- ▶ To recognize and reward the merit and strengthen the academics in the higher education institutions, the State has started scheme for State award for Teachers and provided adequate funds for organizing national seminars in universities and colleges.

Development Grant to Universities.

66. To sustain the ever growing enrolment, Universities, require grant to create new and update existing infrastructure. . Addition of new courses and consequent expansion in academic / infrastructure, required to begin new courses, laboratories, , libraries, provision for civic amenities etc necessitate additional funds for it. For Development Grant to Universities an outlay of Rs 500.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2011-12 is being proposed.

U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University.

67. Due to the inability, for one or other reasons, to enroll as a regular student in any institution of higher education, number of eligible and aspirant youth are deprived of higher education. The higher education, imparted through the distance education mode through U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University is a most viable and reliable alternative for obtaining higher education in the State. 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 31.55 lakh for the year 2011-12 is being proposed.

Dr Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow.

68. To impart legal institution through an autonomous body, with its own in-built system of curriculum, admission, examination etc., the State has set up a Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Law University at Lucknow. Such a University will generate interest and inclination in the youth to adopt practice of law as a profession, instill legal awareness in the society to develop people as a duty conscious citizen of the country, inculcate analytical approach to the legal issues and instill in them respect for the law of the land , extend legal aid to the poor and expert advice to the government. For Dr Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow an outlay of Rs 798.43 Lakh for the year 2011-12 is being proposed.

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Establishment of Arabic Pension university in district Lucknow.

69. In a secular country, the State is under obligation to promote development of all the languages irrespective of the community they apparently belong to. Like Sanskrit, Arabi and Farsi has immensely contributed to the enrichment of the cultural and literary heritage of this county and it is to promote and preserve these timeless languages, the President Certificate is awarded every year. For Establishment of Arabic-Persian University in District Lucknow, An outlay of Rs. 1515.48 lacs for the year 2011-12 is being proposed.

Establishment of Employment Bureau / Career Guidance Cell / Placement Cell

70. There is a greater need to guide students for choice of career and facilitate their placement in Govt / Private sectors or motivate them for self-ventures. For this, the existing Employment Bureau needs to be strengthened to guide students for career options and placement after the completion of the course. This Cell will function under the supervision of the Dean, Student Welfare/ Senior Professor of the University.

Establishment of Centers of Excellence

71. Some University / university departments have the requisite 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 excellence in their respective disciplines, university departments need adequate funds to rise to a position of excellence. Under the scheme, university / departments with potential for excellence will be identified and adequately funded 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 development of Centers of Excellence an outlay of Rs 750.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

Imparting on-line education in Universities

72. Use of ICT , with its limitless potential, made possible global knowledge within the reach of learner but has phenomenally transformed teaching-learning process. Now the 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. For imparting on-line education in Universities an outlay of Rs 250.00 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

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Opening of New Government Degree Colleges.

73. Government Colleges are generally established in remote and educationally backward and un-served areas of the State. Presently there are 136 Government Degree Colleges in the State which act as a role model for other colleges in the area in terms of quality education and campus discipline. For opening of new government degree colleges, an outlay of Rs. 1376.55 lakh for the year 2011-12 is being proposed.

Completion of in-complete Buildings of Government Degree Colleges :

74. With the ever expanding enrolment in the colleges and consequent demand for more space to accommodate admission seekers and also create additional space for new courses, new blocks / buildings are constructed. For Completion of incomplete Buildings of Government Degree Colleges an outlay of Rs 579.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2011-12 is being proposed

Establishment of Non-Govt. Colleges in Un-served areas.

75. 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 to the setting up of new colleges opened on self-financing basis. Under this scheme Rs 30 for one faculty and 50 lakh for multi-faculty is granted for setting up such colleges. There are many 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 inclusiveness 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 2011-12 is being proposed.

Infrastructural facilities for Non-Govt Degree College

76. With the increase in enrolment of students but decrease in revenue receipts due to freezing of fee at the level of June 1995 has adversely affected the resource mobilization necessary for infrastructure development of the colleges and as a result, the quality of education too, is badly hit. Management find it hard to even provide basic amenities to the students. Under this scheme. Safe-drinking Water supply, Hygiene and Sanitation, Internal and Outer Illumination, Common Halls, Minor Repairs, Roads Class Rooms, Campus development, infrastructure support to curricular and co-curricular activities, Repair and Renovation of Laboratories & Power Back-up (Generator/Electric Supply) will be provided. For Assistance to Non-Govt Colleges and Institutes : Infrastructural facilities for Non-Govt Degree Colleges an outlay of 1798.43 lakh for the year 2011-12 is being proposed.

Implementation of Programmes of National Service Scheme.

77. National Service Scheme is a training ground and a workshop for character building which has a typical social orientation, enabling youth to internalize exalted ideals of selfless service towards the society, nation as a whole. It is through the programmes of NSS that the student is sensitized towards his rights and duties, students imbibe a sense of social obligation, shed off social biases & resolves to eradicate

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social discrimination conducive for the growth of an egalitarian society and above all they are trained as a good human being and a dedicated citizen of the country. Organizing special Camps for National Service Schemes is an indispensable activity with added significance for inculcating sense of nation building, group living and social commitment in the youth.

Technical Education

78. At present there are 07 autonomous technical colleges/ institutions functioning under the control of the Department of Technical Education, 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. Keeping in view the facilities are being provided in phased manner.

Establishment of New Polytechnics

79. It is essential to reduce regional imbalances for the homogeneous development of the State. Inter-regional disparities are persisting as a problem in the socio-economic development of the State. The department has achieved its goal to establish at least one Govt. Polytechnics in each district.

80. In the first step 06 districts namely Kannauj, Auruya, Kaushambi, Shrawasti, Balrampur & Siddharth Nagar have been covered. In the second & third step 17 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. Further 18 districts of the state namely J.P. Nagar, Chitrakoot, Moradabad, Rampur, Agra, Mainpuri, Badaun, Sahajahanpur, Khiri, Hardoi, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Ambedkar Nagar, Basti, Gazipur, Varanashi, Mirzapur & Gonda have also been covered and the works is in progress. Beside this State Govt. has sanctioned 08 Polytechnics in Bundelkhand Region and Nexliet Areas namely Madhougarh (Jaloun), Narainy (Banda), Manikpur (Chitrakoot), Hamirpur, Charkhari (Mahoba), Rajgarh (Mirzapur), Chopan (Sonbhadra), Chakiya (Chandauli),

Virtual Class Rooms in Polytechnics.

81. 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 department are involve 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.

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I.C.T. Scheme in Govt. & Aided Polytechnics

82. Information and Communication Technology (I.C.T.) scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme. It has been launched by Government of India in higher education. On the pattern of higher education it is being implemented in technical education department. It has two measure components namely- e-connectivity and e-content generation. For e-connectivity 25% of total cost of connectivity will be born by State as State share and will be provided to the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. 75% of total cost of connectivity will be provided by GOI. Total cost of e-content generation will be granted by GOI. For the effective implementation of the scheme Govt. Polytechnics will be developed as receiving nodes. This scheme will be helpful for the effective and qualitative training for maximum students in minimum time. As a result of which there will be e-revaluation and online training in the field of technical education.

Savitri Bai Phule Balika Kalyan Yojna

83. This scheme has been implemented in the technical education under the state flagship programmes. It is being implemented from the year 2010-11 on the pattern of secondary education where it has previously been implemented. The girls belonging to the BPL category studying in the various diploma courses will be benefited by this scheme. For the effective implementation of this scheme a district level implementation committee has been constituted in each district in the chairmanship of district magistrate.

Objectives and outcomes-

- ▶ The girls of BPL category those are studying in the diploma course of one year duration courses will be honored and encouraged by providing Rs. 10,000/- with a bicycle.
- ▶ The girls of BPL category those are studying in the diploma course of two year duration courses will be honored and encouraged by providing a bicycle in Ist year and Rs. 15,000/- in IInd year.
- ▶ The girls of BPL category those are studying in the diploma course of three year duration courses will be honored and encouraged by providing a bicycle in Ist year and Rs. 10,000/- in IInd year and Rs. 15,000/- in final year.

Human Development

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Medical and Public Health

84. U.P. is a very big State having a total population of about 19.96 crore (by 2011 census). It is also having problematic areas of Bundelkhand and Border Areas. Many river flow through U.P., they create flood and water logging after flood, this results in many diseases all over State, particularly eastern districts have diseases like Vector Born Diseases (V.B.D.) and Japanese Encephalitis (J.E.) including Dengue & Malaria. There are nexal problems in 3 districts Sonbhadra, Mirzapur & Chandauli. The govt is making special drive to reduce/ eradicate these diseases which are normally spread in a particular segment of the population or geographical areas.

85. Majority of medical & health facilities in the State are covered by PHC's & CHC's and a little portion is looked after by private sectors in rural areas. The nine medical colleges of State are functioning very well where people from rural areas come for serious incurable diseases. The priority should be to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality, the incidence of communicable diseases and to improve reproductive health. The achievement of these goals will require improved essential health care services, such as coverage for immunization, family planning and institutional (or safe) deliveries, early recognition, 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.

86. State Government has setup and it manages a vast network of health facilities. It consist of 20621 sub center, 2869 P.H.C., 823 C.H.C, 134 District and Other hospitals, 03 Super Specialty Hospital and 09 Medical College's to provide a range of preventive and curative health services to the public of the state in line with the health policies and strategies of the government.

Infrastructure

	Unit	No.
1	District Male Hospitals	67
2	District Female Hospitals	54
3	Other Hospitals	13
4	Community Health Centres	823
5	Primary Health Centres	2869
6	Sub Centres	20621

Human Development

Priorities

87. To reduce IMR & MMR by increasing institutional deliveries & establishing Neo natal care center & infant care units

- ▶ Strengthening of PHC & CHC's for better health services
- ▶ Mobile units for out reach areas
- ▶ Blood bank in each district & FRU'S
- ▶ Establishment of trauma center's
- ▶ To increase RDC's
- ▶ To maintain staff as per IPHS standards
- ▶ To fill up the vacant post of medical officer & other paramedical staff
- ▶ To convert all block PHC's into CHC's
- ▶ 24 hours electric supply in the district hospital
- ▶ To strengthening the rogi kalyan samiti.
- ▶ Implimentation of RSBY yojna for BPL
- ▶ Death audit of every death in district hospital

88. The state government is pushing up for these facilites and making its best efforts to overcome the health problems of the state. The Govt. is strengthening the hospitals, P.H.C.'s, C.H.C.'s standards. Establishing many super speciallty hospitals and medical collages and also establishing trauma centers with ambulatory services on highways and Mobile Medical Units for distant areas. Now the role of public facilities in patient care is better. Now more people seek outdoor and indoor service care from public sector. In 2011-12 State government is planning for accreditation of 20 hospitals.

89. For the improvement regarding patient care there is Infrastructure strengthening of District Male and Female Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs Sub Centers & various training centers and also the hospitals of the State have been strengthened by hi-tech equipments. The Govt. of U.P. is also establishing many Trauma Centers with ambulatory services at Highways, Mobile Medical Units for distant areas and Contractual human resource to overcome the gaps. For Capacity building of functionaries & medical officers for skill development and better performance, the department started short term course of training program for Medical Officers and Para Medical Staff.

Human Development

Gaps in Human Resource

	Cadre	Sanctioned Posts	In Position	Vacancies
1	MO – Male (General/ Specialists)	12005	7018	4987
2	MO – Female (General/Specialists)	1786	1260	526
3	Total – MO	13791	8278	5513
4	Dentist	312	210	102
5	Dental Hygienist	529	405	124
6	Staff Nurse	4948	4797	151
7	ANM	23578	21166	2412
8	Optometerist	935	911	24
9	Lab Technician	2044	1836	208
10	X-ray Technician	633	531	102
11	Physio Therapist	30	20	10
12	Pharmasist	5222	4266	955
13	E.C.G Tech	50	38	12
14	Dark Room Assistant	282	108	174
15	Occupational Therapist	19	18	01

90. The State shows significant variation in health related burden and disability across regions and income groups. Both the rich and poor face a very high burden of health related disability. However, the poor and women seem to be at greater disadvantages with the incidence of IMR alone at two and a half times higher amongst the poor. To over come all these problems Public sector's role in health service delivery is very much marked in UP. Much of mortality reduction during the past few decades is traceable to government-driven efforts, particularly, through immunization campaigns and focus on specific challenges like TB etc.

91. U.P State Medical & Health services has improved a lot in the cleanliness of the hospitals, presence & availability of doctors & other paramedical staff's, behaviors of the hospital staff, availability of medicines, number of operations performed have increased, target of operations for each surgeon fixed, BPL card holder covered under RSBY. Further improvement is being done by public private partnership. OPD & Indoor patients has increased tremendously which is evident from the following table

(No. in Lakh)

Year	OPD	IPD
2006	357.21	11.40
2007	442.42	19.39
2008	559.41	28.37
2009	614.32	47.41
2010	664.13	53.90

Human Development

92. Increase in OPD & Indoor attendance indicates that the people of Uttar Pradesh are gaining confidence in State Medical & Health services. An outlay of Rs. 662.71 crore has been proposed for the year 2011-12. Besides other activities the following programmes will be taken up::

- ▶ The on going construction works of 900 PHC will be completed.
- ▶ The remaining construction of 250 CHC will be completed.
- ▶ Expansion works of 24 district hospital will be undertaken.
- ▶ 20 mortuaries will be constructed.
- ▶ 6 plastic surgical and burn unit will be established in district hospitals.
- ▶ 69 blood banks will be established with the support of NRHM.
- ▶ The hospitals will be provided with modern hi-tech equipments for which Rs. 95.00 crore will be expend.

Family Welfare

Health Out Comes in State

93. Health out comes Shows improvements, but are still poor than the national average and improving at a slower rate then the trends for India as a whole. Health indicator of any state indicate the performance of health of that State. The health indicators of state are still poor in comparision of Country.

Goals	Uttar Pradesh								India	
	Status in the beginning of Programme	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Expected outcomes (end of 2011-12)	Current Status	Target for the year 2011-12
		Target	Ach	Target	Ach	Target	Ach (Till date)			
MMR	517 (SRS 01-03)	<400	301 (SRS 01-03)	<360	301 (SRS 01-03)	<350	254 (SRS 04-06)	258/lac LB	254 (SRS 04-06)	<100
IMR	53 (SRS 05)	<50	57 (SRS 06)	<60	55 (SRS 07)	<58	53 (SRS 08)	36/1000 LB	53 (SRS 08)	<30
TFR	3.99 (NFHS-II)	2.76	2.7 (NFHS-3)	3.4	2.7 (NFHS-3)	3.5	2.7 (NFHS-3)	2.8	2.7 (NFHS)	2.1
Functional FRUs		140	120	180	139	180	149	230	-	-

Human Development

Strategies to achieve the Goals

- ▶ During the past years, significant progress has been made in terms of implementation of various activities. One of the key achievement has decentralized planning & establishment of programme management units (PMUs) at the State, division, district and block levels.
- ▶ Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) has been the major reason for rural population accessing Govt. Health Services. There has been achievement of 20.82 lacs JSY beneficiaries against the target of 18.00 lacs for 2009-10. This has increase institutional deliveries in Govt. facilities.
- ▶ The Implementation of the Comprehensive Child Survival Programme (CCSP) in all the district of the state for reduction of infant and neo-natal mortality has also gained momentum.
- ▶ The Saloni Swasht Kishori Yojna for School going adolescent girl is covering around 6500 junior girl high schools. The scheme for non-school going adolescent has also been developed and is proposed for implementation. Interventions under the adolescent health include family life education, weekly IFA supplementation and biannual deworming.
- ▶ Procurement of various items at the State and district level has been completed or is under progress. Procurement of items at the State level such as IFA tablets, ORS, Vitamin-A Laparoscopes, IUD kits, NSV kits and Blood storage equipment has been done.
- ▶ A comprehensive BCC strategy for NRHM in the State has already been formulated and implementation of activities is proposed to be undertaken accordingly.

94. Under routine immunization all block micro plans have reviewed and revised. New Immunization card has been developed for tracking, as for IEC. Further, a system of preparing name wise tally sheet of beneficiaries has been initiated strengthening of RI activities in urban areas of 11 large cities has also been started. Though there has been significant progress this year, yet certain constraints still exist. The key constraints and lessons learnt are detailed below:-

Access to Services

- ▶ Physical infrastructure of Sub-Centre (those in rented buildings) is inadequate for conducting deliveries.
- ▶ Facility wise monitoring of available services gaps & feedback.
- ▶ Current compensation packages are not attractive engage and retain skilled staff (Doctors, Staff Nurses) in rural areas.

Quality of Care and monitoring

- ▶ Systems/ tools to measure quality on a regular basis need to be established/ developed.
- ▶ Community & client feedback on expectation & gaps in quality of care required to be developed to improve service delivery.
- ▶ Need to under take regular research and evaluation for all services.

Human Development

Maternal Health interventions

- ▶ Strengthened alert & responsive PHC units (accredited Sub-Centre & 24x7 facilities) as well as first referral Units (FRUs) with functional OT.
- ▶ Establishment of JSY ward at 942 PHCs to meet the increasing demand of institutional deliveries.
- ▶ Ensuring caesarian section at all 53 District Woman Hospital and 20 combined Hospital facilities round the clock (24 hours) and elective caesarian at 258 CHCs.
- ▶ Up-gradation of 50 District Women Hospital (DWH) and 30 CHCs to Family Friendly Hospital Standards to provide minimum level of assured services.
- ▶ Essential trained human resource at the above facilities.
- ▶ Functional blood storage facilities at all 180 FRUs
- ▶ Early Diagnosis of pregnancy & name based tracking of pregnant woman- for monitoring the services.
- ▶ Under NRHM 988 ambulances for emergency medical transport services.
 - ▶ Block Level : 1 each
 - ▶ District level : 2 for <10 lac population in 58 district
: 4 for >10 lac population in 13 district
- ▶ Medical services through 135 Mobile Medical Units for out-reach and difficult 15 districts (Bundelkhand/Naxal-affected areas)
- ▶ To create massive awareness regarding essential maternal and born care in the community and demand generation for routine immunization.

Important Child Health intervention:

- ▶ Essential New Born Care at facility level in all 71 district.
- ▶ Establishing new born care corners at all PHCs (24x7 units)
- ▶ Establishing neonatal intensive care units at 180 FRUs.
- ▶ Operationalizing Special new born care units (SNCUs) in 7 identifies places.
- ▶ Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK) in 35district.
- ▶ Comprehensive Child Survival Programme up-scaled to all 71 districts to make a clear dent in the neonatal mortality and infant mortality in the state, which is biggest priority at present.

Interventions for improving Family Planning Performance

- ▶ Accreditation of Private Facilities & Service Providers.
- ▶ Post Partum Family Planning (FP) as a new strategy.
- ▶ Provision of 499 FWCs (53 DWHs + CHs. + 426 CHCs) for counseling mothers to address the unmet need of family planning & promoting exclusive breast feeding.

Human Development

- ▶ Promotion of Post Partum (PP) abdominal tubectomy & PP IUD insertion.
 - ▶ Revised strategy for fixed day family planning services integrated with FRUs for comprehensive services.
 - ▶ 724 laparoscopes have been procured.
 - ▶ Outreach camps in urban slums.
 - ▶ BCC campaign for promoting spacing female sterilization and NSV services

Infrastructure Strengthening (Proposed)

- ▶ Construction of 3843 Subcentres
- ▶ Construction of 33 CHC
- ▶ Upgradation of 50 CHCs to IPHS standards.
- ▶ Upgradation of 40 District Hospitals to IPHS standards
- ▶ Strengthening of 11 Regional training centers
- ▶ Strengthening of 4 District ANM training centers
- ▶ Upgradation of 134 District Hospital/Combined hospitals

Addressing Gaps in Human Resource

- ▶ 715 Medical Officers posted recently
- ▶ Indent for 5511 Medical Officer being processed by U.P. Public Services Commission.
- ▶ 1900 ANMs being selected for training
- ▶ 4960 BHW (male) being selected for training/appointment
- ▶ Additional HR (Specialist, Ayush, Nuses, Paramedical Staff etc.) are being provided under NRHM on contract basis.
- ▶ For strengthening of existing facilities there is a provision of annual maintenance grant/untied grant and Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS).
- ▶ For the skill upgradation of Medical Officers and Para Medical Staff training in BEMOC and EMOC training and LASA (Life saving anesthesia skill training) is being done in batches at State Medical Colleges and District Hospitals to cope up Obstetrical emergencies.
- ▶ Extensive ASHA supervision through ANMs and ANM supervision and monitoring through ISM doctors at APHC is being done.

Special Scheme

- ▶ Special Action Plan for 6 Naxal affected Districts.
- ▶ Special District Action Plan for 25 Districts with poor health indicators.
- ▶ Special plan for implementation for 44 backward Districts

Human Development

- ▶ Establishment of state Health Systems Resource Centre (SHSRC) for the better implementation and provision of quality health services
- ▶ For the Monitoring and Evaluation of health services Surveys are being planned in the state.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

95. The department of Medical Education and Training is engaged in the development of human resources for health needs of the State. It runs six Government Medical Colleges; One Medical University including one Dental Faculty, R.I.M.S. Saifia, Etawah and six newly established Medical Colleges along with the prestigious LPS Institute of Cardiology, Kanpur and J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur. Department of Medical Education also runs Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences and Newly established Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Institute of Medical Sciences. It also runs number of Para Medical Courses in Government Medical Colleges and two newly established Para Medical Colleges along with a large number of Para medical diploma and degree level Private Para Medical institutions. Medical Education department has been able to facilitate establishment and running of 11 new private Medical Colleges and 28 Dental Colleges.

Progress during the first four years of the eleventh plan:-

- ▶ It was planned that the State Medical Colleges and Institute should be strengthened during the 11th five year plan. By the end of 2010-11 our State Medical Colleges are almost well equipped for under graduate courses as per MCI norms.
- ▶ To facilitate better health facilities, Education and employment a new Govt. Medical College - Rural Institute of Medical Sciences has been established in Saifai, Etawah. Moreover six new State Medical Colleges are under constructions at Kannauj, Orai (Jalaun), Azamgarh, Ambedkarnagar, Saharanpur and Banda.
- ▶ The college and hospital building are almost completely constructed at Kannauj, Orai (Jalaun) and Azamgarh. It is under consideration to manage these 5 (Kannauj, Orai (Jalaun), Azamgarh, Saharanpur and Banda) new Medical Colleges on the public private partnership basis, while the medical college at Ambedkarnagar is to be run in the Govt. Sector.
- ▶ The OPD in the super specialty hospital and teaching P.G. Institute, Dr. Ram Manohar Institute of Medical Sciences Society, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow is being held regularly and the appointments of the faculty members is also in the process.
- ▶ A viral research centre and an epidemic ward has been established at BRD Medical College Gorakhpur to combat the deadly epidemic of viral encephalitis.
- ▶ New para medical colleges at Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Saifai are also being established. It is under consideration to run the Para Medical Colleges at Jhansi and Saifai on PPP basis.

Human Development

- ▶ State is also promoting private sector for opening new Medical Colleges and Paramedical Colleges. Presently there are 21 Medical Colleges with the intake capacity of 2100 students per year in Uttar Pradesh. There are 903 seats in MBBS, and 641 Post Graduate seats (MD/MS/Diploma) and 43 super speciality seats in Govt Sector.

Challenges and Priorities

- ▶ To provide adequate number of doctors, Specialists and Paramedicals to meet the health needs of the State.
- ▶ To upgrade the standard of Medical Education to meet the requirement of Medical Council of India.
- ▶ To develop teaching hospital of the State Medical Colleges as centre of excellence in Medical treatment & Education.
- ▶ To develop paramedical, Nursing and other allied courses to meet the requirement of the State.

Strategy, Targets and steps taken by the State Govt.

96. The State is facing very serious shortage of Medical teachers in its Medical Colleges. The shortage of doctors, specialist as well as the medical teacher in the Govt. sector as well as in State can be meet out by taking following crucial steps-

- ▶ Increasing MBBS capacity of existing Medical Colleges.
- ▶ Increasing the Post Graduate seats in the existing Medical Colleges.
- ▶ Timely Appointment of New pass outs from Medical Colleges in the Govt. sector.
- ▶ Opening a New Medical Colleges.
- ▶ Creation of posts as per MCI norms.

Increasing MBBS capacity of existing Medical Colleges-

97. It is proposed that the intake capacity of Gorakhpur and Jhansi should be raised to 150 from existing 50 seats. Also capacity of Allahabad and Meerut should be raised to 200 from existing 100 seats. Similarly capacity of Agra should be raised to 200 from existing 128 seats. The State Govt. has given no objection certificate for increasing the strength of Jhansi and Gorakhpur Medical Colleges from 50 to 100.

Increasing the Post Graduate seats in the existing Medical Colleges.

98. There are only 641 P.G. seats in all its Government Medical Colleges including CSM Medical University. This is woefully inadequate to meet the requirement of specialist and medical teachers of the State. To overcome this Medical Education department has proposed to double the P.G. seats of Government Medical Colleges.

Human Development

Timely Appointment of New pass outs from Medical Colleges in the Govt. sector.

99. Appointment process of doctors should be streamlined by creating a separate medical recruitment board to avoid the delay in the present system. The appointment process of Lecturers, Readers and Professors in Government Medical Colleges is through U.P. Public Service Commission. It takes nearly almost three years time to get recommendations of commission after sending requisition. This delays the process of appointment and is responsible for large number of vacancies in Medical Colleges. The proposal of study group can be implements only by creation of as separate Medical Public Service Commission by amending the statutes and giving powers to such a medical recruitment commission on the patterns of present Public Service Commission. This commission can also recruit P.M.S. doctors for Medical and Health department. The State Govt. has allowed the appointment of medical teachers on the contractual basis. This has helped the department to full fill the shortage of medical teachers to some extent.

Opening New Medical Colleges.

100. As per the recommendations of Mudalidar Committee norms there should be at least 36 Medical Colleges in the State against the present number of 21 running Medical Colleges. Six new Medical Colleges are being established in Government Sector. There is still need to develop 10 new Medical Colleges in the State. The expected expenditure for establishing the Medical College is Rs.300 crores. So establishment of these colleges can be undertaking in the private sector as it needs a huge investment. It will produce additional 1100 to 1600 MBBS doctors per year and thousands of Para Medical staff per year. Teaching hospitals associated with these colleges can develop medical treatment of highest order in the State and in the country. It will thus promote health tourism in the State and will bring income and prosperity.

101. The State Govt has created posts of 200 medical teachers in the state medical colleges in order to full fill the MCI norms. In addition 55 posts of Non PG JR/Demonstrator have also been created. The proposal for creation of post of SR and Paramedical and Nursing Staff as per MCI norms is also under consideration.

Strategy and proposal for 2011-12 :-

- ▶ Upgraded as super specialty centers:- All state medical Colleges being the tertiary care centres should be able to provide the super specialty treatment. Subsequently the super specialty courses (DM/MCH) can be started in all the Medical Colleges.
- ▶ Centers with proper intensive care units :- All State Medical Colleges should be capable of proper treatment of very serious patients. Intensive care units in the medicine, surgery, paediatrics, gynae and obst deptt. should be available.
- ▶ Increasing the admission capacity of Medical College Gorakhpur & Jhansi from 50 to 100. State Govt. has already given the NOC, further permission of MCI is needed.

Human Development

- ▶ Increasing the post-graduate seats in State Medical Colleges in order to meet the requirement of specialist & Technicians in the State. Now the norms as per MCI are to be full filled and the permission for increasing the seats has to be attained by the MCI. There after more funds will be needed for development of infrastructure.
- ▶ Upgrading Para-medical courses running in State Medical Colleges i.e Pharmacy, nursing up to Graduate level. 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 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.
- ▶ 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 & Nursing and other para-medical courses in order to have sufficient human resources in the field.

Private Sectors-Government Sectors Participation:

102. 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 advisable 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. is executing the process for Public Private Partnership in 5 New State Medical Colleges being established at Azamgarh, Kannauj, (Orai) Jalaun, Saharanpur and Banda.

Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University

103. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, U.P. Lucknow established on 16 September, 2002. Since the inception of this Medical University it is developing by leaps and bounds. The institutions of health department like IDH Hospital, State Medical Blood Bank and Primary Health Centre merge in this University to develop in its speciality so that people may gain the benefit of the development of medical sciences. Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospital is attached with Medical University having 2424 beds. The Medical University including Dental Faculty having 45 different departments. The people/patients of the UP State and neighbor country Nepal's are coming in Medical University for better treatment.

Human Development

Objects of the University

104. The objects of the University are to disseminate advance knowledge in medicine and dentistry and to ensure efficient and systematic instructions, teaching and research therein. The UP Government empowered the Medical University to affiliate the Private Medical/Dental College and Para Medical Courses under its supervision. Admission capacity for Under Graduate and Post Graduate Students in Medical University. The admission capacities in the University are 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
- ▶ MCI has increases 53 seats for the year 2010-11 and the same has been approved by Govt. of India. In the year 2010-11 the admission procedure has been done of increased seats in the specialty of MD/MDS/DM/M.Ch.
- ▶ To start some new super specialty courses the proposal has been sent to MCI.

Achievements of first four years of 11th plan:

105. After the establishment of the University five new departments had been created/functional:

- ▶ Geriatric Mental Health
- ▶ Surgical Gastroenterology Department
- ▶ Rheumatology Department
- ▶ Clinical Pharmacology Department
- ▶ Establishment of Biostatistics Centre

New Completed Works Which are Functional

- ▶ Centenary Hospital 1st Phase
- ▶ 50 Bedded Critical Care Unit
- ▶ Newly Constructed Extension of Biochemistry Department
- ▶ Extension of Central Library Building
- ▶ Renovation and Up-gradation of C.V. Hostel

Human Development

Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences

106. 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. With highly sophisticated Medical Equipments Institute is providing treatment to the patients in the field of Bone Marrow Transplant, Kidney Transplant and other serious problems.

107. 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 is 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, Radiology, Pathology, Microbiology, Nuclear Medicine and Blood Bank. During the 11th Five Year Plan Institute has decided to establish following new super speciality Departments.

- ▶ Pulmonary Medicine
- ▶ Maternal and reproductive Health.
- ▶ Super speciality Pediatric Surgery.
- ▶ Plastic Surgery and Burn.
- ▶ Molecular Medicine Bio-Technology (Upgraded 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
- ▶ Hepato-biliary and transplant centre.
- ▶ Animal House
- ▶ College of Medical Technology
- ▶ Construction of Paediatric Gastroenterology

108. For establishment of these Departments Govt. of India had provided Rs. 100.00 Crore under the Prime Minister Swasthya Suraksha Yojna and Rs. 20.00 Crore had been provided by State. The construction work is virtually completed. At present arrangements have been made to see the patients in the new OPD and to start the OT and other diagnostic facilities, associated facilities with new specialities are in progress. The Kamdhenu Ati Nirdhan Society is being organized with the objective of providing financial help to the poor patients/BPL patients.

Human Development

- ▶ Institute has started construction of 150 bed Trauma Centre with highly sophisticated Medical Equipments.
- ▶ The Institute has been ranked as the number one medical institute in the country for the volume and quality of its research output.

Ayurvedic & Unani Services

109. 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. State is well aware that 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. The department's special emphasis is to ensure that the teaching norms as prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine should be followed. The department also proposes to provide considerable emphasis on research and development in Ayurvedic and Unani System.

110. Indian systems of medicine (Ayurveda & Unani) is basically working by 4 points :-

- ▶ Medical Treatment.
- ▶ Production of medicine and quality control.
- ▶ Education and research work.
- ▶ Literature.

Medical Treatment

111. There are 2367 dispensaries/hospitals of Ayurveda & Unani are working in the state, in which 2116 of Ayurvedic & 251 of Unani system of medicine. There are 10979 beds in these dispensaries/hospitals and about 1.50 Crores patients are treated there.

Production of medicine and quality control

112. There are two State Ayurveda & Unani Pharmacies situated in Lucknow and Pilibhit. To control the quality of Drugs, there is Drug Testing Lab in Lucknow.

Education & research Work

113. In the state, there are 8 Ayurvedic & 2 Unani Colleges. These Ayurvedic colleges are situated in Lucknow, Pilibhit, Jhansi, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, (Atarra) Banda, (Handia) Allahabad and Varanasi and

Human Development

Unani Colleges are Lucknow & 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.

Literature

114. In the State Ayurvedic college Lucknow, there is a Ayurvedic & Tibbi Academy. Through which Ayurvedic & Unani literature, books, papers are published. 12 books has been published till now.

Objective

- ▶ 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.

Thrust areas

- ▶ 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.

Existing Infrastructure

- ▶ 8 Govt. Ayurvedic Colleges with the capacity of annual admission of 320 Undergraduate students through C.P.M.T. and 21 Postgraduate students through All India Entrance Examination.
- ▶ 2 Govt. Unani Colleges with the capacity of annual admission of 80 undergraduate students through C.P.M.T.
- ▶ 2367 Govt.hospitals/dispensaries,2123 being in Rural areas and 244 in Urban areas, Ayurvedic:Unani.
- ▶ Total number of beds in hospital=10979.

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- ▶ Approx. No. of patients=200 lakhs/year.
- ▶ 2 Pharmacies-Lucknow & Pilibhit.

Status of Main streaming of AYUSH in the State of U.P.

:Types of Hospitals	Ayurveda	Unani	Total
Outdoor	340	49	389
Four Beds	1627	191	1818
15 Beds	70	9	79
25 Beds	71	---	71
Attached from Colleges	8	2	10
Total	2116	251	2367

115. Status of 8 ayurvedic and 2 unani colleges which are attached with different hospitals, capacity of admission and number of beds are given below:-

	Name of college	Capacity of admission	Number of beds
1	State ayurvedic college and hospital, lucknow	50	220
2	Lalithari state ayurvedic college, Pilibhit	50	80
3	Bundelkhand state ayurvedic college, Jhansi	40	50
4	Sahu Ram Narayan Murli Manohar State Ayurvedic college/hospital, bareilly	40	50
5	State ayurvedic college Attara-banda	40	50
6	Swami Kalyan Dev State Ayurvedic College, Muzaffarnagar	30	50
7	State ayurvedic college, Varanasi	40	110
8	Lal bahadur Shastri Smarak state ayurvedic college, handia Allahabad	30	60
9	State unani medical college Allahabad	40	50
10	State takmil-ut-tib college/hospital	40	50

Status of patients treated in ayurvedic and unani dispensaries/hospitals:-

Year	Number of new treated patients	Number of old treated patients	Total number of patients
2008-2009	5686440	8835252	14521692
2009-2010	6264002	9723385	15987387
2010-2011	9907612	13037754	22945366
2011-2012 (expected)	10107520	13097786	23205306

Progress during Eleventh Plan

- ▶ During the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 the expenditure was Rs. 1551.02, 809.24 and 2735.42 lakh respectively. The anticipated expenditure for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 5575.00

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lakh. During these year 63 dispensaries and 11 district Ayurvedic and Uniani Hospitals were established.

- ▶ For the year 2011-12 an outlay of Rs. 5633.91 lakh has been proposed. The physical targets are establishment of 125 dispensaries in with 25 will be in urban area and 100 will be in rural area. Besides this strengthening of Ayurvedic and Unani Hospital will be given priority.

Homeopathy

116. Medical treatment to the public at the gross root level through the Homeopathic 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.

117. 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 homeopathy 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.

118. In the year 1963-64 there were established 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 in the state. Among these dispensaries 121 are functioning in urban areas and rest 1454 are in rural areas.

