









Volume I (Part I)

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Chapter - 1 Plan in Outline

PART I: Overview of State Economy

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State of the country. The State has a population of 16.61 crore as per 2001 census and a land area of 2.41 lakh sq. km. Its share in total area of the country is only 7.3 per cent, while its share in country's population is 16.2 per cent. The state has low level of urbanization. Nearly 80 per cent population of U.P. resides in rural area spread over 97942 inhabited villages. Administratively the State is divided into 71 districts, 313 tehsils and 820 development blocks. For planning purposes U.P. is divided into four economic regions viz. Western region, Central region, Eastern region and Bundelkhand. The first three regions are spread over the Gangetic plains. Bundelkhand forms part of the southern plateau and presents a distinct physical scenario.

Resource Base

2. U.P. has a rich resource base, except in the case of minerals. The Gangetic plains are among the best lands in terms of soil conditions and fertilility. Most parts of the state receive good amount of rainfall, mostly concentrated in the monsoon period. The state is fortunate to have abundant surface and underground water. Over two thirds of the area in the state is under cultivation. A variety of agricultural and horticultural crops are grown in the state. Thus, in terms of soil, rainfall and climate the state has a comparative advantage in agriculture. But a large part of the land area in the state is in degraded condition due to the problem of sodicity or water logging. However, with suitable intervention a large part of the degraded land can be reclaimed for cultivation purposes.

3. The State has a large network of canals and tube wells and is, rich in surface and ground water resources. The proportion of net irrigated area to net sown area is as high as 80 percent. This figure is much higher than the national average, but below that of Punjab and Haryana, where over 90 per cent area is irrigated. However, due to rapid and uncontrolled growth of tubewells the water table in the state has been going down and a large number of blocks are already classified under black or grey category.

4. After the creation of Uttrakhand as a separate state most of the forst area of the state has been lost. Presently only 7 % of the total geographical area of the state is under forests mostly in the northern *tarai* region and southern region. However, much of the forest area is in degraded conditions with poor green cover. A majority of districts lying in the Gangetic plains are now bereft of any forest cover. This is a matter of serious concern from environmental view point and quick remedial measures are necessary for increasing green cover in the state.

5. The state is also suitable for development of animal husbandry and dairying. With a large number of cattle and buffalows it is the largest producer of milk in the country. However, only a very small part of

milk produced in the state is processed. It is already exporter of buffalo meat and with the proper support, the state can become a major exporter of livestock products including milk, hide and skins. Similarly, the state has a good scope for development of piggery and goatary both for household consumption and the export market. The state has a large number of water bodies and rivers which provide a good scope for development of fishery and is already an exporter of inland fish.

6. Apart from its rich land, water and livestock resources, the major resource of the state is its manpower. The state has the largest pool of both skilled and unskilled manpower in the country. Apart from the traditional skills for its artisans, for which U.P. is well known, a large number of technically trained graduates are produced by the universities and technical institutions in the state. In the recent years a large number of private engineering, medical and management training institutions have been set up in the state with large annual intake.

7. Inspite of its rich and large natural and human resources U.P. still belongs to the category of backward states with low per capita income and slow rates of growth. The rapid growth in the state has been constrained by a number of factors like low levels of public and private investment over the plan period, infrastructural bottlenecks, institutional weaknesses and appropriate policy environment. The landlocked nature of the state and its long distance from the ports also puts the state in a relative disadvantage to benefit from the process of liberalisation and globalisation. The present state government is trying to address these issues to put the state on the path of rapid economic development.

Demographic Situation

8. The population density in the state according to 2001 Census was 690 persons per sq. km., which is much higher than figure of 325 for the country as a whole. Population growth has also remained high in the past decades. During 1991-2001 population in U.P. increased at the rate of 2.33 per cent per annum against the national average of 1.94 per cent per annum. Both fertility and birth rate in U.P. is much above the national level. Sex ratio in the state is also adverse. Bringing down the population growth rapidly is a major challenge before the state. To address this challenge the state government came out with a State Population Policy in 2000.

9. From another view point the fast growth of population places the state in an advantageous position as most of the population in the state is in young age group constituting a potential demographic dividend. Education and improvement in the skill base of such a large number of young people, however, poses a challenge for which the state has to prepare itself so that full potential can be realised.

Economic Structure

10. The state continues to remain primarily an agrarian economy. Though the relative importance of agriculture has been coming down over the years agriculture still occupies a dominant position in employment and income structure in the state. Nearly two thirds of its work force is still engaged in agriculture. The share of primary sector in the state income of U.P. has come down from 35.5 per cent in 1999-00 to 29.6 per cent in 2007-08, but it is still much above the national level of 20.8 per cent (Table 1).

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The share of secondary sector has gone up during this period from 21.8 per cent to 24.2 per cent, while that of the tertiary sector went up from 42.8 per cent to 46.2 per cent. However, the share of the secondary and tertiary sector in state income is below the share of these sectors at the national level, which stood at 26.8 per cent and 52.4.7 per cent in 2007-08.

Year	Prima	ary	Secondary		Tertiary	Total
	Agriculture & A. H.	Primary	Manufacturing	Secondary		
1999-00	33.2	35.5	13.1	21.8	42.8	100
2000-01	32.7	35.2	12.8	21.1	43.7	100
2001-02	32.6	34.7	12.4	20.1	45.2	100
2002-03	31.4	33.9	12.5	20.4	45.8	100
2003-04	31.0	33.3	12.6	20.3	46.5	100
2004-05	29.5	31.8	12.9	21.6	46.6	100
2005-06(R)	28.6	31.2	12.8	23.0	45.8	100
2006-07(P)	27.6	30.1	12.8	23.6	46.3	100
2007-08(Q)	27.6	29.6	12.9	24.2	46.2	100

Q-Quick Estimates P-Provisional Estimates R=Revised

11. The higher dependence of the state economy on the agricultural sector puts cap on its ability to share fully in the gains from the rapid growth of services and the manufacturing sector. Today the most rapidly growing sectors of the national economy are services and manufacturing, which have a lower share in state income. Moreover, even in these sectors the growth rate of the state economy is lower than that of the country as a whole. On the other hand, the slower pace of structural shift in favour of the non-agricultural sector implies that the agricultural sector remains overcrowded due to declining size of holdings and low agricultural income per worker. As a result the incidence of rural poverty remains high. U.P. has to, therefore, reorient its strategy of development to promote faster growth of non-agricultural activities both in the rural and the urban areas and help improve the rate of urbanisation.

Economic Growth

12. Growth rates in the state slowed down in the nineties. The annual growth rate during the Eighth and the Ninth Plan was only 3.2 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively. However, in the recent years

economic growth in the State has started gaining momentum. The State economy grew at 5.4 percent (GSDP) in the Tenth Five Year Plan period. In fact, all the three sectors of the state economy show a better performance in recent years (Figure 1).

13. The growth rates of State Income and GDP from 2005-06 to 2007-08 are shown in Table-2 below. It is remarkable that U.P. could attain a growth rate of 7.2 per cent per annum during 2005-06 and 2006-07. Though the growth rates in the state continue to be lower than the national growth rate, the gap has narrowed in the last two years. There has been a noticeable improvement in per capita income, which increased from Rs.14663 in 2006-07(P) to Rs. 16060 in 2007-08(Q). Still the gap between the per capita income of India and U.P. is large and needs to be bridged.

Year	GDP growth and GSDP gr (At consta 1999	rowth of UP ant prices	GDP All India and GSDP of UP (in Cr. Rs.) (at current prices)		Per Capita I Rs) (at curr	
	All India	UP	All India	UP	All India	UP
2005-06	9.5	5.2	3282385	276969	26003	13315
2006-07(P)	9.7	7.2	3779385	309834	29524	14663
2007-08 (Q)	9.0	7.2	4320892	344346	33283	16060
		Q=Quick	P=P	rovisional		

Table 2: National GDP and GSDP

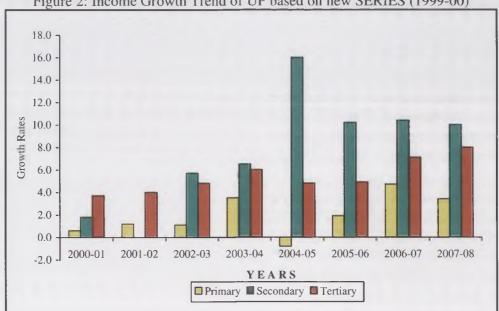


Figure 2: Income Growth Trend of UP based on new SERIES (1999-00)

Human Development Status

14. Significant improvement in education and health indicators have taken place in U.P. during the present plan period. However, U.P. is lagging behind most of the states in terms of human development indicators. It ranked at 13th position in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) prepared by the

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Planning Commission (Table 3) in 2001. This shows a marginal improvement from the 14th position that U.P. occupied in 1991. The value of HDI has also improved from 0.314 to 0.388 over the period, which is indicative of the improvement in health and education indicators in the state.

Education

15. Literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh went up sharply from 40.7 percent in 1991 to 56.3 per cent in 2001 (Table 4). However, the state still lags behind the national average in this respect (64.8 per cent). Literacy rates differ widely between rural and urban areas and between males and females. Thus, literacy rate in rural areas in 2001 was only 53.6 per cent as compared to the literacy rate of 70.8 per cent in urban areas. The male literacy in UP is 68.8 percent and female literacy 42.2 percent. The corresponding figures at the national level are 75.3 per cent and 53.7 per cent respectively.

Area	1991			2001			
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	
Total	40.7	54.8	24.4	56.3	68.8	42.2	
Rural	36.7	52.1	19.0	53.6	68.0	37.7	
Urban	61.0	70.0	50.4	70.8	78.3	62.2	

Table 4: Literacy in UP by Sex and Area: 1991 and 2001 (Percent)

Source: Census of India

Table 3: Human Development Index for States, 1991 and 2001

States	1991	Rank	2001	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.377	9	0.416	10
Assam	0.348	10	0.386	14
Bihar	0.308	15	0.367	15
Gujrat	0.431	6	0.479	6
Haryana	0.443	5	0.509	5
Karnataka	0.412	7	0.478	7
Kerala	0.591	1	0.638	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.328	13	0.394	12
Maharashtra	0.452	4	0.523	4
Orissa	0.345	12	0.404	11
Punjab	0.475	2	0.537	2
Rajasthan	0.347	11	0.424	9
Tamil Nadu	0.466	3	0.531	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.314	14	0.388	13
West Bengal	0.404	8	0.472	8
All India	0.381		0.472	

Source: National Human Development Report, Planning Commission, 2001

Health

16. There has been steady improvement in the health status of the population, but the resultant achievement still falls short of the average achievement at the national level. Improvement in health status is linked not only to the performance of the health care system, but also to health awareness, environmental sanitation, availability of potable drinking water, nutritional intake, etc. Health indicators reveal a

continuous improvement in availability of medical centers -general as well as specialized in the nearby vicinity. Infrastructure for health care in UP, however, remains inadequate in view of its large population. In UP, for each lakh of population, 2.5 hospitals and dispensaries on average are available while at the all India level, it is 3.8. The number of beds available per lakh of population in UP and India are 33.1 and 69.0 respectively. Some important data about health infrastructure in the State can be viewed in Table-5 given below. As may be seen, the availability of doctors per thousand patients has increased from 40161 in 2002 to 51543 in 2008.

- 17	Indicators	2002	2005 (P)	2006 (P)	2007 (P)	2008 (P)
1	Government Allopathic hospitals (General)	3876	4112	4071	4085	4167
2	Government Allopathic hospitals (Specialist)	360	1302	292	325	325
3	Government Hospitals & Clinics	4236	5414	4548	4595	4687
4	Beds	55684	55786	57452	48283	49546
5	Doctor Patient Ratio(000)	40161	40706	40507	47500	51543

Table-5: Health Infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh

Source: Statistical Diary 2006 and -2007 & 2008

In 2001, life expectancy in Uttar Pradesh was 63.8 while the average for the country was 65.4. 17. UP's infant and child mortality rates have shown significant improvement over the years but are below the All-India average and are coming down as is shown in the table below. According to SRS 2004, the IMR for UP was 72 per thousand while at All India level it was 58. In 2007, according to SRS-2008, the IMR for UP is 69 per thousand and for the country as a whole it is 55 per thousand.

INDICATORS	UP	INDIA
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS- Oct 2008)	69	55
Total Fertility Rate per population couple(SRS 2006)	3.8	2.7
Life Expectancy at Birth (2001)	63.8	65.4
Birth Rate per thousand (SRS- Oct 2008))	29.5	23.1
Death Rate per thousand (SRS- Oct 2008)	8.5	7.4

Table-6: Important Indicator of Health Status

Economic Infrastructure

18. Inadequacy of infrastructure has been a major constraint in rapid economic development in the state. The situation with respect to main items of economic infrastructure is shown below.

Power

Power being a important part of infrastructure, plays a dominant role in economic development, 19. especially in industrial growth. The per-capita electricity consumption in State in 2006-07 is estimated to

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be 186 kwh which is less than half the national per-capita consumption of 405 kwh. The shortage of power has wide ranging implications for industrialisation as well as overall development of UP. The power generation capacity in the state has not expanded to keep pace with the rising demand for various purposes. In UP, 85.3 percent of villages were electrified by the end of the year 2006-07, while the corresponding national average was 81.3.

Roads

20. The presence of a good road network is one of the important preconditions for rapid economic development of any economy. Uttar Pradesh has an extensive road network. In UP, length of surfaced roads per lakh of population is 64.9 km (2002-03) whereas it is 46.2 km per 100 Sq. km area (2002-03). At the national level, the figures are 72.6 km and 23.3 km respectively. The road network requires modernization in view of the rapidly growing road traffic. Another major issue is that of poor road connectivity in the rural areas as still a large number of villages are not connected with a all weather pacca road.

Banking

21. A well developed financial infrastructure is an essential requirement for promoting economic acitivities in any economy. The operations of scheduled commercial banks in the state are an indicator of its financial development. Uttar Pradesh has one bank office per 19000 persons (2007) whereas at the all India level there is one bank per 15000 persons. The credit deposit ratio (CDR) for the State is 44.92 as against the national average of 74.16 (2007-08). In regional terms, the credit off-take is lowest in the eastern part of the State. This is a reflection of low industrial and commercial activity in this area. UP ranks at 13th position out of 15 major States, Tamilnadu has higher credit deposit ratio than the national average i.e. 113.44, while for Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh the CDR is 94.69 and 91.57 respectively. This situation calls for addressing the basic reasons behind the low credit off take in the State.

Telecommunication

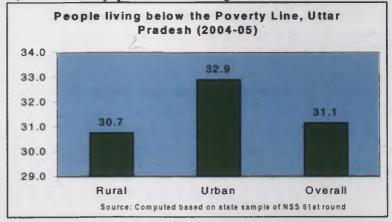
22. The telecom sector has expanded at a very fast rate in recent years in the country as well as the state. In UP, 2525045 telephone connections were working in 2007 and 3277 telephone exchanges were functional in year 2006-07. The State needs to harness full growth potential of this sector for overall growth of its economy.

Poverty Trends

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

24. National Sample Survey (NSS) Rounds with population based designs are used to form the basis

for computation of poverty statistics. The latest such Round was 61st Round in 2004-05. The calculations are done using uniform recall period (URP), which considers consumption expenditures for goods and services for a reference period of one month (more precisely last 30 days). Using state sample data of NSS 61st Round, poverty for Uttar



Pradesh is computed at a level of 31.1 percent. The poverty rates for rural and urban areas of the State are found to be 30.7 and 32.9 percent respectively.

25. Last broad data compatible for poverty calculations were generated in 55th round (1999-2000), but with a limitation of comparability due to change in reference periods. Therefore, for the purpose of comparison, data generated in 50th Round (1993-94) are being presented below to measure the decline in poverty. As Table 7 reveals that between the year 1993-94 and 2004-05 poverty ratio has declined sharply particularly in the rural areas. The poverty ratio has declined at the rate of 1.05, 0.23 and 0.88 percent points annually, respectively for rural areas, urban areas and the State as a whole. It needs to be mentioned that the rate of poverty decline in the state has matched the decline at the national level inspite of much lower rate of economic growth in the region.

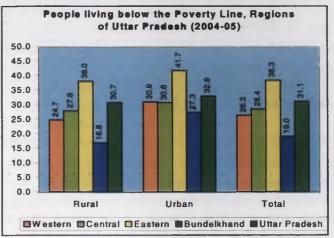
Year	Rounds	Percentage from the total population			
		Rural	Urban	Total	
1993-1994	50 th	42.28	35.39	40.85	
2004-2005	61 st (State Sample)	30.74	32.88	31.13	

Table 7: Population below Poverty Line on the basis of URP consumption in UP

26. To understand and target poverty, it is essential to see the relevant statistics at the sub-state levels.

8

Adjoining chart presents the poverty levels computed from state sample of NSS for four regions of Uttar Pradesh. The chart depicts comparative poverty incidence (based on URP consumption) in four major regions of UP, separately for rural and urban areas. In the rural areas highest incidence of poverty is computed to be 38 percent for the Eastern region whereas Bundelkhand emerges as the region with least incidence of 16.8 percent. For urban areas too, it is found that poverty ratio is highest in the Eastern region and



lowest in Bundelkhand. The latter region has experienced a much sharper decline in poverty level in the last decade.

Plan Investments and Outlays

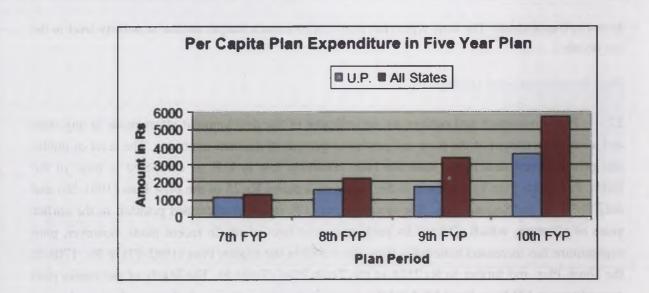
27. Plan investment and outlays are an indicator of the development effort made in any state and a key determinant of the pace and pattern of growth of the state economy. The level of public and private investment in the state has been relatively low in U.P. as compared to most of the states. Per capita plan expenditure in the state was a paltry Rs.25 in the First Plan (1951-56) and only Rs.32 in the Second Plan. The situation put U.P. in an handicapped position in the earlier years of planning, which affected its performance in later plans. In recent plans, however, plan expenditure has increased noticeably from Rs. 1,582 in the Eighth Plan (1992-97) to Rs. 1704 in the Ninth Plan and further to Rs.2528 in the Tenth Plan (Table 8). The levels of per capita plan expenditure in UP have lagged behind the average plan expenditure of all states. In fact, the gap has increased in the recent plans. Richer states like Punjab, on the other hand, have much higher levels of per capita plan expenditure, which helped them to keep their growth rate high.

Plan Perio	od	Per C	Capita Plan Exp	Per Capita Plan Assistance		
		U.P.	Punjab	All States	U.P.	All States
First Plan	1951-56	25	175	38	13	24
Second Plan	1956-61	32	146	51	17	26
Third Plan	1961-66	72	212	92	46	55
Annual Plans	1966-69	53	90	61	30	36
Fourth Plan	1969-74	132	316	142	58	65
Fifth Plan	1974-79	329	691	361	144	147
Annual Plan	1979-80	94	199	113	218	258
Sixth Plan	1980-85	588	1126	718	375	438
Seventh Plan	1985-90	1077	2113	1270	372	451
Annual Plans	1991-92	470	1014	565	·	
Eighth Plan	1992-97	1559	3342	2206	711	948
Ninth Plan	1997-02	1704	4040	3421	1569	1808
Tenth Plan	2002-07	2528	4588	5134	2409	2470

Table 8: Per Capita Plan Expenditure in Uttar Pradesh

(in Rs.)

Source: Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2007.



28. The poorer states like U.P. are not able to attract a larger level of plan assistance from the Centre as their capacity to mobilise more resources on their own is limited. As a result Central plan assistance to U.P. has been relatively lower and has fallen short of plan assistance to other states. (see Figure). Moreover, very few large Central PSUs were located in U.P. U.P. accounted for only 4.8 per cent of total investments in Central Government undertakings till 1980-81. The situation remained more or less unchanged after that.

29. The state government has made a determined effort to increase its plan expenditure in recent years. Thus, annual plan outlay which was only Rs. 7250 crore in 2002-03 at the beginning of the Tenth Plan went up to Rs. 25000 in 2007-08 at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan. The plan outlay for 2008-09 was Rs. 35000. Along with this the state government has made a determined effort to ensure that plan outlays are fully utilised. Thus plan expenditure was only 80 per cent of plan outlay in 2003-04 and 87.52 per cent in 2004-05. But in the following two years actual plan expenditure has exceeded the plan outlay (see Annexure 10). The actual plan expenditure during 2007-08 and 2008-09 was Rs. 24296.53 crore and Rs. 33981.35 crore, which was over 97 per cent of the plan outlay for these years. These efforts are reflected in the higher growth rate of the economy in the last two-three years.

Development Challenges

30. The brief over view of the state economy and past growth experience indicates that U.P. is faced with formidable development challenge. The state government is fully determined to face the development challenge and has undertaken concrete measures in this direction. In particular, the development plans in the state seek to fulfil the following objectives:

- Accelerate the growth rate of the state economy to bridge the gap between the state per capita income and national per capita income as early as possible.
- To create a world class infrastructure in terms of power, roads and communications to attract private investment in the state.

- To improve the human development indicators of people of the state especially in the field of education and health.
- Reduce the poverty ratio in rural and urban areas to come to atleast the national average.
- Ensure a more inclusive pattern of development with focus on weaker sections, women and the lagging regions

Public-Private Partnership

31. Apart from stepping up investment under the plans, the state government is trying to mobilise private investment on a big scale through the Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), which are increasingly becoming the preferred mode for construction and operation of infrastructure services such as highways, airports, ports etc., both in developed and developing countries. PPPs offer significant advantages in terms of attracting private capital in creation of public infrastructure as well as in improving efficiencies in the provision of services to users.

32. Several ambitious projects are coming to the State under PPP policy laid out for the development of infrastructure with maximum involvement of assistance from private investors. At present, projects are being implemented in the following important sectors under the State PPP Policy:-

- World-class Road Infrastructure
- Development of Power Sector
- Development of Aviation Sector
- High Quality Transport System
- Urban Rejuvenation
- Development of Service Sector
- 33. The following table gives the expected investment through Public- Private Partnership in U.P.-

	Forthcoming Projects	Investment
		(Estimated)
	the second of the second secon	Rs. in Crore
1	Ganga Expressway	30,000
2	Network of More Expressways	47,000
3	Power Generation	25,000
4	Up gradation Of Road Network, ROB	3500
5	Urban Rejuvenation initiative	12,000
6	Technical Skill Up-gradation	1700
7	Public Transport Initiative	1800
8	Public Health Services Initiative	1150
9	Tourism Initiatives-Buddhist Circuit, Kushinagar	3000
	International Airport	
10	Nakud-Gangoh International Airport	2000
11	Taj International Airport	4000
	Total	1,31,150

Table 9: Expected Investment through PPP

34. The Strategy for infrastructure development must therefore encourage PPP wherever possible However, the PPP strategy must be based on principles which ensure that PPP's are seen to be in the public interest in the sense of achieving additional supply at reasonable cost. PPP's must serve to put private resources into Public Projects not the other way around.

Road Map for Rapid Economic Development

35. The Planning Commission constituted a Study Group to prepare a road map for rapid economic development of the State. The Study Group, which has recently submitted its report, has analysed the development constraints in U.P. and suggested detailed strategy for rapid development in critical sectors like agriculture, industry, power, roads, education and health. The Study Group has indicated that the growth rate of the state economy has to be substaintially stepped if it is to come up with the national average per capita income. The suggested alternate growth scenario in the road map to achieve this objectives are as under :

Target Year	Per Capita Income	Required Annual C	Browth Rate in %	
	In Rs.	Per Capita Income	Total Income	
2006-07	13849			
2016-17	59393	15.67	17.42	
2021-22	93499	13.58	15.08	
2026-27	147189	12.54	14.04	
2031-32	231711	11.93	13.43	

36. The State has to make all out efforts for catching up at least with the rate of growth of the national economy. The state government has set up a growth rate target of 10 per cent per annum in the Eleventh Five Year Plan against the national target of 9 per cent. In the future Five Year Plans the growth rates would have to be pushed further to over 12 per cent or so to narrow the gap between the national and state per capita income.

Investment Requirements

37. The present rate of investment in U.P. is roughly estimated to be around 20 percent of GSDP against the national average of 36 percent. This would mean that present level of investment is the state would be around Rs. 60,000 crore given the GSDP level of Rs. 3,12,000 crore. If the GSDP growth in U.P. has to be pushed up to 10 per cent per annum against the present trend growth of about 5 per cent per annum, the level of investment has to be atleast doubled over the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This would imply that investment level has to be pushed to Rs. 1,20,000 crore annually. At the national level around 20 per cent of investment is taking place in the public sector. However, given the poor level of infrastructure and lower private investment in the state, the share of public sector investment would have to be higher.

38. The profile of investment required over the next three five year plans has been worked by the the Study Group on the following assumptions:

- the growth rate of GSDP will go up by one percentage point every year in the Eleventh Plan and half a percentage point in the Twelfth Plan and than stabilize at 13 percent during the Thirteenth Plan;
- the ratio of investment has to go up by four percentage point every year during the Eleventh Plan and will be maintained at 42% of GSDP; and
- the capital-output ration will remain at 4 throughout the period;
- the share of the private sector in total investment will go up from 65% in the eleventh Plan to 70% in the Twelfth Plan and to 80% in the Thirteenth Plan.

39. The estimated investment has been shown below:

Projected Investment in Uttar Pradesh by Public and Private Sectors at 2006-07 Prices

Year	Total	Public	Sector	Private
1 4 1 1 1 1 - 2 C - F	Investment	State	Central	Sector
		Sector	Sector	
Eleventh Plan	606304	151576	60630	394098
% share	100	25	10	65
Twelfth Plan	1382783	276557	138278	967948
% share		20	10	70
Thirteenth Plan	2548093	382214	127405	2038475
% share		15	5	80

40. The Study Group has identified action taken by the State and the Centre. The major recommendations of the group are as under :

Actions being taken by the State Government

- Highest priority to the development of agriculture and promote all such activities which increase productivity and motivate farmers to shift from low value to high value crops so as to double the income of farmers
- Development of economic infrastructure, viz. energy, irrigation and transport
- Generate remunerative and productive employment to promote a shift of work-force from agriculture to other sectors of the economy.
- Provide basic amenities to all sections of the society especially the under-privileged.
- Universal coverage of all eligible persons to receive old age, widow pension, handicapped pension.
- To fulfill the shortage of dwelling units in rural areas, Mahamaya and Sarvajan Awas Yojana being implemented by state resources. Similarly, to meet shortage of urban dwelling units, Manyavar Kanshi Ramji Shahri Garib Awaas Yojana has been initiated.
- To improvement environment in the villages, construction of cement concrete roads and kc drains initiated in a phase manner.