119. 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 it increased to the level of 211.25 lakh by the end of 2009-10.. Which indicates that it has increased more than ten times

Treated Patient In State Homeopathic Medical Colleges & Dispensaries

	Financial Year	Urban Dispensary	Rural Dispensary	Total (3+4)	Medical College	Total (5+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2001-2002	2071847	9832217	11904064	394894	12298958
2	2006-2007	3167160	14586326	17753486	517912	18271398
3	2007-2008	2729452	13215055	15944507	484401	16428908
4	2008-2009	3078039	14152062	17230101	487605	17717706
5	2009-2010	3229240	17434331	20663571	461348	21124919

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Homeopathic Medical Education-

120. At presents there are 7 Homeopathic medical colleges which are established and functioning in Faizabad, Lucknow, Kanpur, Moradabad, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Allahabad. In the above 7 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. It is necessary to strengthen all state homeopathic medical colleges as per Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH). norms.

Vision of Department

121. Keeping in view the needs of the homeopathic services and the achievements made so far the vision for 11th plan (2007-2012) is to strengthened and establish the additional department in Homeopathic colleges according to the norms of C.C.H. and to promote the research work, establishment and construction of new dispensaries at CHCs, PHCs and in uncovered remote areas and strengthening of homeopathic directorate.

Objective

- ▶ Strengthening the Homeopathic services and their expansion in rural area where facilities at present are very inadequate.
- ▶ Availability of genuine sufficient Homeopathic medicines.
- ▶ To promote the Homeopathic college and research work as well.
- ▶ To achieve the needs and objective of national rural health mission.

Strategy

- ▶ To improve the quality of Homeopathic services, and strengthening the administrative set up.
- ▶ Strengthening the infrastructure according to CCH 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.
- ▶ For the proper management and functioning of Homeopathic Medical Education & Examination the separate Homeopathic University to be established.
- ▶ Establishment and construction of new Homeopathic Dispensaries at PHCs, CHC.s and in unsaturated areas.

Priorities

- ▶ Availability of Medicine, apparatus and instruments in dispensaries

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- ▶ To fill up the vacant posts and strengthening the infrastructure according to C.C.H. norms in all 07 Homeopathic Medical Colleges.
- ▶ Strengthen the Homeopathic Medical Colleges, promote the research work in Homeopathic Colleges.
- ▶ Establishment of new homeopathic dispensaries at PHCs, CHCs and in uncovered areas and construction of Dispensaries.
- ▶ Establishment of new Homeopathic Medical Colleges.
- ▶ Establishment and construction of D.H.M.O.'s offices.
- ▶ Construction of rest four Homeopathic Medical Colleges building as per C.C.H. norms.
- ▶ Establishment of Homeopathic drug testing laboratory.
- ▶ Establishment of separate Homeopathic University.

Proposals for 2011-12

- ▶ During the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 the expenditure was Rs. 1883.45, 1829.82 and 2660.62 lakh respectively. The anticipated expenditure for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 2175.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 2998.70 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.
- ▶ At present 1575 homeopathic dispensaries are functioning in the state out of which 1454 are in rural areas and rest 121 in urban areas. It is proposed to establish 152 new homeopathic dispensaries during year 2011-12.
- ▶ There are seven govt. homeopathic medical colleges in the state which are not up to the standards laid down by the of C.C.H.. Hence to provide the standard of minimum norm's facility of teaching and non-teaching staff, equipments and furniture etc to these Homeopathic Medical colleges, are in progress. In the first phase three Homeopathic Medical Colleges, which were running in rented building have been taken over to strengthen. The construction work of three colleges as Lucknow, Kanpur and Allahabad is in last stage for completion. Completion of remaining work will given priority..
- ▶ There are only 07 Govt. homeopathic medical colleges in U.P., which can not meet the need of such highly populated state. Hence the decision had been taken for establishment of 2 new state homeopathic medical colleges in District Gorakhpur and Aligarh. The construction work of these colleges are in progress.

Nutrition

Integrated Child Development Services

122. Integrated Child Development Services was launched on 2nd October 1975 all over the country for the holistic development of children and to fulfill their fundamental needs. The project was initiated in the State with assistance from the Government of India in the year 1975 in 3 blocks, to protect pregnant, lactating women and children from malnutrition and for ensuring their overall development. At present, the

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State has 1,66,073 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) and 22,186 Mini Anganwadi Centers, sanctioned by the Central Government in 897 ICDS projects, of which most of the AWCs are operational.

123. Under this scheme, the services are provided by the department for the holistic development of children upto 6 years and for appropriate nutrition & immunization of pregnant and lactating women. The Programme focuses on the health and nutrition components— growth monitoring, supplementary nutrition, pre School education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-ups and referral services. ICDS is the nodal programme for addressing issues related to nutrition of children.

124. 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 Breastfeeding (children < 6 months)	51.3%
Initiation of Breast feeding within one hour of birth	7.2%
Initiation of Complementary Food & Continued Breast Feeding (children 6-9 months)	45.5%

125. The 11th Five Year Plan is ambitious in the context of child development. The delivery of essential services under the programmer will be ensured, considering the following objectives— to prevent the incidence of low birth weight babies and to prevent wasted & stunted growth of children. In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, efforts would be made to control the incidence of anaemia in women. Further, efforts would be made to—

- ▶ Reduce incidence of malnutrition from 47% to 23.5% by 2012.
- ▶ Reduce incidence of severe malnutrition from 22% to 10% by 2012.
- ▶ Reduce the incidence of malnutrition in children by 50%.
- ▶ Reducing the incidence of stunted & wasted growth in children by 50%.
- ▶ Increasing the rate of exclusive breastfeeding (children upto 6 months) by 60%.

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- ▶ 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.

126. In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, effective measures are required to be taken. It is worth mentioning that the Union Government is considering restructuring of ICDS on the lines of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). In this regard, the State Government would be implementing the directives of the Union Government. For achieving the ICDS objectives in the current perspective, the activities to be implemented under the 11th Five Year Plan and the concerned implementation plans are presented hereunder—

ICDS General

- ▶ Government of India has revised the funding pattern for ICDS General scheme from November 2008. Now the share of Government of India is 90% and that of State Government is 10%.

ICDS Training

- ▶ Government of India has revised the funding pattern for ICDS Training scheme from November 2008. Now the share of Government of India is 90% and that of State Government is 10%.

Supplementary Nutrition

- ▶ Complying with the directives of the Supreme Court, the decision to cover all children upto the age 6 years and pregnant/lactating mothers under the programme, was taken by the State Government in May, 2006. Previously, the number of beneficiaries per centre was 100. Following the universalization of the services under the programme, the number of beneficiaries per centre has now increased to 160-170. At present the attendance of beneficiaries at the centres ranges from 65% to 70%. From the year 2007-08, efforts are being made to make the program more effective and attractive to have an increase in the attendance of beneficiaries at the centres upto 90%.
- ▶ Currently, 80 grams of weaning food to the children in the age group of 7 months – 3 years, 80 grams of rich analyze food to children in the age group of 3-6 years and 160 grams of the same are being provided to pregnant & lactating women. In compliance with the directives of the Supreme Court, complementary food would be made available to children (7 months to 3

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years) and pregnant & lactating women, in a phased manner under a decentralized arrangement.

- ▶ Currently 470 projects of all 71 districts are covered under the decentralized arrangement. In this way, children (3-6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers all benefited with ready to eat food (hot cooked meal) with the help of mother committee.

127. In Nutrition the Revised Rates for beneficiaries are as follows:-

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.

Additional Honorarium to AWW/AWH

- ▶ Under this program, additional honoraria of Rs. 200/- per month and Rs. 100/- per month are being paid to AWWs and AWHs respectively, since December 2004.

Mahamaya Garib Balika Aashirwad Yojana

128. The scheme is implemented by the Department of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Uttar Pradesh. Mahamaya Garib Balika Aashirwad Yojana was launched on 16th Jan, 2009 by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

129. The target beneficiaries of this scheme are the girl child born on or after 15th Jan, 2009 in the families belonging to below poverty line category who are 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., 21750 will be given to the parents of the first girl child born in the B.P.L. families on or after 15th Jan, 2009 also fulfilling other conditions. This will mature to an amount of Rs. 1 Lakh after 18 years, which will be given to the girl if she remains unmarried till the age of 18.

Rajiv Gandhi Kishori Balika Sashaktikaran Yojana

- ▶ This scheme is launched by Government of India in the place of Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) & Nutrition Program for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). This scheme is operated in two parts i.e. Training & Supplementary Nutrition.
- ▶ The Training part of scheme is 100% CSS scheme. The nutrition part of scheme is 50% centrally sponsored and 50% state sponsored.

Chapter-V

Social Security

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

The Scheduled Caste 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 inimicable 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. 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 of untouchability, bonded labour, child labour and other social or 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 upliftment and protection from social, economical and educational injustices and all forms of exploitation. The detailed key-indicators relating to socio-economic development of Scheduled Caste have been identified and are mentioned in the successive paragraphs:

Population

3. Uttar Pradesh has the largest population of Scheduled Castes in the country comprising of 66 castes. According to 2001 census, the total population of the state is 1661.98 lakh, out of which 351.48 lakh, (21.15%) are Scheduled Caste. Total population of the state is 16.2 % of country's population whereas Scheduled Caste population in the State is 21.1% of the country's SC population. Uttar Pradesh holds 1st rank in terms of absolute number of SC population. The scheduled caste are pre-dominantly rural as out of 3.51 cr, majority of 3.08cr.(87.7%) live in villages, while remaining 0.43 cr.(12.3%) reside in urban areas. The trend in growth of Scheduled Caste population vis-à-vis total population of the State is given in the following table:

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(Population in lakh)

Year	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Castes Population as %age of Total Population	Decennial Growth	
				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

- ▶ It is clear from the above table that decadal growth in Scheduled Caste population from 1991 to 2001 was 25.33 percent that was a little less than the corresponding growth of 25.85 percent in total population in the State, which may be taken as a healthy trend.
- ▶ In Uttar Pradesh, out of total 97941 villages there are 13179 villages having 30 - 40% scheduled castes population, 7349 villages having 30- 40%, 8148 villages having 50 - 90%, 784 villages between 90- 100% and 442 villages having exactly 100% scheduled castes population. In Uttar Pradesh, 47200 (48.19%) have more than 21.2% scheduled castes population.
- ▶ Over-all sex- ratio of scheduled caste population in Uttar Pradesh is 900 females per1000 males which is lower than the national average of 936 females per 1000 males for all scheduled caste

4. Out of total population of India, the Scheduled Caste population accounts for only 16.23 percent while Uttar Pradesh has 21.15 percent Scheduled Caste population. Only Himachal Pradesh having 24.72 percent, Punjab having 28.85 percent & West Bengal having 23.02 percent Scheduled Caste population, are ahead of Uttar Pradesh. State wise Scheduled Caste population as per 2001 census are summarised in the following table.

State-wise Scheduled Caste population as per 2001 census

	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

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	State/TU	Total Population	SC Population	Percentage
9	Jammu & Kashmir	10143700	770155	7.59
10	Karnataka	52850562	8563930	16.20
11	Kerala	31841374	3123941	9.81
12	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	9155177	15.17
13	Maharashtra	96878627	9881656	10.20
14	Manipur	2166788	60037	2.77
15	Meghalaya	2318822	11139	0.48
16	Mizoram	888573	272	0.03
17	Nagaland	1990036	0	0.00
18	Orrisa	36804664	6082063	16.53
19	Punjab	24358999	7028723	28.85
20	Rajasthan	56507188	9694462	17.16
21	Sikkim	540851	27165	5.02
22	Tamil Nadu	62405679	11857504	19.00
23	Tripura	3199203	555724	17.37
24	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	35148377	21.15
25	West Bengal	80176197	18452555	23.02
26	Chattisgarh	20833803	2418722	11.61
27	Jharkhand	26945829	3189320	11.84
28	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

Economic Status of Scheduled Castes

5. Majority of the Scheduled Caste 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 them are engaged in low wage and even obnoxious and degraded occupations like sweeping and

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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.

Percentage of Population below poverty line for 1993-94 & 1999-2000

States		1993-94				1999-2000			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		SC	All	SC	All	SC	All	SC	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	26.02	15.92	43.82	38.33	16.49	11.14	41.42	26.53
2	Assam	45.38	45.01	14.34	7.73	44.00	40.20	19.99	7.47
3	Bihar	70.66	58.21	55.16	34.50	59.81	44.22	51.91	32.95
4	Gujarat	32.26	22.18	44.99	27.89	17.77	13.17	29.13	15.59
5	Haryana	46.56	28.02	23.58	16.38	19.03	8.27	25.38	9.99
6	Himachal Pradesh	36.89	30.34	18.52	9.18	13.15	7.94	6.74	4.63
7	Karnataka	46.36	29.88	61.59	40.14	26.22	17.36	47.01	25.25
8	Kerala	36.43	25.76	31.59	24.55	14.64	9.38	24.15	20.27
9	Madhya Pradesh	45.83	40.64	65.00	48.38	41.29	37.09	54.24	38.54
10	Maharashtra	51.64	37.93	52.56	35.15	33.27	23.82	39.88	26.91
11	Orissa	48.95	49.72	47.45	41.64	51.83	48.13	70.59	43.13
12	Punjab	22.08	11.95	27.96	11.35	12.39	6.44	11.30	5.80
13	Rajasthan	38.38	26.46	48.63	30.49	19.62	13.65	41.82	19.85
14	Tamil Nadu	44.05	32.48	61.50	39.77	32.59	20.55	44.94	22.17
15	Uttar Pradesh	58.99	42.28	58.02	35.39	43.65	31.22	43.51	30.90
16	West Bengal	45.29	40.80	37.73	22.41	35.10	31.82	28.15	14.86
17	All India	48.11	37.27	49.48	32.36	36.25	27.11	38.47	23.65

6. It can be easily deduced that the poverty amongst the scheduled caste is greater in urban areas than in rural areas. Hence it is our prime concern that the incidence of poverty among scheduled castes should be arrested and bring them at par with the rest of society.

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Literacy

7. 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:

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

8. It is obvious from above table that during the last two decades, the literacy rate of Scheduled Caste increased by 31% approximately whereas the corresponding increase for total population is 29% approximately. Literacy among Scheduled Caste female increased 8 times from 1981 to 2001. The latest estimate prepared by Education Department indicates that there is a significant increase (44%) in the enrollment of female child belonging to Scheduled Castes but still concerted efforts are needed in this direction.

Scheduled Castes in Government jobs

9. 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.

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

10. 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:

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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

11. 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:

The Number of Workers in Percentage to Total Population

(Percentage)

Year	Total Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	General Workers
1971	30.94	33.76	30.28
1981	31.75	33.67	31.20
1991	32.20	35.29	31.44
2001	32.48	34.70	31.88

12. 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:

Occupational Pattern

(Workers in Lakh)

Category	Total Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	General Workers
1. Cultivators	184.80 (46.98)	31.43 (39.54)	153.21 (48.86)
2. Agricultural Labourers	59.57 (15.14)	23.86 (30.02)	35.63 (11.36)
3. Non-agricultural Labourers	149.01 (37.88)	24.20 (30.44)	124.75 (39.78)
Total Main Workers	393.38 (100.00)	79.49 (100.00)	313.59 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentage.

13. 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.

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Poverty Ratio

14. The poverty ratio in scheduled castes population with respect to total population at National and State level is given in the following table:

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

15. 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

16. 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:-

Atrocities against Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh

	Nature of offence	Scheduled Castes			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	Murder	318	310	239	235
2.	Grievous Hurt	398	394	447	403
3.	Rape	229	318	375	317
4.	Arson	61	66	53	38
5.	Other Offences	3954	5056	6898	6529
(a)	Other IPC	2119	2935	3774	3914
(b)	Other POA	1835	2121	3121	2615
(c)	PCR				
	Total:	4960	6144	8009	7522

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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,

Vision

17. 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.

Approach:

- ▶ 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 atleast 40% of Scheduled Caste population has been allocated under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ Wage Component under the schemes has not been included in the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ Priority has been given for providing Basic Minimum Services like Primary Education, Health, Drinking Water, Rural Housing, Rural Link Roads, Rural Electrification and Nutrition.
- ▶ Extensive review of the on-going schemes to tackle the problems of Scheduled Castes effectively.
- ▶ In order to maximise the benefits of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan outlay for Scheduled Caste, schemes designed for the Ambedkar Villages would be funded 50 percent from Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ Schemes to develop agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, dairy etc. providing a source of livelihood to the SC population are included.

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- ▶ Innovative projects that draw upon institutional finance to supplement Plan allocations may be drawn up.

Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)

- ▶ On the instructions of Govt. of India, Special Component Plan (Now known as Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan or (SCSP) was launched in Uttar Pradesh in 1980-81 to provide especial benefit to Scheduled Caste of the State.
- ▶ The State Government, in 1995-96 had taken a decision to provide atleast 21% outlay to SCSP and a cell (Kalyan Niyojan Prakoshtha) was constituted in planning department under the supervision of Principal secretary, Social Welfare to implement SCSP from 1996-97.
- ▶ In order to implement SCSP more effectively, the Government in 1995-96 had further taken a decision to put the cell at secretariat level under Principal Secretary/Secretary of Social Welfare Department who would also act as Principal Secretary/Secretary, Planning for SCSP and formulate Annual Plans and Five Year Plans in consultation with different departments. The Planning department would provide atleast 21% of the total outlay in accordance to SC population.
- ▶ In the year 2002-03, to further strengthen the mechanism of implementing SCSP in the state, following major steps were taken by the State Govt. :
 - ▶ Social Welfare Department was declared as Nodal department for formulation and monitoring of Five-Year and Annual Plans for SCSP.
 - ▶ Social Welfare Commissioner and Principal Secretary would allocate the outlays to different departments.
 - ▶ Finance Department will release the budget under SCSP to different departments on the recommendation of Social Welfare Commissioner.
 - ▶ Social Welfare Commissioner would be fully authorised to allocate the outlays, releases of sanctions and re-appropriation of budget/re-allocation of outlays under SCSP.

Following measures were taken to allocate outlays from SCSP

- ▶ Such present continuing schemes, which provide cent-percent benefit to the community belonging to Scheduled Castes, total outlay involved in the scheme will be included under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ For providing infrastructure facilities 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.

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- ▶ The General Schemes, in which no special emphasis is given or no provision has been made for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes as such not providing direct benefit to them, the outlay involved in such scheme will not be included under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ▶ For any other general schemes aimed at benefiting 21% or more population of SC, only additional percentage of outlay over & above 21% would be counted towards SCSP.
- ▶ Mainly those schemes relating to creation of Socio-economic infrastructure, employment generation and economic development which directly benefit the SC's groups would be included in SCSP.
- ▶ As per directives of the Planning Commission, Govt. of India, only those schemes are included under SCSP that ensure direct benefits to individuals or SC families.
- ▶ Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Caste hamlets/villages having more than 40% Scheduled Caste population are included under SCSP.
- ▶ In order to streamline and strengthen the budgeting, effective monitoring of expenditure, issuing of sanctions and re-appropriation of budget, "Budget Prakoshtha" has been created in the year 2002-03.
- ▶ In order that funds allotted and budgeted for the benefit of Schedule Caste under SCSP are used exclusively for the benefit of this particular group and could not be diverted elsewhere, a separate budget head grant no.-83 had been created in the State Budget since 2002-03. The State Govt. further fortified the procedure by creating a minor head "789 Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste" under various functional major head within grant no.-83 from 2009-10.
- ▶ At present, Planning Department, out of total outlay for the state, earmarks outlay under SCSP in proportion to SC population of the state. Social Welfare Department, which is a nodal department for the planning of SCSP, allots outlays to various departments for scheme-wise budgetting under grant no.-83 after which sanctions are issued on the recommendations of Social Welfare Department. During the financial year, as and when required, Social Welfare Department is empowered to re-appropriate/re-allocate the budget and outlay both within the ambit of SCSP and grant no.-83.
- ▶ A three-member committee headed by Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary has been constituted to approve the draft Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan prepared by Kalyan Niyojan Prakosth, Social Welfare Department. Principal Secretary, Planning Department and Principal Secretary, Finance Department or his nominee will be member of the committee. A secretary level officer in Social Welfare Department will be the secretary to the committee. After the finalisation of the draft plan by the committee, it will be included in the State Plan.

Social Security

Financial Progress

18. The details of financial allocation over the various plan periods are shown in the following table:

(Rs. in Crore)

Plan Period	State Plan		SCSP		% age	
	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Col (4- 2)	Col (5-3)
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	6200.00	6594.29	570.00	525.35	9.19	7.97
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	11000.00	11948.72	1458.11	1239.98	13.26	10.38
Annual Plan (1990-91)	3200.00	3208.22	449.00	362.15	14.03	11.29
Annual Plan (1991-92)	3710.00	3695.54	466.43	339.51	12.57	9.19
Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	22005.00	21679.81	1923.94	2975.31	8.74	13.72
Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	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 (2002-07)						
i. 2002-2003	7250.00	6617.84	1540.00	753.06	21.24	11.38
ii. 2003-2004	7728.00	6141.73	1640.00	851.50	21.24	13.86
iii 2004-2005	9661.51	8456.04	2026.00	997.77	20.97	10.80
iv 2005-06	13500.00	13506.50	2830.00	1479.45	20.96	10.95
v 2006-07	19000.00	20096.90	3990.00	3219.13	21.00	16.38

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Plan Period	State Plan		SCSP		% age	
	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Col (4-2)	Col (5-3)
Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 (Proposed)	181094.00		38301.00		21.15	
2007-08	25000.00	24296.53	5287.00	4340.78	21.15	17.86
2008-09	35000.00	34287.62	7403.00	6789.45	21.15	19.80
2009-10	39000.00	37211.51	8246.55	7926.85	21.15	21.30
2010-11	42000.00	41507.59	8881.00	8584.20	21.15	20.68
2011-12 (Proposed)	47000.00					

Special Central Assistance:

19. 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 2011-12 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
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	140.32	137.52	098.00	3,56,718
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	189.01	176.50	093.38	3,10,574
Annual Plan (1990-91)	044.26	049.49	111.82	0,79,053
Annual Plan (1991-92)	048.44	051.78	106.90	0,97,766
Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	309.27	311.88	100.84	4,79,433
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

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Plan Period	Special Central Assistance			
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	%age	No. of Beneficiaries
iv. 2000-2001	093.98	068.21	072.58	1,05,450
v. 2001-2002	118.16	101.81	86.16	93370
7. Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007				
i. 2002-2003	101.73	134.17	131.89	91077
ii. 2003-2004	78.18	123.72	158.25	101800
iii 2004-2005	112.48	116.42	103.50	111749
iv. 2005-06	99.84	78.22	78.34	77431
v. 2006-07	97.48	80.30*	82.38	87812
8- Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12				
2007-08	110.23	122.46	111.00	119499
2008-09	143.51	107.45	74.87	102411
2009-10	104.21	138.03	132.39	128579
2010-11	117.05	94.85*	81.00	80000
2011-12 (Proposed)	213.49			

*Upto Jan 2011

Pre-matric Scholarship- Scheduled Castes

20. Top priority has been assigned for the educational development of Scheduled Castes. For this purpose, scholarships are provided by the State Government from class I to V' VI to VI and IX to X at varying rates of Rs.25/, Rs 40/ and Rs 60/ respectively. This scheme is very useful in improving the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes. Objectives of this Scheme are as under:

- ▶ To check the drop out rate
- ▶ To increase the enrolment specially in primary classes

Construction of Ashram Type Schools

21. Ashram types schools are opened for children whose parents can not afford educational expenditures due to extreme poverty. Prvision of free education alongwith free lodging, fooding, clothing, stationery and medical facilities has been made under the scheme. At present, there are 67 Ashram type schools in operation/running for Scheduled Castes students. Hence, priority would be given to establish more Ashram Type Schools in the areas of low literacy rate among scheduled castes at tahseel level, block level and also for children of scavengers.

Construction of hostels for Boys and girls

22. 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

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of which 132 hostels for boys and 36 hostels of girls are being run by the department. Under this scheme 32 hostels will be constructed.

Share Capital for Margin Money

23. Share Capital for margin money loan assistance to U.P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation is provided by the State Government. This corporation conducts welfare schemes for the economic development of scheduled castes.

Discretionary Grant

24. Discretionary grant for marriage of daughters and treatment of persons suffering from severe diseases are provided to scheduled caste persons. Under this scheme, a lump-sum grant of Rs. 5000/- for treatment per person and Rs. 10000/- for the marriage of daughter are provided to those families who are living below poverty line and having annual income below Rs.19884/- in rural areas and Rs.25546/- in urban areas.

Financial Assistance against Atrocities under P.C.R Act

25. 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. 1225.32 lakh has been proposed in Draft Annual Plan 2011-12.

Establishment of Book Bank(C.S.S.)

26. 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.

27. 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 of N.G.O./Universities/Colleges for hostel construction (45% CSS)

28. 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.

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Grant of N.G.O./Universities/Colleges for hostel construction (90% State : 10% N.G.O.)

29. 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.

Establishment of Book Bank for girl students of class 1X and X

30. In this scheme, the girls of Scheduled caste which are studying in class of IX to X of Government and aided higher secondary schools are eligible for the books in the starting of education session. Main purpose of this scheme is to increase literacy rate of Scheduled Caste girls.

Sri Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Research & Trg. Centre

31. The Institute has been established in the year 1997-98 to provide pre-examination training of SC/ST as well as O.B.C. students for the preparation of the examination for the recruitments in banking, Railway Board, National Defence Academy and Life Insurance Corporation etc. Institute has minimum capacity of 300 students in one session for 5 months coaching.

Integrated Development Programme for most deprived group among Scheduled Castes

32. Under this programme, housing, community development centres, drinking water, education link road, economic upliftment, production cum marketing centres, employment oriented training centres etc. would be provided to most deprived group among scheduled caste.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

33. The Tribal 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 Security

Population:

34. 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)

(Population in lakh)

Year	Total Population	Scheduled Tribes Population	S.T. Population as %age of Total Population
1971	883.41	1.99	0.23
1981	1108.62	2.33	0.21
1991	1391.12	2.88	0.21
2001	1661.98	1.08	0.06

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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.

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Sex Ratio

39. The overall sex ratio of the ST population is 934 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average (978) for all STs. Individually, all the five tribes have recorded an overall sex ratio lower than the national average. The sex ratio among STs, in the age group 0-6 years (973) is equal to that of all STs at the national level.

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

40. 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.

Literacy & Educational Level

Literacy Rate	All STs
Persons	35.1
Female	20.7

41. 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)

42. 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

43. 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

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'Household Industry' (HHI) constitute 2.4 per-cent which is same as that of the national level (2.1 per-cent).

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

44. 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 form 2.7 per-cent while a negligible 0.1 per-cent is 'divorced and separated'.

45. 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. 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

46. The poverty ratio of STs and of the total population at National and State level is given in the following table:

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

47. 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.

48. 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:-

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- ▶ **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

49. 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

50. 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 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.

51. 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.

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52. 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.

53. 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,

54. 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

- ▶ 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.

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- ▶ 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

55. 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. 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

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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.

Financial Progress

56. 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:

(Rs. In Crore)

Plan Period	State Plan		Tribal Sub-Plan		%age Col.	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Allocated/ Quantified	Exp.	4-2	5-3
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	6200.00	6594.29	5.54	2.52	0.09	0.04
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	11000.00	11948.72	7.68	6.79	0.07	0.06
Annual Plan (1990-91)	3200.00	3208.22	1.80	1.24	0.06	0.04
Annual Plan (1991-92)	3710.00	3695.54	2.53	1.31	0.07	0.04
Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	22005.00	21679.81	110.02	88.66	0.50	0.41
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

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Plan Period	State Plan		Tribal Sub-Plan		%age Col.	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Allocated/ Quantified	Exp.	4-2	5-3
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	13506.50	35.00	9.13	0.26	0.07
Annual Plan (2006-07)	19000.00	20096.90	43.00	18.79	0.23	0.09
Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12	181094.00		141.00		0.08	
Annual Plan 2007-08	25000.00	24296.53	20.00	11.19	0.08	0.05
Annual Plan 2008-09	35000.00	34287.62	27.00	17.44	0.08	0.05
Annual Plan 2009-10	39000.00	37211.51	28.45	19.81	0.07	0.05
Annual Plan 2010-11	42000.00	41507.49	31.00	30.75	0.07	0.07
Annual Plan 2011-12	47000.00					

Anticipated

Development of Non-Scheduled Tribes

57. To provide subsidy on Agriculture/Horticulture and cottage industry, schemes to Tribes such as Kol etc. which are still in the category of Schedule cast in Uttar Pradesh. But they are still very poor and need special help. Scheme to help these people under Non Schedule casts scheme.

Subsidy for Relief From Atrocities :-

58. 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).

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Establishment/Construction of Hostel for Boys (C.S.S.) :-

59 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.

Establishment & Construction of Ashram Type Schools :-

60 Nine Ashram Type Schools had already been established for children whose parents are not able to afford the expenditure due to extreme poverty. Provision for free education along with free lodging, fooding, clothing, stationary and medical facilities had been made under the scheme. The number of A.T.S. is not sufficient in view of prevailing, Socio-Economic and Educational backwardness of scheduled tribes. Government of India have increased the grants from 50% to 100% for construction of girls ATS in the entire State. Where as 100% for construction for boys ATS in Naxal affected district i.e. Sonbhadra. 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.

Integrated Tribal Development Project- Kheri (C.S.S.) :

61. 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 hec.

Tharu Development Project, Balrampur (C.S.S.) :-

62. The project area is bounded on North & North-East by the country of Nepal. It comprises 46 villages out of which 35 villages are in PUCHPERWA Development block and 11 villages in GAINSADI Block. The total geographical area of the project is 9497.17 hec.

Buxa Primitive Tribal Project, Bijnor :-

63. "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. have been proposed.

Development of Dispersed Tribes

64. 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.

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65. The concentration pockets of S.T.'s are yet to be 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. have been proposed.

Grant To S.T. Girls for School Uniform & Bicycle

66. In tribal area the girls getting education outside the residential school face movement problem. As they have to cover a great distance from their village to school and back. To overcome this problem one bicycle is provided to each girl student with a set school uniform.

Construction of Community Centre

67. 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 2011-12 two such buildings are proposed to be constructed.

Integrated Tribal Development Project Sonbhadra :-

68. Most of the newly declared ten scheduled tribes reside in district Sonbhadra. For overall 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 2011-12.

Welfare of Backward Class

69. 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 to this section of society so that they can be protected from injustice and exploitation.

70. A large number of schemes have been launched and run to raise the socioeconomic educational status of Backward Classes. These schemes are pre-metric, post-metric scholarships and fee-reimbursement, construction of hostel providing assistance for the marriage of the daughter of poor families, assistance for sickness and providing computer training to the unemployed youth.

Pre-metric Scholarship Scheme

71. For the Backward Classes Welfare the state 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.

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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 -metric Scholarship Scheme:

72. 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 those students who are living & 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		Hosteller
A	Rs. 330/-	Rs. One Lac	10 Months	Rs. 740/-
B	Rs. 330/-	Rs. One Lac	10 Months	Rs. 510/-
C	Rs. 185/-	Rs. One Lac	10 Months	Rs. 355/-
D	Rs. 140/-	Rs. One Lac	10 Months	Rs. 235/-

Welfare of Minorities

73. 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. 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.

74. 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.

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75. 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	Literate Population of the Minority	% of Total Literate Popu.	Male			Female		
				Literate Popu.	% to Total Popu.	% of Total Literate Popu.	Literate Population	% to Total Popu.	% of Total Literate Popu
Muslim	30740158	11624291	37.81	7283718	23.69	62.66	4340573	14.12	37.34
Christian	212578	132233	62.20	72189	33.96	54.59	60044	28.25	37.34
Sikh	678059	419061	61.80	244693	36.09	58.39	174368	25.72	45.41
Baudh	302031	135971	45.02	90178	29.86	66.32	45793	15.16	41.61
Jain	207111	170042	82.10	91084	43.98	53.57	78958	38.12	33.68
Total	32139937	12481598	38.84	7781862	24.21	62.35	4699736	14.62	37.65

76. 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 & Waif was created by the state government in the year 1995-96. The Schemes relating to welfare of minorities, which were previously being looked after by the different departments, have been brought under the preview of this department. Schemewise Details are as follows :-

Pre-matric Scholarship:

77. Under this scheme the scholarship is provided to the ward of only those persons whose annual income is up to Rs. 1.00 Lakh per annum.

	Category	Rates (Rs. per annum)
1	Class:1 To 5	300/-
2	Class:6 To 8	480/-
3	Class:9 To 10	720/-

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Post matric scholarship:

78. This scheme has been introduced from 2004-2005 to benefit post matric student's belonging to the Minority community. Certain restriction have been imposed including below poverty line income limit of the guardian. This scholarship is for only that student's of post matric classes who are studying in recognized institutions of Uttar Pradesh under this scheme.

Fees Reimbursement to Post-matric Level Students :

79. Under this scheme financial assistance is proposed to Fees reimbursement to Post-matric level Students at Government rates. the Re-imburement of fees will be provided directly to the concerning student's Bank Account.

Financial assistance to the poor girl's marriage

80. Under this scheme financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- each is provided to poor girl's marriage for minority communities. This benefit is available for the families are under the poverty line.

Grant for Arabi-Farsi Madarasas:

81. The total number of recognized Madras's in U.P. is 5402, out of which 1571 Allia level Madarasas stand as permanant recognition. In great achievement 641 Madarasas taken under recognition since December 2007 to December, 2010. Grant is given by the government for salary to teaching/non teaching staff of the Arbi Farsi Madarasas which primary institutions are providing education from primary to degree level to students of the minority community in Arabic/Persian medium. With view to enhance welfare of minority, Prviously upto 10th, plan, Government has provided grant in aid status to 360 more madarasas and and additional 99 more madarasas taken into grant-in-aid in 2010-11 during the 11th, plan .After taken 99 new madarasas on grant the total number 459 madarasas has been taken under the one Umbrella.

Manyavar Shri Kashiram Ji Urban Development :-

82. Under this scheme Government provide 15% subsidy to the beneficiaries and 5% is to be borned by applicant and 80% is to be arranged by way of bank loan.

Establishment of I.A.S./P.C.S. coaching institute :-

83. Keeping in the view of Government desire and the need and importance to establish the I.A.S./P.C.S. coaching institute is under process. To enhance and encourage to the minority community to take more participation in State/National level competitive examinations.

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Savitri Bai Fulley Siksha Madad Yojna :-

84. In a great achievement as newly introduces scheme in the year of 2010-11 in the department under the savitri Bai Fulley Siksha Madad Yojna in Madarsa for Allim level girls students is proposed during 2010-11. Under this scheme the girls students of 11th class will be provided Rs. 10,000/- plus Rs. 2500/- as one cycle assistance and in class of 12th will be assist by Rs. 15,000/- each students.

Construction of Haj House

85. To facilitate to the Haj Pilgrim's (Hajis) in a smooth holy travel the State Government committed to construct a Hajj House with full amenities at Lucknow, Varanasi & Ghaziabad. For this purpose Rs. 440.00 lakhs is proposed outlay in the year of 2011-12.

Modernization of Madarasas:

86. To teach modern subjects to the students of Madarsa honrarum and financial help is provided. According to revised Guide-Lines dated 29.10.20 Graduate teachers Rs.6000/- per month and for Post-Garduate with B.Ed. teacher Rs. 12,000/- per month will be paid as 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.

Construction of Hostels & School building: -

87. As per the revised Guide-Lines dated 1.12.2008 of Government of India for construction of Hostel. Where the minority population at Block/Tehsil/District level is 20 percent or more, each elegible applicable educational institute/school (Primery/Junior High School/High School/Higher Secondary School) will be granted maximum Rs.50.00 Lakh per institute/school with the condition 25% of the project cost will be borned by the Institute.

Construction of School building is 100 percent CSS for girls

88. 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 elegible applicable educational institute/school (Primery/Junior High School/High School/Higher Secondary School) will be granted maximum Rs.50.00 Lakh per institute/school. with the condition 25% of the project cost will be borned by the Institute.

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Merit Cum Means and Pre-Post Matric Meritorious Scholarship Scheme

89. Under the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme the Merit Cum Means scholarship scheme (100%), Post matric meritorious Scholarship scheme (100%) and Pre-matric meritorious Scholarship scheme (75:25%) have been introduced to up-liftment of quality education among the minorities sections.

Multi- Sectoral District Development Plan

90. Under the Prime Minister's 15th points programmes a special drives has been taken into action in this matter for minority concentrate identified 21 districts it is needed to focus and resolve the basic needs and meet out the critical gaps of minority community. A sum of Rs.101570.00 Lakh is estimated to be spent for this purpose by the Central Government.

Welfare of Handicapped

91. 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 of the department 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.

92. 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.

Grant-in-aid for maintenance to destitute handicapped.

93. Residential schools (3) 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.

94. Nine 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.

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Strategies and Objectives

95. The best endeavour 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 persons.

96. Efforts would be made to provides the destitute handicapped persons, maintenance, education, training and rehabilitation etc. The Goals of plan 2011-12 are being formulated in such a way so that the optimum achievements of the above mention objectives may be obtained.

97. In the financial year 2010-11 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.

98. **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

99. **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.

100. **Grant for purchase of Artificial limbs/Assistance aids:** The scheme is being run from Non-Plan side and now an outlay of Rs. 100.00 Lakh is being proposed from S.C.S.P. side to cover the Schedule caste disables.

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101. **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.

102. **Establishment of Hostels for higher education of disabled persons:** 6 Hostels are under construction at Lucknow(2), Gorakhpur(2), Meerut(1) and Allahabad(1). Disable students of higher classes will be provided with fooding and lodging facilities. The construction work is likely to be completed by year 2010-11.

Women Component Plan

103. No country can afford development without considering women who constitute about half of its stock of human resource. Contrary to the general belief that development is gender- neutral, statistics show that women lag behind men all over the world in almost all aspects of life. It is for this reason that the focus on human development has been to highlight gender dimension and continuing inequalities confronting women. 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.

104. The principles of equity and gender equality have been given due consideration in different Five Year Plans since the beginning of the planning era. Women specific and women related legislations have been enacted to safegaurd the rights and interests of women, besides protecting against discriminations, violence, atrocities and also to prevent socially undesirable practices. 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. Article 39(a),(D).And (E) and Article 42 provides for equal oportunites for employment, equal pay for equal work, health benefits, congenial working conditions to women

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105. 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.

Literacy & Sex Ratio

106. 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 in India and 77 in Bihar.

Participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institution and Urban Local Bodies

107. Bringing women into mainstream of development has been a major concern for the State Government. The women can be empowered in real sense only when they are actively involved in decision making and adequate weightage to their say in the governance. Women's presence in governance is a crucial indicator of women empowerment. 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.

Self Help Groups

108. 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 concept of SHG's is based on the following principles viz, self help supplemented with mutual help can be a powerful vehicle for poor in their socio-economic development. The implicit objective of SHG's is to combat unjust social relationship by increasing people's participation through empowerment. These WSHG's 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

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approximately 3.97 lakh Self Help Groups formed by various agencies of State Government out of which about 1.17 lakh SHGs are WSHGS.

Security of Women

109. The questions regarding crimes against women are most entrenched, as most of them are committed within the family. The right to live with dignity and freedom from fear is under threat for women from many quarters, which includes divisive communal politics and a fractious caste system. Across the State, violence against women takes many forms.

State Policy for Women

110. 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

111. 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.

112. With a view to meeting the objectives, the following steps have been taken by the government:

- ▶ Establishment of State Commission for Women

Social Security

- ▶ 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 Yojan a.
- ▶ 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.

Social Security

- ▶ Shelter homes for destitute and elderly women under SWADHAR scheme specially in Mathura, Vrindavan, Kushinager, Lucknow, Barabanki , Gonda, Raiberailly and other religious cities.

113. 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 trails.
- ▶ 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.

Social Security

- ▶ 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.

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- ▶ To ensure the empowerment of women, protection against violence and mainstreaming them with the society.
- ▶ Strengthening of self-help groups

114. "Empowerment of Women" is one of the primary objectives of the Plan. Access to education, health and employment are enabling factors through which the process gets speeded up. However achievement towards this goal depends more on attitude. 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.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

115. The Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme is a Govt. and Civil Society partnership with the objective to provide a safety net to all the children in need of care & protection and juveniles in conflict with the law with the intention to implement the Juvenile Justice (care & protection of Children) Act 2000 & its amendment in 2006. It aims at identifying children and families at risk on one hand and to build the capacities of the officials in charge of implementing the components of the scheme. It also aims at convergence of the various inter departmental schemes and resources in the best interest of the child. The major nine components of the ICPS and the budgetary allocations are presented below:

Child Welfare Committees (CWC)

- ▶ The Juvenile Justice (Care & protection of Children) Act 2000 & 2006 has made it mandatory to have Child Welfare Committee in each of the districts in the State. Uttar Pradesh has 72 districts and so far the CWC have been constituted in 69 districts.

Open Shelters

- ▶ The Juvenile Justice (Care & protection of Children) Act 2006 has provisions for taking care of Street children and under ICPS this is to happen in partnerships with the NGOs to have 71 Open Shelters in urban and semi urban areas in the State.

Children with Special Needs:

- ▶ The Juvenile Justice (Care & protection of Children) Act 2000 & 2006 has provisions for care & protection of Children with special needs who are differently abled and with profound physical & mental diseases. Under ICPS this provision is to provide special care to such children is to be implemented. The State has made units of 10 children in 23 of their children institutions.

Social Security

Special Adoption Agency:

- ▶ The ICPS is formulated for the implementation of the JJ Act in the State. The scheme focuses on non institutional care by promoting adoptions through the functioning of special adoption agencies (SAA).

Institutional Care

- ▶ The children institutions are created to provide care & protection to children who have been placed in the State run institutions (56 institutions in UP, children homes for boys-10, children homes for girls- 04, Shishu greh- 05, observation home- 29, special home-2, after care -06) are to be run after assessing the progress and protection of children..

State Child Protection Society and District Child Protection Society

- ▶ The Integrated Child protection scheme is to be implemented in the State by establishing the service delivery structures as the SCPS- State child Protection Society and at the District level the units or extension of the SCPS as the District Child Protection Societies.

NGO run Institutions:

- ▶ ICPS is a Govt. and civil society partnership and the NGO are participating in managing institutions for child care. These institutions are established under Juvenile Justice (care & protection of children)Act 2000 section 34(1), 37(1).

State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA)

- ▶ The adoptions in the State are to be co ordinate and monitored by the State Adoption Resource Agency, which will be set as a unit under the SCPS.

Juvenile Justice Boards

- ▶ Another statutory body formed under the JJ Act 2000 is the Juvenile Justice Board for child friendly management of the children in conflict with the law. To implement this provision under the ICPS the State has to formulate JJB in all districts.

Social Security

Social Security and Welfare

116. 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. 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. 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

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension/Kisan Pension Scheme

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Indira Gandhi National Old Age/ Kisan Pension Scheme 4198611 persons would be benefited under pension scheme during 2011-12.

National Family Benefit Programme

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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 2011-12.

Social Security

Welfare of Other Classes

117. 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

Scholarship in Post-matric Classes

- ▶ 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.

Pre-examination Coaching

- ▶ 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.

Grant to General Category belonging to below poverty line

- ▶ Under this scheme grant of Rs. 10,000/- is being provided for marriage of daughter and Rs. 5,000/- if being given for treatment of those persons who suffer from severe diseases. Under this scheme 13750 women will be benefited during 2011-12.

Uttar Pradesh Mukhyamantri Mahamaya Garib Arthik Madad Yojana

- ▶ A new scheme has been approved for the year 2010-11, under this scheme families living below poverty line, but not included in B.P.L. list, not getting the benefit of B.P.L. schemes, Antodaya or any pension scheme are eligible for assistance of Rs. 300.00 per month in six monthly instalments in two instalment in a year. Under this scheme Rs. 40000.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2010-11. Under Uttar Pradesh Mukhyamantri Mahamaya

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Garib Arthik Madad yojana 3100000 persons would be benefited under this scheme during 2011-12. Now this assistance has been enhanced to Rs. 400/- per person per month by the State Govt. w.e.f.1-4-2011.

Chapter-VI

Regional Imbalances

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

Disparities in economic and social development across the region and intra-regional disparities among different segments of the society have been the main reasons for adopting Planning process in the State. During the first three decades of Planned development, a huge investment is made in backward region to reduce regional disparities but the achievements were disproportionately low. The accelerating income growth since the early 80's appears to have aggregated regional disparities. The ongoing economic reforms since 1991 with stabilization and the regulation policy as their central theme seems to have further widened the regional disparities. During the 11th Plan Govt. have adopted "inclusive growth" agenda and gave special emphasis to the schemes/programmes meant for reducing regional disparities and backwardness, especially through the mechanism of decentralized Planning. Mid-term appraisal of 11th Plan reveals that the achievements are now encouraging.

2. The Uttar Pradesh is a big State. It consists of four economic regions 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 are shown in Annexure-1.

3. As per Census 2001, the population of State is 1661.98 lakhs and its area is 240928 sq. km. The share of State in total population of the country is 16.2 percent and in terms of area its share is only 7.3 percent of the total area of the country. Due to the formation of new State Utrkhand, the area of Uttar Pradesh is reduced by 18 percent as against only 5 percent reduction in population.

4. In terms of population and area, the Eastern Region of the state is at highest position. According to Census 2001, 40.10 percent of the total population of the State resides in Eastern region followed by 36.80 percent in Western region, 18.10 percent in Central and 5.00 percent in Bundelkhand region. The corresponding share of these economic regions in the geographical area of the state is 35.63, 33.13, 19.02 and 12.21 percent respectively.

5. According to Census 2001, 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). During the decade (1991-2001), Western region has highest population growth (26.38 percent) closely followed by Central region (26.24 percent) against the State figure of 25.85 percent. Eastern and Bundelkhand regions registered somewhat lowest population growth (25.64 percent) and (22.35 percent) respectively during this period.

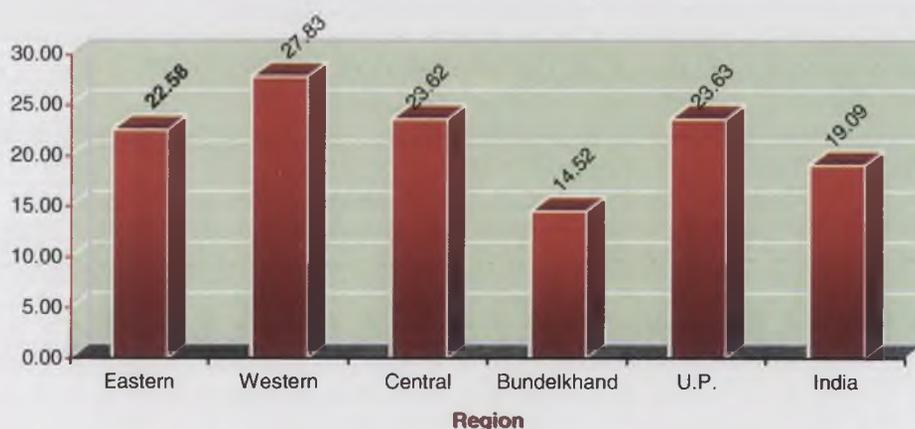
Regional Imbalances

6. The level and pace of urbanization is also a significant indicator of economic development. The Census data 2001 reveals that the urbanization in State is the 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..

7. Economy of all the regions is predominately based on agricultural activities. 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 percent) and Central region (63.78 percent). The Western region is more diversified with 56.08 percent of workers being engaged in agriculture sector.

8. Quality of land is the most important factor affecting productivity. Although, the Bundelkhand Region has larger average size of holdings in comparison to other regions, but total food grains productivity in Bundelkhand region was lowest(14.52 qt. / ha.) among all the regions during 2008-09. The rocky terrain of the region reduces the moisture retaining capacity of the land and make it unsuitable for intensive cultivation. Western region having productivity of (27.83 qt. / ha.) is the most developed region in the State.

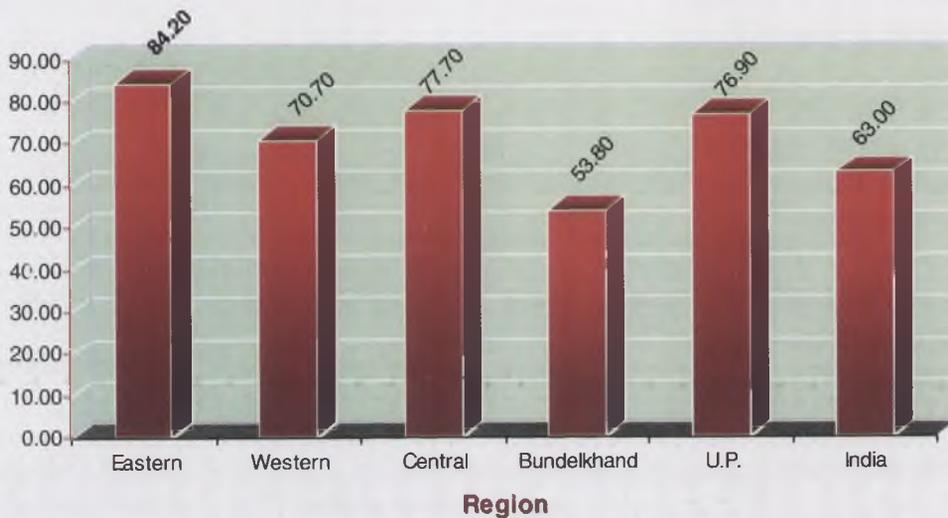
Productivity of Total Foodgrains (qtis/hect.) (2008-09)



9. The size of holding is another important factors hindering the growth of agriculture in the state. The percentage of holdings of less than 1.0 hectare is highest in Eastern Region (84.2 percent) and lowest in Bundelkhand (53.8 percent). This shows that majority of the farmers in Eastern region come under the category of marginal farmers.

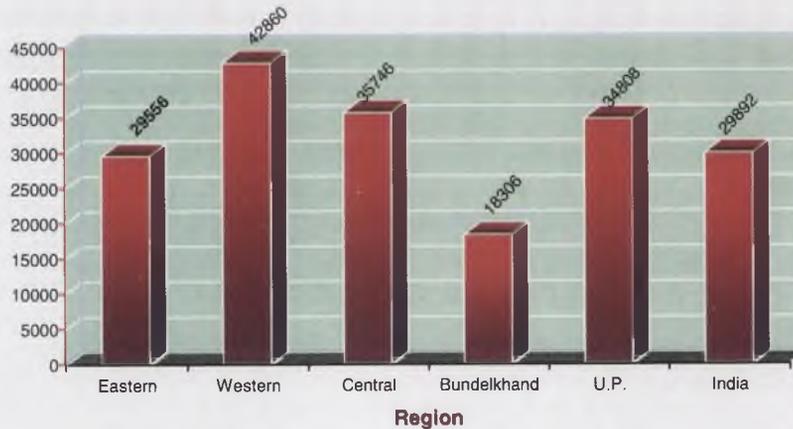
Regional Imbalances

Percentage Of Holdings Of Less Than 1.0-Hectare Area (2000-01)



10. Per hectare gross value of agricultural output is highest in Western Region (Rs. 42860) followed by Central Region (Rs. 35746) and Eastern Region (Rs. 29556). It is lowest in Bundelkhand Region (Rs. 18306).

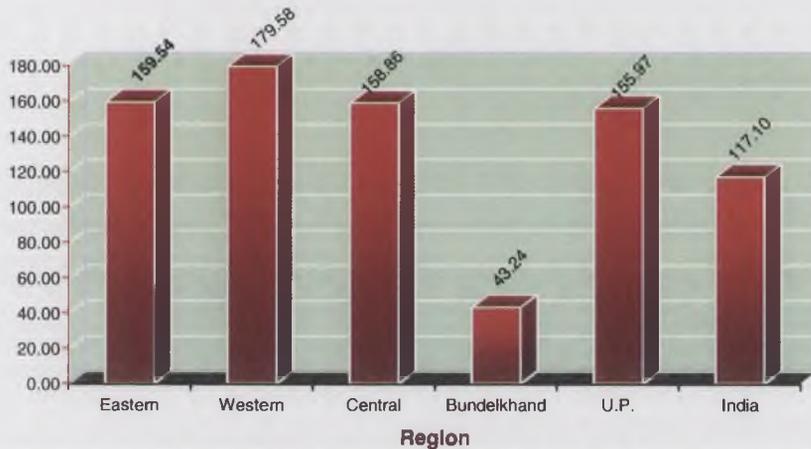
Gross Value Of Agricultural Output Per Hect. Of Gross Cropped Area At Current Prices (Rs). 2007-08



11. Consumption of fertilizers is very important input for crop production.. Per hectare distribution of fertilizers in the year 2008-09 was highest in Western region (179.58 kg) followed by Eastern region (159.54 kg). It was lowest in Bundelkhand region(43.24 kg) .

Regional Imbalances

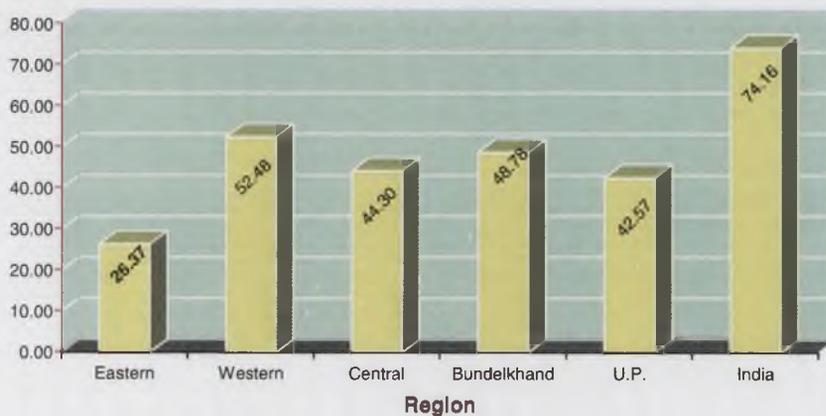
Total Fertilizer Distribution Per Hect. Of Gross Cropped Area (Kg.),2008-09



12. Growth of agriculture production can not be achieved without sustained irrigation facilities. In Bundelkhand region, the irrigation facilities are inadequate because of very difficult terrain and rocky strata. The percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown is lowest in Bundelkhand region (56.41 percent) and highest in Western region (91.71 per cent) followed by Central (84.49 per cent) and Eastern region (76.44 percent).

13. Credit-deposit ratio plays an important role in overall development of the State. The higher the C D ratio provides improved credit facilities for agriculture development and financial support to small and medium entrepreneurs. The western region having credit –deposit ratio (52.48) is at highest position followed by Bundelkhand region (48.78).and Central region (44.30) . The Eastern region having credit – deposit ratio (26.37) is at lowest position.

Credit Deposit Ratio, 2009-10

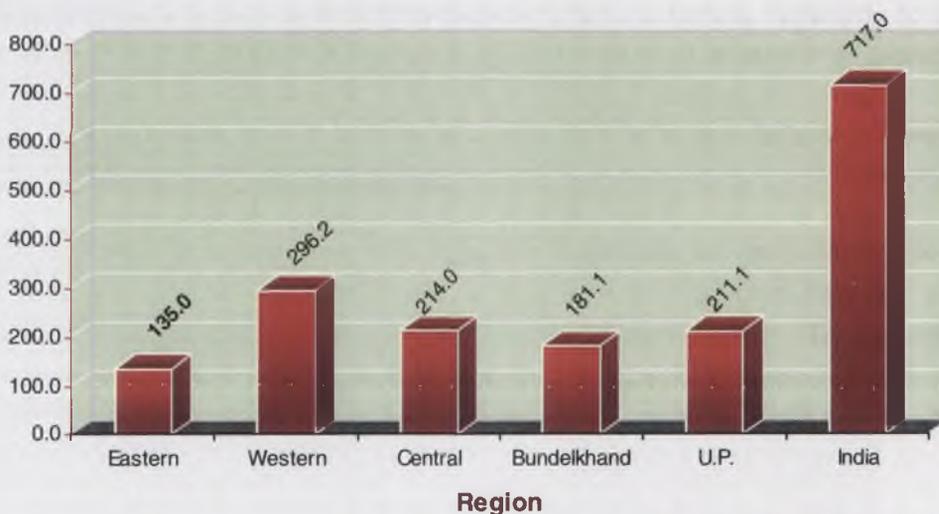


Regional Imbalances

14. Industrial sector plays an important role in the growth of economy. It 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 2006-07 was only 75 persons in this region, while the Western region is most developed with 726 persons followed by 220 persons in Central region and 107 persons in the Eastern region.

15. In economic infrastructure facilities, the per capita power consumption is highest (296.2 Kwh) in Western region and lowest(135.0) in the Eastern region during 2009-10. In Bundelkhand region, the per capita power consumption (181.1 Kwh) is slightly higher than Eastern region(135.0). But the percentage of electrified villages is highest in Bundelkhand region and lowest in Eastern region .

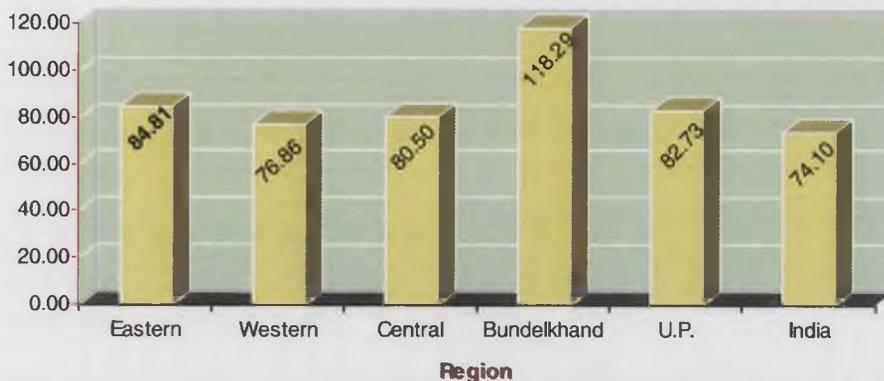
Per Capita Power Consumption (kwh) (2009-10)



16. 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 2008-09 was highest in Bundelkhand region (118.29 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 761.50 Km. while Bundelkhand region (375.39 km) is placed at the bottom.

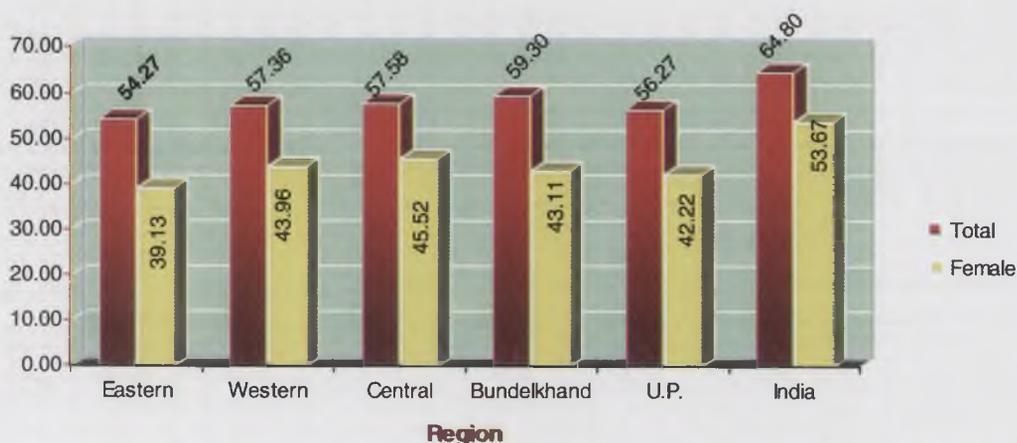
Regional Imbalances

Total Length Of Pucca Roads Under P.W.D Per Lakh of Population ,2008-09



17. Status of social services is an important factor for overall development of a region. The education and health plays an important role in Human Development of the State. Although 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. As far as Gender Gap in Literacy is concerned, it is highest 30.02 percent in Bundelkhand region followed by Eastern (29.47 per cent) and Western (24.87 per cent) region. The situation of Central region is better than all other regions.

Literacy Percentage , 2001

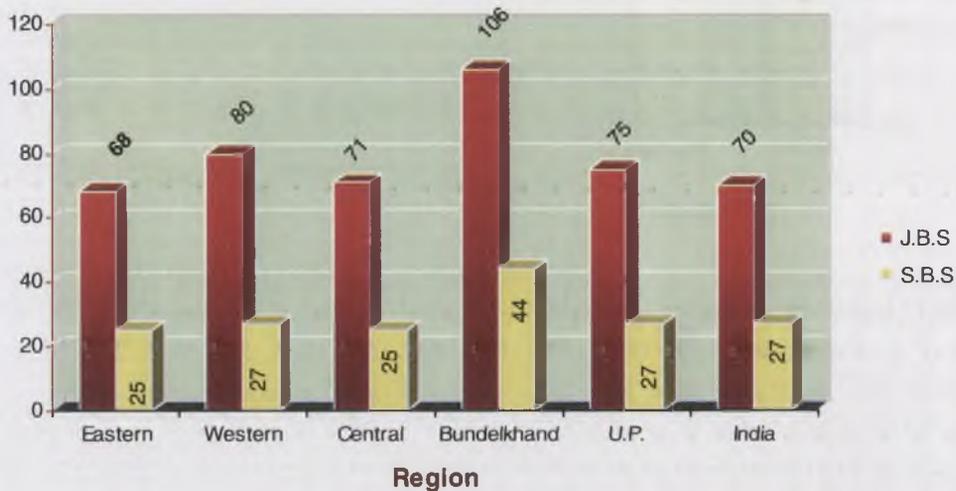


18. In terms of educational facilities, the number of junior basic schools per lakh of population are highest(106) in Bundelkhand region followed by 80 in Western region, 71 in Central region and 68 in

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Eastern region. While the number of senior basic schools per lakh of population are highest (44) in Bundelkhand region and the Eastern and Central region both are at lowest position (25).

No of Basic School per lakh of Population, 2009-10



Net Domestic Product At Current & Constant Prices

19. The level of total and per capita income are most commonly used economic indicators to assess the economic well being of the population on an average. The Annexure -2 shows the district wise total and per capita income in the state at current prices of 2007-08 and at constant prices 1999-2000. In this respect, the region wise picture that emerges from the contents of Annexure-2 is as follows:

Net Domestic Product At Current & Constant Prices, 2007-08

Regions	At Current prices		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	142886	20535	105720	15193
Central	57571	16745	42533	12371
Bundelkhand	14664	15955	10533	11460
Eastern	88107	11645	66628	8806
U.P.	303228	16060	225413	11939

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20. The above table indicates 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 occupies 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.

21. The above analysis clearly indicates that significant regional disparities exist in the state 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

22. The 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 industrial infrastructure, 10 of economic infrastructure and 9 of social infrastructure. On the basis of these 36 indicators, composite index of development have been worked out to identify the position of districts. These districts have been placed in the following five ranges.

Sl. No.	District	Index	Sl. No.	District	Index
Districts Having Very High Composite Index Of Development (CID 125.00 And Above)					
1	Gautam Buddha. Nagar	394.91	4	Meerut	133.88
2	Ghaziabad	154.81	5	Mathura	132.63
3	Lucknow	138.85	6	Kanpur Nagar	129.09
Districts Having High Composite Index Of Development (CID 102.00-125.00)					
7	Jyotibaphule Nagar	124.52	17	Fatehpur	107.56
8	Agra	120.25	18	Varanasi	105.22
9	Mahamaya Nagar	119.06	19	Jalaun	105.17
10	Bulandshahar	118.65	20	Kannauj	104.96
11	Sahranpur	117.08	21	Baghpat	103.21
12	Muzaffar Nagar	114.80	22	Moradabad	103.07
13	Etawah	111.55	23	Sultanpur	102.90
14	Farrukhabad	111.08	24	Bareilly	102.78
15	Bijnore	109.86	25	Aligarh	102.35
16	Rama Bai Nagar (Kanpur Dehat)	109.68	26	Firozabad	102.11
Districts Having Medium Composite Index Of Development (CID 95.00-102.00)					
27	Sonbhadra	101.76	34	Mahoba	96.94
28	Barabanki	101.50	35	Hamirpur	96.85
29	Jhansi	100.81	36	Shahjahanpur	96.47
30	Mainpuri	100.42	37	Etah	95.91
31	Allahabad	100.17	38	Gorakhpur	95.29
32	Pilibhit	98.54	39	Faizabad	95.18
33	Rampur	97.19			
Districts Having Low Composite Index Of Development (CID 79.00-95.00)					
40	Sant Ravidas Nagar	94.81	49	Basti	85.83
41	Auraiya	94.76	50	Mau	85.02

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Sl. No.	District	Index	Sl. No.	District	Index
42	Budaun	92.77	51	Gonda	83.59
43	Ambedkar Nagar	92.35	52	Raebareli	83.26
44	Balarampur	92.03	53	Hardoi	82.64
45	Unnao	91.52	54	Chitrakoot	82.54
46	Lakhimpur Kheri	90.64	55	Lalitpur	82.20
47	Sitapur	88.11	56	Siddharth Nagar	79.75
48	Chandauli	87.34			
Districts Having Very Low Composite Index Of Development (CID Below 79.00)					
57	Pratapgarh	78.56	64	Maharajganj	75.26
58	Ballia	78.24	65	Ghazipur	74.79
59	Kaushambi	77.75	66	Azamgarh	74.22
60	Deoria	77.17	67	Mirzapur	73.35
61	Jaunpur	77.16	68	Kushi Nagar	72.93
62	Bahraich	76.59	69	Shrawasti	72.85
63	Banda	75.37	70	Sant Kabir Nagar	72.47

Note: District Kanshiram Nagar and Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj Nagar have been created as 71th & 72nd district of the state. Due to non availability of data/informations, both the districts have not been included in the above analysis of classification

23. The analysis of composite index of development of various districts of the State reveals that during the years 2003-09, the top five districts are Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar. In spite of various development schemes ten districts viz. Shrawasti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Siddharth Nagar, Banda, Kushi Nagar and Mirzapur remained in the bottom ten districts. This indicates that special efforts are needed for effective implementation of various area development schemes so that disparities can be minimized.

Inter-Block wise disparities in Districts of Uttar Pradesh

24. The disparities among the Development blocks of each districts are also identified on the basis of Development Indicators available for blocks in the districts. On the basis of these indicators Composite Index of Development is calculated which indicates that out of 820 development blocks of the State 397 blocks are relatively backward. The list of backward blocks identified in each district is given in the Annexure-3

25. A brief analysis of various schemes launched by State Government and Government of India to overcome the regional disparities are given below.

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

26. 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;

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- ▶ Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity to facilitate participatory Planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,
- ▶ Provide professional support to local bodies for Planning, implementation and monitoring their Plans.
- ▶ Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

27. 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 .

28. Under BRGF the approved outlay for 11th Plan is Rs.3027.39 crores against which cumulative expenditure during the first three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) of Annual Plan is Rs.1315.60 crores. The anticipated expenditure during the year 2010-11 is around Rs 636.10 crores. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2011-12 is Rs. 636.13 crores .

POORVANCHAL VIKAS NIDHI AND BUNDELKHAND VIKAS NIDHI

29. In order to ensure the twin objectives of balanced development and reducing inter-regional disparities and backwardness, the State Government had created Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi for Eastern region of Uttar Pradesh and Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi for Bundelkhand districts in the year 1990-91. The schemes funded by Nidhis are as an additional to the development efforts of the State Government. 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.

30. Under Poorvanchal and Bundelkhand Kshetriya Vikas Nidhi both, the total approved outlay for 11th Plan is Rs.1300.00 crore against which cumulative expenditure during the first three years (2007-08

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to 2009-10) of Annual Plan is Rs.876.13 crore. The anticipated expenditure during the year 2010-11 is around Rs.318.00 crores. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2011-12 is Rs. 325.00 crore.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

31. The Border Area Development programme is a 100 percent centrally funded programme and special central assistance (SCA) is provided for execution of approved scheme. The main objective of BADP is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the border.

32. The Border Area Development programme (BADP) covers seven districts of Uttar Pradesh which borders Nepal. These districts are Maharajganj, Siddharthnagar, Pilibhit, Balrampur, Baharaich, Shrawasti and Kheri. The State Govt. has undertaken schemes in order to fulfill the critical gaps in the following sectors-Medical & Public Health, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Solar Energy, Construction (Building & Residential Accommodation For Panchayat), Rural Development, Roads & Bridges, Dairy Development, Soil Conservation & Education.

33. Under BADP the approved outlay for 11th Plan is Rs.150.00 crore against which cumulative expenditure during the first three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) of Annual Plan is Rs.66.99 crore. The anticipated expenditure during the year 2010-11 is around Rs. 46.39 Crores The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2011-12 is Rs. 31.00 crores..

Monitorable Targets in Eleventh Plan

34. Planning Commission concern for inclusiveness in the Eleventh Plan Period is reflected in the fact that in addition to the 9% growth targets, the Eleventh Plan lists certain monitorable targets highlighting inclusiveness concerns. These include targets for agriculture growth, poverty reduction, employment generation, school enrolment, reduction in gender gap in literacy, reduction in IMR and MMR, and access to clean drinking water. Government of Uttar Pradesh has also committed it self for the attainment of these targets. With the view State Government has fixed following monitorable targets to be achieved by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan. (2007-12)

- ▶ To reduce infant mortality rate from the level of 72 to 35
- ▶ To reduce maternal mortality rate from the level of 517 to 100
- ▶ Reduction in Total fertility rate from 4.4 to 2.8
- ▶ To reduce malnutrition of children below 3 years of age from 51.7 to 23.5 percent
- ▶ Reduction of anemic women in the reproductive age group (15-45 years) from 48.7 to 20 percent
- ▶ Sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years to be improved from 916 to 924
- ▶ Drop out in the elementary education up to the level of 5 percent.

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- ▶ Literacy rate to be increased up to the level of 85 percent and gender gap in literacy to be lowered up to 10 percentage points
- ▶ 125 lakh additional jobs to be generated during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
- ▶ Poverty ratio in the State to be lowered from 32.2 percent to 15 percent.
- ▶ 10 percent rate of growth in State's economy
- ▶ Targets for the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy are fixed up to 6.4, 10.5 and 12.4 percent respectively

35. The status of these targets at the beginning of Eleventh Plan together with targets fixed for Eleventh Five Year Plan at national and State level are given in the following Table.

Table: 1
Monitorable Targets for Eleventh Five Year Plan

	Indicator	Unit	Status at the beginning of XI Plan		Eleventh Plan Target (2007-12)	
			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	7.9	9.0	10.0
13.	Growth rate In Agriculture (Primary)	Percentage	2.5	4.4	4.1	6.4
14.	Growth Rate in Industry (Secondary)	Percentage	9.4	9.6	10.5	10.5
15.	Growth Rate In Services (Tertiary)	Percentage	9.4	9.4	9.9	12.4

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36. The major limitations in monitoring these targets is that the data of these indicators have certain time lag and therefore it is not possible to get such data for evaluation unless an alternative arrangement to generate data is made by the state on a regular basis. Thus to ensure timely attainment of these goals, State Government has decided to put in place a separate monitoring mechanism with clearly defined methodology for collection, compilation and analysis of data and periodicity at which the data would be collected. The data of these monitorable targets for the year 2009-10 is not available but the performance of various development schemes meant for these indicators presents a reasonable assessment of the overall position of these targets.