- Mahamaya Garib Balika Aashirvad Yojana has been launched to make girls self reliant, to create positive approach among the public on the birth of female child and to provide incentive for adult marriage.
- Savitri Bai Phule Balika Shiksha Madad Yojana has been launched to provide incentive for the education of girl students of families living below poverty line.
- A new University for Handicapped in Lucknow and a new Technical University is proposed to be set up in Kanpur.
- Better delivery of Public Services- Koshvani , PRERNA, Bhulekh, 'Jan Suvidha Kendra'
- Municipal laws are being amended to facilitate private partnership in various areas of urban services and management.
- The following projects are proposed to be taken up on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.
 - Multi level parking cum shopping complex at Hazratganj.
 - Six lane Express way on Ghaziuddin Haider (GH) Canal
 - International Convention Center near Amar Shaheed Path.
 - Multi specialty Hospital near Amar Shaheed Path.
- The State is planning major expressways and power projects in PPP mode. It is important that these projects are implemented in a time-bound manner and allotted with a transparent process in place. An empowered monitoring mechanism could also be put in place at the highest level to regularly monitor the progress on the basis of specified milestones.
- Private sector role in generation, distribution and transmission is being stepped up substantially.
- The State has made an action plan to make U.P. an educational hub and producer of large technical manpower. PPP in higher education will be encouraged and tripartite agreements may be signed.
- The State proposes to get its due in the new universities, colleges, and technical institutions proposed by the Central Government under the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
- A massive programme of skill development will be taken up in the state with an aim to train 2 million persons every year. Mechanism for testing and certification of skilled workers with traditional and self acquired skills should be established.
- To improve the quality of service delivery in public health institutions, it will be ensured that PHCs and CHCs have proper staff, sufficient and regular supply of medicines and the facilities of labs for the conduct of pathological and other tests.
- The state proposes to develop religious tourism, along with Buddhist circuit and international tourist destinations.

Actions to taken by the Central Government

- Promotion of economic development in the backward states and regions is one of the important objectives of development plans in the country. The central government ensures a larger flow of resources to the poorer states through various constitutional channels. A number of special areas development programmes have been launched to address the problems of the poor and the handicapped regions. There is a clear case for a larger flow of transfers from the centre to the state through various mechanisms and plan scheme.
- U.P. should be allotted a high share in the various Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes and given priority. Policy for accessing these must be reviewed. It must correspond to its population and keep in mind, the per capita income gaps. A high-level Group must monitor this to ensure effective change in priorities.
- A special task force may be set up to suggest measures to raise credit deposit ratio in the state and to look into the problems of finance for the SME sector and ensure adequate flow of credit to the small and marginal farmers and SSI sector. The performance of the Kisan Credit Card needs to be improved in case of U.P., where its coverage is lower and volume of credit is less. Central assistance for reform of the cooperative banking institutions should be expedited.
- Given the high potential of agricultural growth in U.P. and its importance for national food security, the level of central assistance for agricultural development has to be enhanced. A number of agricultural research institutions under ICAR exist in U.P. They should be provided greater funds up region-specific research programmes. Centre should also help in setting up a network of Regional Institutes on Food Safety and Security to promote safe handling of food and a quality literacy movement in villages. The allocations under various central schemes for the agricultural sub-sectors like livestock, dairying, goatary, poultry, fishery, etc. should be substantially enhanced. The Centre should help state government in setting up BSL-4 and BSL-3 laboratories to make the livestock sector to become sanitary and phytosanitary compliant.
- The restriction on the sugar industry placed by the Centre need to be reviewed and the process of its deregulation initiated to help promote the sugar industry in U.P. and other states.
- National Water Development Agency has proposed Ken-Betwa link project, DPR of the project is likely to be ready by December 2008. Diversion of Ganga water to Bundelkhand region also needs detail study by NWDA.
- Central Government should give 90% grant to the projects approved under AIBP in the Bundelkhand region as in the case of drought prone areas.
- The Centre and State Government should jointly promote setting up of a Petrochemical Complex in Bundelkhand or Eastern U.P. at a suitable location. State Government should provide all support to this initiative.
- Adequate quantities of coal and natural gas should be given to the State to meet its requirements. Additional 15% of power from the central power sector projects located in the state should be given considering the acute power shortage in the state, at least for next two

plans, during which time State Government will develop its own resources. U.P. may be allocated a higher share in the central power pool. Three multi purpose projects namely Pancheshwar, Karnali and Naumure are proposed on the rivers coming from Nepal and under consideration between the Nepal and the Indian governments. These negotiations should be put on fast track as they would immensely benefit states like U.P. and Bihar.

- A number of gradation projects of National Highway are going in U.P. An early completion of these projects with adequate support of funds and effective monitoring will contribute to improvement of the road infrastructure in the state and promote economic development.
- ▶ The average size of village in U.P. is small. Hence, all habitations with more than 500 populations should be covered under the PMGSY.
- State Road Transport Undertakings Act and Motor Vehicles Act may be suitably amended so that private operators with large fleets could provide road transport services including developing and maintaining bus stops.
- The state government has proposed an international airport at Jewar (Aligarh district). This should be finalized early. A few more international airports at places like Agra and Varanasi should be planned to give boost to tourism and exports for the state. Air Cargo Complexes should be planned at selected airports to promote exports. The IGRUA located in Rae Bareli should be upgraded into a University for studies in aviation technology/law and other related subject Choudhary Charan Singh Airport at Amausi, Lucknow should be developed as an international airport serving the cities of Lucknow and Kanpur. The airport should be linked to Kanpur through an expressway system. In addition, a rapid rail link between Amausi and Kanpur should be set up.
- Two important rail links need to be developed on priority basis. First is the setting up of Greater NOIDA-Tughlakabad Rail line for access to the Western Corridor (Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor) and second is the construction of Boraki Railway Station on the Eastern Corridor (Delhi-Kotkata route). These corridors will provide a great impetus to growth and should be quickly developed, along with supporting industrial hubs.
- U.P. should be considered for additional assistance under UIDSSMT for up gradation of infrastructure in small towns particularly in the Eastern region and Bundelkhand as it has large number of such towns.
- GOI has proposed to set up 30 universities 370 new degree colleges in districts with low GER during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Some of these institutions should be set up in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, out of the proposed training institutions, one IIT and one IIM may be set up in Eastern U.P. One NIIT and two IITs should also be established in U.P.
- Out of six new AIIMSs being created in the country during the XIth Plan, one should be set up in Varanasi. A regional centre of the National Institute of Virology (NIV) should also be set up in Gorakhpur, to help U.P. address the problem of Japanese encephalitis, a disease which is endemic in the north-east of U.P. Work on establishment of these institutions should be expedited.

Part- II – Annual Plans

Highlights of the State's Eleventh Five Year Plan

41. Rapid growth in the State requires major investment step up in all areas. Private investment has to be increased substantially and policy aimed at promoting it must be vigorously followed. Simultaneously a major step in the planned expenditure must take place. Keeping in view the above, the State has given utmost priority for creation of infrastructure, both physical and social in the Eleventh Plan, as shown in the following table:

Major Heads	First Plan to Tenth Plan Expenditure	Percentage share	Eleventh Plan Agreed Outlay	Percentage share
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	11932.15	8.74	19146.37	10.57
2. Rural Development	13729.15	10.05	7658.00	4.23
3. Economic infrastructure	62020.71	45.42	70037.89	38.67
Power	26141.64	19.14	26371.03	14.56
Irrigation	18441.84	13.51	16338.22	9.02
Transport	17437.23	12.77	27328.64	15.09
4. Social Infrastructure	22786.24	16.69	37412.22	20.66
Education	10596.13	7.76	18850.83	10.41
Medical & Public Health	5932.17	4.34	13194.05	7.29
Water supply and sanitation	6257.94	4.58	5367.34	2.96
5. Others	26078.15	19.10	46839.52	25.86
Total : All Sectors	136546.40	100.00	181094.00	100.00

Sectoral Outlays by Major Heads in the Eleventh Plan (Rs. Crore)

42. The contribution of agriculture in the State conomy is more than 30%. Keeping in view the potential of its growth and critical role of this sector in employment generation and alleviation of poverty in rual areas, the rate of growth of this sector has been kept at 5.7 percent. Next to agriculture, manufacturing sector is the other most important sector of state's economy, for which a target of 11.5 percent growth is envisaged during the Eleventh Plan. A growth rate of 10.5 percent for secondary sector has been projected. Similarly, a growth rate of 12.4 percent is targeted in the tertiary sector. A higher growth rate in this sector is necessary both for growth in some other sub sectors of tertiary sector and for a significant occupational shift of work force from agriculture to other more remunerative sectors. Sectoral breakup is given below:

Sector	Targeted Growth Rate (%.)
1. Primary	6.4
-Of which agriculture and Animal Husbandry	5.7
2. Secondary	10.5
-Of which manufacturing	11.5
3. Tertiary	12.4
4. Overall	10.0

Sector-wise Targets of Growth for U.P. in Eleventh Plan

43. To achieve the targeted growth rate of 10 % per annum during the Eleventh Plan period, the estimates of aggregate investment in public and private sectors as indicated in the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given below:

Sector	Required investment (Cr. Rs.)
1. Public sector	235974
2. Private sector	574932
3. Aggregate investment	810906
4. State Plan Outlay	181094

Objectives and Priorities

44. The Eleventh Plan of U.P. has laid down the following objectives and priorities:

- The plan will focus on and give highest priority to the development of agriculture. To be more precise, it will promote all such activities which increase productivity and motivate farmers to shift from low value to high value crops. The target is to double the income of farmers during the Eleventh Plan period.
- The development of economic infrastructure, viz. energy, irrigation and transport, will be the second most important objective of the plan and will receive the next highest priority. Development of economic infrastructure is seen as a sine-qua-non for the development of both agriculture and manufacturing sectors, apart from the fact that it provides a base for improvement in the quality of life of the people.
- Measures designed to generate remunerative and productive employment to promote a shift of work-force from agriculture to other sectors of the economy will receive the next highest priority in the plan.
- Provision of universal education, basic health amenities in rural and urban areas, safe and adequate water supply, village connectivity by all weather roads, housing for poor and speedy improvement in socio-economic conditions of the under-privileged and historically disadvantaged sections of the society will receive a much higher priority in the plan.

- Measures to control growth in population to bring the growth rate at par with that of the country, the programmes initiated for higher literacy, reduction in infant mortality and access to better health care for the poor in rural areas will also receive highest priority.
- Promoting and developing public private partnership, empowerment of the masses and involvement of Self Help Groups would form part of the strategy.

Important Goals for Eleventh Plan

45. The State Government is committed to make Uttar Pradesh a 'prosperous and developed' State where all citizens are able to live in peace and harmony and develop to their full potential without suffering any discrimination based on caste, creed or religion. Inclusive development is the key goal. The State Government has set certain important goals for the Eleventh Plan. They are :

- Reduction in per capita income gap between the State and the country
- Improvement in Human Development Index
- Positive steps for attainment of Millennium Development Goals
- To give a boost to agriculture and allied sectors so as to double the income of the farmer, to ensure easy availability of cheap agricultural credit to farmers, to raise surface water irrigation level and to promote agricultural research.
- To reduce poverty level, to improve credit linkage of Self Help Groups, to establish federation of all Self Help Groups at State / District level and work for 'financial inclusion' and extend the reach of microfinance in the State to meet credit needs.
- To create 1.25 crore employment opportunities, to impart appropriate skills to students as per market requirements after completion of Basic Education, to improve 'employability' of workers.
- Provide all weather road connectivity to all habitations with population of 500 persons, maintain proper 'riding quality' of all types of roads.
- Provide 24 hour quality electric supply to all 'industrial connections' in the State and ensure energisation of private tube wells, improve PLF, reduce AT& C losses and additional power generation capacity.
- To provide safe drinking water supply, to cover all habitations under Total Sanitation Cmapaign.
- To provide housing facilites to homeless BPL rural and urban slum dwellers.
- Achieve full literacy by 2012, to reduce gender gap in literacy rate, ensure universal enrolment and completion of education upto Class VIII by all children, to reduce drop out ratio in Elementary Education.