37. The indicators relating to social infrastructure viz. education, health, nutrition and sanitation reveals that the position of India among other nations of the world is not satisfactory. India is currently placed at 119th position in the Human Development Report 2010. Like wise Uttar Pradesh is also on 16th position among the 17th major states in respect of human development index in 2005. Thus it is clear that if Uttar Pradesh fails to achieve the set goals/targets, then India will also not be able to achieve the millennium development goals by the year 2015. Hence Monitorable targets need to be rigorously monitored during the Plan period. The details of these targets and their achievements in the Eleventh Plan is given in the following Table-2

Table-2
Performance of Monitorable Targets during The Eleventh Plan

	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target (2007-12)		Present status		
			All India	UP	Reference Period	All India	UP
1.	Infant Mortality Rate	Per thousand	28	35	SRS- Oct.2009	53	67
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate	Per lakh live birth	100	100	2004-06	254	440
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) of age who are underweight	Percent	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

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	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target (2007-12)		Present status		
			All India	UP	Reference Period	All India	UP
9.	Additional Jobs Needed	In Lakh	700.0	125.0	jobs* generated in 2009-10	-	25
10.	Growth Rate Of Economy	Percentage	9.0	10.0	2009-10*	7.4	7.2
11.	Growth Rate In Agriculture & Allied (primary)	Percentage	4.1	6.4	2009-10*	1.6	1.2
12.	Growth Rate In Industry (Secondary)	Percentage	10.5	10.5	2009-10*	9.2	8.0
13.	Growth Rate In Services (Tertiary)	Percentage	9.9	12.4	2009-10*	8.5	10.2

* Quick estimates at 2004-05 prices

38. The above table reveals that these monitorable targets are primarily focused on attainment of a high economic growth rate and improvement in the indicators relating to health, nutrition and education. The performance of indicators relating to the monitorable targets reveals that progress during the first three years of 11th plan was not up to the satisfactory levels and thus sustained efforts are needed for effective implementation of related schemes/ programmes.

39. As far as agricultural growth is concerned, the severe drought in 2009-10 has depressed the average performance in the first 3 years of the Eleventh plan. However, the drought has been managed much better than in the past, with a much smaller negative effect on output. With a normal monsoon this year, a strong rebound in agricultural production is expected. The Mid Term Appraisal suggests that agricultural growth will definitely be better than in the Tenth Plan. If various schemes for supporting agriculture production, expanding irrigation and building rural infrastructure are implemented well in the remaining two years of the plan, there is a good chance that agricultural growth may come close to the 5 percent target.

40. The target for reducing poverty is to cut the percentage of the population below the poverty line by around 15 percentage points during the Plan period. This implies a pace of poverty reduction more than twice that experienced in the past. The success in ensuring inclusive growth depends critically on how well we do in this dimension of performance. The official estimates of poverty are based on the large sample of NSS (61 round) survey which was last conducted in 2004-05. The next estimate will be for 2009-10, based on the NSS survey which is currently being conducted. It is expected that accelerated growth rate experienced in the period after 2004-05 will be helpful in reducing the poverty ratio.

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41. There are many other schemes which seek to push the inclusive growth agenda. These include the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal, the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, the Indira Awas Yojana, The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, The Integrated Child Development Services, the National Social Assistance Programme, the Total Sanitation Campaign, the Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Programme, and two new Eleventh Plan initiatives the National Rural Health Mission and the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. In addition, there are a number of programmes specially targeted to the needs of the Scheduled Castes, other backward classes and the Minorities. Recently the State Govt. has launched a new Scheme "Uttar Pradesh Mukhya Mantri Mahamaya Garib Arthik Madad Yojna" in which all BPL families will be covered who do not have a BPL card or not getting any pension. The total expenditure in these schemes has increased steadily during the Eleventh Plan period. As a result rates of enrolment of primary schools have increased. gender gaps in schooling are narrowing. life expectancy rates and immunization of children have increased. The percentage of population with access to safe drinking water has also gone up and so has village connectivity and electrification.

42. Since all these service delivery oriented schemes/ programmes are mostly in the domain of Panchayati Raj Institutions, the key to more efficient delivery lies in devolving power to the PRIs and also encouraging greater involvement of the people's representatives in performing oversight functions and ensuring accountability.

Employment Generation

43. The data on employment after 61st round of N.S.S. (2004-05) is not available On the basis of growth of workers during the 55th (1999-2000) and 61th round (2004-05) of N.S.S. the total number of workers at the beginning of Eleventh Plan is estimated at around 739 lakh. During Eleventh Plan, the target is to generate 125 lakh employment opportunities. This is based on the State attaining growth rate of 10 percent during the Plan Period. The likely employment generation during 2009-10 is around 25 lakh which estimates the total workers at 781 lakh by the end of 2009-10. As per advanced estimates prepared by Economic and Statistics Division the income growth during 2010-11 is estimated in between 7.5 and 8.0 percent. Thus on the basis of income-employment elasticity (0.42) the likely growth in employment generation by the end of 2010-11 will be around 3.3 percent which estimates level of employment at 806 lakh by the end of 2010-11. Thus likely sustainable employment generation during 2010-11 will be around 25 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 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Programme (MGNREG) is also expanded and all the districts are decided to cover under this programme. This is largest Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the system with an annual outlay of around Rs 12,400 crore during 2010-11. The total employment generated through the MGNREG during the first three years of Eleventh Plan is around 8,000 lakh man days. The scheme has been well targeted, with more than half the beneficiaries being from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It has also been well balanced gender-wise, with women constituting about half the beneficiaries. Rural development department and few other departments have also formed more than 3.50 lakh self help groups. If these groups sustain and works efficiently then they

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will also generate gainful employment. If these programmes perform better then the employment generation figure could also go beyond 25 lakh.

44. In order to achieve the targets of health, family welfare and nutrition, the State Government has taken the following new initiatives.

Education

- ▶ Each new primary school would be provided one head master and one assistant teacher while upper primary school would be provided one head master and two assistant teachers.
- ▶ New focus has been shifted to improved quality of education.
- ▶ To ensure community participation and for effective functioning of mid-day-meal Scheme Mata Abhibhavak Sangh have been introduced at every school.
- ▶ Mahila Samakhya Groups are implementing the Mid-day scheme in some schools.

Health and Nutrition

- ▶ Provision of one male Health worker and two ANMS at all sub centers.
- ▶ Department to fix parameters for medical equipments, usage of Operation Theatres, in-patient facilities.
- ▶ Health Insurance scheme for all BPL families.
- ▶ PPP models to be explored for better usage of available health infrastructure
- ▶ Birth and death registration to be made compulsory.
- ▶ Rogi Kalyan Samiti have been established at all the facilities and they are fully functional.
- ▶ Janani Suraksha Yojna is being implemented successfully across the district of the state. This scheme has given a boost in the deliveries being conducted at institutions. At present about 48percent deliveries are institutional deliveries
- ▶ Under Routine immunization, all block micro plans have been reviewed and revised . New immunization card has been developed for tracking as well as for IEC.
- ▶ At community level more that 1.36 lakh ASHA have been trained and working in field.
- ▶ Up gradation of all district hospitals, CHC and PHC upto Indian public Health Standards
- ▶ Construction of TB Clinics in all the districts
- ▶ Telemedicine facility is being made available in selected hospitals
- ▶ Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institution at PHC's and sub centre
- ▶ Establishment of Six new State Medical Colleges in Public Private Partnership
- ▶ For Strengthening health services technical staff is being appointed on contractual basis.
- ▶ Hot cooked food is also been made available to children in the age group 3-6years at Aanganwadi Centres.

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45. Launching of 'Shreshtha Gram Puraskar'- 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.

46. It has been observed that data for certain health indicators is available through NFHS,RCH survey and through SRS. Some data on poverty, literacy and elementary education is available through NSS and PSMS surveys conducted by Economic and Statistics Division. The data of overall growth rate and growth rate in various sectors is estimated by Economic and Statistics division through the methodology adopted by the Central Statistical Organization. Keeping all these factors in mind, a comprehensive plan for monitoring the targets mentioned above has been prepared. The plan basically aims at arranging the surveys conducted by DESs in such a manner so as to make available the required data relating to monitor able targets during the 11th Plan period at regular intervals. Thus, State Government intends to keep a close watch on the monitor able targets fixed for the 11th Plan so that the State does not slip in achieving the Eleventh Plan and MDG goals.

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Annexure-1

Region wise comparative Status of Development in U.P.

	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
I- Population							
1.	Population -2001 (Lakh)	666.11	611.95	301.59	82.33	1661.98	10287.37
2.	Area - 2001 (Sq.km.)	85845	79831	45834	29418	240928	3287000
3.	Density of population (per sq.km.) (2001)	776	767	658	280	690	325
4.	Decennial growth in population (%) (1991-2001)	25.64	26.38	26.24	22.35	25.85	21.53
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.	Sex- Ratio, 2001	946	862	879	863	898	933
8.	Percentage share of various regions in State's population (2001)	40.10	36.80	18.10	5.00	100.00	16.20
II- Health and Education							
9.	No. of Allopathic Hospitals /Dispensaries including PHC's per lakh of population (2009-10)	2.55	2.26	2.28	3.37	2.43	0.9 (1.1.2008)
10.	No. of beds in Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries (including PHCs) per lakh of population (2009-10)	37.24	32.20	41.04	44.86	36.44	42.3 (1.1.2008)
11.	No. of PHCs per lakh of population (2009-10)	2.23	1.92	1.91	3.11	2.10	NA
12.	No. of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/Sub-centre per lakh of population (2009-10)	10.48	9.86	10.08	16.70	10.48	NA
13.	Literacy percentage Total (2001)	54.27	57.36	57.58	59.30	56.27	64.80

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	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
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 (2009-10)						
	(a) Junior Basic School	68	80	71	106	75	70 (2006-07)
	(b) Senior Basic School	25	27	25	44	27	27 (2006-07)
16.	Pupil-Teacher ratio (2009-10)						
	(a) Junior Basic School	81	81	79	64	80	44 (2006-07)
	(b) Senior Basic School	75	69	79	43	70	34 (2006-07)
III - Infrastructural Facilities							
17.	Total Length of Pucca Roads per lakh of population under PWD (km.) (2008-09)	84.81	76.86	80.50	118.29	82.73	74.1 (2003-04)
18.	Total Length of Pucca Roads per thousand sq.km. of area under PWD (km.) (2008-09)	761.50	682.67	615.23	375.39	660.41	241.7 (2003-04)
19.	Per capita power consumption (kwh) (2009- 10)	135.0	296.2	214.0	181.1	211.1	717.0 (2007-08)
20.	Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages (2009-10)	84.10	92.91	95.55	95.62	88.89	82.30 (2007-08)
VI- Agriculture And Allied							
21.	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown (2008-09)	76.44	91.71	84.49	56.41	81.12	43.4 (2006-07)
22.	Percentage of Flood Affected area to total Kharif area (2008-09)	7.61	2.40	8.04	-	5.05	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

Regional Imbalances

	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
25.	Total Fertilizer distribution per hectare of gross cropped area (kgs) (2008-09)	159.54	179.58	158.86	43.24	155.97	117.1 (2007-08)
26.	Gross value of agricultural output per hectare of gross cropped area at current price (2007-08) Rs.	29556	42860	35746	18306	34808	29892 (2006-07)
27.	Net area sown per rural person (hect.) (2008-09)	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.31	0.13	0.19 (2005-06)
28.	Productivity of major crops (qtls/hect.) (2008-09)						
i.	Total Foodgrains	22.58	27.83	23.62	14.52	23.63	19.09
ii.	Wheat	26.91	34.04	30.26	23.82	29.97	29.07
iii.	Rice	22.09	22.46	20.51	13.19	21.77	21.78
iv.	Potato	157.32	223.80	184.17	205.46	205.46	183.31 (2007-08)
v.	Oilseeds	6.89	12.57	7.80	4.52	8.87	10.06
vi.	Sugarcane	444.20	564.46	477.35	369.86	524.67	645.53
29	Per capita foodgrains production (kgs) (2008-09)	224.73	260.05	241.79	337.39	246.36	202.00 (2007-08)
V- Industry and Minerals							
30	Number of persons employed in Registered factories per lakh of population (2006-07)	107	726	220	75	373	823 (2005-2006)
31.	Per capita gross value of industrial production (Rs (2006-07)	2172	13787	8943	1564	7653	NA
32.	Number of total registered working factories per lakh of population (2006-07)	1.8	11.5	5.9	1.5	6.1	12.5 (2004-05)
VI- Banking and Finance							
33.	Credit Deposit ratio (2009-10)	26.37	52.48	44.30	48.78	42.57	74.16 (2007-08)
34.	No.of Scheduled Commercial Bank per lakh of population, 2009-10	4.5	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.2	6.5 (2007-08)
VII- Employment and Manpower							
35.	Percentage of main workers to total population (2001)	22.02	24.19	25.36	27.01	23.67	30.40

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	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
36.	Percentage of Main workers engaged in agriculture to total main workers (2001)	66.14	56.08	63.78	70.08	62.12	53.39
37.	Per rural persons gross value of Agricultural Produce at Current prices on 2007-08 Rs	4310	9558	7351	6629	6694	NA
38.	Per capita Income at current prices (2007-08). Rs.	11645	20535	16745	15955	16060	33283

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Annexure-2

Districtwise Net Domestic Product (Total & Per Capita) 2007-08

	District/Region	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices (1999-00)	
		Domestic Product (Total) (Rs In Cr)	Per Capita Domestic Product (Rs)	Domestic Product (Total) (Rs In Cr)	Per Capita Domestic Product (Rs)
1	Saharanpur	7244	22679	5650	17687
2	Muzaffarnagar	8254	20639	6338	15849
3	Bijnor	6656	18543	5186	14449
4	Moradabad	8257	18564	6122	13764
5	Rampur	3798	17192	2881	13043
6	Jyotiba phule nagar	3558	22448	2674	16871
7	Meerut	8761	25913	6761	19996
8	Bagpat	3029	24569	2399	19464
9	Ghaziabad	10793	26121	8198	19841
10	Gautambudh nagar	7375	50373	5433	37107
11	Bulandshahr	7811	24471	5772	18081
12	Aligarh	6779	19633	4987	14443
13	Mahamaya nagar	3375	24905	2379	17555
14	Mathura	5613	23898	3991	16991
15	Agra	8572	20314	6438	15258
16	Firozabad	4000	16556	2801	11593
17	Etah	5327	16959	3680	11714
18	Mainpuri	2748	15535	1943	10987
19	Badaun	5821	16732	4334	12458
20	Bareilly	7498	18229	5602	13619
21	Pilibhit	3429	18144	2420	12803
22	Shahjahanpur	4735	16137	3168	10796
23	Farrukhabad	2758	15637	1910	10832
24	Kannauj	2377	15594	1639	10753
25	Etawah	2321	15848	1613	11012
26	Auraiyya	1996	15542	1400	10900
	Western Region	142886	20535	105720	15193
1	Kheri	5204	13847	3779	10057
2	Sitapur	5762	13967	4225	10240
3	Hardoi	4735	12405	3343	8759
4	Unnao	4579	15171	3240	10734

Regional Imbalances

	District/Region	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices (1999-00)	
		Domestic Product (Total) (Rs In Cr)	Per Capita Domestic Product (Rs)	Domestic Product (Total) (Rs In Cr)	Per Capita Domestic Product (Rs)
5	Lucknow	11692	26914	9252	21298
6	Rae bareli	3750	11621	2769	8581
7	Kanpur (R)	2566	14582	1857	10552
8	Kanpur (U)	11412	24105	8665	18303
9	Fatehpur	3252	12707	2265	8851
10	Barabanki	4620	15209	3138	10330
	Central Region	57571	16745	42533	12371
1	Jalaun	2671	16712	1792	11211
2	Jhansi	4165	21397	3198	16427
3	Lalitpur	1687	14872	1149	10125
4	Hamirpur	1711	15085	1206	10633
5	Mahoba	1241	15745	920	11674
6	Banda	2323	14177	1657	10115
7	Chitrakoot	865	9106	610	6426
	BundelKhand Region	14664	15955	10533	11460
1	Pratapgarh	2670	8730	2028	6629
2	Kaushambi	1983	14563	1531	11244
3	Allahabad	9417	16308	7000	12123
4	Faizabad	3103	13150	2282	9670
5	Ambedkar nagar	2590	11230	2077	9002
6	Sultanpur	4195	11639	3182	8827
7	Bahraich	2721	9851	1925	6970
8	Shrawasti	823	6111	609	4527
9	Balrampur	2071	10979	1507	7988
10	Gonda	3101	9886	2237	7132
11	Sidharth nagar	2385	10289	1724	7881
12	Basti	2397	10282	1837	7440
13	Sant Kabir nagar	1476	9277	1099	6906
14	Maharajganj	2464	9828	1795	7163
15	Gorakhpur	5736	13507	4395	10348
16	Kushinagar	3275	9786	2344	7003
17	Deoria	2816	9172	2033	6622
18	Azamgarh	4655	10399	3505	7830
19	Mau	2845	13391	2161	10175

Regional Imbalances

	District/Region	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices (1999-00)	
		Domestic Product (Total) (Rs In Cr)	Per Capita Domestic Product (Rs)	Domestic Product (Total) (Rs In Cr)	Per Capita Domestic Product (Rs)
20	Ballia	3362	10989	2455	8026
21	Jaunpur	4219	9706	3057	7032
22	Ghazipur	3802	10953	2740	7892
23	Chandauli	2665	14096	2035	10767
24	Varanasi	5154	14433	3930	11006
25	Sant Ravidas nagar	1831	11939	1472	9598
26	Mirzapur	2717	11200	2079	8572
27	Sonbhadra	3634	20748	3588	20485
	Eastern region	88107	11645	66628	8806
	Uttar pradesh	303228	16060	225413	11939

Regional Imbalances

Annexure-3

List of backward blocks identified in each district of Uttar Pradesh

	District	Total No. Of Blocks	Backward Blocks In District	
1	Moradabad	13	8	Munda Pandey, Panwasa, Bahjoi, Dilari, Bania khera, Deegarpur, Bilari, Bhagatpur Tanda
2	Bijnor	11	4	Afjalgarh, Kotwali, Nazibabad, Alhaipur
3	Rampur	6	4	Swar, Shahabad, Saidnagar, Milak
4	Jyotibaphule Nagar	6	4	Gangeshwari, Joya, Dhanaura, Hasanpur
5	Meerut	12	5	Parikshitgarh, Jaani Khurd, Kharkhauda, Saroorpur Khurd, Rajpura
6	Ghaziabad	8	4	Loni, Dhaulana, Hapur, Simbhawali
7	Gautam Buddha Nagar	4	3	Jewar, Dadri, Dunkaur
8	Baghpat	6	2	Binauli, Chhaprauli
9	Bulandsahar	16	8	Pahasu, Khurja, Sikandarabad, Danpur, Dibai, Shikarpur, Anoopsahar, Agauta,
10	Saharanpur	11	5	Baliakheri, Gangoh, Nangal Sarsawan, Sadhauri kadeem
11	Muzaffar Nagar	14	7	Oon, Muzaffar Nagar, Shahpur, Jansath, Charthawal, Khatauli, Kairana,
12	Agra	15	7	Pinahat, Jagner, Barauli Aheer, Shamshabad, Saiya, Fatehabad, Kheragarh
13	Firozabad	9	3	Tundala, Khairgarh, Madanpur
14	Mathura	10	5	Mathura, Nandgaon, Chhata, Govardhan Nauhjeeel
15	Mainpuri	9	6	Ghiror, Mainpuri, Kurawali, Kishni, Karhal, Bewar
16	Kanpur Nagar	10	5	Ghatampur, Bheetargaon, Kakvan, Patara, Vidhanu
17	Kanpur Dehat	10	3	Rasulabad, Sandalpur, Amraudha
18	Farrukhabad	7	3	Kayamganj, Shamsabad, Mohammadabad
19	Etawah	8	4	Badpura, Chakarnagar, Takha, Maheba
20	Kannauj	8	6	Saurikh, Umarda, Gugrapur, Chhibramau, Taalgram, Kannauj
21	Auraiya	7	4	Achhalda, Vidhuna, Bhagyanagar, Auraiya

Regional Imbalances

	District	Total No. Of Blocks	Backward Blocks In District	
22	Lucknow	8	4	Gosainganj, Sarojininagar, Mal, Kakori,
23	Sitapur	19	8	Reusa, Behta, Rampur Mathura, Mishrikh, Pisawan, Godlamau, Kasmanda ,Pahla,
24	Kheri	15	7	Ramia behar, Mohammadi, Nighasan , Bijua, Phoolbehar, Nakaha, Isa nagar
25	Unnao	16	10	Auras, Ganjmoradabad, Nawabganj, Bangarmau, Hilauli, Hasanganj, Asoha, Fatehpur Chaurasi, Sikandarpur karan, Miyanganj,
26	Hardoi	19	11	Ahirori, Tadiyawan, Kothawan, Hariyawan, Sursa, Saandi, Bharawan, Bharkhani, Behandar, Harpalpur, Pihani,
27	Raibareily	21	9	Deeh, Salon , Bahadurpur, Rohania, Chhatoh, Simhapur, , Dalmau, Deenshahgaura, Maharajganj
28	Aligarh	12	7	Gangiri, Bijauli, Tappal, Lodha, Akarabad, Jawan, , Gonda
29	Etah	15	10	Soron, Sahavar, Ganj Dundwara, Sakeet, Jethara, Sidhpura, Patiyali, Abagarh, Aman pur, Aliganj
30	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	7	3	Hasayan, Saasni, Sikandaramau
31	Mirzapur	12	4	Haliya, Pahari, Rajgarh, Lalganj,
32	Sant Ravidas Nagar	6	3	Amoli, Bhadohi, Deegh
33	Sonbhadra	8	4	Chopan, Duddhi, Babhani, Myorpur,
34	Azamgarh	22	13	Sathiyaon, Martinganj, Palhani, Mohammadpur, Thekma, Pawai, Haraiya, Tahbarpur ,Mirzapur, Lalganj, Ahiraula, Tarwan, Phoolpur
35	Mau	9	5	Doharighat, Kopaganj, Muhammadabad Gohna, Pardaha, Ranipur
36	Ballia	17	12	Murlichhapra, Belahari, Revatipur, Sohavan, Nagra, , Dubhar, Beruakhari, Bairiya, Seeyar, Maniyar, Bansdeeh ,Chilkahar,

Regional Imbalances

	District	Total No. Of Blocks	Backward Blocks In District	
37	Varanasi	8	4	Pindara, Chiraigaon, Cholapur, Sewapuri
38	Ghazipur	16	8	Bhadaura, Bhanwarkol, Rewatipur, Jamaniya, Kasimabad, Sadaat, Barachawar, Manihari
39	Jaunpur	21	9	Mariyahun, Machalisahar, Sujanganj, Ramnagar, Mugra badshahpur, Karanjakalan, Sirkoni, Badlapur, Sikrara
40	Chandauli	9	4	Barhani, Chandauli, Sakaldeeha Chakiya,
41	Gorakhpur	19	8	Jangal kauriya, Chargawan, Khajni, Urua, Bhathat, Pipraich, Kampiyanganj, Belghat,
42	Mahrajganj	12	5	Nichloul, Siswan, Mithaura, Brajmanganj, Maharajganj
43	Deoria	16	8	Bhaluani, Bankata, Rampur Karkhana, Lar, Gauribazar, Salempur, Baitalpur, Deoria sadar, Bhatani
44	KushiNagar	14	5	Sewarahi, Dudahi, Khadda, Padrauna, Nebua naurangia,
45	Basti	14	6	Saltua gopalpur, Kudaraha, Gaur, Vikramjot Saughat, Haraiya
46	Siddharth Nagar	14	7	Khuniyaon, Bhanwapur, Itwa, Dumarianganj, Mithwal, Khesarha, Lotan
47	Sant Kabeer Nagar	9	3	Belharkalan, Semariyawan, Pauli,
48	Faizabad	11	5	Rudauli, Mawai, Milkipur, Haringtanganj, Beekapur
49	Barabanki	15	6	Nindaura, Suratganj, Siddhaur, Banikodar, Dewa, Trivediganj,
50	Ambedkar Nagar	9	4	Akbarpur, Taanda, Jalalpur, Bhiyaon,
51	Sultanpur	23	10	Sukul bazar, Valdirai, Akhand Nagar, Jamon, Dubepur, Lambhua, Dhanpatganj, Dostpur, Kurwar, Bhadaiya,
52	Bahraich	14	8	Shivpur, Risiya Mahasi, Mihipurwa, Jarwal, Tajwapur, Huzoorpur, Balha
53	Gonda	16	11	Katra bazar, Rupaideeha, Babhanjot, Paraspur, Itiyathok, Nawabganj, Mujehna, Belsar, Haldarmau, Karnailganj, Tarabganj
54	Shrawasti	5	2	Sirsia, Jamunaha,
55	Balrampur	9	4	Harraiya satdharwan, Gaisari, Tulsipur,

Regional Imbalances

	District	Total No. Of Blocks	Backward Blocks In District
			Pachperwa
56	Allahabad	20	7 Koraon, Chaka, , Meza, Baharia, Manda Karchhana ,Bahadurpur,
57	Pratapgarh	17	9 Baba Belkhar nath, Rampur sangram, Sangipur,Kunda, Babaganj, Bihar, Gaura,Pratapgarh, Chandrika
58	Fatehpur	13	6 Vijaipur, Asothar, Airayan, Bahua, Hathgam,Hasua,
59	Kaushambi	8	3 Sirathu, Newada, Sarsawan,
60	Chitrakoot	5	2 Karvi, Pahari
61	Banda	8	4 Kamasin , Baberu, Tindwari,Bisanda
62	Mahoba	4	2 Kabrai,Charkhari
63	Hameerpur	7	4 Sumerpur, Maudaha, Kurara, Gohaand
64	Jhansi	8	5 Gurusarai, Bamaur, Mauranipur, Chirgaon, Bangara
65	Jalaun	9	2 Kadaura, Nandigaon
66	Lalitpur	6	2 Birdha, Jakhaura
67	Budaun	18	8 Rajpura, Usawan, Gannaur, Junamai, Ambiapur, Dahgawan, Sahaswan, Ujhani
68	Bareilly	15	6 Shergarh, Majhgawan, Nawabganj, Bhojipura, Richchha, Bhoota,
69	Pilibhit	7	2 Bilsanda, Pooranpur
70	Shahjahanpur	15	8 Madanapur, Jalalabad, Sindhauli, Nigohi, Kalan, Dadraul, Banda, Bhawalkhera
	TOTAL	820	397

Note :- District Kanshiram Nagar and Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj Nagar have been created as 71th & 72nd district of the state. Due to non availability of data/informations,, both the districts have not been included in the above analysis

Chapter- VII

Industrial Development

With large spans of agrarian fertile planes and a vast network of rivers, endowed with rich natural resources, U.P. is one of the most attractive states for entrepreneurs. U.P. is a large reservoir of skilled and semiskilled workforce, responsive and prompt public delivery system and attractive package of incentives for promoting industrial growth. World famous traditional Industries such as carpet manufacturing, metal artifact and leather goods which makeup a huge chunk of handicraft exports from India are concentrated in U.P. The state is keen to improve the industrial infrastructure and has developed integrated industrial townships like NOIDA and Greater Noida with state-of-the-art-facilities.

2. Presently, the State has taken a lead in improving overall infrastructure & logistical facilities, so essential for driving industrial, economic and social growth. Mega road projects, like 1047 Kms long, 8-lane Ganga Expressway along the course of great river Ganga, joining far east with national capital, Yamuna Expressway, where work is underway to provide fast access to the City of Tajmahal and a network of expressways are in the offing Based on Public Private Partnership, numerous developmental projects in power, Metro-rails, transport, education, health and urban rejuvenation are at different stages of implementation and there are many more in pipeline, reconfirming the State's commitment to commercial opportunities for stability and growth.

3. To encourage investors and to promote business opportunities, a robust investor and industry friendly policy framework with active involvement of industrial and business bodies and thoughtfully devised facilitation mechanisms are being spruced up. Procedures and processes are being simplified and rationalized further, so that, entrepreneurs are guaranteed the best services, support and facilities right from the inception to the implementation of their projects becoming functional.

4. Government support and incentives, self-resilient markets and ever increasing huge domestic demand continuously create ample space for hectic economic activity in all spheres alongwith opening avenues of immense opportunities for progress and growth. Uttar Pradesh offers enormous possibilities of enterprise and success, it is the biggest emerging market in India and the government is determined to continuously improve industry-conducive climate. Investor-friendly Government-Simplified procedures, Speedy approvals through Web-based Single Window System-NIVESH MITRA, high level committees to monitor the implementation of projects, are some of the important steps.

5. Ever improving power scenario with many new power projects planned and being established. Input based franchisee system of power distribution has also been undertaken to ensure uninterrupted quality power-supply to Industries. Government is working towards making Uttar Pradesh a power surplus State.

Industrial Development

Schemes implemented by UPFC

6. Industrial Investment Promotion Scheme is being implemented since March. The Scheme aims at providing support to mega units. Under this scheme, the heavy industries having investment of Rs. 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.

Subsidy Scheme to units with investment of Rs.100 crore & above

- ▶ The scheme which aims at providing capital subsidy to the units with investment of Rs.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 with investment above Rs.100 **CRORE** but less than Rs.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. A total no. of 13 units have been granted letter of comfort to this effect.
- ▶ Under this scheme the interest free loan as working capital is provided to the units having investment Rs. 100 crore or more.
- ▶ Under this scheme also, interest free loan as 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 while for the units having investment of Rs. 25.00 crore & above in other districts.
- ▶ A sum of Rs. 402000.00 lakh has been allocated for the financial year 2010-11 for the Greater NOIDA & NOIDA. Likewise an amount of Rs. 442000 -00 lakh has been proposed for the Greater NOIDA & NOIDA during the Annual Plan 2011-12. The details of work undertaken by Greater NOIDA and NOIDA during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below.

Greater Noida

Greater Noida 2010-11 (Cr. Rs.)			Greater Noida 2011-12 (Cr.Rs.)		
	Work	Expenditure		Work	Proposed
1.	Dev.work Internal	220	1.	Dev.work Internal	99.40
2.	Dev. Work External	160	2.	Dev.Work Extenal	245.60
3.	Special projects	300	3.	Special projects	572.00
4.	G.B. University	300	4.	G.B. University	260.00
5.	Construction Works	350	5.	Construction Works	200.00
6.	Horticulture	70	6.	Horticulture	51.00
7.	Village Development	120	7.	Village Development Works	192.00
	Total	1520		Total	1620.00

Industrial Development

Noida

Noida 2010-11			Noida 2011-12		
	Work	Proposed Expenditure in Crores		Work	Proposed Expenditure in Crores
1.	BRAM Speciality Hospital	250	1.	Dr. Bhimrav Ambedkar Multispeciality.Hospital	200.00
2.	Mahamaya Balica Inter College	200	2.	Development of Ambedkar Villages	100.00
3.	EWS Janta Flats	25	3.	Construction of Central Park in Sec-95	250.00
4.	G. Noida Highway	10	4.	Metro Rail /L.R.T.	300.00
5.	Noida Central park Sector 95	300	5.	Construction of New Fly over,under paths, elevated roads, foot over bridges, New roads and Parking facilities for smother traffic arrangement	300.00
6.	Metro/LRTC Construction	300	6.	80/100 Cusic Ganga jal project	150.00
7.	Ganges Water Supp.80 Cusec	200	7.	Construction.of EWS,LIG,MIG&HIG,houses in different sectors	100.00
8.	Flyovers	100	8.	Construction of Noida Office building	50.00
9.	House Construction	50	9.	Construction of 33/11,11/o.4&200 KVA electric substation in different Sectors	150.00
10.	Construction 33/11,220 KV Stations in differnt Sectors	100	10	Hon, Kashiram residential scheme	50.00
11.	Constr. Of Administrative Building	100	11	Conversation of open electric system to underground eletrfication	100.00
12.	Kashiram urban poor Housing Schemes		12	Construction of Gautam Budh University	100.00
13	SC/ST Girls Hostel in Sector 62	25	13	Construction of New sewerage treatment plants	100.00
14.	Con. Of Gautam Buddha Univ.	200	14	Laying and augmentation of New water and sewer lines	100.00
15.	Underground Electric Supply	50	15	Outer Development of Institutional Area	200.00
16	Road Constr. And Maintenance	200	16	Maintenance works	550.00
17.	Constr.And	100			

Industrial Development

Noida 2010-11			Noida 2011-12		
	Work	Proposed Expenditure in Crores		Work	Proposed Expenditure in Crores
	updatation of STP				
18.	Development of New Sectors	100			
19.	Broadening of Irrigation Dams	50			
20.	Broadening of Irrigation Dams	100			
21.	Maintenace Works	40			
	TOTAL	2500.00		TOTAL	2800.00

Progress of establishment of heavy industries in U.P.

7. The scenario of industrial development in U.P. is quite encouraging. In the year 2008-09 a total no. of 203 IEM/LOI's were issued by government of India amounting to investment of Rs. 13089 crore. Out of these 203 IEM/LOI's, 53 have been implemented thus creating 7662 employment and ensuring investment of Rs.2306 crore Similarly 128 proposals of investment of Rs. 10415.00 crore are under active implementation. In the year 2009-10 a total of 175 IEM/LOI's have been issued by Government of India. Out of these 20 proposals with and investment of Rs. 1091 crore have been implemented, thus providing employment to 8001 people. Rest 152 projects are under active implementation. In the year 2010-11 (up to Sept. 2010)a total of 86 IEM/LOI's have been issued by Government of India which are being actively implemented.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

8. The Village and small Industries sector constitutes an important segment of the economy in terms of employment, output and exports. A suitably designed strategy for a faster rate of industrial growth will be one of the elements of the poverty alleviation and employment generation strategies . Although better opportunities have emerged in recent passt but the state has to face many challenges for accelerating industrial progress. The SSI units are supplementary and complementary to large and medium scale of units also. Considering the vast potential of employ ment and capacity to earn foreign exchange, village and SSI sector deserve high priority.

9. 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.

Industrial Development

10. 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. A comprehensive strategy is required to achieve this target of Rs.40,000 crore over the 11th Plan period. To achieve these targets, new comprehensive schemes taking in to consideration every aspect of Export Promotion has been introduced from the Annual Plan (2007-08) of the 11th Five Year Plan.

11. The XIth Plan was prepared with a two fold mission of achieving a balanced industrial development and minimising the problems of unemployment. It also aimed at the upgradation and improvement of infrastructural facilities, cluster development and technology upgradation so as to attract more and more capital investment in the state so that State contribution in export may increase.

Status of SSI Units

12. At the end of Tenth Five year Plan 580604 SSI units were established with the capital investment of Rs. 5901.20 cr. Which generated employment to 2247136 persons .Likewise 679703 SSI units were established in U.P. with the capital Investment of Rs. 12692.95 cr. Which created employment opportunities to 2742766 persons upto March 2010. The Economic Region wise break-up of established SSI Units upto march 2010 is given below:-

	Name of Region	Small Scale Industries		
		No Of Units	Employment	Investment(Rs.Cr)
1	Bundelkhand	40455	121738	366.38
2	Central Region	109756	421120	2309.47
3	Eastern Region	188442	683811	2078.74
4	Western Region	347050	1516097	7938.36
	Total	679703	2742766	12692.95

Single Table System

13. Single Table System has been introduced for time bound disposal of the problems of the entrepreneurs in the State. Under this scheme 57856 applications were received during the year 2007-08 upto March 2008 out of which 57604 applications were disposed off. Upto March 2008, 51135 applications have been received during the year 2008-09 out of which 51135 applications have been disposed off. In the year 2009-10, 53326 applications have been received and 53190 applications have been disposed off. Similary in the year 2010-11,27140 complete application have been received and 27059 application has been disposed of upto October 2010.

Industrial Development

Upgradation & Improvement of Infrastructural facilities in Industrial Estate:

14. For the Industrial Development and infrastructure facilities, 80 large Industrial Estates in 57 districts were developed in the State. In these 985 sheds and 3628 plots were developed. On these sheds and plots 2676 units are established. In the year 2007-08 Rs. 398.00 lacs was spent for upgradation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in 16 Industrial Estates. In the financial year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, Rs.100.00 lacs was spent per year for the upgradation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in 5 Industrial Estates per year.

Technology Upgradation:

15. Under the above scheme in the year 2007-08, 76 units were provided assistance of Rs. 113.85 lacs. In the year 2008-09, 109 units were provided assistance of Rs. 200.00 lacs. In the year 2009-10, 122 units were provided assistance of Rs. 200.00 lacs, Similarly in the year 2010-11 so far 54 units have been provided assistance with a total amount of Rs.100.00 lacs.