- To reduce IMR, MMR, TFR and to achieve full immunization of children from six deadly diseases.
- To reduce percentage of malnutrition among women & children.
- Focus on Public Health Preventive aspects rather than only on Curative aspects
- Universal coverage of all eligible persons to receive old age, widow pension, handicapped pension.
- Empowering local bodies through transfer of funds, functions and functionaries
- Curbing corruption in public service and promoting transparency and accountability in civil services
- Focus on 'outcomes' rather than 'expenditure'

Performance of Annual Plans

46. Durng the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs 181094 crore has been approved. Yearwise outlay and expenditure during the first two years are as under : :

(CrRs)

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	%age Expenditure
Eleventh Five Year Plan	181094.00		
2007-08	25000.00	24296.53	97.2
2008-09	35000.00	33981.35	97.1

47. The growth rate of the State during the Tenth Five Year Plan and 2007-08 is given below

Growth Rate

				(In pe	rcentage)
Sector	Tenth Plan Achievement	Base Year 2006-07	Eleventh Plan Target	2007-08 (Quick Estimate)	2008-09 (Advance Estimate)
Primary	1.8	4.7	6.4	3.4	4.1
Secondary	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.0	6.4
Tertiary	5.2	7.1	12.4	8.0	7.9
Overall	5.2	7.2	10.0	7.2	6.5

48. The outlay for Annual Plan, 2007-08 and 2008-09 has been approved at Rs 25000 crore and Rs 35000 crore respectively. The distribution of the outlay and expenditure among the various sectors of the economy is given below:

			(Cr. 1	Rs.)
Major/Minor Head of Development	Annaul Plan	n 2007-08	Annual Plan	n (2008-09)
	Approved Outlay	Actual Expn	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expn.
ECONOMIC SERVICES	15155.33	15852.99	22284.53	20744.85
I- Agriculture. and Allied Activities	1998.04	1956.36	3413.82	2906.07
II- Rural Development	1698.70	1752.23	2293.23	3110.95
Ill-Special Area Programmes	939.41	457.03	1241.92	1283.07
IV-Irrigation & Flood Control	2420.72	2354.22	2739.60	2742.06
V-Energy	3177.85	4552.81	5372.75	5126.89
VI-Industry & Minerals	223.76	106.34	364.36	205.90
VII-Transport	4207.55	4541.37	5025.54	5236.77
IX-Science, Technology and Environment	76.57	30.76	56.55	16.55
X- General Economic Services	412.74	101.87	1776.77	116.59
XI- SOCIAL SERVICES	9678.51	8255.89	12384.83	13007.36
Of which				
Education	2019.80	1670.03	2101.83	1768.33
Medical & Public Health	1714.17	1493.60	2388.01	2216.15
Water Supply and Sanitation	829.39	731.78	825.13	1126.23
Housing	405.89	397.66	445.96	670.84
Urban Development	2192.92	1753.36	3240.04	3735.36
Social Net	2455.38	2168.11	3335.27	3418.40
Others	60.96	41.35	48.58	72.05
XII- GENERAL SERVICES	166.16	187.65	330.64	229.14
GRAND TOTAL	25000.00	24296.53	35000.00	33981.35

49. Some key targets and achievements for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given below:- :

Item	Unit	Level at	Eleventh	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09	
		end of 2006-07	Plan Target	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Anti. Achi.
1. PRODUCTION OF							
(i) FOODGRAINS	Th Tonnes	41865	53825	48405	42090	49707	43222
-Kharif	Th Tonnes	13870	18838	16729	14701	17233	15011
-Rabi	Th Tonnes	27995	34987	31676	27389	32474	28211
(a) Cereals	Th Tonnes	40051	50817	45456	40515	46741	41658
-Rice	Th Tonnes	10912	15006	13504	11780	13865	12013

Item	Unit	Level at	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09	
		end of 2006-07	Target	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Anti. Achi.
-Wheat	Th Tonnes	26027	31773	28500	25679	29285	26386
(b) Pulses	Th Tonnes	1814	3008	2949	1575	2966	1564
(i) Oil seeds	Th Tonnes	1059	1436	1144	1146	1211	1234
(ii) Sugarcane	Th Tonnes	159100	175500	161500	160800	162000	115600
(iii) Potato	Th Tonnes	12230	16693	11401	12565	12542	13042
2.Cropping Intensity	Percent	153.3	160	154	154	154	154
3. Production of							
- Milk	Th.Tonnes	14558	29453	20117	18860	21895	21895
-Eggs	Million	758.34	1309.56	894.86	981.48	984.35	984.35
-Fish	Th.Tonnes	307	532	344	334	378	378
4. Irrigation Potential Creation	Th.ha.	32929.66	36934.23	33703.34	33536.33	34109.21	34020.7
5. Irrigation Potential Utilization	Th.ha.	23864.36	27283.48	24443.88	24435.46	24931.52	24931.52
6. Installed Capacity (Availability to the state)	MW	9618	18609	9967	9828	10028	9968
7-PLF of Thermal Projects(Own)	%		65	62	57.74	63.67	63
8-T & D losses	%		19.06	26.21	32.77	26.07	27.4
9. Electrification of Villages	No.	83558	88265	88265	88316	91177	87186
10. Energisation of Tubewells	No.	856421	956421	956421	877930	897930	897930
11. Surfaced Roads	Km.	127183	152134	131644	135043	140794	143545
12. Villages connected by all- weather roads	No.	60084	71044	61458	63660	66160	67660
13A- Junior Basic School	No.	102481	109481	103294	103294	105794	106308
13B- Senior Basic School	No.	33341	48341	37798	37798	41798	42196
14. Schools / Colleges	No	15413	20503	16431	16431	17472	17472
15. Degree Colleges	No.	1882	2682	2040	2040	2205	2205

Annual Plan 2009-10

50. A tentative outlay of Rs 36000 crore is being proposed for the Annual Plan, 2009-10. Major headwise proposed outlay is given below:-

······	1				Cr. Rs.
Major/Minor Head of Development	200)8-09		2009-1	0
	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	%age Share	%age Increase over 2008-09 Exp.
ECONOMIC SERVICES	22284.53	20744.85	22118.25	61.4	6.2
I- Agriculture. and Allied Activities	3413.82	2906.07	2961.56	8.2	1.9
II- Rural Development	2293.23	3110.95	2482.67	6.9	-25.3
III-Special Area Programmes	1241.92	1283.07	1132.61	3.1	-13.3
IV-Irrigation & Flood Control	2739.60	2742.06	2796.61	7.8	2.0
V-Energy	5372.75	5126.89	5498.43	15.3	6.8
VI-Industry & Minerals	364.36	205.90	340.30	0.9	39.5
VII-Transport	5025.54	5236.77	5032.17	14.0	-4.1
IX-Science, Technology and Environment	56.55	16.55	21.47	0.1	22.9
X- General Economic Services	1776.77	116.59	1852.43	15.1	93.7
XI- SOCIAL SERVICES	12384.83	13007.36	13652.75	37.9	4.7
Of which					
Education	2101.83	1768.33	2530.97	7.0	30.8
Medical & Public Health	2388.01	2216.15	2275.02	6.3	2.6
Water Supply and Sanitation	825.13	1126.23	1165.33	3.2	3.4
Housing	445.96	670.84	558.39	1.6	-20.1
Urban Development	3240.04	3735.36	3443.80	9.6	-8.5
Social Net	3335.27	3418.40	3625.30	10.1	5.7
Others	48.58	72.05	53.94	0.1	-33.6
XII- GENERAL SERVICES	330.64	229.14	229.00	0.6	93.8
GRAND TOTAL	35000.00	33981.35	36000.00	100.0	5.6

Physical Targets

Item	Unit	Level at end of 2006-07	Elleventh Pilan T:arget	Annual Plan 2008-09 Anti. Achi.	Annual Plan 2009-10 Proposed Target	Additionality over 2008-09
1. PRODUCTION OF						
(i) FOODGRAINS	Th Tonnes	41865	53825	43222	51043	7821
-Kharif	Th Tonnes	13870	1:8838	15011	17752	2741
-Rabi	Th Tonnes	27995	34987	28211	33291	5080
(a) Cereals	Th Tonnes	40051	50817	41658	48062	6404
-Rice	Th Tonnes	10912	1.5006	12013	14235	2222
-Wheat	Th Tonnes	26027	31773	26386	30092	3706
(b) Pulses	Th Tonnes	1814	3008	1564	2981	1417
(i) Oil seeds	Th Tonnes	1059	1436	1234	1282	48
(ii) Sugarcane	Th Tonnes	159100	175500	115600	140000	24400
(iii) Potato	Th Tonnes	12230	16693	13042	14445	1403
2.Cropping Intensity	Percent	153.3	160	154	154.5	0.5
3. Production of						
- Milk	Th.Tonnes	14558	29453	21895	243.4	-21651.6
-Eggs	Million	758.34	1309.56	984.35	1160.44	176.09
-Fish	Th.Tonnes	307	532	378	419	41
4. Irrigation Potential Creation	Th.ha.	32929.66	36934.23	34020.7	34720.77	700.07
5. Irrigation Potential Utilization	Th.ha.	23864.36	27283.48	24931.52	25384.49	452.97
6. Installed Capacity (Availability to the state)	MW	9618	18609	9968	10550	582
7-PLF of Thermal Projects(Own)	%		65	63	65	2
8-T & D losses	%		19.06	27.4	25.1	-2.3
9. Electrification of Villages	No.	83558	88265	87186	87186	
10. Energisation of Tubewells	No.	856421	956421	897930	904930	7000
11. Surfaced Roads	Km.	127183	152134	143545	149299	5754
12.Villages connected by all- weather roads	No.	60084	71044	67660	70785	3125
13A- Junior Basic School	No.	102481	109481	106308	109308	3000
13B- Senior Basic School	No.	33341	48341	42196	42906	710
14. Schools / Colleges	No	15413	20503	17472	18572	1100
15. Degree Colleges	No.	1882	2682	2205	2322	117

51. Some key targets for Annual Plan 2009-10 are given below:- :

District Planning Committee (DPC)

52. In pursuance of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, the State Government has constituted the District Planning Committees by an Act, which provides for for consolidation of plans, prepared by the panchayats and the municipalities in the district and preparation of draft development plan for the district as a whole and for matters connected therewith.

53. The State Government has also notified the District Planning Committee and District Planning Committee Rules, 2008. The process of election of members of the Committee has been completed. Under the new planning process the development plans for 2008-09 have been approved by the District Planning Committees and the formulation of district development plan for 2009-10 is under process.

Investment Flow through Central Assistance/Share

54. The most important reason of the slow rate of growth in the State is the low level of public and private investment. The level of per capita plan expenditure have not only been low in absolute terms but also fallen short of the average plan expenditure of all states and have been less than half of plan expenditure of developed states. Infact, the gap has increased in the recent plans. Being a poor state, its capacity to generate substantial resources on its own plan financing is limited. Consequently it is not able to attract a large level of plan assistance from the Centre. To increase the per capita plan expenditure, the state is making all out efforts in this regard, but the assistance from the Centre needs to be increased. The utilisation of central share/assistance in the last two years is given below :-

Year	Central Share/ Assistance	State Share	Others	Total
2007-08 Expenditure	12418.59	4440.50	45.66	16904.75
2008-09 Target	22072.97	6129.10	51.94	28254.01
2008-09 Anticipated Expenditure	20970.22	5893.70	51.49	26915.41
2009-10 Target	27325.96	6728.17	59.14	34113.27

Central Share/Assistance to State Plan (Cr Rs)

National Flagship Programmes

55. Anticipated expenditure on National Flagship Programmes for 2008-09 and proposed outlay for 2009-10 have been shown in table below:-

(Cr Rs)

					(CI I	657
Scheme	2008-09 A	nticipated Ex	penditure	2009-10 Proposed Outlay		
	Total	State Share	Central share/ CA	Total	State Share	Central share/ CA
	Bhai	rat Nirman				
Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	1261.35	982.50	278.85	1401.74	1195.96	205.78
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	2415.00		2415.00	3000.00		3000.00
Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana	893.00		893.00	2500.00		2500.00

Scheme	2008-09 A	nticipated Ex	2009-10 Proposed Outlay			
	Total	State Share	Central share/ CA	Total	State Share	Central share/ CA
Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	891.53	222.88	668.65	891.55	222.89	668.66
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	1025.51	485.77	539.74	1135.00	485.00	650.00
	Other	Programme	5			
National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	4705.00	300.00	4405.00	6300.00	300.00	6000.00
National Rural Health Mission	2149.32	235.20	1914.12	2462.46	300.00	2162.46
Integrated Child Dev. Services (ICDS)	1108.55	336.00	772.55	1332.85	399.73	933.12
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	3276.32	1145.26	2131.06	4000.00	1600.00	2400.00
Mid-day-Meal	787.98		787.98	927.06		927.06
Total Sanitation Compaign (TSC)	414.22	144.28	269.94	474.74	165.51	309.23
National Social Assistance Programme	1415.56		1415.56	1406.26		1406.26
Backward Region Grant Funds (BRGF)	700.00		700.00	700.00		700.00
Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	1089.97	286.14	803.83	891.80	211.80	680.00
National Horticulture Mission	166.38	24.96	141.42	164.40	24.66	139.74
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	553.90		553.90	600.00		600.00
National Food Security Mission	209.34		209.34	200.00		200.00
National E-Governance Action Plan	30.00		30.00	31.00		31,00
Multi sectoral Plan	500.00		500.00	650.00		650.00
Total	23592.93	4162.99	19429.94	29068.86	4905.54	24163.32

Monitorable Targets in Eleventh Plan

56. International Conferences and World Summits organized during the 1990s finalized the following eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG):

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability, and
- Develop a global partnership for development

57. These goals are to be achieved by the year 2015. Keeping in view the country's commitment to attainment of Millennium Development Goals and need to improve the position of the country on Human Development Index, the Planning Commission has fixed State specific targets for the 11th Plan. The State has committed itself to the attainment of these goals. The details of these targets and their achievements are given in the following Table.