Handicrafts Training Programme:

16. Under the Handicrafts Training Programme per year 630 artisans were trained during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. In the current financial year 2010-11 the Training Programmes are going on for 610 trainees. Under the Handicrafts Pension Scheme 60 pensioners were benefited during year 2007-08. In the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 105 Handicrafts Pensioners benefited. Similarly in the year 2010-11, 130 Handicrafts Pensioners were benefited upto November 2010.

Export Promotion:

17. Under MDA scheme 439 Exporters were benefited in the year 2007-08, 307 Exporters were benefited in the year 2008-09, 519 exporters were benefited in the year of 2009-10. 110 exporters have been benefited in the year 2010-11 upto Nov,2010. Under the Freight Assistance *Upto Gateway Port scheme* 296 exporting units were benefited in the year 2007-08, 303 exporting units were benefited in the year 2008-09, 201 exporting units were benefited in the year of 2009-10

The year wise total export from Uttar Pradesh is given below:-

(Rs. In crores)

	Export	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Export of Products	16433.64	17291.91	34818.91
2	Export of Services	6500.00	13500.00	15000.00
3	Total	22934.64	30792.91	49819.91

Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):

18. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, Cluster Development Programme is been implemented in the State. So far the Steering Committee of Govt. of India has approved 2 clusters of Glass Beads,

Industrial Development

Varanasi and Carpet Cluster, Bhadoi totalling of Rs.1392.50 lacs in the financial year 2008-09 and 3 Clusters (Pottery Cluster ,Khurja ; Leather Cluster, Chauri Chora , Gorakhpur and Scissor Cluster, Meerut) approved in the financial year 2009-10 for hard Intervention. Seventeen other clusters have also been approved for soft intervention so far . In principle approval for 5 infrastructure projects have also been granted.

Census of SSI Units:

19. 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 . The details of enterprises surveyed in fourth-census are 187522 working enterprises, 75659 closed enterprises and 35065 non traceable enterprises. In the financial year 2009-10 unregistered units was surveyed under the scheme as per the direction of government of India. In the survey of unregistered units, 69 towns and 2066 villages are surveyed. In these towns and villages, 18018 number of unregistered enterprises have been surveyed.

Steps taken for revival of sick units:

20. Sick SSI units are a great concern for the State as substantial capital is blocked in these units. Hence State of Uttar Pradesh has initiated a scheme for revival of sick units in which declared sick unit is provided package assistance by banks/ financial institutes. Electricity Deptt., Trade tax Deptt. Etc. the response of the unit to be revived is dependent on the cooperation of banks as banks are the prime lenders in the majority of units.

Priorities & Strategies

- ▶ Solution of problems related to industrialists.
- ▶ Establishment of more SSI units for generating chances of Self Employment.
- ▶ Upgradation and improvement of infrastructure facilities in industrial estates
- ▶ Technology upgradation in SSI to enhance their technology and improve productivity in established SSI units
- ▶ Development of Handicrafts.
- ▶ Export. Promotion
- ▶ To facilitate small entrepreneurs under cluster development programme.

Targets

- ▶ For the year 2011-12, 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.
- ▶ Proposed to Technology upgrade 100 SSI units under SSI Technical upgradation scheme.

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- ▶ Proposed to provide product specific usable training to 6509 special class work force (SC&ST) in the financial year 2011-12.
- ▶ Construction of DICs Building in remaining districts.
- ▶ Proposed to upgrade infrastructure facilities in Departmental Industrial Estates.
- ▶ 150 Artisans are to be benefited under Handicrafts Pension scheme.
- ▶ For export promotion it is proposed that 49 exporters should be awarded in financial year 2011-12
- ▶ Under MDA Scheme. for the financial year 2011-12 , 200 exporting units of the State are expected to be benefited .
- ▶ Under the scheme of Freight Charges upto Gateway Port , 200 exporting units of the State will be assisted during the year 2011-12

Technology Upgradation Scheme

21. 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 is reimbursed upto 90% upto maximum Rs. 50,000.

Scheme for Promotion of Accelerated Export Growth

- ▶ Support for Exporters at International Level
- ▶ Support for Exporters at National Level
- ▶ Subsidy on Freight Charges upto Gateway Port
- ▶ Capacity Building
- ▶ Studies, Surveys, Brand Promotion & Creation of Data Base
- ▶ Export Award

Support for Exporters at International Level:-

- ▶ To promote export from the State, Participation in foreign Fairs & Exhibition is essential. Hence Fairs are to be organised within the Country & outside the Country to attract Foreign Buyers. Exporter at present are participating in prestigious Foreign Fairs, which on an average require an expenditure of Rs. 4 - 5 lacs, which is difficult to be met by SME's. Hence it is proposed to provide financial assistance to SME's to attend Foreign Fairs.

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- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.

Support for Exporters at National Level :-

22. This scheme is being implemented by the Uttar Pradesh Trade Promotion Authority (UPTPA), Directorate of Industries, U.P, Kanpur. A brief description of the scheme is as under:-

- ▶ A Transport Assistance scheme for promoting Marketing by Industrial Units has been introduced from 2006-07, as per the provisions of Point 3.4.6.11 of the Industrial & Service Sector Investment Policy, 2004, which provides assistance to benefit units specially those operating in the Tiny, Small Scale, Handicraft, Khadi & Village Industries and Handloom sectors of Uttar Pradesh as covered by the provisions of the recent MSME Act, 2006.
- ▶ The main aim of the Scheme is to provide assistance to the above- mentioned units by organising exhibitions at the National and State level.
- ▶ 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 of 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.

Subsidy on Freight Charges upto Gateway Port :-

23. 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.

Export Award

24. 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

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achieved in various 25 categories. Export Awards in 25 categories. First and Second (one each for 25 different categories) prizes are to be given to Exporters. In addition exporters attaining 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.

Air Freight Rationalisation Scheme

Assistance on airway bill expenses of exporters of U.P:-

25. 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.
- ▶ 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.

Training of Handicraft Artisans / Skill development and design workshops for export

Basic training under master crafts man to Generation Next

26. The main objective of this scheme is to bring changes in traditional way of handicraft to modern way. to expose the artisans to modern technologies ,improving there skills through proper training and adequate know- how of latest equipments This scheme Is organized in those places where there are plenty of artisan and craftsman involved in this industry, all those artisans and craftsman who comes between age of 18 yeas to 35 years can utilize this scheme ,but in this age regard there is privilege for SC/ST they have relaxation of 5 years in maximum age limit, however education and annual income of artisan are on constrains to get benefited from this skill development training scheme. As per this scheme Artisans are provided with skill development training and use of modern tools and equipments in best possible way. Training for skill development in younger generation is proposed to be provided under the national and state awardees craftsmen/shilp Guru and other renowned craftsmen in case of no availability of national/state awardees/shilp guru in a district. such trainers will be known as master crafts man .the training will be provided under their strict and personal guidance.

Training under Facilitator-traders in design development:-

27. Objective of this scheme is to improve upon handicraft industry by providing skill development and enhancing there technical know how to artisans , all those artisans and craftsman who comes between age of 18 yeas to 35 years can utilize this scheme ,but in this age regard there is privilege for SC/ST they

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have relaxation of 5 years in maximum age limit, however education and annual income of artisan have no constrain to get benefited from this skill development training scheme.

Design Workshops for Export Market: -

28. Although Handicraft export account for 60% of total exports from the state but this is almost limited to traditional designs which need a change to suit the requirement of fast changing market. In order to meet this challenge, design development workshops will be organized in main clusters of handicraft like Moradabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Agra, Firozabad etc. Designers of International repute shall be invited through Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi and other sources for need-based period necessary to cover up the course content.

29. 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

30. The art of artisans is giving handicrafts international recognition all over the world but as the artisans have to live and work in poor condition and have always been hand to mouth in maintaining their families consequently they suffer poor health and get older and develop physical infirmities much ahead of normal population and loose there earning capacities. State support to provide and compensate for their livelihood will be an honour and recognition for their talents As such a pension scheme is proposed to be taken up.

31. It will be operated in the entire State. Under the scheme a monthly pension of Rs.1,000/ is envisaged to each artisan honoured with *shilp Guru* citation of the GOI/ National Handicrafts Award/State Merit Award and who also have attained a minimum age of 50 years.

Upgradation and improvement of Industrial Infrastructure

32. Eighty large industrial estates were developed in the 57 districts of State in decade of 1960. In these 80 industrial estates 985 shades and 3618 plots have been developed and 2676 industries are established. Hence, there is high requirement of infrastructure development like roads, drainage, drinking water supply, electric feeder etc. in these industrial estates. In the year 2007-08, Rs. 398.00 lacs has been sanctioned and received under Infrastructure of Industrial Estates up gradation and strengthening scheme. 16 industrial estates of 16 districts are upgraded by infrastructure constructing road, drainage, electric feeder. In the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 under Infrastructure of Industrial Estates up gradation and strengthening scheme, per year 5 industrial estates of 5 districts were upgraded by infrastructure constructing road, drainage and drinking water supply. It is propose to be developed infrastructure facilities in 18 industrial estates in the financial year 2011-12..

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Micro & Small-Cluster Development Programme(Ms-CDP Scheme)

33. Government of India has initiated Micro Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme for enhancing, skill development, technology development and encouraging competitive products in clusters to compete internationally. As per the scheme small artisans, craftsmen and units operating in groups, clusters may be strengthened for mass production ensuring competitive advantage. These clusters are selected on the basis of Micro, Small Units, Artisans, minority, women enterprises working either traditionally or developed over time period.

34. The scheme is run by Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) as the implementing agency. Maximum Rs. 25.00 lacs is earmarked for soft intervention and Rs. 15.00 crores maximum for hard intervention project by Government of India, Maximum 60% -80% GOI share, rest is shared between SPV and State Government. 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.

35. As per the present pattern, the Steering Committee of Government of India has approved glass beads Varanasi and Carpet cluster Bhadohi, Pottery cluster Khurja, Scissor cluster Meerut, and Leather cluster chauri chaura, Gorakhpur for CFC project totalling Rs. 2324.3 lacs. Government of India does not give assistance for land & building. It is expected that at least 6-8 cluster projects are likely to be sanctioned by GOI in which State share is likely to be Rs. 8.00 crores as project share and share for diagnostic study. The actual estimates may vary as per actual sanctions of GOI.

Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

36. 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).. 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.

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

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- ▶ 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.

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

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.

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37. Under this scheme the target of 2565 beneficiaries was fixed for the financial year 2008-09, against which the loan amount of Rs. 11299.92 lacs disbursed to 2112 persons upto November 2009 resulting in employment generation of 10773 persons. In the year 2009-10 the target of 6655 beneficiaries has been fixed against which the loan amount Rs. 26112.00 lacs were disbursed to 5014 people generating employment for 17391 persons upto July 2010.

Similarly in the current year 2010-11 the target of 3328 beneficiaries has been fixed against which the loan amount Rs. 4532.98 lacs was disbursed to 840 people generating employment for 2423 persons upto November, 2010.

Assistance to States for development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE)

38. Exports play a valuable role in the Economic and Industrial Growth. One of the most crucial aspects to enable competitiveness of export goods between nations is the availability of infrastructure. The need for development and availability of global standard infrastructure has been a long felt need expressed by Government, Industrial and Exporting entrepreneurs. In the past the Government of India has worked towards fulfilling this need under its schemes for development of Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP), Export Processing Zones (EPZ) and Critical Infrastructure Balancing Scheme (CIB). To promote the development of such complementary infrastructure to promote exports the development of Road networks, Land, Energy, Water, Pollution Control are some of the important areas of infrastructure resources where the State Government can play an important role. Given this premise the Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India launched the ASIDE scheme in September 2002. This was on the back of the requirement for large scale funding normally required for infrastructure development projects by various states of Union of India. All the previous infrastructure development schemes such as EPIP, EPZ, and CIB were consolidated in to the ASIDE scheme to enable integrated infrastructure development and funding for the scheme. The projects already underway under CIB, EPZ, EPIP were merged under the ASIDE scheme, to ensure funding for the infrastructure projects underway.

39. A formula was put in place for the distribution/provision of funds to the states under the ASIDE scheme. 80% of the total budget/ funds under ASIDE schemes are provided as State component to the states. The rest 20% is referred to the Central component. 50% of funds under the state component of ASIDE are distributed inter-se between states on the basis of export growth and rest 50% on the basis of export growth

40. A new provision was introduced in 2003 and is still an important provision wherein funding of infrastructure projects must have 50% of projects under the PPP mode. The projects under ASIDE are sanctioned by a State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) chaired by the Chief Secretary. A shelf of projects for which funding is to be made available under the ASIDE scheme is created and these projects then are put up before the SLEPC for sanction. At the state level Export Commissioner has been named as the Nodal officer and Export Promotion Bureau as the state level Nodal Agency.

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Khadi & Village Industries

41. A large portion of the State's Population lives in the Villages where Illiteracy still prevails and large industry is unable to absorb the workforce from rural areas. It is, therefore, necessary to create more employment opportunities in villages by utilising local resources and skills so that rural people can get work in the villages itself. It will also result in reduction in the migration of rural youths to urban areas in search of job. The khadi and village industry sector has got the potential to create new jobs in rural areas.

42. During the 10th Five Year Plan due to considerable increase in the flow of institutional finance to the tune of Rs. 534.86 crores, 20,607 units have been established which gave employment to about 1.85 lac unemployed rural youth. Likewise during the 11th Five Year Plan institutional finance through the bank to the tune of Rs. 921.04 crores, which created employment to about 3.05 lac in 33581 units.

43. The State 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.

Mukhya Mantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojna

44. The Scheme was introduced during 1994-95 as an Interest Subsidy Scheme (District Sector) for rural entrepreneurs/educated rural unemployed youth. The Scheme is again revised in Year 2010-11 by State Government, which is as under.

- ▶ Financing is through commercial Banks
- ▶ Entrepreneurs are given financial assistance against the projects up to Rs. 10.00 lakh.
- ▶ The interest rate charged to the general category male **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.
- ▶ For Reserved Category entrepreneur (SC/ST/OBC/ Minority/Women/Ex-Servicemen etc.) Interest free Loan will be given.
- ▶ For publicity of the scheme 1% provision of the allocated budget, 1% provision of the allocated budget for organizing awareness camp and 1% provision for **Monitoring & Evaluation** of the scheme.

45. During the Annual Plan 2009-10, with an investment of Rs. 147.92 crore, 6534 V.I. units were established which gave employment to 59314 beneficiaries of the rural areas.

46. 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

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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. The changes have been proportionally reflected in the better performance as is evident from the above table. The Scheme is again revised in Year 2010-11 by the government.

Rebate on sale of Khadi

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ To encourage production and sale of Khadi in the state, 10% rebate on sale of Khadi through certified Khadi Bhawans/Bhandars is being provided by the State Government.
- ▶ This rebate is only admissible for 60 days period or the period fixed by Khadi & Village Industries Commission from Gandhi Jayanti. Khadi & Village Industries Commission also provide 20-30% rebate on sale of Khadi from Gandhi Jayanti.
- ▶ During 10th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 62.41 crore was sanctioned to provide Khadi Rebate in which about 60% of the amount (37.44 crore) was spent on the producers/wage beneficiaries.

Marketing Development Assistance Programme

- ▶ A new scheme under the name of Marketing Development Assistance Programme (MDA) has been introduced in Eleventh Plan (2007-12) which will have following components:
- ▶ One of the major difficulties faced by the Khadi & Village Industries 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 lack of working capital, smallness of size and absence of marketing infrastructure, skill up-gradation, quality, improper and unattractive packings of V.I. products. besides other marketing channels khadi & Village Industries exhibition have paramount importance in marketing of Khadi & Village Industries Products.

Product Development, Standardization and Quality Assurance

- ▶ Quality Control Laboratories of U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board over the years have been undertaking conventional food quality assessment under the frame work of the prevention of food adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 for the development of Khadi & Village Industry's products and quality control assessment of products. The quality control laboratory is performing a very significant role for improvement on the quality of products. **So it is essential to provide testing facilities to rural entrepreneurs and also to train them for adoption of new technology, quality related rules/laws and quality parameters to enable**

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them to check the quality before and after the production. During the year 2011-12 the technical training will be provided to 500 rural entrepreneurs

Skill Up-gradation Training Programmes

- ▶ During 1987-88 12 Regional Training centres were established by the assistance of TRYSEM infrastructure development fund in which 2 training centres have been transferred to Uttarakhand. Now 10 Regional Training Centres viz. Daliganj-Lucknow, Bahariach, Khajni-Gorakhpur, Ratanpura -Mau, Ahopatti-Azamgarh, Piprola-Shahjahanpur, Najibabad-Bijnor, Kalpi-Jalaun, Adig-Mathura, Anuva-Allahabad are working. 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.

HANDLOOM

47. Handloom Industry plays very important role in Indian economy after agriculture. It is spread all over the country and feeds a large population in rural and semi urban areas. This industry has been generating employment and self-employment for the poor masses. The handloom cloth is basically used by the people of the rural areas and at the same time it is choice of the rich people due to fine craft. Varanasi silk saris, Durries of Sitapur, Chikans of Lucknow, Durret of Aligarh, Lungis of Tanda and bedsheets of Gorakhpur, are the choice of the people of all the classes of society. Handloom cloths are exported to the foreign countries and by export this industry earns a huge amount of foreign exchange, but over the last two decade it could not perform well. Efforpf are being made to improve this sector. Under the new industrial policy for the development of handloom industry the following steps are being adopted:-

- ▶ With a view for bringing fruit full consequences regarding liberalization the organizational and administrative set-up will be made more sensitive. The training will also be imparted so as to change views of worker.
- ▶ The package programme for assistance will be developed according to the specific needs of the weavers.
- ▶ The advisory cell is to be set-up for providing necessary and adequate advice to the weavers time to time on any matter related with department by depositing prescribed fees.
- ▶ The handloom industry is playing an important role in employment generation along with providing essential various types of products and services for society. This task is necessary and State government will render balanced and co-ordinated support for development of Handloom and Powerloom sector both.
- ▶ For protection of the languishing art, which has been in existence for over hundreds of years and has been the symbol of traditional heritage, and is being the backbone of our states economy being an important factor for earning foreign currency, managerial assistance, qualitative improvement, technical up-gradation, packaging, design development activities,

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marketing and training facilities will be provided, to make them stand in the competitive atmosphere of production and marketing field at global level.

- ▶ According to the census conducted in 95-96 there are 6.64 lakhs weavers and 2.24 lakhs handlooms in the State.

48. The job opportunities are ensured directly or indirectly for making available to the weavers under either co-operative sector or out of co-operative fold through the cluster or individual approach. The weavers are poor and particularly belonging to minority and scheduled caste community.

49. The main plan of production activities in the textiles sector is to increase the productivity in order to meet the growing need of the cloth to the vast population as well as to provide direct or indirect employment opportunities to the poor and the persons belonging to minority, Schedule caste's communities even in the remote rural areas. During the years XIth plan period (2007-12) the production and employment achievements are as follows: -

	Year	Production of handloom cloths (in million meters)		Employment generation (in thousand nos.)	
		Target	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1.	2007-08	600.00	582.34	30	21.032
2.	2008-09	610.00	600.05	25	18.541
3.	2009-10	620.00	426.56	25	17.534
4.	2010-11 (Anticipated)	630.00	630.00	25	25.00
5.	2011-12	640.00		25	

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme" (IHDS)

Clusters

- ▶ In the first phase, 04 Clusters in State, were selected in 2005-06 and the action plan of these Clusters is under implementation by different implementing Agencies.
- ▶ In the second phase, 10 Clusters in the State were selected in 2006-07. Each Cluster has loom age, which varied in the range of 300-500 per Cluster. These Clusters is under implementation.
- ▶ In the third phase, 14Cluster were selected in the State during2007-08. Each Cluster has loom age, which varied in the range of 300-500 per Cluster. These Clusters is under implementation.
- ▶ 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. These Clusters is under implementation.
- ▶ 08 Cluster were selected in the State during 2009-10 thereafter, the developmental activities will be started under N.G.O. Each will be in the range of 300-500 looms per Cluster.

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- ▶ 01 Cluster have been sanctioned by Govt. of India during 2010-11, the developmental activities will be started under N.G.O. 14 Cluster were selected in the State during 2010-11. Each Cluster has loom age, which varied in the range of 300-500 per Cluster. These Clusters is under implementation.

Group Approach for development of Handloom

50. 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 aspect.

Assistance to Handloom Organization

Marketing Incentive

- ▶ 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

- ▶ 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

Innovative Ideas

- ▶ 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

- ▶ 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

- ▶ Powerloom sector has a significant position in the economic situation of the state and is emerging as the Pioneer sector in the textile industry. The powerloom sector is producing varieties of cloth such as cotton dhoti, saree sheeting lungi, shirting, grey chadra, drill canvas, dusooti bed sheet, filter cloth non cotton silk saree, towels and twelling clothe etc.

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Health Insurance Scheme

51. Health Insurance is covered to Handloom Weavers and other ancillary handloom workers and their families through this scheme. The scheme is to be cover not only the weaver but also his wife and two children and to cover all pre-existing diseases with substantial provision for OPD. The funding pattern would as follows :-

Govt. of India Share

▶ Premium	-	Rs. 681.60
▶ Service Tax	-	Rs. 87.76
Total	-	Rs. 769.36

Weaver/State Govt.

▶ Contribution	-	Rs. 170.40
▶ Total Premium	-	Rs. 939.76

52. In the context of Weaver/State Govt. contribution the Weaver Part will be Rs. 85.20 and State Govt. Part will be Rs. 85.20. Eligible benefits and insurance cover shall be as follows for a period of one year at a time from the date of commencement of the insurance cover.

Annual Limits per Family (Upto 1+3 members) Sum Limits per Family	15,000/-
All Pre existing diseases and new diseases	15,000/-
Maternity Benefits (Per child first two)	2,500/-
Dental Treatment	250/-
Eye Treatment	75/-
Spectacles	250/-
Domiciliary Hospitalisation	4,000/-
Ayurvedic / Unani / Homeopathic / Siddha	4,000/-
Hospitalisation (Pre and Post Hospitalisation)	15,000/-
Baby Coverage	500/-
OPD	7,500/-
Limit per Illness	7,500/-

53. The tentative target of enrolment of 1,90,000 weavers for the year 2011-12 under this Scheme. Hitherto, the development of handloom sector has taken place in an unorganized manner and the heavy dose of financial support for the sector has failed to show any impact and there does not appear to be any visible impact on their efforts. It is; therefore, felt that while the industry should be allowed to prosper as per existing pattern, special efforts will be made to gear up this sector through introduction of cluster approach.

54. A target of 640.00 million meter has been proposed for the year 2011-12. Employment both directly or indirectly will be made available to 25,000 persons during the year 2011-12 under the schemes.

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SERICULTURE

55. The gorgeously rich fertile land of U.P. and its geographical situation, environment and bio-diversities are quite favourable and suitable for the development of sericulture in the State. The State is producing all the three types of silk namely Mulberry, Tasar and Eri. In Sericulture, there are mainly four activities namely plantation, silkworm rearing, cocoon production and Reeling. The main food plants for mulberry silkworm are leaves of mulberry tree while the tasar silkworms feed on leaves of Arjuna and Asan 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 youth to urban areas. 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. The annual consumption of raw silk in traditional areas of Varanasi, Mubarkpur and Azamgarh is estimated at about 5000 M.T., which is about 25 percent of country's total Silk Production. Raw silk production during the first year of XIth five year plan i.e. 2007-08 was 35 M.T. and proposed target for the last year of XIth five year plan i.e. 2011-12 is 115 M.T.

56. The sericulture scenario in the State has started showing improvement with the reorientation of the policies and programmes of the department over last few years. Programme launched for spreading sericulture in the State have shown encouraging results. There are 171 mulberry farms having an area of 1750.62 acres. Tropical Tasar plantation area in 54 farms is 3310.79 acres. Besides Ericulture is cultivated in surveyed 7 districts in about 6000 acres. This can be exploited for Eri silk development. Mulberry cultivation is being promoted amongst farmers.

current scenario

	Particulars	Government Sector	Private Sector
1	No. of Mulberry Farms	171	—
2	Area of Mulberry Farm	1750.62 Acre	6000 Acre
3	No. of Tassar Farms	54	—
4	Area of Tassar Farms	3310.79.Acre	317 Acre
5	Seed Production Center	05 (nos)	02 (nos)
6	Annual Keetand Production	14.50 lakh (nos.DFL)	0.50 lakh (nos.DFL)
7	Cocoon Marketing Center	07 (nos)	—
8	Chawki Rearing Center	100	—
9	Loom Up-gradation	—	1000
10	New Loom	—	500
11	Shuttelless Looms	—	12
12	Dyeing Unit	—	4
13	Computer Aided Design	—	4
14	Reeling Units	2	4

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57. Active participation of private entrepreneurs and NGOs is also promoted. Silk worm rearers have been provided rearing houses in the private sector under Catalytic Development Scheme and R.K.V.Y. Scheme during the year 2010-11. 4100 rearing houses are to be provided to the beneficiaries in which sharing pattern will be 50 : 50. Other steps/measures taken by the department are as under :-

- ▶ Supply of mulberry saplings
- ▶ Promotion of mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing and cocoon production
- ▶ Strengthening of farmers by Catalytic Development Schemes
- ▶ Decentralization of cocoon markets.
- ▶ Promotion of sericulture as a sustainable commercial farm based activity amongst farmers through different schemes.
- ▶ Promotion of silk reeling and weaving
- ▶ Establishment of Silk Exchange
- ▶ Credit facility wherever required
- ▶ Stress on productivity and production improvements.
- ▶ Integration with other developmental schemes
- ▶ Inter departmental linkages with Handloom/KVIC/KVIB/CSB/Forest/Rural Development Department etc.
- ▶ Strengthening of Govt. farms Grainages, Reeling Unit etc. under R.K.V.Y.
- ▶ State level Sericulture Training Institute for skill up gradation to farmers, reelers, weavers and technical staff.

Thrust Areas

- ▶ Capacity building.
- ▶ Arrangement of timely credit flow
- ▶ Introduction of weaver's family for adopting the sericulture in weaver's enclaves.
- ▶ Strengthening and extension of seed organization.
- ▶ Value Addition activities
- ▶ Strengthening of Systematic Marketing
- ▶ Low cost, appropriate rearing house and technology development
- ▶ Organise seed production infrastructure

58. In addition, beneficiary linked post plant maintenance/plantation to ensure better quality leaf, creation of proper seed organization infrastructure and technology for crop stabilization etc. will also be part of future strategy envisaged sericulture in the State.

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STRATEGY

- ▶ The farmers who have land more than 1 to 3 acres are motivated to plant the mulberry bush type as economically viable activity.
- ▶ The (small and marginal farmers) are motivated for tree type plantation and to adopt the sericulture as subsistence activity and as a venture for supplementary income generation.
- ▶ The farmers in the vicinity the govt. silk farms (about 10 km diameter i.e. in catchment area) are also motivated to plant the mulberry on their own fields as per their land holding size and according to their preference, bush type or tree type.
- ▶ To benefit land less labours through sericulture activities, they are motivated to plant 15-20 mulberry trees around their houses for supplementary income.
- ▶ In the districts like Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Jalaun, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot and Banda, farmers having land under both bank of Yamuna river, traditionally growing castor. These farmers are getting very low income under traditional crops. They have been motivated to adopt Eri culture for the production of Eri cocoons since near about 28000 farmers have been motivated and practicing Eri culture three times in a year and subsequently they are getting Rs. 1000 additional income through ericulture . Since the area is large, a project under catalytic development project has been taken to cover near about 8000 to 10000 farmers during coming years.
- ▶ Tasar activity which is also very income generating activity for remote areas of Vindhya and Bundelkhand region. Department has motivated department of forest for planting Arjun and Asan in Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Chandoli, Jhansi and Lalitpur under MANREGA scheme so that employment through MANREGA which is of 100 days in a year and additional employment can also be generated by utilizing host plant leaf planted by the forest department to these remote regions.
- ▶ 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. For the betterment these weavers, a silk exchange has been established in Varanasi to provide availability of silk yarn, design and testing facilities to the weavers. There has been a scheme under CDP is being also run by the Directorate of Sericulture, U.P. for up-gradation of old and traditional looms, setting of new looms, more productive shuttleless loom, dyeing and printing in this much needed area.
- ▶ 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.

59. **Catalytic Development Scheme:** This is a 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.

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Information Technology & Electronics

60. Information Technology is a key enabler in economic development and improving the quality of citizen life. IT tools are being used to achieve the vision of creating an 'e'-enabled society, effectively contributing to the social and economic development of the State which is striving to create a creed & class less society

61. Information Technology has achieved great success in many areas and transformed the world into a global village. It has brought tremendous change specially in socio economic life of rural people with availability of mobile phones and computers at an affordable prices. The various aspects and initiatives being taken in the State are;-

- ▶ Rural/Urban access - 'Bholekh' – the project involved computerization of land record system in the State and online delivery of Record of Rights (RoRs) which allows farmers to access database of land records. It has improved transparency by providing greater access to information.
- ▶ Information technology has made impact on socio economic life of poor especially the rural masses
- ▶ Use in Agriculture – 'AGRISNET – a Mission Mode Project is under implementation in the State which will enable the farmers to know commodity prices online.
- ▶ Computer literacy programme has been initiated in basic and secondary education level in the State.

Progress during XI Plan

National eGovernance Plan (NeGP)

62. Uttar Pradesh has been constantly working towards implementation of e-Governance & ITeS (IT Enabled Services) for its citizens in general and farmers, traders, students and employees in particular. In rural areas, single window kiosks known as 'Jan Suvidha Kendra' are being setup with network connectivity while, bringing more departments/services under the fold of IT for a better delivery mechanism. The objective of e-Governance in the State is;-

- ▶ “To deliver the Government Services to the citizens at their doorstep in an efficient and transparent way from Common Service Centres at an economic and affordable cost.”. Under NeGP, for delivering various services to citizens at their doorstep, 885 Network Operating Centres upto block level has been established in State Wide Area Network (SWAN) Scheme as one of main core infrastructure. In SWAN, 2 mbps bandwidth will be available upto block levels which shall enable fast transmission of data from HQ to block level offices and vice-versa. To keep various departmental data, information and applications on a central location,

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a State Data Centre (SDC) is being established. In addition to these two core infrastructure, 17909 Common Service Centres (CSCs) are being established in rural area on PPP model which shall be the front-end delivery points of various services.

63. Uttar Pradesh is the first State in the country which have successfully implimented **eDistrict** pilot project in 06 districts namely Ghaziabad, Gautambuddh Nagar, Sultanpur, Raebareilly, Sitapur and Gorakhpur. Presently 22 services which includes various certificates such as Caste, Income, Domicile, Handicap, Birth/Death (Rural & Urban) certificates, Revenue Court, Ration Card related service through single window using Electronic Delivery System (EDS). In **eDistrict** scheme, citizen can apply for the service from CSC also. The Financial Progress of various NeGP project is shown in the Table given below.

Cr. Rs.

	Scheme	Project Cost	Released by GOI	Total Expenditure
1.	State Wide Area Network (SWAN)*	168.72	40.7920	40.6250
2.	State Data Centre (SDC)	55.33	11.24	4.2000
3.	Common Service Centre (CSC)	38.55	45.5028	0.3099
4.	e-District	18.92	15.3194	14.6600
5.	Capacity Building	10.70	6.017	0.8427
6.	State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG)	19.09	14.9855	9.5990

* Rs 92.00 crores directly transferred to NICSI

SMART City – eSuidha

64. To achieve the SMART Government concept, Uttar Pradesh Government has set up "e-Suidha" - a registered society in January 2004. e-Suidha has setup centres in Lucknow for providing various citizen centric services through active public private partnernership and presently 35 such centres are operational. This scheme shall be rolled-out across the State in phased manner. These centers act as the front end of various Government offices, elaborating on the single window system, the Government-Citizen interface has been outsourced to professionally run ICT enabled e-Suidha Kendras. This would mean that a citizen could undertake his Government-to-Citizen (G2C) services through a single window in any of the centers in his town/city.

65. The vision of e-Suidha is to eventually bring all the G2C, G2B and B2C services within the purview of e-Suidha project so as to avoid the need for citizens and business people to visit the Government offices except for specialized and complex services.

66. The services such as Payment of Water Tax for Jal Sansthan, Payment of House Tax for Nagar Nigam, Payment of House Instalments for Lucknow Development Authority, Railway Ticketing Service, BSNL Bill Payments / Cellone Services as presently being offered at various locations in Lucknow.

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Public Private Partnership (PPP)

67. The State believes that PPPs can marry the private sector's managerial expertise, financial flexibility, design capability, innovation and technology to the Government's priority of developing world class infrastructure. In Uttar Pradesh, 17909 Common Service Centres are being setup which shall be the front end delivery points for various G2C as well as B2C services. These centres are established in the rural area. The centres are being established on Public Private Partnership model (PPP) in which approximately 200-250 cr investment shall be made by the private entrepreneurs.

e-Chaupal

68. Business Division, one of India's largest exporters of agricultural commodities, has conceived e-Choupal as a more efficient supply chain aimed at delivering value to its customers around the world on a sustainable basis. The e-Choupal model has been specifically designed to tackle the challenges posed by the unique features of Indian agriculture, characterised by fragmented farms, weak infrastructure and the involvement of numerous intermediaries, among others. Further, a growth in rural incomes will also unleash the latent demand for industrial goods so necessary for the continued growth of the State as well as country's economy. This will create another virtuous cycle propelling the economy into a higher growth trajectory.

69. Launched in June 2000, 'e-Choupal', has already become the largest initiative among all Internet-based interventions in rural India. 'e-Choupal' services today reach out to over 4 million farmers growing a range of crops - soyabean, coffee, wheat, rice, pulses, shrimp - in over 40,000 villages through 6500 kiosks across ten states (Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu).

Priorities and Strategy

- ▶ The focus of NeGP is on delivery of services to citizens in an efficient and transparent manner at affordable cost which is being implemented in the state on priority basis.
- ▶ 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. For this purpose, three main core infrastructure projects i.e. SWAN, SDC and CSCs along with another State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) are being established and their progress is being monitored at the respective committees constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Industrial Development Commissioner, GoUP and Principal Secretary, GoUP. An Apex committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GoUP with other Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of various stake holder departments as member has been constituted to provide policy level guidance and monitor the various eGovernance initiative in the State.
- ▶ 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

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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.

Externally Aided Projects

Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forests Management and Poverty Alleviation Project

70. The most notable intervention under the project is for restoration of degraded forest along with enhancement of income of the people living close to such forests. The basic approach shall be the adoption of joint forest management (JFM) and Eco-development (ED) emphasis on non- wood forest produce (NWFP), community Development and livelihood security enhancement, capacity building and ensuring sustainability. The total forest intervention area and the Joint Forest Management under the project are 20200 ha. and 60300 ha. respectively. Fixing boundary pillars, drainage line treatment, renovation of 118 permanent nurseries, establishment of two units of clonal nursery and two units of Non Wood Forest Produce Research Centres have been provided.

71. In order to ensure successful implementation, the Project lays special emphasis on Capacity Building of the participating communities through thematic trainings, exposure visits and various institution building programmes. Training for all staff members of 59 partner NGO teams, members of 800 JFMCs and 140 EDCs and members of 3760 Self Help Groups(SHG) is provided.

72. The livelihood enhancement activities proposed in the project are directed towards training of rural persons/village level workers to increase their skill which in turn will lead to enhanced income. These activities include medicinal health care camps, promotion of indigenous social medicinal practitioners development of peer health group, development of village agricultural extension officer, development of village masons for better housing, promotion of micro insurance, extension of school building/construction of JFMC/EDC office buildings, improvement of link road, promotion of biogas and improved stove, promotion of Solar lamp and installation of drinking water facilities. The UPPFMPAP is being implemented in fourteen districts of U.P. namely Lakhimpur Kheri, Behraich, Pilibhit, Mirzapur, Chandauli, Sonabhadra, Allahabad, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Balrampur, Shrawasti and Chitrakoot embracing fifteen territorial forest divisions (Renukoot, Obra, Sonebhadra, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot, North Kheri, South Kheri, Bahraich, Shrawasti and Pilibhit) and five Wild Life Divisions (Dudhwa, Katarniaghat, Sohelwa, Kashi and Kaimur).