	Indicator	Indicator Unit		th Plan get	Present status		
			All India	UP	Reference Period	All India	UP
1.	Infant Mortality Rate	Per thousand	· 28	35	SRS-2006	57	71
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate	Per lakh live birth	100	100	2001-02 RHIME	301	517
3.	Total Fertility Rate	Per productive couple	2.1	2.8	NFHS III (2005-06)	2.68	3.82
4.	Malnutrition of children (0-3 Years)	Children under 3 years of age who are underweight %	23.5	23.5	NFHS III (2005-06)	45.9	47.3
5.	Anaemia among women (15-49 years)	Percentage	25.9	20.0	NFHS III (2005-06)	56.2	50.8
6.	Sex Ratio (0 -6 years)	Per thousand	935	924	Census 2001	927	916
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	85.0	85.0	Census 2001	64.8	56.3
8.	Gender Gap In Literacy Rate	Percentage	10.0	10.0	Census 2001	21.6	26.6
9.	Additional Jobs Needed	In Lakh	700.0	125.0	jobs generated in 2007-08		21
10.	Growth Rate Of Economy	Percentage	9.0	10.0	2007-08*	9.0	7.2
11.	Growth Rate In Agriculture & Allied (primary)	Percentage	4.1	6.4	2007-08*	4.6	3.4
12.	Growth Rate In Industry (Secondary)	Percentage	10.5	10.5	2007-08*	8.9	10.0
13.	Growth Rate In Services (Tertiary)	Percentage	9.9	12.4	2007-08*	10.8	8.0

* Quick estimates

58. The monitorable targets are primarily focused on attainment of a high economic growth rate and improvement in the indicators relating to health, nutrition and education. In order to achieve the targets of health, family welfare and nutrition, the State Government has taken the following new initiatives:

- Improving access to health facilities as per 2001 census-establishment of PHCs, CHCs, District Hospitals.
- Provision of one male Health worker and two ANMS at all sub centres.
- Department to fix parameters for medical equipments, usage of Operation Theatres, in-patient facilities.
- Health Insurance scheme for all BPL families.
- Establishment of 300/500 bed hospitals at seven places in the State as PPP projects
- PPP models to be explored for better usage of available health infrastructure

- Need for at least 20 private Medical Colleges in the State. Existing 300/500 bed hospitals of State Government can be attached to Private Medical colleges.
- Provision of cooked meals in all Anganwadis.
- Birth and death registration to be made compulsory.
- Launching of 'Shreshta Gram Puraskakar'- an award of Rs. 10 lakh to a Gram Panchayat which attains full literacy, drastically reduces malnutrition, IMR and MMR, full immunization, full sanitation etc.-altogether 18 indicators. Those GPs which have received Nirmal Gram Puraskar become eligible for award if they attain set goals on 18 indicators relating to health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, bio-energy and transparency in governance.

Major Initiatives

- Out of 71 districts only 40 districts covered under National Horticulture Mission. Remaining 31 districts are being covered by state's own resources.
- The requirement of dwelling units is 45 lakh. Under Indira Awas Yojana, only 2.50 lakh beneficiary are covered per year. To fulfill this shortage, Mahamaya and Sarvajan Awas Yojana are being implemented through state resources.
- Enactment of UP Water Management and Regulatory Commission Act.
- To improvement environment in the villages, construction of cc roads and kc drains initiated in a phase manner.
- Mahamaya Garib Balika Aashirvad Yojana has been launched to make girls self reliant, to create positive approach among the public on the birth of female child and to provide incentive for adult marriage.
- Savitri Bai Phule Balika Shiksha Madad Yojana has been launched to provide incentive for the education of girl students of families living below poverty line.
- New computerised system of Scholarship distribution adopted ensuring direct transfer of scholarship amount to students' accounts
- All eligible BPL beneficiaries are being covered under old age and widow pension scheme.
- Comprehensive child survival programme started in 17 districts with the highest IMR
- Accreditation of private facilities has been initiated under Janani Surakhsha Yojana
- To meet shortage of urban dwelling units, Manyavar Kanshi Ramji Shahri Garib Awaas Yojana has been launched.
- Old irrecoverable loans worth Rs 120 Cr taken by SC beneficiaries have been waived off.
- Setting up of a new University for Handicapped in Lucknow and a new Technical University is proposed to be set up in Kanpur.
- Better delivery of Public Services
 - Koshvani Transparency in Treasury System
 - PRERNA Property Evaluation and Registration Application

- Bhulekh-Computerisation of land records.
- 'Jan Suvidha Kendra' at District and tehsil level offices
- To minimise congestion on surface transport, MOU signed with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation to provide metro rail service in Lucknow city.
- UP State Road Transport Passenger Infrastructure Development Corporation have been set up for improvement in tansport and providing high quality buses.

PART III : Sector wise Analysis

AGRICULTURE

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

60. Despite all odds the state contributes 33% wheat, 38% sugarcane and 468% potato production in the total production of the country. The contribution of U.P. to national basket of agricultural produce in respect of major crops is given below.

Name of Crops		Production in Lakh tonnes during 2006-07		
	India	U.P.		
Total Food grain	2172.8	418.65	19.27	
Rice	933.6	109.12	11.69	
Wheat	758.1	260.27	34.33	
Total Pulses	142.0	18.14	12.77	
Total Oilseeds	242.9	10.59	4.36	
Sugarcane	3555.2	1591.00	44.75	
Potato	220.91	122.30	55.36	

Contribution of C.I., In I boot basket of Coun	C	Contribution	ofl	J.P. in	Food	Baske	t of	Count	ΓY
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Growth Rate

61. High growth in agriculture sector is necessary for attaining higher growth in the overall economy of the State, as also for reduction in the incidence of poverty. A review of past growth rates in the agriculture sector reveal that the state had achieved a growth rate of 5.7 percent during Fifth Plan. Thus, the State has potential of achieving higher growth in the sector. It is in this background that a growth rate of 5.7 percent is envisaged in agriculture sector during Eleventh Plan.

Holdings

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

Institutional Credit

63. The per hectare share of crop loan has shown increasing trend. It has gone up from Rs. 2051 in 2001-02 to Rs. 6310 in year 2007-08. It is proposed to increase crop loan to Rs. 7815 during 2009-10. Approxmately 200.60 lakh Kisan Credit Card (KCC) have been distributed among the farmers till 2007-08. Further Kisan Credit Card holders are also provided insurance cover up to Rs. 50,000/- under Janta Personnel accident Insurance Scheme at a nominal premium of Rs. 9.40 per year. For meeting the consumption need of the farmers the KCC holders are also allowed to avail 10% of their crop loan credit limits as consumption loan.

Production and Productivity

64. The following table gives the production and productivity targets of important crops during 2009-10 and anticipated achievement in the year 2008-09.

			(In Lakh M/T)/(Qtls/	
Crops	2008-09 (Anticipated Achievement)		2009-10 (Target Proposed)		
	Production	Productivity	Production	Productivity	
Cereals	416.58	26.38	480.62		
Pulses	15.64	11.05	29.81	25.97	
Food Grains	432.22	21.29	510.43	25.15	
Oilseed	12.34	10.78	12.82	23.89	

Seed

65. During last seven years the seed scenario in U.P. has been highly encouraging in the case of cereal seeds especially the paddy and wheat. The Seed Replacement Rate is expected to increase from 22.40 percent in 2006-07 to 25.82 in 2008-09 which is proposed to be increased up to 28.20 percent in Annual Plan 2009-10. Another remarkable aspect of seed sector is an enhanced participation of private sector in the entrepreneurial development programme. The private sector is now contributing around 25% of the total certified seed distributed in the State.

Soil Testing

66. In order to improve the balanced use of fertilizers, applications will be based on soil testing and strengthening of soil testing laboratories will be essential. At present, 70 laboratories are equipped to handle analysis of soil samples for micronutrients. About 17.92 lakh soil samples are likely to be tested during 2008-09. During 2009-10, it is proposed to test 20 lakh soil samples.

Fertilizer

67. 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 effort has been made to train the farmers

regarding balance use of fertilizer. During 2001-02 the ratio was 25.2:7.6: 1.0 which is expected to taper lown to 10.08: 3.37: 1.00 in 2008-09. Still we have to go a long way to achieve the standard ratio. Targets of fertilizers distribution in Annual Plan 2009-10 are focused to achieve the ratio 5.87: 2.59: 1.0.

ATMA

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

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

National Food Security Mission

69. The National Food Security Mission was launched in 2007-08 with the objective of increasing the production of wheat, rice and pulses. It envisages 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),

70. An amount of Rs. 209.34 crore has been released by Government of India for the year 2008-09 and Rs. 200.00 crore is proposed for the year 2009-10.

					(Rs. in crore
	Crops	rops No of Releases by Gol districts		Target Proposed	
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1-	Wheat component	38	70.79	94.48	100.00
2-	Pulses component	19	8.41	24.75	25.00
3-	Rice	26	-	48.42	50.00
4-	Mass Media & Pulicity Campaign	-	4.59	4.74	5.00
5-	Local Initiative	-	-	36.95	20.00
	Total		83.79	209.34	200.00

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna

71. The aim of this national scheme is to provide incentives to states to draw plans for the agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro climatic conditions, natural resources issues and technology into account, and integrating livestock's, poultry and fisheries more efficiently..

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

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Stream-I

	Agriculture Department	Rs. 7038.60 lac
▶	Animal Husbandry	Rs. 1603.18 lac.
▶	Dairy Development	Rs.1201.87 lac.
•	Horticulture & Food Processing	Rs. 3285.40 lac
▶	Fisheries	Rs. 3285.40 lac
۲	Minor Irrigation	Rs. 5409.00 lac
	Total	Rs. 18933.05 lac

Stream-II

	Agriculture Department	Rs. 3418.58 lac
•	Animal Husbandry	Rs.34.13 lac
۲	Fisheries	Rs. 138.00 lac
•	Horticulture & Food Processing	Rs. 700.00 lac
•	Dairy Development	Rs. 74.97 lac
	Estimation of Crop coverage	Rs. 108.43 lac
▶	Strengthening & Modernization	Rs. 239.00 lac
	of animal feed production	
	Stream-II Total	Rs. 5779.00 lac
₽	UP DASP	Rs. 13924.25 lac
₽	Others- 1% of the total outlay	Rs. 316.00 lac
	Grand Total	Rs. 37885.89 lac

Agriculture Education & Research

73. The State has an extensive and varied agricultural research, extension and education system. The state has three state agricultural universities and one deemed agriculture university with their multiple campuses and regional research stations. Besides SAUs, two central universities and 33 agricultural colleges affiliated to general universities are also imparting agricultural education and pursuing research and extension in some form. The agricultural research, extension and technology generation system is further augmented by 14 ICAR and 5 CSIR institutions.Besides these , in 2008-09, State Government has taken decision to establish a new agriculture university at Banda district to facilitate the development of agriculture in Bundelkhand region.

HORTICULTURE

74. The growth rate of horticultural sector in the state is proposed to be incresad to the level of 10.87% in the 11th plan period. U.P. ranks first in potato, second in vegetable and third in fruits production among all states. The state has about 30.00 lakh hectare under various horticultural crops. A large part of the fruits and vegetables produced find their way to other cities outside the state. The share of Uttar Pradesh in total horticulture production of the country in 2004-05 was about 26%. It is assumed that about 40% is sent out side the state, 20% is consumed by the processing industries sector. The level of **a**rea and production in different horticulture crops are expected to be 33.94 lakh hactare and 572.02 lakh m.t. respectively in the year 2008-09. It is proposed to raise the level of **a**rea and production in different horticulture and 655.45 lakh m.t. respectively in the year 2009-10.

SUGARCANE

75. Uttar Pradesh is the prominent sugar cane producing state which contributes about 38 percent of the total production 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.

	Status	of Cane A	rea, Average	Yield, Cane Pro	oduction Su	igar Produc	tion	
	Item	Cane area (lakh ha.)	Average yield (M.t./ Hact.)	Cane Production (Lakh MT.)	Sugar Producti on (Lakh)	No of Mills MT.	Crushing capecity (Tcd)	Sugar recovery %
1	Annual Plan 2008-09	21.40	60.00	1155.50	62.0	131	764000	9.80
2	Annual Plan 2009-10 (Proposed)	23.50	61.00	1400.00	76.0	134	775000	9.80

76. The progress of 2008-09 and proposed target of 2009-10 are given in the following table:-

77. 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 till the end of Tenth Plan period. But during 2008-09, it has been observed that the area under sugarcane has substantially declined on account of increase in the renumerative prices of traditional crops like wheat & rice.

78. The main emphasis in this sector is, to raise the crushing capacity of sugar mills, development of area specific sugarcane varieties which are high yielding and rich in sugar, and optimise use of scarce water resources for increasing productivity.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

79. 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. The state has got the second highest cattle population and highest buffalo population in

the country. The livestock population of the state as per 17th Livestock census, 2003 has increased by 3.76 percent from 564.12 lakh in 1997 to 585.31 lakh of which 229.14 lakh are buffaloes and 185.51 lakh cows.

80. There are only about 173.82 Lakh breedable animals out of 414.65 lakh cattle and buffalo. The 32 percent of the breedable animals are not in production due to infertility or other problems. This has led to low productivity of our livestock. Total poultry population in the state is some 11.71 million.

81. The total production levels of milk, wool and eggs at the end of the Xth Plan has reached to 145.58 lakh M. Tons, 18.40 lakh kg. and 758.34 million respectively. The average milk yield per cow was 3.090 kg/day while for buffalo it was 4.328 kg/day as per 2006-07 sample survey. The growth rate of animal husbandry sector in the state is proposed to be increased to the level of 10% in Eleventh Plan period. The growth rate of animal husbandry sector in the state is proposed to be increased to be increased to the level of 10% in Eleventh Plan period. The growth rate of animal husbandry sector in the state is proposed to be increased to the level of 10% in Eleventh Plan period. In 1st year of 11th Plan i.e. 2007-08, an increment of 4.23% in milk production, 3.50% in egg production and 1.33% in wool production has been registered. Production estimates of different livestock products in 2008-09 & 2009-10 are given in table below:-

1.	Item	Unit	2008-09		2009-10
			Target	Ant. Ach.	Target proposed
1	Milk	Lakh MT	218.95	218.95	243.40
2	Eggs	Million Nos.	984.35	984.35	1160.44
3	Wool	Lakh kg.	17.08	17.08	22.18

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

82. Uttar Pradesh the largest milk producing state, accounts for around 16% of the milk production of the country. The main thrust of dairy development in the State is to supplement the income of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers to bring about socio-economic transformation of the rural people through strengthening of cooperative structure and promoting private investment in the dairy sector.

83. Uttar Pradesh State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation at the state level, Milk unions at the district level and Milk producers cooperative societies at the village level carry out milk procurement and marketing activities in the State. The Milk Cooperatives are currently operating in around 15 percent of revenue villages in the State. It is proposed to increase coverage to around 33 percent by end of Eleventh Plan.

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

85. The new initiatives taken in the Eleventh Plan are installation of Automatic Milk collection Unit/Bulk Milk Collection (AMCU/BMC) in rural areas, strengthening infrastructural facilities, complete networking of dairy plant, providing technical input services to farmers, training of members of milk co-operative societies etc.

86. The traditional method of weighing, testing and record keeping has been replaced by AMCU installed in milk societies. It has attained the highest degree of transparency and working efficiency. A target of 2400 AMCU has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 25 crore for the year 2009-10.

8⁷. Milk being a highly perishable food product has a shorter self life period and is highly susceptible towards bacterial contamination. BMC by immediate chilling of milk, checks the growth of bacteria thereby keeping the quality and self life period of milk satisfactory. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 crore has been pioposed for the year 2009-10 for installation of 405 BMC.

COOPERATION

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8%. Cooperative have played a vital and commendable role in bringing green revolution in the State. Today cooperative movement also encompasses housing, dairy, handloom, fishery, cold storage, processing, labours etc.

89. 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. 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.

90. Keeping in view the available resources with Short Term Cooperative Credit Institutions, a target for crop loan distribution of Rs. 2242.00 Crore was fixed for 2007-08 against which Rs. 2241.71 Cr. was dsbursed. During 2009-10 it is expected to disburse Rs. 3035.00 crore.

91. To achieve the target fixed for crop loan distribution, several corrective measures like- Prepration of special plan to activate defunct Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) functioning in the state, regular monitoring to ensure timely and adequate supply of agriculture inputs at the level of PACS, revision of ratio of cash and kind component to increase credit flow and sanctioning special grant to weak District Cooperative Banks (DCBs) amounting to Rs.42 cr. for their revitalization etc. have been taken.

FISHERIES

92. Uttar Pradesh is the third largest producer after west Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. State's average productivity is 28.89 Qt./ha./year against 22.0 /Qt./ha./year of national level. But still there is a huge gap between the availability and the demand. During the Tenth Plan, the production of fish increased from 2.49 lakh ton to 3.07 lakh ton while the productivity increased from 2.55 ton per ha. per year to 2.85 ton per ha. per year.

93. During the Eleventh Plan, the growth rate of this sector is to be raised from 7.4% to 13% and productivity from 2.8 t/ha/year to 4 t/ha/year. In 2008-09 fish productivity is expected to rise up to 3.1

t/ha/year and it is proposed to increase up to 3.25 t/ha/year during 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 12.18 Jr. has been poposed for the year 2009-10.

94. To achieve the target fixed for this sector several steps like-construction of new ponds in private sectors, ensure the availability of additional fish seeds through departmental fish farms, strengthening of Fisheries cooperative sector etc. are being taken.

FOREST

95. Forests play a significant role in the conservation of environmental quality through conservation of soil, water resources and biological diversity. The chief product of forests is timber; besides this, forests are also the main source of fodder and non-wood forest products such as fruits, honey, flowers, herbs which are very beneficial to mankind. In addition to above forests also regulate water supply and provide shelter for wildlife and supply oxygen and soil nutrients. They provide sustenance to forest dwellers specially tribals by providing them non timber forest products, small timber, fuel wood and fodder. They contribute significantly in employment generation there by helping in poverty alleviation of the masses. As per State of Forest Report 2003, percentage of Forest and Tree cover against the geographical area in the State stoods at 9.06% which is expected to increase to 11.52% at the end of Eleventh Plan.

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

97. During 2009-10, an area of 56500 hectares will be covered by State sector and 1,25,000 ha. through people participation.

IRRIGATION

98. The irrigation facilities are provided to farmers in the State from different sources such as canals (72450 kms), State Tube wells (28366 Nos), Major and Medium Pump Canals (27 Nos), Minor Lift Canals (243 Nos) and Reservoir (66 Nos) / Bundhies etc.

99. The total irrigation potential created in the State by the year 2006-07 is approximately 329.30 lakh ha. The large part of it i.e.246.12 lakh ha., is through minor irrigation projects where as, only 83.18 lakh ha. is irrigated through large and medium irrigation projects. However, only 64.5% of this created potential is being utilized.

100. The status through different irrigation sources as on 31.03.2005 is indicated in the table below. It shows that the total net irrigated area of state is 132.27 lakh hactare. Canal irrigation provides irrigation facilities to only 27.67 lakh hectares, which is about 20.9 percent of net irrigated area. State Tube wells

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

account for just 3 percent of net irrigated area. Hence 76.20% irrigated area is covered by the minor irrigation works.

101. Area irrigated by canals has been continually declining over the years. Further, water use efficiency in most irrigation systems is low in the range of 30-40 percent as against an ideal value of 60 percent. It is 80 percent in the major & medium irrigation against 61 percent in minor irrigation.

102. The ground water (quantitatively and qualitatively) is depleting at a fast rate in many areas due to over-exploitation, some other areas are affected by water logging, resulting in soil degradation due to shallow water table. At present 37 blocks are over-exploited, 13 blocks are critical and 88 blocks are semi critical and 675 blocks are in safe categories as per stage of ground water development. Excessive use of chemicals in the field also contributes to declining water quality. Hence the programmes of ground water development are being planned in such a way, so as to provide a permanent and sustainable solution to the ground water problems in the State.

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

			CIRS
Year	RIDF loan As	sistance (NABARD)	Central loan assistance/
	Sanctioned	Expenditure	grant released by
		-	GoI (AIBP)
Tenth Plan	485.63	558.88	1329.82
Eleventh Plan (Target)	883.43	-	1271.25
2007-08	279.60	238.41	131.62*
2008-09 (Anticipated)	299.65	299.65	483.59
2009-10 (Proposed)	245.31	-	205.71

Progress under AIBP /NABARD assisted projects

Cr Rs

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

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS & BRIDGES

104. In the roads and bridges sector, during 2008-09, an outlay of Rs 4804.95 Cr has been approved against which the anticipated expenditure would be Rs 4909.95 Cr. For the year 2009-10, an outlay of Rs 4779.14 Cr is being proposed. The physical target and achievements are as under :-

	Item	Unit	XI Plan Target	2007-0	8	2008-0	19	2009-10
			}	Targ	Ach	Targ	Ant. Ach	Targ proposed
1.	New const. of roads Reconst/ Conv. to St.	Kms	12336	4951	7862	6239	8500	6244
	Single Lane	Kms	15000		8822		5200	1300
2.	Strengthening/Widening of SH/MDR/ ODR (incl. CRF)	Kms	18289	2032	1443	1548	2100	1922
3.	Bridges	Nos	207	40	78	55	98	63
4.	ROB	Nos	34	2	2	2	2	2
5.	EAP							
	-Up gradation	Kms	174	110	162	74	22	-
	-Strengthening	Kms	1501	540	587	426	478	174
	(Rehabilitation)							
	-Major Bridges	Nos.	3					3

Connectivity of Villages

Total No. of inhabited Villages	Villages connected	XI th Plan Target	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
(2001 census)	as on 31.3.07		Target	Ach.	Target	Ant. Ach.	Target proposed
97942	60084	10960	1374	3576	2500	4000	3125

105. At the end of March 2008 about 49,677 habitations (i.e. 29.22%) remained unconnected (920 habitations of more than 1000 population; 4822 habitations of population between 500-999; 18180 habitations of population between 250-499 and 25705 habitations of less than 250 population). A total of about 1731 habitations are expected to be connected during 2008-09 under PMGSY and a target of connecting 2411 habitations is kept for the year 2009-10 by UPRRDA.

Progress of Bridges and ROBs

106. During 2007-08, 77 bridges were constructed and one bridge was rehabilitated. During 2008-09, 98 bridges are likely to be completed and another 78 bridge works are proposed to be taken up during the financial year 2009-10. At present work is in progress on 21 ROBs and two ROBs are proposed to be taken up during 2009-10.

POWER

Targets for 11th Plan

- Reduction in AT&C losses to the level of 15%.
- Increase in PLF of state generating utilities to 80%.
- Electrification of all villages and hamlets.
- Generation capacity addition 10000 MW.

107. During 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs 4551.82 Cr was incurred. The major achievements during the year are as under :-

Generation

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

Transmission and Distribution

- One 220 KV Substation, Eight 132 KV Substation, 140 Ckt. Km. 220 KV Line and 581 Ckt. Km. 132 KV Line has been completed.
- ▶ 116 Nos 33/11 KV Sub-Station and 323.67 Km. 33 KV line has been completed.
- The work of laying ABC Conductor has been started and 5000 Km completed.
- ▶ To prevent theft double metering of 500 KV & above and ice factory & cold storage was started in 2007-08 and has been extended to 10 KV & above consumer in 2008-09.
- 21509.private tube wells energized
- ▶ Increase in revenue collection in 2007-08 over 2006-07 14%.
- More than 5 lakh consumer added in 2007-08.

108. During 2008-09, the anticipated expenditure would be the tune of Rs 5124.85 Cr. The target and achievements during the year are as under :-

Generation

- Renovation of 60 MW unit of Harduaganj.
- Co-generation Capacity added 222 MW upto Oct.,08
- Refurbishment 5x200 MW unit of Obra is in Progress.
- Refurbishment of unit No 1&2 of 50 MW Units of Obra is in progress likely to be completed by Jan. 2009.

Transmission and Distribution

- Two 220 KV Ten 132 KV Sub-Station, 14.9 Ckt. Km 200 KV and 202.9 Km. 132 KV line has been completed.
- ▶ 39 Nos 33/11 KV Sub- Station and 90.41 Km. 33 KV line has been completed.
- The work of laying ABC Conductor has been started and 2225 Km. completed.
- ▶ 10456 private tube wells have been energized.
- More than 5 lakh meters have been installed.

Annual Plan 2009-10

109. Since beginning of XI Plan in the year 2007 stress has been given to enhance the generation and reduce the T&D losses.U.P. has already taken steps for generation capacity addition for 10000 MW.

Generation Capacity Addition

State Sector

- ▶ 2x250 MW Parichha TPS Extn. Work in Progress.
- 2x250 MW Harduaganj TPS Extn. Work in Progress.
- 2x500 MW Anpara-D TPS Work in Progress.

Joint Sector

2x660 MW Meja Themal Power Station in Distt. Allahabad in joint venture with NTPC for which MOU has been signed and land acquisition is in process. NTPC has been assigned the responsibilities of installation of power station.

Private Sector

- 2x300 MW Roja TPS Work in Progress. Scheduled COD- Ist Unit March 2010, 2nd Unit June, 2010.
- 4x82.5 MW Srinagar Hydro Work in Progress. Scheduled COD- Ist Unit-July,2010 and remaining 3 units after one month intervals.

2x500 MW Anpara-C TPS – Work in Progress. (Developer has increased the capacity to 2x600 MW) Scheduled COD- Ist Unit March 2011, 2nd unit July,2011

PPP Sector – Work in final stage of Start-up.

- 3x660 MW Bara TPS Bidding process is in progress.
- 2x660 MW Karchhana TPS Bidding process is in progress.

Central Sector

2x660 MW Tanda Thermal Extension Project (NTPC – U.P. Share 56%)

Start-up activity on Projects

- ▶ 1000 MW Obra 'C' Thermal Power Project (State)
- ▶ 4000 MW UMPP in Bundelkhand Region (JV)
- 2000 MW Thermal Power Project at Fatehpur (Joint Venture with Neveli Lignite)

Request for Project in Central Sector.

- ▶ 4000 MW Ultra Mega Power Project in U.P.
- Harness the generation capacity of rivers flowing from Nepal.

Transmission Works

Power Evacuation Works

- Evacuation System for Rosa(2x300MW) TPS
- Evacuation Of Power From Anpara 'C' (2x500 Mw) & Anpara 'D' (2x500 Mw) Thermal Power Project
- Srinagar Hydro Power Station (IPP) (4x82.5 MW)
- Evacuation System for BARA TPS (3x660 MW) Meja Road TPS (2x660MW), Karchhana TPS (2x660MW)
- Evacuation System for Parichha TPs Extn. (2x250MW), Tanda Extn. (2x500MW), Harduaganj Extn (2x250MW) – and new 400 KV substations at Aligarh, Sikandarabad, Lucknow (Sultanpur Road), Nehtaur and Aurai
- 400KV ring system for Gaziabad and transmission network for Greater Noida and Noida

Position of Implementation and Deployment of Distribution Franchisees

110. 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, have been implemented and is in progress as given below :

Collection Based Rural Franchisees

111. 407 numbers collection based franchisees have been appointed and made operational, covering total 19277 census villages including 3925 RGGVY villages. Further appointments of more franchisees are in progress. Cumulative revenue collection efficiency in rural areas allotted to franchisees has been achieved 68.11 % up to October '2008.