73. The Project also provides for the implementation of Income generated activities through Self Help Groups. It lays down guidelines for SHG formation, Corpus funds Election of SHG management committee members, making Business Plan, Release of support Fund, Release of seed fund and Loans for Individual Members. It also incorporates strong awareness campaign about environment and forests for the

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children in schools under “Children Forest Programme” which will contribute to the conservation of forests and environment in the long run by encouraging the involvement of school children in plantation activities and by educating the students through environment related awareness programmes. This programme being implemented in Nodia and Greater Noida, Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Kanpur and Agra District. A total number of Six hundred and Fifty schools are estimated to be covered under it.

74. Project period will be of 8 years (2008-09 to 2015-16) at an estimated cost of approximately Rs. 575.20 crores out of which JICA loan portion is Rs. 468.20 crores and rest Rs. 107.00 crore will be borne by the State Govt.

75. After the project agreement was signed in March 2008, the Empowered Committee - the apex decision making body of the project - under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, GoUP was Constituted . A Governing Body chaired by Principal Secretary (Forests) and an Executive Committee chaired by Chief Project Director, Project Management Unit were also established.

Status

76. In 2010-11, a lot of activities essential for ensuring people's participation and to activate and involve the communities dependent on forest in the project area were under taken by the DMU's with the participation of NGO's. The procurement of 56 partner NGO's to become partners in community organizing, micro-planning process and implementation in the participatory forest management at FMU level was completed. For the first time in the state, 265 Village Forest's have been notified under the provisions of the Joint Forest Management Rules, 2002. The departmental Advance soil Work in 5000 ha and the plantation on 10000 ha has been completed successfully. As a part of institutional strengthening construction of about 350 buildings for frontline staff and field officials has been initiated. The in-house development of MIS and GIS has also been started. Research activities, training and distribution of publicity material consisting of newsletters and distribution of pamphlets to the JFMCs is in progress. The process for Afforestation and Reforestation Clean Development (ARCDM) has been initiated for the first time in the State. Independent agency has also been contracted for third party Monitoring of Joint Forest Management and Eco-Development. Children Forest Program has been extended to the district of Varanasi, Allahabad, Kanpur, Agra and Lucknow. Till December the total expenditure is Rs. 51.26 crore. Thus, till date (upto December 2010) the total expenditure in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2009-2010 is Rs 64.13 crore.

Externally Aided Project- Buddhist Circuit-Phase II

77. Buddhist Circuit Phase-1 was sanctioned by GOI Ministry of Tourism in year 1988-89. The scope of the works for the development of Buddhist Circuit was road, water supply, electricity supply, way side amenities and land scape. Strengthening and widening of road from Varanasi - Gorakhpur was taken by Public Woks Department directly. From year 1991-92 onwards, the works under Buddhist Circuit were taken through Tourist Department and sanctions were released to concern department by Department of Tourism. In the Buddhist Circuit Phase-1, the strengthening and widening of road from Varanasi to

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Gorakhpur and Gorakhpur to Lucknow Via Farendia, Sidharth Nagar, Shravasti, were completed for Rs. 67.23 crore by P.W.D., two way side amenities - Dohrighat and Ghazipur were constructed by Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation for Rs. 2.45 crore, sewerage and water supply for Kushinagar were completed for Rs. 2.30 crore, uninterrupted electricity supply station at Kushinagar was completed by U.P. Power Corporation for Rs. 3.75 crore and Land Scape at Kushinagar and Sarnath were completed by Forest Department for Rs. 1.7415 crore. The first phase of Buddhist Circuit was completed for Rs. 77.48 crore with the assistance of Japan Bank of International Co-operation.

78. But due to paucity of fund a lot of works in Buddhist Circuit were remain to take up, hence a Master Plan was formulated by Department of Tourism for vast development of Buddhist Circuit with the help of consultant - A. F. Ferguson New Delhi.. JBIC appointed a consultant team-SAPROF(Special Appraisal for project formulation) on A. F. Ferguson report and JBIC agreed to release a soft loan for 9495 million Yen for road improvement,utilities improvement and side development etc.

79. Now the Government of U.P. has sent a fresh proposal for Rs. 456.23 crore as per recommended projects by JBIC (JICA) for consideration of JICA through GOI. Consultant for Buddhist Circuit Phase-II is yet to be finalized by Ministry of Tourism GOI with the help of JICA. Ministry of Tourism ,GOI has not released any amount for the project. For the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs. 193.70 Cr. has been allotted for road improvement,utilities improvement and side development etc.

U.P. WATER SECTOR RESTRUCTURING PROJECT (UPWSRP)

80. With a view to set up an enabling institutional and policy framework for water sector reforms for Water Resources Management and to initiate irrigation and drainage sub-sector reforms to increase water and agricultural productivity, U.P. Water Sector Restructuring Project was launched.

81. This Project was proposed to be implemented in 12-15 years period in four phases. Originally the UPWSRP Phase 1, five years duration was proposed to be completed by October 2007. The completion date has been extended up to 31.10.2011. This project is being implemented in 3.43 lac hectare Culturable Command Area (CCA) of Ghaghra-Gomti Basin. 2556 km. of canals and 2419 km. of drains are being rehabilitated in districts- Barabanki, Raebareli, Sultanpur, Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar, Pratapgarh, and Jaunpur. Apex water institutions like State Water Resources Agency (SWaRA), State Water Resources Data Analysis Centre (SWaRDAC), Jaunpur Branch Sub-basin Development and Management Board (JBSBDMB) and U.P. Water Management and Regulatory Commission (UPWaMReC) have been established and operational. UP PIM Act-2009 dated 20-02-2009 has been notified. All the 421 no. Water User Associations (WUAs) at minor canal level of project area have been registered. Elections for Water Users Associations have been initiated. Elections at 2569 Outlets Water User Associations have been completed. Remaining elections of WUAs for minor canal and distributory canal are proposed to be completed by April, 2011. Capacity building of office bearers of WUAs is in progress through Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI). MIS System in UPID have been developed and a Data Centre has been established.

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82. The present cost of project is Rs. 768.31 crores, out of which Rs. 725.32 crores are proposed to be spent by March, 2011. It is proposed to include draught prone Bundelkhand area in the Phase- II of this project. The districts benefited in Phase-II are:- **Ghaghra Gomti Basin**- Barabanki, Raebareli, Sultanpur, Azamgarh, Faizabad, Mau, Jaunpur & Ghazipur, **Bundelkhand area** -Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Chitrakoot Dham & Lalitpur. Rehabilitation of the Canal system/Dams detailed below is proposed to be taken up in UPWSRP Phase-II:-

	Name of Branch Canal System	GCA Lac Ha
I.	Sarda Sahayak Project	
	Haidergarh Branch (Km. 22.980 down to Tail)	0.98
	Dariyabad Branch	1.10
	Sultanpur Branch	6.96
	Total	9.04
II.	Bundelkhand Region	
1.	Ken Canal Command	3.39
2.	Ken-Birma Sub-basin	2.54
3.	Barua Sagar Dam Canal	0.24
4.	Lalitpur (Jamuni, Sajnam & Rohini Dam)	1.18
	Total	7.35
	Grand Total	16.39

83. The detailed project report and implementation plan, costing Rs. 3879 crores for UPWSRP Phase-II has been prepared, which shall be submitted by U.P. Govt. to Govt. of India for onward submission to World Bank shortly. UPWSRP Phase-II, of five years duration, is likely to be initiated by FY 2012 (July 2011 to June, 2012).

Agra-Water Supply Project - Gangajal (JBIC Assisted)

84. At present River Yamuna is main source of raw water for Agra Water Supply Project. Water of River Yamuna is highly Polluted. The level of pollution is beyond the capacity of the conventional water treatment plants to treat it. Since the Quality of Yamuna water is deteriorating day by day, it was an urgent need to search for alternate good quality water source for Agra/Mathura. Seeing public hue and cry, water crisis and city's heritage value the Government opted to bring Ganga Jal for water supply of city Agra & Mathura. For suitable and long-term solution of raw water problem of Agra Town an estimate amounting to Rs. 1179.72 crores was prepared for conveyance of raw Ganga Water from Palra regulator at upper Ganga Canal (Distt. Bulandshahar) to Agra. Against this the project amounting to Rs, 1076.98 crore has been sanctioned in March 2007. Date of commencement of the project is 23.05.2008. This project is being financed by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) now Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). 85% of the cost of project is proposed to be financed by JICA while balance 15% of the cost is to be shared by Govt. of U.P. It is proposed to provide water supply to the residents of Agra through this project by December 2012 and the remaining works of the project are proposed to be completed by March 2014.

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85. An outlay of **Rs. 50000.00 lacs** has been proposed for the financial year 2011-12. In this project 150 cusecs of water is to be conveyed through 130 km of pipe line from head works near Palra Regulator (Distt. Bulandshahar) to Agra & Mathura city. Out of 150 cusecs of water 10 cusecs of water is proposed to be provided to Mathura and balance 140 cusecs to Agra.

Status

- ▶ Head Regulator:- A head regulator on Upper Ganga Canal (UGC) has already been constructed to draw 150 cusecs of water.
- ▶ Project Management Consultant (PMC):- PMC for the said Project has been appointed & the work has already been started. Detailed field investigations, alignment survey etc. have been completed. Component wise designs and cost estimates are under preparation
- ▶ Sikandra Water Treatment Plant:- In addition to the existing water treatment plant of 144 MLD an additional water treatment plant of 144 mld (based on advanced treatment technology) is proposed to be constructed under this project. Contract agreement has already been signed and design work is in progress.
- ▶ Transmission Line (Conduit Pipes) And Feeder Mains for Agra & Mathura:- JICA's concurrence on Pre-qualification evaluation results received. Technical and financial bid documents have been issued to the prequalified bidders. Bridge Construction:- Contract agreement has been signed. Design work completed.
- ▶ Rehabilitation of existing Over Head Tanks (OHT):- Contract agreement has already been signed. Work is under progress.
- ▶ Road Construction & Strengthening:- Contract agreement has already been signed. Work is under progress.
- ▶ In take work (Settling Tank):- Contract agreement has already been signed. Design work is in progress.
- ▶ Land Acquisition:- In this project the permanent land acquisition is required at three places. Notification u/s 4/17 & 6/17 has already been issued for the land to be acquired at village Karab & Sehat Khadar of Distt. Mathura and Village Palra of Distt. Bulandshahar. Necessary action is being taken for payment of compensation of the captioned land.

86. A sum of Rs. 102 Crore has been released by Govt. of U.P. This amount shall be incurred on the works during 2010-11 in this scheme

JBIC Assisted Varanasi Sewerage Project Under Ganga Action Plan (Phase-II)

87. This project of sewerage works for Varanasi town amounting to Rs, 496.90 crore is being implemented with the assistance of Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). The Project cost shall be borne in the ratio of 85:15 by Central and State Govt. Date of commencement of the project is Oct. 2010 and proposed date of completion of the project is 31.03.2015. The works proposed under this project is comprised of construction of 140 mld STP at Sathawa and other major components of the project are

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Interceptor, Secondary & Releasing Trunk Sewer, Sewage Pumping Stations at Chauka ghat, Phulwariya & Saraiya ghat, Rising Main, Remodeling of canal, LCS & Land Acquisition etc. An outlay of Rs. 11291.00 lacs has been proposed for the financial year 2011-12. The Govt. of India has released Rs 60 crore during 2010-11. The Sanctioned Project comprises of 16 Packages of sewerage component amounting to Rs. 377.52 crores which is to be executed by U.P. Jal Nigam and 4 packages of non-sewerage component amounting Rs. 34.20 crores to be executed by Varanasi Nagar Nigam. Necessary formalities for the tendering and start of works are being expedited.

Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Development Project-II

88. Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Development Project (UPHSDP) II is conceived as a strategic initiative to enhance people's access to quality health care services in the state of Uttar Pradesh (UP). The project seeks to strengthen systems and institutions and their capacity to deliver quality services further in a manner that makes them accessible to people in general and to the poor in particular with a focus on women and un-served people in remote areas. The proposed initiative is intended to build on the achievements of the UPHSDP Phase I project and complement the on-going initiatives under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

89. Thus, a majority of UPHSDP I initiatives have expanded both in scope and scale under the NRHM. However, there are areas such as organizational development and strengthening, human resource development and management and strengthening accountability systems that need to have a sharper focus and a more strategic orientation in order to strengthen NRHM initiatives and prepare a sound systemic basis for improved health service delivery in the state.

90. The UPHSDP II is intended to complement NRHM by focusing on areas, which are either not being directly or adequately addressed by it, but are of critical importance for creating an enabling environment to pursue NRHM goals. It is envisaged that the activities under UPHSDP II will also help India achieve the related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), indirectly, but in an overall sense, by improving the health system delivery in the most populated state in the country.

Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation III Project

91. UPSLRIIIP is designed to reclaim 130,000 ha sodic lands in sodic infested districts of the State. Large number 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 activities which are essential in a farming system approach for favorable changes in overall farm income.

Project Component

- ▶ On-Farm Development and Land Treatment
- ▶ Improvement of Drainage Systems

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- ▶ Agriculture Support Services
- ▶ Institutional Strengthening for improved Market Access
- ▶ Project Management

92. 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 system" 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

93. Though the sodic area is spread over in about 48 districts of Uttar Pradesh but about 25 intensively sodic infested districts have been selected for implementation of proposed UPSLRIIP, 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 under:

Districts in Agro-climatic zones

Agro-climatic zones number	Zone name	Districts
1	South western plain	Aligarh, Ferozabad, Mainpuri and Eath
2	Central plain	Lucknow, Unnao, Raebareli, Hardoi, Sitapur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Kaushambi, Kanpur Nagar, Ramabai Nagar, Etawah, Auraiya, Kannauj and Farrukhabad
3	Eastern Plain	Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur and Barabanki

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Year wise phasing of the targets

	Year	Area in ha
1	PY-1 (July 2010-June 2011)	20,000
2	PY-2 (July 2011-June 2012)	35,000
3	PY-3 (July 2012-June 2013)	40,000
4	PY-4 (July 2013-June 2014)	35,000
Total		130,000

Project Financing

94. Project cost is estimated at Rs 1332.81 crore, which will be financed from three sources, bigger share would be of IDA (965.30 crore), second GoUP (241.33 crore) and the third farmers contribution (126.18 crore). Cost estimates are based on the physical works and activities to be carried out in each reclamation year and this is bare base cost no contingency has been included in any year. Cost have been worked out on the basis of price of goods, commodities and equipment prevailing in December 2008 UPBSN has started the project activities for first reclamation cohort Total project cost including all the five components of the project is given in the table below:

Component Wise Estimated Project Costs (Rs. in crores)

Component number	Component	Project Support	Farmer Contribution	Total Projectcost
1	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 2010-11

- ▶ In sodic lands reclamation III project against a target of 20,000 ha. for PY-1, a total of 23181 ha. of sodic land identified in 19 district project units. Out of the selected land 17209 ha (74.2 %) is 'C' class against the standard of 65 %.
- ▶ Total number of villages covered are 361 in which site implementation committees (SICs) have been formed. 5692 water user groups are formed and 5476 (96 %) WUG accounts are

Industrial Development

opened. On the selected farmers fields On-farm-development works such as Bunding leveling , field drains construction is being done through participatory methods by WUG themselves.

- ▶ Rehabilitation of the selected drains for PY-1 is also in progress. An allocation of Rs 983.58 lacs has been made for financial year 2010-11 for maintenance of sodic drains which were rehabilitated in Sodic-I & Sodic-II. During financial year 2010-11 UPID has carried out maintenance work of these drains in length of 2726 km. with expenditure of Rs. 480.62 lacs so far
- ▶ Total area to reclaimed would be 35,000 ha.

Chapter – VIII

Governance

Governance Reforms

Governance may be defined as the process of decision making and the process by which the decisions are implemented. The term governance can apply to corporate, international, national, state, local governance or to the inter- actions between other sectors of society. The Eleventh Plan has emphasised the need for the significant improvements in the quality of governance to achieve inclusive growth.

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. Governance includes improved people’s participation, following the rule of law, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, inclusiveness effective decentralization of governance, involvement of civil society, especially voluntary organizations right to information etc. 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. 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 entrepreneurs 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. 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.
7. 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 as follows:-

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Finance Department

Koshvani – Transparency in Treasury System

- ▶ The State Government has also introduced greater transparency in the working of Treasuries and thereby the working of Finance Department in the State. Any citizen can now log on to the site <http://koshvani.up.nic.in> and get all details of even daily expenditure and receipt of Government of Uttar Pradesh. Plan wise, scheme wise expenditure details are now available on this site and can be accessed by any citizen.
- ▶ Further, Uttar Pradesh is the only State in the country where any retired Government servant drawing pension from Government Treasury can view full details about his pension, including cheque number, date on which cheque was issued and amount transferred in his Bank Account.
- ▶ However, a large portion of funds that are being transferred from Government of India under various centrally sponsored schemes are flowing directly into Bank Accounts and outside the Treasury system. Hence, there is no way in which any senior officer at the State / Division / District level or any citizen can actually know where, when and how much funds are being used and how much is lying unutilized. Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are some of the major Ministries in Government of India which are releasing hundreds of crore of rupees every year. This information is also required if focus is to shift from outlays and expenditure to 'outcomes'. Hence, the State Government would need to introduce a variant of the Finance Management and Information System recently launched by Health Department for Rural Development, Urban Development and Panchayati Raj Departments among others.

Stamp and Registration Department

8. The prime objective of this department is to maintain record of deeds of transfer of immovable properties which are registered by this department. There are 355 Sub-Registrar offices across the entire State where the documents are registered. This office which has maximum interface with the common public and over 1.50 crore persons visit the Sub-Registrar offices every where . Besides this nearly 23 lakh documents are registered every year. The various functions performed by Sub-Registrar offices are as follows-

- ▶ Registration of documents
- ▶ Valuation of immovable properties for the purpose of chargeability of stamp duty
- ▶ Collection of revenue in the form of stamp duty and registration fee
- ▶ Preservation of Copies of documents
- ▶ Issue of certified copies of registered documents
- ▶ Issue of non-encumbrance certificate relating to immovable properties
- ▶ Issue of certified copies of registered documents

Governance

- ▶ Issue of non-encumbrance certificates

9. The department has introduced several systematic reforms which are being given below-

- ▶ All Sub-Registrar offices of the State have been equipped with telephone connection in the year 2009. It will facilitate and ensure easy accessibility and fast communication with the Registering officers.
- ▶ **Internet connection** to the departmental headquarter, Deputy Inspector General of Registration, Assistant Inspector General of Registration has been provided and is being provided to Sub-Registrar offices. This will speed up Management Information System (MIS) of the Department.
- ▶ The concept of **Registration Circles** based on revenue has been initiated in the department. As a result, new Registration Circles of Sitapur and Gautam budh Nagar have been crated under the supervision of Deputy Inspector General of Registration. It has helped in better monitoring of the revenue income of the Department.
- ▶ There are two **Internal Audit cells**- one for UP West and other for UP East which have been created under the supervision of Additional Inspector General of Registration (West) Ghaziabad and the Additional Inspector General of Registration (Administration) Allahabad respectively. To look for the functioning and revenue collection of the Registering offices of the State,. These cells comprise of Senior Departmental Officers of the rank of Assistant Inspector General of Registration.
- ▶ Telephone number of all offices of the Department and their postal address is available on our website <http://registryoffice.up.nic.in>
- ▶ Delivery time of services is available on citizen charter of our website.
- ▶ Citizens would get the facility of buying e-stamps from designated banks etc., thus avoiding running around for stamp vendors or for the treasury
- ▶ A major part of the time consuming and erroneous work will be reduced and registration process will become transparent, faster, easier and highly efficient.
- ▶ Automation of search and indexes and documentation will facilitate convenience for officials of Sub-Registrar offices
- ▶ Administrative needs like preparation of day book, reconciliation of cash book, preparation of periodic reports, information about pending documents etc. will be taken care of by the registration software
- ▶ Document image access will make the copying process fast and easy
- ▶ Timely report generation would help in decision making and process tracking
- ▶ Automation of various functions for the citizen would lead to reduced rush and chaos at various offices across the State
- ▶ Automation of processes and outsourcing of some unimportant tasks to the partner service provider would reduce the workload of the Department of Stamp and Registration officials.

Governance

Urban Development- Urban Local Bodies Achievements :

- ▶ Introduction of Computerized Birth and Death in the date of online and off line registration through hospital or registered doctor with an automated computer generated registration ID.
- ▶ Public Grievance and Redressal System – This has been implemented by most of the ULB through multiple access channel – Internet, Phone, E-mail, Paper Form, Telephone and SMS system. It has provided structured feedback to the Government and citizens on the nature of complaints besides being citizens friendly; it has also brought accountability to the complaint handling process.
- ▶ GIS based Property Tax – has enabled ULB's to identify the un-assessed properties and bring them under tax net. This has resulted in identifying 30-40% un-assessed properties. Fixed assets worth crores of rupees otherwise unnoticed have been physically identified, enumerated and brought on records.

Commercial Tax Department

10. 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.

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- ▶ 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

11. The State Government has given various facilities to the different type of entertainments and the public to minimize the hurdle of entertainment industry-The State Government has declared the business of cinema and multiplex as an industry vide 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.

1-Renovation of cinemas-

12. For the upgradation of the facilities being provided to the cinegoers an incentive Scheme is being implemented Under this scheme it is provided that a cinema owner upgrading his cinema in respect of audio visual system/Air conditioning /Air cooling /installation of new generator sets or complete change of seats and falls-ceiling would be entitled for a grant upto 50 percent of total investment incurred in the above facilities.

2-Exemption from Entertainment to the feature films-

13. Under this scheme .the films made or adopted by the Children Film Society , the best feature film and children film awarded by the Government of India or awarded in International Film Festival, the documentary films made by Films Division of India , the films having subject on family planning and films which has been shoted in the Uttar Pradesh may be exempted from the payment of entertainment tax.

3-One Time Settlement Scheme for Cable T.V.Operator-

14. A new One Time Settlement Scheme has been launched by the department for the welfare of Cable TV Operator to abolish the "Inspector Raj" from the department. In this scheme a cable operator can opt for One Time Settlement Scheme by accepting 30% increase in entertainment tax of the financial year 2009-10. After opting this scheme, by the cable T.V.operator, no survey of number of connections of that cable operator would be done by the department in the current financial year 2010-11. In this way the

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cable operator will not face any penal action regarding difference in number of connection and he will utilize his time in promoting his business. In addition to this there will be no evasion of tax due to connivance of the officer of the department and there will be transparency in tax calculation. Till today 70% of the cable operator of the State have opted this scheme by the efforts of departmental officers.

Revenue Department

15. Board of Revenue has adopted computerization on mass level under the programme of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The computerization of basic land records and its faster delivery was the first step towards the computerization programme under the set guidelines for the states. There is a need to computerize all the major services of Revenue Department, which can bridge various activities and provide benefits to the farmers. The computerization of basic land records i.e. Khatouni (Record of Rights), Khasra (Record of Possession) and Sajra (Village Maps), Scanning of old settlement records, Survey and Re-survey of the village area etc. are the major tasks ahead to automate.

16. Ministry of Rural development , Govt. Of India has launched a programme called National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) for Revenue administration. The major activities of NLRMP are

- ▶ Data Entry of Textual Records
- ▶ Modernization of Computer centre at tehsils.
- ▶ District data centre in each district HQ.
- ▶ State Data centre at HQ.
- ▶ Digitization of Cadastral maps.
- ▶ Training of Revenue Staff.
- ▶ Purchase of Modern Equipment of Survey.
- ▶ Strengthening of trainings facility at State Training centre.
- ▶ Record Rooms Construction/ Up gradation
- ▶ Registration process and its integration with Land Records System.

Reforms at grass root level

17. **Computerization of Record of Rights** in all the 312 tehsils of Uttar Pradesh is the largest ISO certified e-Gov application of the state. Almost 2.5 Crores farmers are getting benefit of this application . Three Crores khatouni extracts have been distributed so far. The Record of Rights datum have been put on to the web for viewing purpose. So far 26 lacs people/farmers/stack holders have viewed these records.

Delivery of Documents

18. To ensure transparency in issuance of various certificates, permissions etc. at district and tehsil level offices, Board of Revenue has established a system through all District Magistrates to open a 'single

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window' at all the district and tehsil level offices, for the receipt and issuance of various certificates within prescribed time limits.

19. 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.

20. State level implementation committee has been executed e-District project under the chairmanship of Chairman Board of Revenue. The Project is being run in 6 districts for the delivery of documents such as cast, domicile and income certificates with other services too in the similar manner as single window system.

Paperless approach for information process

21. Board of Revenue is monitoring the progress of various schemes and programme at Commissioner, District Magistrate and Sub Divisional Magistrate's level with the help of a MIS 'REVENUESOFT' for various formats for information flow and its management from lowest information source. The department has stopped information processing and monitoring through paper for all types of regular information .The approach is eliminating time lag in information processing and saving paper cost.

Automation of the process

22. Board of Revenue has Implemented e-Patrali application for recording of letters. This has really created lot of pace in the office functioning. It has Increased efficiency and reduced time for searching and tracing letters . e-Patrali has been implemented at the level of 17 sections of the department and 25 officers.

Archival Records preservation through scanning

23. The project of preservation of base year records through scanning and digitisation method , has been executed in 18 districts of U.P. This will help to preserve the old records like 1359 falsi (1952) Khatouni and settlement records.

Web based solution for verification of certificates

24. Board of Revenue has successfully launched a project for verification of all type of certificates like cast, income and domicile which are being issued from tehsils every day. With the help of this application any body can check the certificates by putting 11 digit code on the website of Board of Revenue and get the relevant authentications.

Agriculture Department

25. **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.
- ▶ **Proposal of Kiosk:** 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. One Kiosk has been installed at Head Quarter. It has been found throughout the day farmers & technical staffs are using it for the technical information. It needs installation at District, Block & Gram Panchayat level.
- ▶ **E-Governance :** All the offices of agriculture department are being computerized and connected on-line through VPN Line and Broad Band. A departmental website www.upagriculture.org has been developed to provide all information related to schemes/programme and departmental activities. Soil Health card, Fertilizer Rake Movement Plan, Input Management System & MIS are been displayed in the website. Process of E-tendering/e-procurement is now operational.

Irrigation Department

26. Irrigation organization is one of the oldest organization of state of U.P. All activities of irrigation organization is loaded on website w.w.w.irrigation.up.nic.in in details of the site are in different links of site which is being updated time to time when ever it is required. The points on which the detailed information is as below-

- ▶ Farmers are being associated with process of fair distribution and optimum utilization of irrigation water users Association.
 - ▶ For Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) for utilizing the optimum use of canal water and to avoid the loses of the Canal water several meeting has been held between Irrigation officers and the farmers of the command area. In this regard an election has been held in the month of august/September 2010. The formal notifications and the process of the election was loaded on the website.
- ▶ All divisions are computerised and inter-connected through internet.

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- ▶ Computerization up to divisional level has been done and the details of the different chief ships has already been loaded under the link Right to information which contains the details of the Employees/Officers posted at the different organizations of Irrigation.
- ▶ All the information like flood reports, flood bulletins & important information regarding flood has been recently published through the website. The new initiation under the flood information a software was developed to enter the river data right from the work site which reflected the rising and alarming trends of river by which the precautionary arrangement may be made in advance and also the alarming river level was informed through SMS as well as there was a provision of sending the message of alarming cases. The flood control room has been established at Office of Engineer-in Chief , Lucknow for recording the rain fall data River gauges alongwith of different rivers flowing in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly other control rooms are also established irrespective, of different districts in Uttar Pradesh to record the river gauge and rain fall data. These control rooms are well connected with their administrative authorities of respective districts to facilitate the speedy and faster data transformation among the district authority and departmental officers.
- ▶ Application systems have been identified based on the existing department structure and processes.
- ▶ Tender process has been made transparent and facility is being provided for on line tendering.
 - ▶ For executing the civil / mechanical works under the different irrigational organization in lieu of transparency, all the tenders costing above 40 lacs are being governed through the process of normal tendering publishing on website as well as through **E-Tendering**. The process for executing of E-Tendering, the digital card are being prepare for the officers concerned under the guidance and rulings of Electronic Corporation of U.P. and the tenders received from different irrigational organization above 2 lacs are being uploaded on the irrigation website www.irrigation.up.nic.in. for the convenience of the tenderers and transparency of the work.
 - ▶ In the different links the useful information regarding R.T.I. along with its implementation and different government orders in this regard has also been loaded on the website. Lastly all the latest updates available with the department have been loaded on the website.

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

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▶ 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. The introduction system for e-Tendering is in advance stage.
- ▶ Ministry of Power has launched a comprehensive and stringent Programme under R-APDRP Scheme (Restructured Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme) for accounting & auditing 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 by all Discoms for area having population 30000 & above.
- ▶ Feeder-wise energy accounting and transformer level metering to improve the energy accounting and auditing.
- ▶ Introduction of unified billing system for all Distribution companies.
- ▶ U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. 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.
 - ▶ Separation of feeders.
 - ▶ Double metering.
 - ▶ Hand held billing
 - ▶ Granting of rural franchisee for revenue 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

27. MIS is providing adequate support on the following:
- ▶ Intervention-wise progress of SSA implementation.
 - ▶ Educational scenario
 - ▶ Providing information on 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.

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28. MIS Cell is undertaking various activities utilizing below mentioned Web monitoring tools & Application Software.

- ▶ Web Portal www.upefa.com with web monitoring tool ensuring email communication, online data entry & 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 & utilized for planning & implementation.
- ▶ Usage of Decision Support System (SPO DSS) and SSA tools for utilizing DISE database and HHS database & etc.
- ▶ Currently following activities are being initiated as a part of e governance plan having website.
- ▶ Planning to start pilot of Child Tracking System in one district.
- ▶ Provision of GIS based mapping of schools & subsequent GIS based decision system is being initiated in coordination with Remote Space Application centre, Lucknow.
- ▶ Process for Web based student & teacher attendance system pilot is initiated for district Allahabad.
- ▶ MIS cell at block level is being setup.

IT & Electronics Department

- ▶ The objective of e-Governance in the State is;-

“To deliver the Government Services to the citizens at their doorstep in an efficient and transparent way from Common Service Centres at an economic and affordable cost.”

- ▶ In rural areas, single window kiosks known as ‘Jan Suvidha Kendra’ are being setup with network connectivity while, bringing more departments/services under the hold of IT for a better delivery mechanism.
- ▶ To fulfil the above objectives, 17909 Common Service Centres (CSCs) are being set up in the rural areas of the State. The citizen will be able to get various Government Services like Caste, Income, Domicile, Handicap, Birth/Death certificates, Pension related services such as Old Age, Handicap & Widow Pensions, Revenue Court and Ration Card related services, lodging of complaints to Police department etc, now citizens will not be required to run from one office to other for the required services and will be able to same in their travelling expenditures and time.
- ▶ **eDistrict** pilot project has been successfully implemented in 06 districts namely Ghaziabad, Gautambuddh Nagar, Sultanpur, Raebareilly, Sitapur and Gorakhpur.
- ▶ Uttar Pradesh is the first State in the country which implemented **eDistrict** pilot project which is a major achievement for the State. Presently 22 services which includes various certificates

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such as Caste, Income, Domicile, Handicap, Birth/Death (Rural & Urban) certificates, Revenue Court, Ration Card related service through single window using Electronic Delivery System (EDS).

- ▶ In eDistrict scheme, citizen can apply for the service from CSC. The CSC operator enter the citizen request on electronic form of eDistrict portal and transmit the request electronically to concerned competent officer (responsible for delivering the service) of the department. The concerned officer approves the request within seven days and send it back to the concerned CSC using digital signature. In this way, the applicant receives the delivery of service near to his residence at the maximum cost of Rs. 25/-.
- ▶ In future, more services are proposed to be delivered from these CSC. Seventy Two such services has been identified and the concerned departments has been directed for the preparedness of these services at their end.
- ▶ The basic theme of the e-Governance is to simplify the deliver process of the various departmental services so that, citizen can avail these services in an efficient and transparent way. In the next phase, the emphasis will be given to deliver the Government Services through mobile phones also.

- ▶ More than 18 lacs certificate has been issued from Jan Seva Kendra/Jan Suvidha Kendra. **Considering this eDistrict project as model project, the GoI has taken a decision in principal to roll-out the eDistrict project in the remaining 66 district of the State.** Efforts are being made to roll-out this scheme in the remaining districts with the financial support from the GoI.

Advantages

- ✓ Citizen will get those services at their doorstep for which they have to go to block, tehsil and district level offices, which will save their time.
- ✓ There will be saving of travelling expenditures and other expenses for the citizen and citizen will be able to get Government Services in time bound manner.
- ✓ The citizen will need not to interact with the Government officials for the services which will reduce the chances of their exploitation.
- ✓ Senior officials can monitor the daily progress of disposal of the application by their subordinates and can have the better control over their working.

- ▶ In this respect following preparation are being done at the department level;-
 - ▶ Identifications of the services to be delivered from CSCs.
 - ▶ To provide work station having computers, peripherals and connectivity to the concerned official who will be responsible for the delivery of services.
 - ▶ Back-end computerization which includes development of software, installation of hardware including connectivity/networking and training etc.
- ▶ National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), a flagship program of the GoI is being implemented in the State to fulfil the above objectives. Under NeGP, for delivering various services to citizens

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at their doorstep, 885 Network Operating Centres upto block level has been established in **State Wide Area Network (SWAN)** Scheme as one of main core infrastructure. In SWAN, 2 mbps bandwidth will be available upto block levels which shall enable fast transmission of data from HQ to block level offices and vice-versa. To keep various departmental data, information and applications on a central location, a **State Data Centre (SDC)** is being established. In addition to these two core infrastructure.

6- Social Welfare Department

Old Age Pension

29. 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. The project was launched in 2009 and was successfully completed in record time frame.

Scholarship Management System

30. 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.

31. During the year 2009-10, a budget provision of Rs. 1299.00 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 data for more than 1.57 Crore SC & General scholarship beneficiaries and nearly 2 lakh schools (government & private) across the state.
- ▶ A complete web based portal designed, developed and implemented by NIC, Uttar Pradesh.
- ▶ Banks opening zero balance accounts for all eligible beneficiaries to facilitate direct transfer of scholarship.
- ▶ The total budget outlay for scholarship of SC & General students is more then 1300 Crore.
- ▶ Fee reimbursement Scheme has been computerized in year 2009-10.
- ▶ At the state level State Bank of India is authorized for scholarship transaction.

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Scholarship Management system

32. 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.

33. During the year 2010-11, a budget provision of Rs. 1035.83 lacs has been made for scheduled tribe 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 1.97 lakh beneficiaries [government & private school] across the state.
- ▶ A complete web based portal designed, developed and implemented by NIC, Uttar Pradesh.
- ▶ Bank opening zero balance accounts for all eligible beneficiaries to facilitate direct transfer of scholarship.
- ▶ 12 Nationalized bank 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>

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

34. 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 Katputli, 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 level 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.

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35. Instructions have also been issued to conduct social audit. Inspection of works and verification of muster roll is being done on regular basis. For disposal of complaints under MGNREGS, Complaint cell and help line has been setup in every districts under the chairmanship of District Magistrates. Help Line has been At State level also setup for disposal of complaints related to MGNREGS.

36. MGNREGS funds are being directly released to gram panchayats from state level to ensure transparency, efficiency and timely release of funds for, panchayats. Muster roll data of MGNREGS are being entered in MIS and is being updated regularly. In MIS updation under MGNREGS Uttar Pradesh has entered highest number of records in the country.