	Name of DISCOM	No. of Working Franchisees	Total No. of Villages	RGGVY Villages	No. of Villages Excluding RGGVY
1	Agra	72	3302	562	2740
2	Meerut	82	2848	561	2287
3	Lucknow	86	5709	1351	4358
4	Varanasi	167	7418	1451	5967
	TOTAL	407	19277	3925	15352

DISCOM-WISE details of Collection Based Rural Franchisees

Rural Electrification

Implementation of RGGVY Phase-I

112. Under RVGGY, UP has started work in 2005-06 and villages electrification infrastructure has been created in 26364 villages against target of 28869 villages. The DPRs sanctioned by REC for these works were on the basis of scheduled rates of 2004-05. Whereas the awarded cost of works came to Rs. 3407.23 crore. Revised DPR's have been submitted to REC. Till date only Rs. 2335 crore has been released by REC. Due to Non – Sanction of revised DPR's the funds are not being released by REC which has affected the progress of village electrification work.

RGGVY Phase-II

- Electrification of un-electrified hamlets
- Strengthening of Distribution system in the villages being electrified under RGGVY for providing electricity to all BPL household
- Electrification of the villages electrified as per Old CEA definition
- Conversion of villages/hamlets electrified prior to 31st March 2005 from Low Tension mains system to High Voltage Distribution System/aerial bunched conductor
- Providing electricity to all rural households including free connection to Below Poverty Line households
- Strengthening of Rural electricity Distribution Backbone in those villages electrified earlier and covered by RGGVY
- Electrification of remote stand alone villages
- Creating infrastructure for providing electric connections to common rural facilities like schools, PHC, Gram panchyats

Discom	Total No of	Already	No of Hamlet to be	Total cost of
	Hamlet	Electrified	electrified	hamlets
Meerut Discom	1,802	0	1,802	90
Agra Discom	20,197	15,676	4,521	226
Lucknow Discom	65,932	27,541	38,391	1,920
Varanasi Discom	74,034	34,697	39,337	1,967
UP	161,965	77,914	84,051	4,203

Electrification of un-electrified hamlets

Electricity to all BPL household

Discom	RGGVY villages	Investment (Rs Crs)
Meerut Discom	1,910	38
Agra Discom	5,238	105
Lucknow Discom	9,903	198
Varanasi Discom	11,779	236
UP	28,830	577

113. At present total nos 39436 BPL households have been connected. The cost of given connection is approx Rs. 2450 per connection against Rs. 1500 per connection being provided by REC. This has resulted n uncovered expenditure of Rs. 37.01 crore. This discrepancy need to be removed for achieving the target.

AT&C Losses

- 114. A brief detail of the actions being taken to reduce AT&C losses 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.
 - All Government Departments to switch over to CFL lighting is under consideration of the Government.
 - Consumer Helpline to register complaints and grievances.
 - Guarantee Period for all transformers enhanced from 1 year to 3 years to ensure quality. Star rating specifications have been adopted for Transformers.
 - Plan for metering of Distribution Transformers.
 - Increase in revenue realization.
 - To regularise the Katiya Connections new scheme launched in which initial payment for regular connection is only Rs. 250/-

- Appointment of Collection Franchisees in Rural Areas has been done covering approx. 19100 villages which has led to collection efficiency of 70% in rural area.
- Effective recovery of Government overdue of previous year & 100% realisation of current dues.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Efforts made for increasing the Private investment and follow up of PPP models

- Government has issued directions to Urban Local Bodies for improving 50% uncovered area of a city for solid waste management system through private operators. Under this system, contractor would provide sweepers, primary collection and transportation system. The coverage of this scheme is for 24 towns in first phase.
- Municipal laws are being amended to facilitate private partnership in various areas of urban services and management.
- 115. The following projects are proposed to be taken up on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.
 - Multi level parking cum shopping complex at Hazratganj.
 - Six lane Express way on Ghaziuddin Haider (GH) Canal
 - International Convention Center near Amar Shaheed Path.
 - Multi specialty Hospital near Amar Shaheed Path.
 - For the quick decision making and development of project, Project Development Special Purpose Vehicle (PDSPV) has been formed. Lucknow Development Authority (LDA) and Project Development Consultant Partner will discuss and finalize the constitution of PDSPV on mutually agreed terms and conditions.

116. The PDSPV shall take up project development activities till the stage of selection of developer for implementation of the projects on PPP route and may also take up post selection activities of coordination, monitoring and supervision of project during its implementation by the selected Developer on PPP route.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

117. The financial assistance under this programme is acquired from Govt. of India in the form of ACA (Additional Central Assistance). In the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 81056.00 lakh has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 108997.00 lakh. In the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 89180.00 lakh has been proposed. Component wise outlay under JNNURM is as below:

- UIG Rs. 20000.00 lakh
- BSUP Rs. 20000.00 lakh
- UIDSSMT Rs. 24180.00 lakh

HSDP - Rs. 25000.00 lakh

Manyavar Shree KanshiRam ji Shahari Garib Awas Yojna

118. The main objective of this scheme is to provide houses with infrastructural facilities to the urban poor. The constructed houses are provided to the urban poor in the following priority:

- Independent widows
- Independent handicapped person
- Urban poor living Below poverty line.

119. In 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 130216.00 lakh has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 126595.00 lakh. In the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 154800.00 lakh has been proposed

Mahamaya Awas Yojna

120. The State Government floated a new scheme of rural housing for SC/ST families during 2006-07 for construction of 1.20 lakh houses. About 12.00 lakh houses are proposed to be constructed in the 11th Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs.1875.00 crores has been provided. The pattern of scheme will be the same as of Indira Awas Yojana. Anticipated expenditure of Rs 300.00 crores is expected during the year 2008-09 for construction of 80,000 houses. For the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 200.00 crores has been proposed.

Mahamaya Sarvjan Awas Yojna

121. The State Government has also initiated a new scheme of rural housing for BPL Non-SC/ST families during 2008-09. The pattern of the scheme will be same that of Indira Awaas Yojna. For the year 2008-09 anticipated expenditure of Rs. 90.00 crores is expected and an outlay of Rs. 90.00 crore for the year 2009-10 has been proposed and the target is to construct 15,719 houses in each year.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

122. The Status of Water supply and sewerage system is not satisfactory in many of the towns as compared to the prescribed norms. For this following strategy is proposed.

- Reorganization of water supply and Sewerage system in all the 12 Nagar Nigams. 6 are included in JNNURM while rest 6 is proposed to be taken up with state resources.
- Reorganization of water supply and Sewerage system of towns having Sewerage System and with population more than 1 lakh in 2001 census.
- Reorganization of water supply system of towns having water availability less than 50% of norms and not covered under AUWSP.



123. Water supply level in towns of U.P. at the end of March 2006 was 4647.94 mld per day which is expected to further improve at the end of March 2007 i.e. at the end of Tenth five year plan. With standard norms, water supply level required at the end of March 2007 is 5170.06 mld per day. The gap is proposed to be covered during Eleventh Five Year Plan and further plans.

Sewerage System

124. Out of 628 towns, partial sewerage system exists in only 55 towns. Sewerage system in most of the towns is being proposed in JNNURM and UIDSSMT Programme.

Agra Water Supply Scheme (EAP)

125. Under EAP "Agra Water Supply Scheme (Gangajal JBIC)" has been taken up with the purpose of providing good quality water from the river Yamuna. Looking at the deteriorating conditions of river Yamuna day by day and the water a crisis which is being faced by the heritage city, the Government has come up with this scheme. Under this scheme it is proposed to lay a 130 km long pipe line upto Agra/Mathura. This project is assessed to be completed by the year 2014. 85% of the cost of the project will be met with loan from JBIC and 15% cost of the project will be borne by the State Govrnment. In the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 9000.00 lakh has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 9000.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 26233.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2009-10.

Rural Drinking Water Supply

126. To meet the emerging challenges in the rural drinking water sector relating to availability, sustainability and quality, the components under the programme will be ARWSP (Coverage), ARWSP (Sustainability), ARWSP (Water quality), ARWSP (DDP areas), ARWSP (Natural calamity) and ARWSP (Support).

127. During XI Five Year Plan, main emphasis for piped water supply schemes is to be given to bigger villages (Population more than 5000). At present 738 Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWS) are under execution in various district under different programme out which 115 scheme will be completed at the end of March 2009.

128. In the Annual Plan 2008-09, it is anticipated that an expenditure of Rs. 485.76 crore will be incurred against the outlay of Rs. 415.25 crore. An outlay of Rs.485.00 Crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10. During this year 12000 hand pumps will be installed and 90000 hand pump will be rebored. It is proposed to cover 1602 QPV villages with safe drinking water facilities.

EDUCATION

BASIC EDUCATION

Thrust areas

- ▶ To saturate the schooling facility in unserved habitations.
- > To strengthen school infrastructure including basic amenities
- To bring the teacher-pupil ratio from 1:53 to 1:45
- Provision of separate rooms for each class.
- Community participation.
- Focus on quality improvement.
- Reduce gender gap in enrolment & literacy.

129. The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan seeks to provide elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group. It also aims to bridge all social, gender and regional gaps with the active participation of the community in the management of schools.

130. During 2008-09, 3033 primary schools and 4398 upper primary schools were sanctioned and almost all of them have been opened. Construction of school buildings is going on in full swing. During 2009-10, the proposed activities are as under :

Item	Target
New Primary Schools	3000
New Upper Primry Schools	710
Addl. Class rooms	10000
Hand Pumps	3446
Toilets	11000
Boundary wall	14000
Electrification	42000

131. Under Alternative Education Programme during 2008-09, 1640 employment guaranttee scheme (EGS) centers, 4296 alternative intencive education (AIE) centers, 292 residential bridge courses and 1292 non-residential bridge-courses have been made operational for enrolment of out of school children. During 2009-10, 4000 AIE centres and 800 residential bridge-courses have been proposed.

132. The new schools proposed in 2009-10 will be provided teachers. Each new primary school would be provided with one headmaster and one assistant teacher. Each new upper primary school would be provided with one headmaster and two assistant teachers. During 2009-10, 8130 headmasters and teachers are proposed to be appointed to operate new schools.

Quality Enhancement Intiatives during 2008-09

- Text books have been revised according to the National Curriculum Framework 2005 and were distributed free of cost to all the children.
- Specified teaching learning material has been painted on the classroom walls of classes 1 and 2 in each primary school. Specific materials in this regard have been developed and distributed to all the primary and upper primary schools.
- Following training modules have been developed during the current academic year to meet the specific training needs of teachers -
 - (i) LAKSHYA for remedial teaching.
 - (ii) VIKALP for multi grade multi level teaching.
 - (iii) Science teaching training module at upper primary level.
 - (iv) Mathematics teaching training module at upper primary level.
 - (v) PEHCHAN for gender sensitization.
- Annual training calendar has been prepared with the help of State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT) and other state level functionaries implemented to regularize all training programmes for teacher educators and teachers at District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs) and block resource centres of all 71 districts.
- Pilot project for the promotion of reading skills among primary school children, teachers and the community in 5 blocks of Mathura district.
- ▶ With the help of UNICEF, preparation of training module on MGML for classes 1 and 2- Ek Kadam Aur and the trainer's manual of lesson plan Sopan.
- Learning enhancement project in collaboration with CARE India in five districts.

Girl's Education

133. Under SSA, Meena Manch have been established and activated in 30000 upper primary schools. The objective is to build confidence and leadership among girls, provide girls child friendly environment, and impart life skills among girls 11-14 years. Besides, Meena Manch provides an effective platform for expression and strengthens community awareness.

134. Under NPEGEL, 680 educationally backward blocks have been covered and multipurpose classrooms, swings, library, sports material, remedial teaching have been provided in 8413 cluster schools. Besides, uniform have been provided to girls of primary schools.

135. During 2009-10 emphasis will be on more coverage and improving quality education in 454 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas.

Inclusive Education under CWSN

136. 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.

Computer Education

137. Now a days, it is a computer age. Computer is playing a vital role in our daily life. So it is felt necessary to impart computer education to all the children of Upper Primary level. Though under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan arrangements are being made for computer in Upper Primary schools but it is not being possible by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to provide computers to all Upper Primary Schools of the state.

Mid day Meal

138. Under the scheme, hot cooked meal is served to students studying in above mentioned primary and upper primary schools. Govt. of India provides 100 grams of food grains (rice and wheat) per child per day for upper primary classes and 150 grams of food grains (rice and wheat) per child per day for upper primary classes according to the menu. A revised rich menu was introduced on 15th August, 2006. The weekly menu of mid-day meal is 2 days wheat based and 4 days rice based for both primary and upper primary schools. This menu is painted on the walls of every school with the aim to generate awareness in the community about this menu. The State Govt. provides conversion cost Rs. 2.50 per child per day for primary classes and Rs. 3.00 per child per day for upper primary classes for preparing hot cooked mid-day meal. Central Govt. provides Rs. 1.58 for primary classes and 2.10 for upper primary classes and State Govt. provides Rs. 0.92 and Rs. 0.90 respectively. The calorific value of this meal includes 450 calories and 12 gms. Protein for primary classes and 700 calories and 20 gms. protein for upper primary classes.