37. **UNDER RASHTRIYA SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA_** State Level Consultative and Monitoring Committee had been made under the chairmanship of Secretary, Rural Development, Government of U.P. Three subcommittee have also been constituted under the same committee like :**Package Review Committee:** To review various packages and their rate under RSBY scheme time to time. **Hospital Empanelment Committee:** to design to frame guidelines according to previous predefined guidelines from GOI for hospital empanelment in various districts. **Disciplinary Committee:** to check fraudulent activities of RSBY scheme and also the standard of services being provided by hospitals. For wide spread publicity of the scheme among villagers unique RSBY hoarding of standard size had been installed in each and every active hospital under RSBY scheme in U.P.(Approximately 600 hoardings are already installed) . Telephonic web solutions to pick up patients from their homes after a single call made to IVRS system is under progress. This will be first time in history that Ambulance services will be actually available across U.P. 24 hrs 365 days. Two health camps in each district will be organized by State Nodal Agency under the guidance of State Level Consultant.

38. All important guidelines of schemes and circulars have been uploaded on departments website – <http://rd.up.nic.in>. Web based software “ Ruralsoft” to monitor the progress of all the rural development schemes is already under implementation for the past many years . Computers and internet connectivity has been provided at block level . Communication with districts is mostly through e-mail.

Transport

39. 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 133105 kms. Road Transport plays a vital role in the economic and social development of the state. Buses which are the main mode of transport carry nearly one hundred and fifty crore passengers annually with 5% increase per year. The road transport available for the general public in the state is through 8532 buses running under the 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/asures are given below:-

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GIS Infrastructure and Development of GIS Applications in Planning Department

40. The project is aimed at presenting effectively the local level data as well as various socio-economic indicators on maps to identify regional disparities and level of development. It will also enable planners in making need based plans.

41. The GIS project, as implemented in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, includes establishment of hardware , GIS based software at state headquarter and the district offices of the Directorate. The state wide networking of these offices would facilitate easy transfer of digitized data through network. The major objective and application of this project are as follows:-

- ▶ Preparation of development indicator 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.
- ▶ Thematic Maps available from Remote Sensing Application Centre, U.P. and other sources to be integrated to form Multi-layered GIS System.
- ▶ Development and implementation of web based GIS for facility and infrastructure planning.
- ▶ Capacity building through training programs / seminar in the area of GIS technology and its application.
- ▶ Development of State GIS Portal to publish development indicator atlas /maps of different levels.

42. A sum of Rs.5.00 crore was sanctioned during the year 2008-09 for establishment of GIS project in Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Against this amount so far following work has been accomplished.

- ▶ Computer hardware and GIS based software has been established at State Headquarter of Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the district offices of the directorate.
- ▶ Desktop based software for preparing district level development indicator atlas has been completed.
- ▶ Officers and Cartographer of Directorate were trained in use of aforesaid GIS based software to prepare district wise development indicator for the year 2009-10.
- ▶ State GIS portal has been developed and being maintained by NIC,U.P.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

INFRASTRUCTURE

43. 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. Therefore, for improved quality of infrastructure facilities, faster implementation of projects, optimal risk allocation between the State Government and Private Participants and to meet out additional capital requirement for investment in infrastructure, 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 or privatization of public sector enterprises is also required.

44. Government's 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 the 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. Swiss Challenge Method has also been introduced in case of disinvestment.

45. 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

46. In order to facilitate entrepreneurs Nivesh Mitra scheme has been made applicable in selected 18 districts.

NIVESH MITRA (Online System of Single Window Clearances for Entrepreneurs)

47. In order to facilitate entrepreneurs, Online System of Single Window Clearances for Entrepreneurs, called 'Nivesh Mitra' has been launched in selected 18 districts of the state. This web-interface will facilitate faster and time bound issuance of various approvals by the applicants desirous of

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setting up an enterprise in Uttar Pradesh. This web enabled software shall be available 24x7 on internet. This web enabled software package has features like online submission of requisite forms, monitoring of forms by entrepreneurs as well as by the competent authority and the software is user-friendly to facilitate entrepreneurs.

48. **Help Desk facility** has been created in the offices of General Manager District Industries Center, of all districts of the State to assist entrepreneurs in all issues related to setting up a new industry. 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 is as follows:

Road Sector

49. Fast and comfortable transport is an essential ingredient of modern life. Therefore, the state government has taken up development and modernization of expressways and highways on priority.

Yamuna Expressway

50. Yamuna Expressway Project is one of the most admired projects of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. This project envisages the construction of 165 Km access controlled 6 lane concrete pavement expressway between Greater Noida to Agra. Six interchanges shall facilitate the exit and entrance from the expressway to/from other important roads. The travel time on the expressway shall be less than 2 hrs. from Greater Noida to Agra. The construction of the expressway works is in full swing. The expressway is expected to be open for traffic by 31st March 2011.

Ganga Expressway

51. The 1047 km long 8-lane access controlled Ganga Expressway runs from Greater Noida to Ballia, costing Rs.30,000 crores. The Expressway has been planned along the river Ganga on DBFO basis and has been designed as a flood control embankment. Considerably reducing the travel time across the state, the Ganga Expressway, when completed, would be amongst the biggest infrastructure projects implemented through PPP mode in the country. The Expressway will pass through District Gautam Budh Nagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Badaun, Kanshiram Nagar, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Raebareli, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Ghazipur and Ballia. Links from Fatehgarh, Lucknow and Mirzapur are 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.

52. Above Expressway project is sustainable from the environment point of view. The alignment of Ganga expressway has been designed in such a way that there shall be no restriction to the flow of River Ganga in any direction and no ponds, sanctuary, national parks, archeological sites, etc are coming in the alignment. The project shall help in saving about 3.2 lac hectare of land from flooding and also help in bringing this land from single crop to multi crop. Expressway shall help in conserving our natural resources for future generations owing to reduced fuel consumption. Incremental pollution load due to

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traffic of this expressway is very low, as such there will not be any substantial increase in the concentration of air quality and noise levels. Roadside plantation is also proposed along the expressway. As per orders of Hon'ble High Court, application for environment clearance has been submitted to State Environmental Assessment Committee.

Upper Ganga Canal Expressway

53. The proposed Expressway passing through western Uttar Pradesh will connect National Capital Region (NCR) to Uttarakhand border near Haridwar. The 148 km long 8-lane access controlled Upper Ganga Canal Expressway begins from Sanouta Bridge in Greater Noida and terminates at Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand border (near Purkazi). To be built on DBFOT basis, this unique multi-dimensional project includes development of Expressway, 7 Hydro Electric Power Stations (HEPS) having aggregate capacity of 37 MW and navigation facilities, besides the ancillary works of rehabilitation of Upper Ganga Canal, construction of service road and access road, raising of NH bridges and railway bridges and connecting roads and interchanges. The approximate cost of the project and ancillary works amounts to Rs.8,719 crores.

Upper Ganga Canal Expressway (II)

54. This expressway is proposed on the bank of upper/lower Ganga Canal starting from Sanouta Bridge (Bulandshahr) to Kanpur-Fatehpur with the estimated length of 450 Kms. Terms of Reference for preparation of concept report has been prepared and process for selection of consultant for preparation of concept report is in progress.

Network of other link/Expressways

55. A net work of other expressways has been planned to connect all corner of the state, totaling length of about of 1,445 km along the river Yamuna, Betwa, Ghaghra and Ram Ganga. These expressways are:

	Particulars	Length in Km
1	Agra To Kanpur	243
2	Jhansi-Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Kushinagar Expressway	625
3	Lucknow - Barabanki-Nanpara Link	113
4	Bijnore-Moradabad to Fatehpur	313
5	From Narora upto 10 Km before Utrrakhand Boundary	151
	Total	1445

2. HIGHWAYS

56. Pursuing its focus on building a good road infrastructure in the state through the private sector, the UP government has decided to undertake the development and maintenance of state highways through the public-private partnership (PPP) mode.

57. A network of over 170097 km PWD roads includes 166372 km Black Top roads. State Highways account for only 4.7% and Major District Roads a meager 4.2% while Rural Roads (Other District Roads

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and Village Roads) comprise 87.26%. To make matters worse about 34% State Highways are still Single lane. For meeting shortfall in the investment for increasing road infrastructure and road maintenance in proportion to the demand, the state government decided to invite private sector participation and also formed **Uttar Pradesh State Highway Development Authority** for the up gradation cum maintenance of existing economically viable State Highways on PPP model. The Authority has identified 13 state highways, as detailed below, for up-gradation and maintenance. The estimated cost of these projects is Rs.8,602 Crores.

	Particulars	State Highway	Length (in km)
1	Delhi - Saharanpur - Yamunotri Road	SH-57	206
2	Bareilly - Almorah - Bhageshwar Road	SH-37	56
3	Varanasi - Shaktinagar Road	SH-5-A	135
4	Tanda - Jaunpur - Dugdhi Road	SH-5	207
5	Pallia-Shahjahanpur-Hardoi-Lucknow Road	SH-25	265
6	Uthraula - Mankapur - Nawabganj Road	SH-9	61
7	Meerut - Karnal Road	SH-82	87
8	Gorakhpur - Maharajganj Road	SH-81	53
9	Basti - Mehandawal - Tumkuhin Road	SH-64	165
10	Moradabad - Chandauli - Badaun Road	SH-43	164
11	Farinda - Tulsipur - Jarwal Road	SH-1-A	230
12	Garh - Meerut - Sonipat Road	SH-14	90
13	Bulandshahr - Garh Road	SH-65	50
	Total		1769

58. Bidding process for selection of developer for 3 state highways is in progress and for the remaining highways, consultant has been selected.

Power

59. Power is the engine of growth of any developing economy. Consumption of electrical energy is a universally accepted indicator of progress in agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors as also of well being of people of the state.

60. Appreciating the problems being faced by the Power Sector, the Government of UP has formulated UP Power Energy Policy 2009 for increasing the role of public private partnership in generation, transmission and distribution, in addition to the work being carried out under State sector. To meet out the power demand fully by 2014, and to increase the annual per capita consumption power upto 1000 units, the State Government has taken a number of measures in Generation, Transmission and Distribution sectors.

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61. In 11th Five year plan, power plant of 600 MW in Rosa has already been commissioned and 3030 MW is scheduled to be commissioned by March 2012 which includes 2x250MW Harduganj Extension, 2x250MW Parichha Extension and first 500MW unit of Anpara 'D' under state sector and 2x600MW Anapara 'C' Thermal Extension, 4x82.5MW Shri Nagar Hydro and 450MW co-generation in sugar mills under private sectors. In addition to this, work for 3x660MW Bara Thermal Power Project and 2x660MW Karchhana Thermal Power Project have been awarded to private developer and work has already been taken up. The work for 2x660MW Meja Thermal Power Project (Allahabad) is also underway in Joint Sector with NTPC and UP Rajiya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.

62. As on date, bid process for 2x660MW Jawaharpur Thermal Power Project has already been initiated and 3x660 MW Sonebhadra Thermal Power Project and 2000 MW Yamuna Expressway power projects are in planning stage under case-2 (wherein land, coal linkage, water linkage and environmental clearance is provided by the department to the developer and power is purchased on levelised tariff through competitive bidding). In addition to this, MOU for 3x660 MW Lalitpur Power Project and 2x660 MW Bhognipur Power Project (District Ramabai Nagar) has also been signed with the developers by State Government.

TRANSMISSION

63. At present UP has the transmission network to cater about 8000-10000 MW of power. To cater the enhanced generation by the end of 11th plan, UP transmission system is being augmented to evacuate 15000 MW of power. Accordingly, transmission development programme has been worked out and numbers of 765KV/ 400/220/132KV sub-stations and associated transmission lines are under construction.

64. These includes 3 Nos. 765KV, 9 Nos. 400KV sub-stations alongwith associated lines under public private partnership model for evacuation of power from 3x660 MW Bara, 2x660 MW Karchhana and 3x660 MW Meja. The cost of transmission works under PPP is Rs. 7758Cr. In addition to this 2 number 765 KV, 3 numbers 400 KV, 24 numbers 220 KV and 54 numbers 132 KV are to be constructed under State sector.

DISTRIBUTION

65. In order to improve the performance of the power sector, and for bringing financial and operational independence, besides creating conditions for competitive and self sustainable developments of the power sector, Government of India has enacted "Electricity Act 2003" with effect from June 2003. UP Power Corporation Ltd. has initiated action to implement suitable franchisee model in urban areas. In 1st phase, Input Based Franchisee work in urban area of Agra has already been handed over to M/s Torrent Power Ltd. with effect from 01.04.2010. Based on the result of Agra, Kanpur will also be handed over to selected inputs based franchisee. To augment distribution system, 202 numbers of new 33/11 KV sub-station are under construction and 174 numbers are under planning stage.

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66. UPPCL will provide the following facilities to the distribution franchisee so that more and more companies may participate in open bid for the selection of input based franchisee:-

- ▶ Distribution Franchisee shall be entitled to use utilities distribution assets
- ▶ Franchisee can utilize other services of utilities such as testing facility of HT/LT between switching / sub-stations and distribution transformer and/or other technical assets.
- ▶ Utility shall provide inventory of 1st three months
- ▶ Utility shall ensure the supply of power to the distribution franchisee
- ▶ Utility shall allow distribution franchisee to purchase power through open access.

CIVIL AVIATION

67. The state has six domestic airports, located at Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi. International flights operate from Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Lucknow and Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport, Varanasi.

68. The Government has taken a policy decision to allow private operators to use the State owned airstrips on payment of prescribed landing and parking charges. The state invites interest of expression for setting up Flying and Aircraft Maintenance Engineering (AME) Training Institutes on the basis of Private Sector Participation (PSP) and accordingly, one Flying Training Institute has been set up at Amhat, Sultanpur, three Flying and one AME Training Institutes at Dhanipur, Aligarh, one flying training institute at Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar airstrip in Meerut and one Flying Training Institute at Faizabad.

Taj International Airport and Aviation Hub

69. Taj International Airport and Aviation Hub is to be built at Jewar in District Gautam Budh Nagar. Technical approval from Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India has been received and efforts are being made for getting the final nod of Government of India. The project would be developed as an aviation hub having cargo and transit facilities for international connecting flights. The International Airport hub has been planned close to Greater Noida so as to develop the periphery as major commercial centres besides giving impetus to tourism. The proximity of this airport to the Delhi – Mumbai Industrial Corridor would provide multi-modal connectivity to the entire region which would go a long way to promote foreign trade.

TRANSPORT

Development of Bus Stations

70. Efforts are on to improve the transport infrastructure by giving pro-active role to private sector in the management of Bus Stations. Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) has envisaged development of 226 bus stations-cum-commercial complexes in 11 regions at their existing bus terminal properties in the state on PPP model. The total estimated cost of project is Rs.3,089 crores.

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Operation of Stage Carriage Buses

71. With a view to provide efficient, safe, and high quality public road transport service, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has taken an ambitious decision to open all routes to the private transport services on area permit basis. The RFQ-cum-RFP is in the process of finalization for inviting private service providers. The cost of the project is Rs. 1600 crores.

Integrated Urban Rejuvenation Plan for Major Cities

New Townships

72. For meeting the ever growing demand for residential facilities with modern amenities in the State, the Government of UP has decided to invite private players in this sector. Accordingly, a New Township Policy has been framed in the year 2009. Under this scheme, the New Township Development Authority shall acquire the entire land under Land Acquisition Act. The process for selection of developers for township projects at Gautam Budh Nagar, Meerut, Kanpur and Lucknow has already begun.

73. The State Government is committed to rejuvenate existing major cities and provide to the urban citizens a healthy and sustainable living environment. The major initiatives taken in this regard are:

Ring Road, Agra

74. 26 km long Inner Ring Road, 6 lane (expandable to 8 lanes) at Agra for linking NH-2 to NH-3 (Kanpur - Gwalior Road) is being developed. Beside this, upgradation of existing Fatehabad Road of 3 km starting from junction point near Budhera village upto Taj Mahal parking area shall also be done to provide improved access to Taj Mahal. The Concession Agreement with the developer has been signed. The actual implementation shall commence soon after acquisition of land by Agra Development Authority.

Multi-Level and Underground Car Parking

75. To fulfill its commitment to improve the quality of urban life, the State Government has proposed multi-level and underground car parking in Ghaziabad, Allahabad and Varanasi.

Multi/Super Speciality Hospitals and Medical Colleges

76. The government also intends to establish multi-speciality hospitals at Agra and Super Speciality hospital and Medical Colleges at Lucknow, Kanpur and Meerut under Urban Infrastructure through PPP mode. To establish these Super Speciality Hospitals, the government will provide land on token lease rent.

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Transport Nagar

77. Transport Nagar with commercial and residential facilities considering the future demand is proposed at Mohansarai in Varanasi. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 240 crores. The process for selection of developers is in progress.

Tourism

78. Uttar Pradesh, a world in itself, is known for its glorious history, rich cultural heritage and magnificent monuments. It has a series of tourist attractions and immense tourism potential for investment. The State has been visited by 1348.32 lacs domestic and 15.33 lacs foreign tourists during the year 2009. Keeping in view the vastness of the State, the Department of Tourism, has identified 7 tourist circuits for sustained tourism development and publicity i.e:- Buddhist Circuit, Agra-Braj Circuit, Varanasi-Vindhya Circuit, Bundelkhand Circuit, Awadh Circuit, Eco and Adventure Circuit and Water Cruise Circuit.

Kushinagar International Airport:

79. An International Airport at Kushinagar has been proposed under PPP mode with the outlay of Rs.829 crores. The airport would also cater to the traffic to Buddhist places such as Sarnath, the place where Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon, Shravasti, the place where Lord Buddha spent considerable period, Sankisa in District Farukhabad, the place which Lord Buddha revisited after his death and Kapilvastu, the birthplace of Lord Buddha. 550 acres of land for International Airport with airside development, 50 acres of land for commercial development spread over in Kapilvastu and 200 acres of additional land adjacent to the proposed airport shall be provided for development of hotels, restaurants, convention centre etc. Different Departments/Ministries of the Government of India have already provided their consent to the proposed project.

Medical Education

80. The Government of U.P. is committed to provide better health services to its citizens. Public health services are at the core of welfare state functions. Though the state has wide range of preventive and curative health services, due to numerous constraints these facilities are not able to fully cater to public needs. The birth rate and total fertility rate in Uttar Pradesh is the highest amongst all states. To meet such complex and exhaustive requirement, the expertise and efficiency available in the private sector is need of the hour. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is in process of setting up of five new medical colleges viz at Kannauj, Jalaun, Azamgarh, Saharanpur and Banda with an intake capacity of 100 MBBS student every year. These proposed medical colleges are strategically located at places where they would serve a large population and provide tertiary medical care services. The Government has also set up para medical colleges at Saifai (Etawah) and Jhansi in view of huge demand for trained para medical staff in the State.

81. The Government has developed Chatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow (else KGMC) as Centre for Excellence. Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Medical & Research Institute is being

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further upgraded under the GOI scheme of 'Pradhanmantri Swasth Suraksha Yojana'. In the eastern part of the State, Government medical college, Gorakhpur has now been equipped to take care of chronic diseases.

82. A Research centre has been opened in the Medical College with the help of National Institute of Biologics (NIB) Pune to take care of disease like encephalitis, meningitis etc.

Urban Development

Municipal Solid Waste Management

83. To provide better amenities in the urban area of the State, Solid Waste Management Projects in 9 cities viz. Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Meerut, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Aligarh, Jhansi and Mathura and having aggregate plant capacity of 4260 TPD have been launched with the estimated cost of Rs.398.36 crores. The projects comprise of door-to-door collection, primary storage, secondary collection, transfer, transportation, processing (with composting as the main process) and development of sanitary engineered landfills. The concession agreements for all cities except Lucknow have been signed with the developer. Agreement for Lucknow city is likely to be signed shortly with duly selected developer.

	Particulars	Capacity (in TPD)	Total Project Cost (Rs. In crores)
1.	Aligarh	220	34.59
2.	Allahabad	600	46.04
3.	Gorakhpur	280	29.11
4.	Jhansi	200	23.87
5.	Lucknow	1300	74.13
6.	Mathura	180	17.61
7.	Meerut	600	69.28
8.	Moradabad	280	34.93
9.	Varanasi	600	68.80
	Total	4260	398.36

Slaughter House

84. In order to address the need of slaughtering animals under hygienic conditions meeting global public health standards in the city, modernization of Slaughter House has been taken up in PPP mode in Meerut. Besides catering to domestic demand, the unit will also export high quality meat. To be built at the cost of Rs 102 crores, the facility will provide for slaughtering of 2000 animals per day. The process for selection of developer is on. Such slaughter houses are also proposed in all other municipal corporations of the state.

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Vocational and Technical Education

85. For sustainable growth of economy all the three segments viz. agriculture, manufacturing and service sector need to grow simultaneously which require a well trained technical manpower. A Road-map for development of education sector has been prepared through PPP route. Government intends to establish IIT level institute, IISC level institute, IIIT and IBMT institute in addition to 20 Polytechnics, 60 ITIs and 4 Engineering Colleges in first phase. To establish these institutes, the government will provide land on lease base, VGF support and Single Window clearance.

Stamp and Registration

86. Government of Uttar Pradesh has initiated an ambitious project for automation and online working of Stamps & Registration offices throughout the state under PPP mode. This project primarily aims to extend the benefits of automation and computerization to the state citizens and to provide services with convenience, transparency, efficiency and accountability by envisaging automation of 355 Sub-Registrar offices, 72 District Registrar Offices, 4 Additional IG offices, 23 DIG offices, 89 AIG offices, the head office and the camp office. Consultant has already been selected for this project. RFQ for selection of developer issued.

Information Technology and Electronics

87. The state government is establishing 17909 electronic delivery points (5200 already established) known as 'Jan Seva Kendra' of electronic delivery services in public domain on PPP model. There is a great potential for private sector in this area. Even the digitization work of departmental information requires huge investment and the private sector shall have ample opportunity in it.

	Particulars	Investment (Cr.Rs.)
1	Yamuna Expressway	9,935
2	Ganga Expressway	30,000
3	Uppar Ganga Canal Expressway From Greater Noida to Purkazi	8,719
4	Net work of Other Expressways	40,553
5	Urban Rejuvenation Plan	3,210
6	Power Sector	54,218
7	Information Technology	149
8	Upgradation of Road Network	8,602
9	Technical Education	1,350
10	Medical Education	1,734
11	Public Transport	4,689
12	Tourism Initiatives- Buddhist Circuit, Kushinagar International Airport	829
13	Taj International Airport	4,000
14	Urban Development Projects	853
15	Tax and Registration	460
	Total	169,301

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Disaster Management

88. Uttar Pradesh is prone to diverse kind of disasters such as flood, drought, fire, and earthquake etc. In the recent past, many areas in the state have become vulnerable to industrial and chemical disasters due to rise of industrialization. Moreover, few incidences of man made disasters like bomb blast, terrorists attack etc. have posed new areas of disaster.

89. Recurring natural disasters in the State over the years have been causing severe damage and adversely affecting human, plant and animal life, property and environment. Considerable efforts have been made by the state government towards disaster management and it has initiated an integrated approach towards preparation, mitigation, reduction, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction under various disaster management programmes.

Disaster Profile of Uttar Pradesh:

Floods:

90. Of the various natural disasters floods are the most common disaster which occur almost every year in Uttar Pradesh and mostly affecting the eastern, central and Tarai regions of the state. Important rivers which create floods in the State are the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Ramganga, the Gomti, the Sharda, the Ghaghra, the Rapti and the Gandak. 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.

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.

Drought 2009-2010 :

91. 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,

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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, Kaushambi, Pilibhit, Muzaffarnagar, Kushinagar, Jhansi, Lucknow, Bijnaur, Mirzapur and Etah, Bulandshahar,

92. 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.

3. Fires:

93. 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.

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 Gadmukteshwar (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.

94. 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 RF and the fund available with the departmental. All the field level fire stations are being provided with the facility of the 'Closed User Group' mobile phone network in order to have a better co-ordination and faster communication by the civil administration in times of emergencies/accidents.

4. Earth Quakes:

Map of UP Earthquake Zones

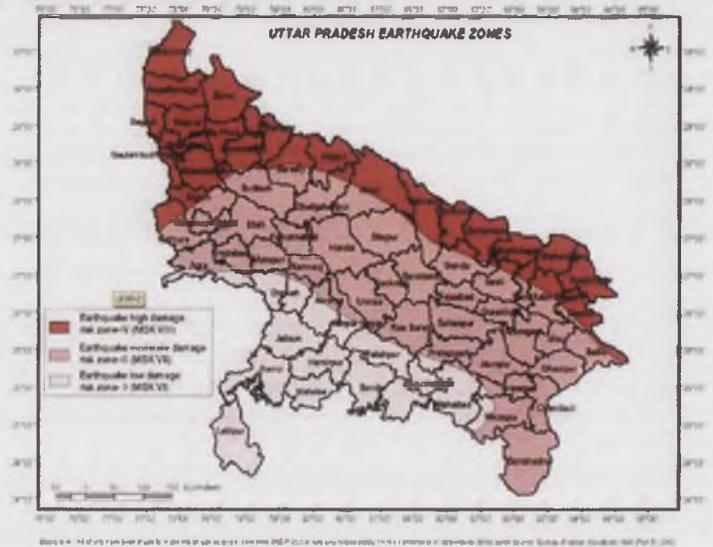
95. As depicted in the map, UP is broadly divided into three Earth quake Risk Zones- High Damage Risk Zone-IV, Moderate Damage Risk Zone III and Low Damage Risk Zone II

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Earthquake High Damage
Risk Zone IV (MSK-VIII)

Earthquake Moderate Damage
Risk zone III (MSK-VII)

Earthquake Low Damage
Risk Zone II (MSK-VI)



96. The districts falling in the High Damage Zone-IV are Entire districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bagpat, Bijnor, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautambuddh Nagar, JP Nagar, Rampur, Moradabad, Bulandshar, Shravasti, Balrampur, Sidharthnagar, Maharajganj, Kushinagar, and parts of Pilibhit, Shajahanpur, Kheri, Baharaich, Mathura, Aligarh, Budaun, Bareilly, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Deoria And Ballia.

97. 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.

98. 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

99. 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

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100. 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.

101. 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

102. 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

103. 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 casualties 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.

1-Flood 2010-2011 :

104. Uttar Pradesh is large state having 17 administrative divisions consisting of 72 districts. The total area of the state is 2,40,928 Sq.km. with a population of more than 20 crores as per the preestimate of census 2011. Population as per the 2001 census was 16.1 Crore.

105. Any natural calamity affecting a large number of people in densely populated state of Uttar Pradesh can only be termed as a national calamity.

106. Flood is such a natural calamity which adversely affects a huge population of Uttar Pradesh. The eastern part the state experiences flood hazard almost every year. Naturally man has jeopardized the ecological balance for short term gains. In addition the erratic distribution of rainfall is one of the main causes of flooding because the river could hardly carry within the channel the excess rainwater. This is true for eastern U.P. also. Recent onset of monsoons resulting in heavy rainfalls caused widespread flooding and water logging in 42 districts of eastern U.P. and several districts along Yamuna Rivers. The magnitude

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of rains can be perceived from the fact that during the current monsoon season the state received (-) 10.00 mm deviation from normal rainfall.

107. It is an important sub-system of the Ganga and drains about 127950 sq. km. area in India and Nepal and brings an average annual flow of 94,400 mill. c.m.(peak discharge 6,700 cumecs). Its upper catchments is hilly which lies in Nepal (average elevation 4000 m.) and accounts for about 75% of its total area. Its upper tributaries are snow-fed. The basin is highly conical in shape. The Ghaghra meets the Ganga near Chapra city.

108. The Ghaghara is the recipient of all the drainages of the Saryupar plain, west of the Gandak through its tributaries like the kuwano, the Rapti, the Chhoti Gandajk and other smaller ones. It covers about 41.5% of the area of Eastern U.P. since the general slope of the plain is from the north-west to south-east, it receives no significant stream from the south in the lower reaches and hence the divide runs very close and parallel to the Ghaghara in the south. Rapti is an important tributary of the Ghaghara that rises in the snowy Nepal Himalaya. It is very much notorious and brings great flood-havoc, of course, it brings fertile soils. The little Gandak and the left hand tributaries of the Rapti like Burhi, Banganga, Ghonghi Rohin etc. take their rise in the Siwalik hills, others like Ami, Kuwana, Manwar etc. in the Tals of the plain. The smaller tributaries of Rapti, that add the bulk of water to it, disappear in the gravelly talus of Bhabhar, before reappearing in the Tarai.

109. All the rivers of this system excepting some which rise in the Tals are perennial due to their rise in snowy and forested source regions. The rivers coming from hilly region are notorious for flash floods in Tarai Zone. They often change their courses due to constant erosion and siltation. They frequently overflow and inundate large areas of Eastern U.P.

110. The most affected areas are Western and Central regions of Uttar Pradesh which are facing the fury of overflowing rivers causing widespread floods. River Ghaghra crossed its highest ever-recorded flood level this year.

111. This fury of the Nature has resulted in large-scale damages, not restricted only to the loss of crops and property but also to the loss of cattle and human life. The total numbers of affected villages are more than 6968 approx., involving about 52 lacs population. According to estimates about 9.1 lacs hectare sown agricultural area is adversely affected. This calamity has so far claimed the life of 473 people besides 669 cattle. Preliminary estimate of houses damaged is 64722. It has also adversely affected the infrastructure facilities; such as roads, waterworks, irrigation channels, bunds, health facilities and buildings of educational institutions.

112. Considering the magnitude of the calamity the resources available with the State Government can only be termed as meager. Nonetheless, the administrative machinery of the State was pressed into service with immediate effect. As many as 5241 boats (including country boats and motor boats) took part in immediate rescue and relief operations. 1071 relief centers were established instantaneously. About 9.05 lakh persons were evacuated and taken to safer places. Besides shelter and food, medical care was also

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provided. Services of 17 company of PAC and army were also availed in certain districts. Army in four districts was deployed.

113. Elaborate instructions for taking precautionary measures and for general preparedness were issued in the month of May/June 2010 to all the districts Collectors. Availability of country boats, motorboats had been checked in advance and all possible resources were deployed for rescue and relief operations. Functionaries of Revenue Department had been entrusted with special responsibility to undertake and organize rescue and relief operations. Although relief and repair works of immediate importance are being undertaken by the concerned departments but much remains to be done to alleviate the sufferings of the affected population and for restoration of damaged public works to pre-calamity condition. It will not be possible to restore the extensive damages caused by the floods with limited resources available with the State Government. Under these circumstances in view of the severity of the damages substantial financial assistance from Govt. of India has become imperative as per the demands put forth by the concerned District Magistrates of the State Government. The demands of the districts already sanctioned funds under CRF has not been reflected to that extent.

114. 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 a sum of Rs. 385 Crores available for urgent relief operations. In view of urgent need the State Government has also empowered the Collectors to draw the necessary amount from treasury under rule TR27 - a measure to withdraw money even if budgetary provisions are not available, in case the funds allotted to them are found to be inadequate to meet the relief requirements of the districts.

115. It is estimated that sum of Rs. 2351 Crore is required for the effective relief and rescue operations and restoration of damaged structures to pre-calamity conditions. Having regard to the paucity of fund available with the State Govt., the Govt. of India is requested to make available this sum from NCCF to the State govt. at the earliest in order to mitigate the impact of floods/water logging suffered by the State due to cloud burst leading to heavy rains in the current monsoon seasons.

Human Casualty

116. More than 520 persons lost their lives due to wall collapse, drowning, snakebite, lightning, etc in the flood-affected districts. Around 9.05 lacs population badly affected and nearly 5 lacs population has been evacuated by the district administration and taken to safer places.

Loss of Livestock

- ▶ More than 600 livestock perished during the floods.

Crop Damaged

117. Floodwaters have not receded as yet because of the continuous flow in the rivers and incessant rains. Though the Kharif crops, particularly the varieties grown in low lands, are genetically conditioned to

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survive in this environment, these too could not survive the sustained and unremitting floodwaters. More than 8 lakh hectares of sown crop area has been adversely affected.

Disruption of communication and Electric Supply

118. Floods have severely affected road communication infrastructure: many roads along with pulia has been damaged. Rural road transport: system is also severely affected. Electric poles have been uprooted and electric supply equipments have been damaged.

Drinking Water

119. Floods severely impaired access of drinking water to the people of marooned villages, as most of the water sources remained submerged for long time. Hand pumps need to be repaired, community tube wells, well; ponds have suffered damage, posing serious hurdles to the availability of safe drinking water.

Health hazards

120. Flood posed serious health hazards. Threat of snakebite increased in the marooned villages as well as other affected areas. A number of people died due to snakebite. Non-availability of sufficient safe drinking water and prevalence of unhygienic conditions created health hazards.

House Damage

121. About 35689 houses suffered damage as per reports received and the process of assessment is under progress. Some of these have been washed away; some others were fully or partly collapsed. Thousands of people were rendered homeless. More than 9 lakh people were evacuated. 4.01 lakh people were lodged in temporary shelters.

Rescue

122. The district administration of the districts affected by floods immediately went into action and started rescue operations and evacuated people from 6287 inundated villages. 4093 country boats and 17 Flood Company of the PAC with mechanized boats were deployed in flood affected districts. 9 lacs people were evacuated and taken to safer places. To control the devastating situation in district Kannauj, Unnao, Hardoi, Shajahapur and Farrukhabad, Columns were deployed. 30 boats of NDRF were pressed into service.

Disaster Management U.P.

(A) Key initiatives at state level

- ▶ UP Disaster Management Act was passed on 11th August 2005.

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- ▶ State Disaster Management Authority set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. Authority has been registered.
- ▶ State executive committee has been formed and 3 meetings have been held under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.
- ▶ District disaster Management Authority has been constituted in all the districts.
- ▶ Working Groups are developing Hazard Specific Plans for Earthquake, Flood, Drought and Fire, etc.
- ▶ State EOC has been functional at State Secretariat building Lucknow (Capital of Uttar Pradesh)
- ▶ District EOCs have been built and well equipped within 13 pilot programme districts in the year 2006 from Disaster Risk Management programme.
- ▶ Building bylawas & codes have been amended and provisions of National Building Code have been adopted by the Housing Department by a government order.
- ▶ Design of school buildings modified as per provisions of National Building Code. All the new school buildings are being constructed with new earthquake resistant design.
- ▶ Staff and students of more than 1217 schools have been oriented in disaster management. Disaster management plans have been formulated by these schools and mock drills have been conducted.
- ▶ Training of engineers of the construction agencies such as public works department, C & Ds Jal Nigam has been initiated with technical support of IIT (Kharagpur) for the construction of lifeline buildings of medical health department.
- ▶ State has developed UPAAM, State Fire Training Institute, Civil Defense Training Institute and SIRD as a premier institute for disaster management training.
- ▶ Preparation of 14 SOPs for various emergency support functions & 11 State Disaster Management Plan for flood, drought, fire, earthquake, epidemics, communal tension, big/large accident, industrial, disaster, tornadoes & hurricanes, gas leakage and industrial disaster are being prepared-
- ▶ Disaster Management made compulsory in all government training programmes for all levels.
- ▶ All District Magistrates, Chief Development Officers & ADMs were given a 3 day training in DM covering powers and responsibilities under the Act, methodology of DM planning, etc.
- ▶ State has already created 17 paramilitary companies dedicated to flood rescue and response.
- ▶ U.P. Fire Prevention & Safety Act 2005 has been passed.
 - ▶ Standard norms as per NBC of India in all buildings (existing and newly constructed)
 - ▶ Fire safety arrangement should be necessary
 - ▶ Fire drill practice has been promulgated in six months interval.
 - ▶ Punitive action system has been established by the state fire department
 - ▶ Action : seize of building, 10 year imprisonment, Rs. 10 lac fine

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- ▶ Fire Safety Norms has been established for temporary events eg. Exhibition, huge gathering, fate, seminar etc.
 - ▶ Noc has been made compulsory from state fire department.
 - ▶ Fire deptt. has been established a Set of safety norms for all such function
 - ▶ Norms has been formulated as per indication of NBC code.
- ▶ State fire institute Unnao has developed new area and module of S & R training for Fire, Air crash, Rail accident, High rise building hazard, Chemical hazard, Industrial hazard.

Local Self Government

Panchayati Raj Institutions

123. The 73rd and 74th amendments in the Constitution of India envisaged a total change in the process of self governance and planning. The objectives of the amendments were loud and clear: a better Plan and its better implementation. The objective was sought to be achieved by giving a constitutional status to elected Panchayats with broad profile of the functions assigned to them in selected sectors of development followed up by devolution of powers, both administrative and financial, to them by the States, commensurate with these functions.

124. The Eleventh Plan has emphasized the need for significant improvement in the quality of governance to achieve inclusive growth. It is commonly understood that good governance implies giving effect to the constitutionally protected right to elect governments at various levels in a fair and transparent manner alongwith ensuring effective and efficient social and economic public services. Besides, the need for decentralization of power and strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions is equally important. With the enactment of 73rd constitutional amendment, rural community has been empowered through their elected Panchayati Raj institutional bodies i.e. Gram Panchayat at the village level, Kshetra Panchayat at the intermediate level and Zila Panchayat at the District Level.

Panchayat's Centrality in the Rural Development –

125. 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.

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District Planning Committee for District Planning

126. Panchayats as well as Municipalities were given the decisive role through their representatives, in finalization of District plan through District Planning Committee under Article 243 (i)

- ▶ 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 Panchayati Raj System in UP- After the 73rd Constitution Amendment.

- ▶ The State Government has established the 3 level PR system in conformity to the mandatory provisions of the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act.
- ▶ Three Tier Panchayati Raj System - Gram Panchayat at village level
 - ▶ Kshetra Panchayat at intermediate level
 - ▶ Zila Panchayat at District level
- ▶ Constitution of State Election Commission and State Finance Commission
- ▶ Division of Panchayats into territorial constituencies and one member directly elected from each ward.
- ▶ Not less than 1/3rd seats reserved for women.
- ▶ Panchayats have a mandatory term of five years.
- ▶ Any panchayat if dissolved before the expiry of its term, fresh elections within six months.
- ▶ Indirect elections of chairpersons of Intermediary and District Panchayats.

127. 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.

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Status of Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh

Panchayat Election

128. 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 held and elections to 820 Kshetra Panchayat and 70 Zila Panchayats were held in October, 2005. The Fourth General Elections after the 73rd Constitution Amendment have been held for the following offices of Pradhans and members of Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayats in Oct.-Nov. 2010 :-

	Name of the PRIs	No. of PRIs	No. of Chairperson	No. of Members
1	Gram Panchayat	51914	51914	651163
2	Kshetra Panchayat	821	821	64880
3	Zila Panchayat	72	72	2624
	Total	52807	52807	718667

129. While the new Panchayats have been constituted, the new Kshetra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats will come up in March 2011 and Jan 2011 with the elections of Pramukhs and Adhyaksh Zila Panchayats respectively.

State Finance Commissions

130. 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 constituted under the chairpersonship of Shri S.A.T. Rizvi in Dec. 2004. Taking the recommendation of IIIrd SFC, in to Consideration the state Government has decided to devolve 12.5% of the total tax net receipts to the ULBs and Panchayats. The Panchayats are being given 5.5 % of the total net tax receipts. As per recommendations of III SFC the funds among Panchayats are being given as follows:-

- ▶ Zila Panchayat - 20%
- ▶ Kshetra Panchayat - 10%
- ▶ Gram Panchayat - 70%

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Transfer of Untied Funds

131. 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	1262.07	585.60
2010-11	1695.06 +112.73 (Arrear) =1807.79	455.65
Total	10978.03	5076.85

132. 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.

133. 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 bellow.

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Devolution of functions:

Subjects transferred	Activity Transferred
Functions/ Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Operation & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply schemes. ▶ Poverty alleviation programmes ▶ Basic education including mid day meal ▶ Operation and Maintenance of rural market and fairs. ▶ Rural Sanitation Programme. ▶ Maintenance and Supervision of 'D' category Veterinary Hospitals. ▶ Welfare Programme for SC, ST and Other weaker sections – selection of pensioners and distribution of scholarships. ▶ Food and Civil Supplies- supervision of PDS throughout the state including Jan Kerosene Programme ▶ Maintenance of assets created in Panchayat area ▶ Rural library ▶ Youth Welfare program at village level ▶ Rural Housing schemes- selection of beneficiaries ▶ Verification of Inspection notes of CMOs & Dy. CMOs of CHCs & PHCs respectively, by Kshetra Panchayat Pramukhs and Gram Panchayat Pradhans respectively. ▶ Minor irrigation-selection of beneficiaries ▶ Maintenance of assets created under sodic Land Reclamation Projects ▶ Maintenance of seed stores, etc. to Kshetra Panchayats.

Devolution of Finances:

134. 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 and Youth Welfare Program Mid day meal Maintenance of rural lamp posts [Electric lamp Post]
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Functionaries

135. Gram Panchayat Adhikaris of the Dept. of Panchayati Raj and Gram Vikas Adhikaries of the Dept. of Rural Development have been deputed as the Secretary to Gram Panchayat. 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

136. 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

137. 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.

Status and Empowerment of Gram Sabha

- ▶ Article 243 of the constitution defines Gram Sabha as consisting of all persons registered as voters in the electoral roll relating to the village with in the panchayat area.
- ▶ Gram Sabha supervise the functioning of Gram Panchayat e.g. examine the statement of accounts and audit reports, approval of plans, selection of schemes, its location and beneficiaries under it.
- ▶ Gram Sabha is being strengthened as it is a perfect method of mobilizing community participation. While Gram Sabhas check the abuse of powers by the panchayat, they are supposed to act as watchdog to protect community interest and common property resources.
- ▶ Gram Sabha has also been given greater role in managing financial resources given to panchayats. The strengthening of Gram Sabha helps in process of social audit. Activities of various NGOs/CBOs working at the village level can be effectively monitored by insisting on their close cooperation with the Gram Sabha.
- ▶ Accountability, transparency in the functioning of PRIs is very important.

Transparency and Accountability - RTI enforced in PRIs.

138. 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.

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- ▶ Provision has already been made in the Panchayat Raj Rules for the inspection of all relevant records (Rule 79).
- ▶ District Panchayat Raj Officers have been made responsible to function as PIO in respect of Gram Panchayats.

Committees for execution of functions

139. 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.

140. 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 programme 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

141. The State Government through the U.P. District Planning Committee Act, 1999 has activated the District Planning Committee in all districts of the state as stipulated in Article 243 ZD of the Constitution. 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

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District Plan. The process is being followed for the preparation of Panchayat Plans under centrally sponsored Backward Region Grant Fund.

Capacity building

142. As a result of General Panchayat Election in 2010 following situation of PRIs will arise –
- ▶ The gigantic task of imparting training to about 7.19 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.**
 - ▶ In view of enhancement of capacity of Panchayati Raj representatives a Detail Panchayats Project Report has been prepared and is being executed under UNDP funded CDLG project, Central Sponsored Scheme RGSY and the BRGF.

Maintenance of Accounts

143. During 13 Finance Commission (Periods ref. to 2010-11 to 2014-15) it has been made mandatory to maintain accounts of Panchayats on the 8 formats prescribed by CAG. Performance grants shall be released only after completion and submission of GP/KP/ZP's Accounts on those 8 prescribed formats. PRIA (Panchayati Raj Institution Accounts) Soft has also been designed & prepared by NIC based on the requirement of eight formats for easy maintenance of accurate and update Accounts, automatic generation of reports and returns and other financial information just by making voucher entries. An action plan for training to the personnel involved and responsible for preparation of Accounts has been chalked out under the scheme of Panchayati Raj capacity building.

Role of Gram Panchayats in Development process

144. 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.

145. 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 Kshtra Panchayatis entitled to Rs 200.

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146. At present, Gram Panchayats receive funds under following schemes run by Central and State Governments :

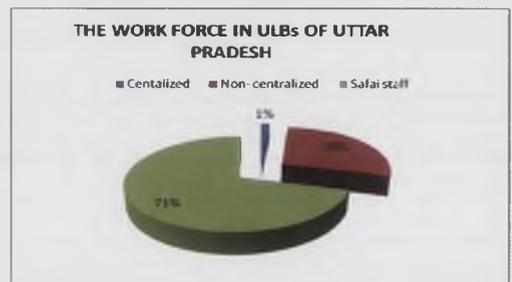
- ▶ Funds under employment generation schemes like National Rural Empowerment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna (SGRY).
- ▶ Funds under different State schemes like construction of village under-ground drains, construction of Panchayat Bhawan, construction of toilets and construction of rural markets.
- ▶ Scholarship funds for SC/ST, OBCs, disabled etc.
- ▶ Mid-day Meal Scheme.
- ▶ Funds from the Central and State Finance Commission.

147. Effective implementation of these schemes can go a long way in socio-economic development of village economy.

URBAN LOCAL BODIES

148. The Ripon resolution of 1882 conceded the principle of the local administration being run by a elected committee and more local functions being allocated to the municipal bodies. The process was further strengthened by the Montague Chelmsford proposals of 1919. In the Government of India Act 1919 a separate schedule of taxes, which could only be levied by or for the local bodies, was given. Under the Government of India Act 1935, however, the schedule of local taxes was merged in the Provincial List. The same pattern was followed in the Constitution in demarcating the financial powers of the Union and the States

149. 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



150. There are 630 urban local bodies, comprising 13 Nagar Nigams, 194 Nagar Palika Parishads and 423 Nagar Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh (*As on 1st April 2010*). Area and population covered by these ULBs with total work force engaged in providing basic services to urban people in these 630 ULBs is given below.

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Area and Population of ULBs in UP and workforce engaged therein
(As on 01-04-2010)

Name of ULB	Local Bodies (No.)	Area (Sq. Km)	Pop. (Lakh) 2001	Municipal Officers and Employees			Safai karma chari	Total
				Centralized	Non-Centralized	Total		
Nagar Nigam	13	1451.92	136.08	746	12820	13566	32282	45848
Nagar Palika Parishad	194	1960.40	129.75	609	14318	14927	34032	48959
Nagar Panchayat	423	1736.33	61.19	326	3884	4210	12567	16777
Total	630	5148.65	327.02	1681	31022	32703	78881	111584

151. Out of total strength of 1, 11,584 employees, around 1, 681 employees belong to centralized services and rest 1, 09,903 belongs to non-centralized services. Centralized services are transferable, and non-centralized services are non-transferable. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is the appointing authority of centralized services. However, some of its powers have been delegated to Director, Local Bodies UP with a view to facilitating proper management of various cadres of the services. So far as non centralized services are concerned, Nagar Ayukta is the appointing authority of Class III&IV employees in Nagar Nigam. In Nagar Palika Parishad and Nagar Panchayat, Chairman is the appointing authority of class III employees and Executive Officer is the appointing authority of class IV employees.

- ▶ 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 disadvantages 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.
- ▶ The 30% of total seats have been reserved for women in all categories.
- ▶ The 20-25% of the total municipal budget has been earmarked for economically weaker sections of society in all ULBs.

Expanding functional Domains of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

- ▶ 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.

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- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Urban Planning including town planning is performed by all ULBs except 106 (**74 Regulated Area, 27 Development Authorities and 05 Special Area Development Authorities**) where it is done by the concerned Development Authorities and Regulated Areas. The Development Authorities do the planning process that defines the land use and ULBs share the accountability at technical and administrative level.
 - ▶ The fire services are with the Fire Department of U.P. Police since initiation and this function is being aptly performed by the department. Considering the fire fighting nature of the operations of the Municipalities and their managerial organizational and technical capacities the Municipal Corporation with a population more than 1 million (2001 Census) have been called for meaningful association and engagement by preparing a fire hazard response and Mitigation Plan for their respective jurisdictions and to provide fire fighting backup to supplement the Fire Department.
 - ▶ Slum improvement and up-gradation is the basic responsibility of the local body as mentioned in the Nagar Nigam and Nagar Palika Adhiniyam. The SUDA department was basically created to take up special projects in slum improvement and poverty alleviation. The local bodies are performing this function and budgetary allocation is made in the budget of local bodies.
 - ▶ The all Jal Sansthans are dissolved and merged in Nagar Nigams vide government order dated 04.02.2010.

Financial Autonomy

- ▶ 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	
		<i>Before 74th amendment</i>	<i>After 74th Amendment</i>
Nagar Nigams	Mayor	-	Up to 15,00,000
Nagar Nigams	Nagar Ayukta	Up to 10,000	Up to 10,00,000
Nagar Palika Parishads	President	Up to 10,000	Up to 50,000
Nagar Panchayats	President	Up to 3,000	Up to 15,000

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Devolution of State Revenues

- ▶ 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
2010-11	2488.73

- ▶ The **First State Finance Commission** of U.P. has recommended that 7 percent of net tax receipts of the State Government should be transferred to ULBs the respective shares of Nagar Nigam, Nagar palika Parishads and Nagar panchayats were 3.12%, 3.12% and 0.76%. Inter-se distribution within each category was on the basis of population and area (1991) with respective weightage of 80% and 20%. The State Government accepted this recommendation. With this, the flow of funds to ULBs has become regular and its distribution among ULBs has been rationalized and limited to objective criteria.
- ▶ In this context the **Second State Finance Commission** of U.P. has recommended that 7.5 percent of tax receipts of the State Government should be transferred to ULBs the shares of Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayat are 3.20%, 3.20% and 1.1% respectively. Inter-se distribution within each category on the basis of population (2001), SC/ST Population, literacy, without drinking water supply, population, Area and effort of revenue collection with respective weight age of 50%, 10%, 5%, 20% and 10%.
- ▶ The **Third State Finance Commission** was constituted in 2005 and it was given the responsibility to make recommendations regarding the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied by the state amongst the ULBs and PRIs. The commission's report after a lot of debate, discussion and deliberation is accepted and its recommendations are implemented with minute deviation as devolution %age of tax receipt to ULB is remained same as above 7.5% instead of 9% as recommended by 3rd SFC. The inter-se distribution is changed to 3.0:3.0:1.5 to NN, NPP and NP respectively.

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- ▶ 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.
- ▶ The Public Disclosure Act is enacted in Feb, 2009. The Uttar Pradesh Municipality Public Disclosure of Information Rules, 2009 is formulated.

Efforts made by the State for improving the Revenue of the Local Bodies

- ▶ 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

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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,
- ▶ Rates of water charges and that of minimum charges for domestic supplies were revised respectively. Rates for non residential / commercial & other non domestic purpose water charges in ULBs were also revised vide 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.
- ▶ 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.

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- ▶ 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.

REFORMS UNDER JNNURM SCHEME

- ▶ The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is aimed at facilitating cities to take financially sustainable initiatives to improve service levels. The objective is to create economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities. The Mission focuses on: integrated development of infrastructure services; securing linkages between asset creation and maintenance for long term project sustainability; accelerating the flow of urban sector investments; planned development of cities; renewal and re-development of inner city areas; and universalisation of urban services.
- ▶ JNNURM links investments with policy reform to make cities work more efficiently and effectively. The expected outcomes from the reforms are :
 - ▶ Universal access to a minimum level of services;
 - ▶ Establishment of city wide framework for planning and governance;
 - ▶ Modern and transparent budgeting, accounting and financial management systems at the municipal level;
 - ▶ Financial sustainability for municipalities and other service delivery institutions;
 - ▶ Introduction of e-Governance in the core areas of municipal governance, and
 - ▶ Transparency and accountability in urban service delivery and management. The State Governments and the cities have given their commitment to implementing these reforms in order to receive JNNURM funds for urban investments.

URBAN REFORMS

- ▶ Reforms in the urban sector are not new in India, and during the last two decades, a number of initiatives to implement reforms at the urban level have been undertaken in the country. The enactment of the 74th. Constitutional Amendment Act is itself a major reform effort to strengthen urban administration and to decentralize powers and functions to the third tier of governance.
- ▶ The main objective of the reforms under JNNURM is to provide an enabling environment for the growth of the cities by improving urban governance, enhancing effective urban service delivery and augmenting civic infrastructure. Financial sustainability of ULBs and parastatals agencies such as Water and Sewerage Boards, Public Health Engineering Departments, Public Work Departments, Development Authorities etc. can be brought about through reforms in

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property tax, improved accounting practices, and levy of appropriate user charges. The enhanced role of the ULBs would also warrant administrative and structural changes along with process re-engineering of the key work streams such as municipal accounts, collection of taxes and levies, approval of building plans, citizens centric services such as issues of birth and death certificates, citizens' grievance redressal etc.

Voluntary Sector

152. A voluntary organization is a non-governmental, non-profit making organization supported mainly by voluntary contributions in cash and kind from the general public or certain segments of the public, specialized to carry out a number of functions related to development, aid and emergency relief. The main characteristics of voluntary agencies would:

- ▶ be established by a group of private individuals NGOs;
- ▶ be autonomous;
- ▶ be managed by an independent, volunteer board of directors elected periodically by the members;
- ▶ have a clearly defined constitution and be accountable to that constitution;
- ▶ be financially independent;
- ▶ have a formal legal status, permanent headquarters and employ professional or volunteer staff; and
- ▶ have humanitarian objectives and programmes.

Role Of Voluntarism In Development

153. In spite of improvements in the levels of development in Uttar Pradesh, the traditional methods of implementing various schemes, which depend largely on Government's efforts, are facing many shortcomings. The time has come that the demand of innovative approaches and strengthen voluntarism. Civic responsibility and participatory development process are expected to generate awareness, reduce inefficiencies and contribute to sustainable development. In addition, voluntarism promotes interaction with people and leads to the right identification of problems and formulation of appropriate strategies for solving them. There is one more important role in socio-economic development that is Govt. machinery unable to reach door step of every needed people with development programs but VOs. can do it successfully as allies of Govt.

154. 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.

155. 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

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flexibility to develop innovative projects based on local needs and resources in contrast to the standardization that normally characterizes governmental actions.

156. Voluntary Organizations can able to work in the field of Awareness programmes, Marketing, Education, Environment protection, Survey and research, Agriculture and related programmes, Networking and consultancy, Information technology, Distribution of funds, Housing and sanitation.

Voluntary sector in the various Five Year Plans

157. 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."

158. 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.

159. 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 .

National Policy on the Voluntary Sector 2007

160. Government of India has finalized The National Policy On The Voluntary Sector 2007. The main objective of the policy for voluntary sector are given below :-

- ▶ To create an enabling environment for VOs that stimulates their enterprise and effectiveness, and safeguards their autonomy;
- ▶ To enable VOs to legitimately mobilize necessary financial resources from India and abroad;
- ▶ To identify systems by which the government may work together with VOs , on the basis of the principles of mutual trust and respect, and with shared responsibility ,
- ▶ To encourage VOs to adopt transparent and accountable

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Voluntarism in U.P.

161. 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.

162. 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 built up a policy and database of voluntary organizations.

Progress of Voluntarism in U.P.

163. The culture of voluntarism has not as yet permeated the society in Uttar Pradesh in the manner it has elsewhere. The details of voluntary organization in the State such as NGOs, SHGs, Mangal Dals and the Departments / International Agencies, CAPART, NABARD implementing their schemes with the help of voluntary organizations are given below:

Non-Government Organization (NGOs)

164. According to Registrar Firms, Societies and Chits, Uttar Pradesh, 5.57 lakh NGOs were registered up to September, 2010 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.

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Self Help Groups

165. 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, 4.45 lakh Self Help Groups have been constituted up to March, 2010 in which 0.94 lakh women self help groups formed by various departments. Some of the Groups formed, are being registered as NGOs for rural development works by Bhumi Sudhar Nigam.

Yuvak Mangal / Mahila Mangal Dal

166. Yuvak Mangal / Mahila Mangal Dals are being formed in the State by the Yuva Kalyan Vibhag at Panchayat level. About 0.38 Lakh Yuvak Mangal Dal and 0.29 Lakh Mahila Mangal Dal were formed in state up to October, 2010. 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 0.17 lakh Yuvak Mangal and 0.11 lakh Mahila Mangal Dals have been registered.

International Agencies

167. 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.

CAPART:-

168. The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) was established in 1986 by the amalgamation of the People's Action for Development India (PADI) and the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART). CAPART has become one of the major funding agency of the voluntary sector in the field of rural development. It has been contributing to the development process by funding VOs to supplement Govt. action in the filed of promotion of voluntary action in rural development (PC), advancement of rural technology scheme (ARTS), watershed and water resource development programme (WSD), desability rehabilitation (DA) and innovetive housing scheme.

NABARD

169. NABARD is set up as an apex Development Bank with a mandate for facilitating credit flow for promotion and development of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts. It also has the mandate to support all other allied economic activities in rural areas, promote integrated and sustainable rural development , secure prosperity of rural areas and in

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discharging its role as a facilitator for rural prosperity. Supporting credit innovations of Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and other non-formal agencies are one of the major activities of NABARD.

Strategy for Annual Plan (2011-12)

170. The role of civil society organizations (CSO) is strengthening the capacity of PRIs. In addition to capacity building, many CSOs have a proven track record in implementing programmes at the grass roots level and they have shown impressive results. Recognizing their role, it is proposed to encourage partnerships between CSOs and Panchayati Raj Institutions. Active involvement of NGOs assisting the PRIs has proved to be very effective in many cases and efforts should be made in the 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.

171. There are three most important contributions of VOs in national as well as in state development, viz. innovation, empowerment and research & advocacy. Women have, therefore, to play a key role in changing and altering existing power structures as equal partners and managers. 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.

172. 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 like Constituting a **State Advisory Committee** headed by Chief Secretary and Declaring Planning Department, Government of U.P. as the nodal department to coordinate and interface between VO-GO.

173. On the issue of state policy for voluntary sector, first meeting of The **State Advisory Committee** was held on **14 th August 2007** and accordance with the decision of the State Advisory Committee, N.G.O. Cell has been Framed a State Policy for the voluntary sector. The Policy was tabled in the Second meeting of State Advisory Committee headed by Chief Secretary that was held on 24.09.2009. In accordance with the decision of the second meeting, the policy has been revised and a one day workshop was held on 12 march, 2010. The suggestions came out in the workshop are given below :-

- ▶ All the informations regarding VOs should be presented on the notice board of the offices for transparency.
- ▶ Annual and quaterly reports should be provided by VOs on the website.
- ▶ Efforts should be made under consideration of democratic development system for local people participation in development. State and VOs should be joined to achieve common goal.
- ▶ In the various evaluation/monitoring committees, members of VOs should also be member of these committees.

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- ▶ The above proposed evaluation/monitoring committees should work for various govt department and VOs they do not get financial assistance from the government.
- ▶ Departments who provide financial assistance to VOs should give information regarding the various programmes, pre-launching training through VOs, capacity building, to develop training modules etc.
- ▶ A website should be launched to advertise success stories of VOs.
- ▶ Consotium of VOs should be also cover by the policy.

174. Above suggestions have been made in the proposed state policy for voluntary sector. The proceeding for approval from state advisory committee is being done by N.G.O. Cell.

Chapter-IX

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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. It helps in solving National problems like poverty alleviation and employment generations, specially in rural areas, health care and over population, inadequate quality and lower productivity in sectors of agriculture.

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 have been made on upgrading and developing advanced capabilities through centre of excellence in the area of health, nanomaterials and agribiotechnology. To increase IPR awareness and facilitate the protection of intellectual property, IPR cell is established and consultancy services in IPR are continued. The other programmes worth mention are development of entrepreneurship through science & technology, science propagation and awareness and astronomy promotion through planetaria as educational tool for society especially children.

Approach to the year 2011-12 of 11th Five Year Plan

3. While continuing financial support to research schemes, it is envisaged to strengthen institutions/universities in selected areas, make centre of excellence to carry out advance research in thrust areas relevant to the State and encouraging young scientist for advance researches. Apart from it, to promote development and application of Technology, Rural Development, promotion of Intellectual Property Rights Protection among all sectors of society, development of scientific infrastructure in schools and colleges of the State, Science Propagation and Popularization programme through Science & Technology and mass mobilization of the people in rural and urban areas will be our other major activities.

Research in Chosen areas of Science & Technology

To Support Research and Development (R & D) projects in various discipline of Science and Technology

4. 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 in daily lives of the common people.

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5. The research schemes are generally sanctioned for the period of two or three years, financial support for scientific manpower like Research Assistant, Research Associate, Technicians, Field Attendant etc. Focus will be given on thrust areas identified in various sectors like Medical Sciences, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Physical & Mathematical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Veterinary Sciences, Fisheries Sciences etc. 80 new research projects relevant to the state will also be taken during the year 2011-2012.

Centres of Excellences

6. Science and Technology plays a pivotal role in national development. The policy goal for the next decade is to facilitate the availability of higher quality scientific as well as technical human resource in major disciplines on science and technology. Large talent pools are required in multiple scientific disciplines to address societal problems in terms of healthcare and economy in the present era of global competition and changing S&T scenario.

- ▶ Establishment Of Centre Of Excellence In Encephalitis Research At Sgpgims,Lucknow.
- ▶ Establishment Of Centre Of Excellence In Materials Science. (Nano-Materials) At A.M.U, Aligarh.

Capability Development

Young Scientists Scheme

7. The specific, time bound and result oriented projects would be considered. Young Scientists up to 35 years of age (relaxable by five years in the case of SC/ST/OBC, women and physically handicapped) with minimum qualification of Ph.D. in any branch of science and technology , or M.D. or M.Tech will be considered under this scheme. The candidates from Universities/degree Colleges are particularly encouraged to apply. There is commitment of Rs. 26.02 lakh in ongoing research proposals under Young Scientists Scheme for the year 2011-2012.

Technological Innovations

8. 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 trails, field demonstrations, and display, demonstration and training are the main activities to be supported under this head. Activities pertaining to technology development are usually implemented through technical/ engineering institutions.

9. The involvement of R&D institutions and development departments is envisaged in implementing the programmes in the area of technology transfer which includes activities like display, demonstration & training, and field trials/demonstrations.

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Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme

10. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has been encouraging the development of more and more industrialization and establishment of entrepreneurs in U.P. by providing a wide range of policy measures, concessions, exemptions and incentives that enable them to stay with competition from large scale manufactures. State Council of Science & Technology, U.P. has also been promoting Entrepreneurship, trained faculties and entrepreneurial spirit through industrial sciences and proven technologies.

11. 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. In the area of Food Processing, Aromatic and Medicinal plants, Biotechnology or Rural Development related technology will be identified and transferred to that places /districts where resources are available.

Propagation of Scientific approach among Masses

12. Under 11th Five Year Plan various activities of S & T Communication and Science Popularization were proposed to be organized on yearly base under own initiatives and under Deptt. Of Science & Technology, Govt. of India.

13. It is also proposed to strengthen the infrastructure of programme implementing agencies (i.e. Regional Science & Technology Centers and District Science Clubs) by providing effective infrastructure like Science Kits, Scientific Miracle Explanation Kits, Food Adulteration Kits, Water Testing Kits, Exhibition Panels (long pending demands by DSCs) to strengthen scientific awareness and popularization programs in different phases.

Planetaria as Educational Tool for Society Especially Children

14. 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. Third Planetarium of U.P. Govt. is being established at Rampur.

Infrastructure Support & Development of Council

15. 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 the period.

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Patent Cell

16. Considering the urgent need of providing regional level services to S&T community in the State about Intellectual Property mainly patents, the Patent Information Centre was established in the Council in collaboration with Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council, (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi. Realizing the need to further strengthen the centre "Patent Cell" is sanctioned under the plan head of CSTUP in the year 2005, since then the Patent Cell is functioning in the Council.

Mapping of Science & Technology Needs in the State

17. Council of Science & Technology, U.P. has taken above project with the objective to prepare database of problems requiring S&T intervention in the state, so that Council may conceptualize the project relevant to state needs and launch focussed initiatives for addressing problems in identified areas.

18. Under the project the block level data of important sectors of economy viz. Agriculture, Sericulture, Fisheries, Horticulture, Health & Hygiene, Environment, Animal Husbandry, Drinking water, Irrigation, Natural disaster etc. of all districts is to be collected and mapped on GIS base.

19. Under the proposed scheme, documentation of data from 10 districts upto block level will be made and mapped on GIS plate form during this year alongwith problems identification.

Biotechnology-Infrastructure & Capability Development in the State

20. To promote the development and application of biotechnology in the state special thrust is given an agri-biotechnology. The Council has developed a Biotech Networking Facility at Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow. A number of projects are running at BKT such as production, demonstration & training of Blue - Green Algae, Biofertilizer development of Jatropha clonal garden, production of vermi-compost on PPP mode etc. The Blue - green algae biofertilizer is produced at BKT and are distributed to rice growing farmers free of cost. Simultaneously training and demonstration for the production of BGA biofertilizer is also carried out from time to time at BKT as well as in other districts of the state.

21. The Biotechnology division at the council is presently funding approximately 19 research proposal. 7 New research proposal are also under consideration by the council. A part from this the division has also conducted "Hello Young Scientist" phone in quiz programme which was broadcasted on radio to attract the school children to participate and to invoke interest in them towards science.

S&T Fame & Popularity (District Sector)

22. Under this head, various activities of Science Awareness 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 programs which are already organized by District Science Clubs, Regional Science Centres, S&T Institutions and School/Colleges etc.

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ENVIRONMENT

23. 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.

Environmental problems of the State-A Scenario

24. 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.

25. 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.

Institutional Framework:

26. State Government created Directorate of Environment in the year 1976. The Directorate is engaged in scientific study of environmental problems and identifying their solutions, creation of environmental awareness amongst public and in implementation of environmental research and action programmes.

27. In order to protect public health and address pollution related problems in view of severity of pollution, the State Government established "U.P. Pollution Control Board" in the year 1975. The Government of India entrusted responsibilities to the U.P. Pollution Control Board under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Powers were also delegated to the State Government under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, (Section-5).

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THRUST AREAS AND ACTION POINTS

Issues needing action

28. The end objective is to plan to integrate environment and development in such a way so that there is minimum contribution to environmental degradation. In order to protect and conserve environment for sustainable development the following action points emerge:

- ▶ Evolving a method of reward and punishment to achieve population control – the top three blocks in each district to be rewarded for contained population growth.
- ▶ Launching extensive mass awareness campaigns and fiscal support to education programmes – the top three blocks in each district to be rewarded for higher literacy rates.
- ▶ NGO based programmes for mass awareness in conservation of water. Uniform study material to be developed by Directorate.
- ▶ Regulating land use – Assessment of capacities and optimum use of land resources. Research for carrying capacities, crop alternation, cropping patterns and alternate uses of land with effects on carrying capacities. Developing appropriate technologies for public participation in land use management.
- ▶ Building up a State soil and water quality monitoring network.
- ▶ Promoting research on methodologies to harvest, store and use rain water
- ▶ Classifying water bodies on use criteria and informing the public.
- ▶ Survey and inventorisation of sacred groves in the state.
- ▶ Survey and inventorisation of eco-friendly traditional practices
- ▶ Promote research in environmental biotechnology.
- ▶ Publishing a journal and promoting pilot studies to speed up lab to field transfer of technologies.
- ▶ Promoting research on eco-development of rural U.P. Making villages more viable.
- ▶ Supporting a programme to involve school children in tree plantation and nature conservation activities.
- ▶ Undertake industry rating on basis of environmental performance.
- ▶ Integrating water plans with carrying capacity analysis. Carrying out research in carrying capacity assessments.
- ▶ Provision of common waste management facilities.
- ▶ Research on clean technology, recycle and re-use options.
- ▶ Training of vehicle (car) drivers for environmentally safe driving.
- ▶ Research on improvement of transport systems.
- ▶ Creation of environmental awareness up to grass root level.

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- ▶ Preparation of periodic state of environment report.
- ▶ Environment Impact Assessment of development projects.
- ▶ Evaluation of the effects of specific industrial environment on the health of industrial works and people living in adjoining areas.
- ▶ Strengthening of Environment Management Machinery.

Environmental Education, Training And Awareness

29. 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 e.g. 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 focused groups.

30. 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.

31. Keeping in view very limited man power in the Directorate, it is proposed to seek help of Universities, Degree Colleges, Engineering Institutes, Medical Colleges, Recognised Inter Colleges and other Educational Institutions, Institutions/Agencies/Departments of Central/State Governments, Registered NGOs/Cultural Groups, Electronic and Print Media, Local Bodies and Village panchayats for organization of Environment Education, Training and Awareness activities.

Environmental Research & Action Programme

32. 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.

Supporting National Action Plan for climate change in respect of 08 Technology missions and implementation of related programmes.

33. The State has been nominated as State Nodal Officer and Environment Directorate has been made Nodal Agency in respect of 08 Technology Missions for Climate Change. The Director, Environment has also been made responsible for the implementation of programmes/plans related to Strategic Knowledge

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Mission for Climate Change. Besides he has been made Member-Coordinator of the Core Group constituted for National Mission for sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem. In this perspective following activities have been proposed to be conducted during the financial year 2011-12:-

- ▶ Preparation of State Action Plan for addressing problem of Climate Change effectively and arrange funds for its implementation.
- ▶ To co-ordinate with various Technology Missions, prepare knowledge-base for various aspects on Climate Change and ensure implementation of State Action Plan through various missions.
- ▶ Prepare panel of experts/scientists in related fields of Climate Change and identify inter-departmental subjects as well as their co-ordination.
- ▶ Research on various applied aspects related to address the problem of climate change with special reference to local conditions.
- ▶ Research promotion for development and use of Clean –Technology in Industries.
- ▶ To co-ordinate with various Stake holders related to Climate Change.
- ▶ Review various technologies /efforts in the light of National and International treaties, ensure massive implementation of concepts and use of Energy efficiency, green building, tree-plantation, water use efficiency/audit and use of solar energy.
- ▶ Promote centres of excellence in Universities/IIT/ Colleges/Institutions (2 centres).
- ▶ Create State Air and Water labs as nodal centre for climate change research.
- ▶ Establish a hard and e-library dedicated to climate change.
- ▶ Fund Climate change research in Universities and fund setting up new climate change research centres jointly with private sector.
- ▶ Development of GIS-based emission-inventory for Green House Gases and Black Carbon, study diurnal and long term temperature trends and impact on Environmental resources in major cities of the State, integrate environmental aspects in development and industrial projects in respect of Climate Change.
- ▶ Create corpus for climate change research promotion etc.
- ▶ Strengthening of Environment Directorate in order to cater the needs of additional duties assigned in respect of Strategic Knowledge Mission, Mission for sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem and 08 Technology Missions for Climate Change.

Taj Trapezium Project

- ▶ On the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court this programme for protection of Taj Mahal was undertaken in 1997-98. In funding this programme, the State would provide 50% of the envisaged amount and the rest 50% will be borne by the Government of India.
- ▶ The fund to be allocated for this programme, would be placed at the disposal of State Level Mission Management Board (MMB) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, U.P.

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- ▶ This Board will consider the schemes drawn up and accord sanction to them within the financial limits with the approval of GOI. The board will also monitor and review and take corrective actions for smooth implementation of sanctioned schemes.

Setting up of Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility & Remediation of illegal hazardous waste dump sites

34. 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 in need for development of such facilities in other districts e.g. Ghaziabad and/or Bulandshahar.

Setting up common waste management facility in Industrial Areas

35. It is proposed to promote schemes for installation of common waste management facilities, particularly related to effluents & Bio-medical waste in industrial and other areas. The Govt. of India will be asked to partially fund the setting up of such plants to safely dispose off the effluents/wastes. This will improve the environmental quality of the concerned areas. 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.

Preparation of "Off -site crisis" management plan and yearly updation

36. 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.

Setup a State Research Training & Development Institute

37. 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. U.P.P.C.B. is preparing Detailed project proposal through Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad.