139. Approximately 1.83 crore students of 1,08,063 schools are covered at primary level & 39.00 lakh students of 44,684 schools are covered at upper primary level. The Govt. of India provided Rs. 60,000 per school for construction of kitchen cum store and Rs. 5,000 per school for kitchen devices.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Vision

- The reports of the task force visualize India as "Knowledge Super Power" by the end of year 2010.
- Quality of education at all level of secondary education to meet the requirement for transformation of the country to "Knowledge Super Power."
- Availability of trained teachers
- Private initiative in secondary education should improve quality of education.

Goals

- To improve quality of secondary education.
- To make quality secondary education available.
- To improve accessibility to quality secondary education.
- To make quality secondary education affordable.

Objectives

- To make all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms regarding physical facilities, qualified staff, academic matters etc.
- To make secondary schools, fulfilling prescribed norms, available to every young person through proximate location (say secondary schools within 5 kms. and higher secondary schools within 7-10 kms)/efficient and safe transport arrangements, residential facilities depending on local circumstances.
- To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education due to gender, socio-economic disability and other barriers.
- To ensure that all students pursuing secondary education receive education of good quality.
- Check the drop-out at the secondary stage and introducing reiterate education system for those students who cannot afford full time education in formal secondary schools.
- To introduce computer education and computer literacy in government and aided schools.
- To make effective arrangements for vocational and technical education at secondary schools.
- To strengthen the system of in-service teacher's training scheme.
- To undertake a survey of school resources and make programme for improvement including adequate building and laboratories.
- To ensure the quality of science education development and standardization of lab equipments, library and other minimum facilitates, etc.
- To-encourage sports activities.

Targets for Eleventh Plan

- Raising Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for the secondary school going age group (14-18) years) which was 37.5% in 2002-03 to at least 65% by 2011-12, in the general streams (besides those in the vocational stream).
- Reducing gender and social disparities in GEF to within 5 percentage points, and minimizing rural-urban disparity in GEF.
- Bringing down pupil-teacher ration at the secondary stage to about 25 ensuring suitable subject wise availability of teachers and increasing percentage of trained teachers, to 100%.

Improving quality of secondary education and pupils' achievement levels so that pass percentage in Board of High School Intermediate Education, UP examination improves to around 75%.

140. There are 58 development blocks in 22 districts of the State that are educationally backward and Minorities dominated areas. In those development blocks, state govt. took the decision to establish govt. secondary schools.

141. To provide incentive to those girl students who have passed High School from U.P. Secondary Education Board, Allahabad and also for those who have passed "Purva Mahyama Pariksha" for the entrance in Uttar Madhyama conducted by Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Sanskrit Shiksha Parishad under 'Savitri Bai Phuley Balika Shiksha Madad Yojana' launched by the State. It is an estimation that about 1, 50,000 girls students of urban and rural areas belonging to B.P.L cadre will seek admission in Class XI, under this scheme Rs 15,000 (Rupees fifteen thousand) and Rs. 10,000 (Rupees Ten thousand) amount should be provided to the student of class 11 and class 12 respectively. Except this a bicycle would be provided to the class 11 students to attend the school. It is presumed that about 1,50,000 girls students of class 12 will get benefit in the year 2009-10.

Information and Communication Technology

142. To promote computer aided learning and teaching in government and government aided school, the information and communication technology scheme has been introduced as a centrally sponsored scheme (75% share of central government and 25% share of state government) in year 2007-08. Under this scheme govt. provide 10 computers with related accessories to each school. Under this scheme 2063 Govt. aided schools and 437 Govt. schools have been covered in year 2007-08.

HIGHER EDUCATION

143. At present 04 Central Universities, 12 State Universities, 01 Open University, 03 Agriculture Universities, 01 Law University, 01Medical Universities, 01Technical University, 01 Veterinary University, 05 Private Universities, 09 Deemed Universities, 125 State Government Colleges, 345 Govt. aided Colleges & 1580 self-financed colleges are in the State.. Out of the total strength of the colleges, there are 356 Girls Degree Colleges and 1694 Co-Education Colleges.

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New initiatives

- Girls Colleges in Un-served Blocks
- Elevation of 10 Degree Colleges to Post Graduate Level.
- Opening of 8 colleges in the Districts without Government College
- Opening of 2 Private Universities.
- Improvement of academics and infrastructure in Universities
- Opening of Model Colleges

Assistance to Universities for development of Centres of Excellence.

144. Out of the Universities imparting general higher education, some University departments have the potential to be the lead University Department of their areas for reasons of better academic work culture, campus discipline, dedicated faculty, supervision of the University in academic performance etc. and may be developed as centre of excellence. During NAAC Assessment, individual Departments are separately assessed by NAAC and sometimes are awarded better grade over the cumulative Grade of the University. In the Year 2005, Department of Education of University of Allahabad (then a State University) was Accredited with A+ Grade while the University itself was Accredited with B+ Grade. This only reflects that the departments, if suitable and adequately funded may rise to a position of excellence. The state plans to identify and to fund such unversity departments to improve their academic infrastructure to enable them to go for innovations in teaching, adopt modern methods of learning, evaluation and also introduce flexible approach to selection of courses at degree level. Such University department would act as a '*Role Model*' for other University/Departments in their region of operation

145. State universities are flooded with new entrants every year. The available space in the Universities hardly suffice to accommodate the ever expanding crowd of admission seekers and puts heavy strain on educational facilities existing in the Universities. Universities are under obligation and pressure to extend and expand the existing structure of basic amenities in the universities: the civic amenities and infrastructure development like buildings to run additional courses/classes. safe-drinking water supply, hygiene and sanitation, internal and external illumination, common halls, minor repairs, roads, class rooms, laboratories and renovations, cycle stand, power back-up are certain kinds of basic amenities and given the lead time to complete these actions in the intervening period of quality of education is affected.

146. Presently there exist 125 government Colleges, 335 government aided degree colleges and 1580 unaided /self-financed colleges, totaling more than 10% of the overall college strength of the Country. Government degree colleges are opened, on the priority basis, in the educationally unserved and backward areas of the state. Unlike self-financed /un-aided college, profit motive has not been the driving force for setting up a government degree college. Which serves to the basic philosophy of a welfare state, in ensuring access and equity for the marginalized section of the society and also serve as a role model for other colleges of the state. To ensure equitable participation higher education in the state is highly subsidized.

147. 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. In the Xth Plan Period 25 un-finished buildings of Govt Degree Colleges were completed. The target for XIth Plan is to complete the construction of buildings of 40 government colleges'

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

148. At present there are 07 autonomous technical colleges/ institutions functioning in the State. In order to meet the requirements of industries established in the state, it is proposed to update curriculum of

the courses and provide modern infrastructural facilities, such as new faculty, hostels, lecture rooms, library, advance equipments, etc. according to the inputs given by industries. Syllabus updation according to requirements of industry is done every year.

Establishment of New Polytechnics:-

149. The department has achieved its goal to establish at least one Govt. Polytechnics in each district. There are 12 districts where there is no polytechnic and it is proposed to establish one polytechnic in each such district. In addition, the State has temporarily established and these are proposed to shift to their own premises this year 05 Polytechnics in Bundelkhand region and 02 polytechnics in naxalite dominated areas.

New Engineering & Technical Institutions

- Establishment of Mahamaya U.P. Institute of Science, Greater Noida. PPP mode
- Manyavar Kansiram Institute of Technology, Lucknow- PPP mode-

Virtual class-rooms in Engineering Colleges

150° To start virtual class rooms in engineering colleges is the acute need for effective training. Structure of virtual class room is based on information technology. Principles of information technology are implemented in the establishment of E-Classes. Virtual Class or E-Class is significantly the part of E-Governance. To provide optimum knowledge for the maximum student in minimum time by moderate techniques is the basic fundamental of virtual classes. Keeping this view an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is being proposed for the year Annual Plan 2009-10 in the schemes. Capacity enhancement of Employability of student passouts of UPTU is proposed through this project.

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To Develop Polytechnics as Centre of Excellence

The following are proposed to be taken up :-

- Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Amethi (Sultanpur)
- Govt. Polytechnic, Kanpur.
- Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Allahabad.
- Govt. Polytechnic, Gaziabad.
- Govt. Polytechnic, Fatehpur.
- Govt. Polytechnic, Jhansi.
- Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Gorakhpur.
- Km. Mayavati Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Badalpur.

Medical and Public health

151. Healthe care in U.P. is being given greater emphasis and share of resources in the annual plan and eleventh plan. Yet nearly 90% of rural and urban residents utilize the private sector for outpatient care compared to 78% in rural and 81% in urban areas at the national level. Likewise, 74% of rural and 68% of urban residents of U.P. visit private hospitals compared to 59% of rural residents and 63% of urban residents nationally. The State of U.P. has the following health Infrastructure:

	Unit	No.
1	District Male Hospitals	78
2	District Female Hospitals	71
3	Other Hospitals	42
4	Community Health Centres	515
5	Primary Health Centres	3692
6	Sub Centres	20521

152. The Out/Indoor Patient attendance in Govt. Hospitals of U.P. is increasing year by year which is shown in the table given below:-

					(In lakh)
	Name of Unit	Out Patient/ In Patient	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008 (Jan To Nov)
1	Dist. Male Hosp.	Out Door Patient	137.3	161	174.15
		In Door Patient	5.46	6.3	7.25
2	Dist. Female Hosp.	Out Door Patient	20.54	27.29	27.31
		In Door Patient	2.57	4.35	5.3
3	P.H.C./C.H.C.	Out Door Patient	199.41	251.69	242.48
		In Door Patient	3.37	8.71	9.15

Gaps in human resource

	Cadre	Sanctioned Posts	In Position	Vacancies
1	Medical Officer – Male (General +	12005	7018	4987
	Specialists)			
2	Medical Officer – Female	1786	1260	526
	(General +Specialists)			
3	Total – Medical Officer	13791	8278	5513
4	Dentist	312	210	102
5	Pharmacist	5199	4344	855
6	Staff Nurse	4948	4797	151
7	ANM	23578	21166	2412
8	Optometrist	935	911	24
9	Lab Technician	2038	1919	119
10	X-ray Technician	722	620	102
11	Physio Therapist	30	20	10
12	Dental Hygienist	529	405	124

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

153. In rural areas the IMR has started to decline with the increase in institutional delivery but it is still well above the national average. The NFHS III estimate was 73 per 10000 live birth compared to 57 on national scale. In U.P. the urban IMR at 64 is substantially better than the rural IMR and mirrors national patterns.

	Uttar Pradesh			India		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1999	63	94	89	47	73	68
2005	64	75	73	42	62	57

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

154. The trends of Maternal Mortality is high, though SRS reports that U.P.'s MMR fell from 606 in 1998-99 to 517 in 2001-03. These number are the well above the national average. SRS reports indicate that the decline in national MMR is 24 % while in U.P. it is 15 %.

Year	1998-1999	1999-2001	2001-2003	change over 1998-2003
India	398	327	301	24.4
Uttar Pradesh	606	539	517	14.7

155. Over 2.72 crore children in the age group of 0 to 15 years have been immunized during the Japanese Encephalitis(JE) campaign in 27 selected districts. It is proposed to include JE vaccination in routine immunization in affected areas.

156. The proposed target for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the present status for selected key health indicators are follows:

	Index	Unit	Present Position	Proposed Targets by U.P. Govt.
1	I.M.R	Per 1000 birth	71 (S.R.S. OCT. 2007)	35
2	M.M.R.	Per 100000 live births	517 (2001-03 RHIME)	100
3	Total fertility rate	Per Productive Couple	3.8 (SRS 2004)	2.8
4	Malnutrition, (0-3 Years) Children	According to age wt. less than 2 S.D.	51.7 (N.F.H.S.1998-99)	23-5
5	Anemia in Mothers (15-49 year).	Percentage	48.7 (NFHS1998-99)	20
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 year)	Pre 1000 Pop.	916 (Census-2001)	924

Priorities

- Encouragement of institutional and safe deliveries to reduce IMR and MMR.
- To provide good quality of specialist medical care by strengthening the district hospital, CHC's, PHC's as per Indian public health standards (IPHS).
- Mobile medical units in outreach areas on PPP model.

- Establishment of trauma centers and providing ambulance services on highways for early medical care to accident cases.
- Establishment of plastic surgery and burn units at every district hospital.
- Establishment of NICU (Neonatal Intensive Care Unit) for new born baby at every district hospital.

Strategy

- To convert all Community Health Centre (CHC) into First Referral Unit (FRU) so that pregnant women and neonatal care facility may be given to all. At present 140 FRU are working as against 515 total CHC. Remaining 375 CHC are to be converted into FRU.
- Up-gradation of all District hospitals, CHC and PHC up to Indian public health standards(IPHS).
- Establishment of selection board to recruit medical officers as there is acute shortage of them in the department.
- Training of Doctors, Nursing staff and Para medicals to increase their skill and upgrading their knowledge by short course for skill development.
- Construction of TB clinics in all districts.
- To achieve target of Establishing 700 PHC's according to 2001 census.
- Conversions of all block PHC's into CHC's.
- Independent electric feeder for all government hospitals for uninterrupted electric supply.
- Rogi Kalyan Samiti to be strengthened in order to keep them more involved in welfare of patients.
- Death audit system at every hospitals to be made operative.
- Formation of referral committee in all hospitals.
- Daily abstract of patients attending district hospital/divisional level hospitals and CHC's to find out burden of diseases in particular areas.
- Inspection and monitoring of all hospitals by state level officers.
- Master drugs list including life saving drugs to be updated periodically.
- Formation of procurement corporation.
- Formation of separate food and drug authority.
- Tele medicine facility is being made available in selected hospitals.
- Involvement of Panchaity Raj institution (PRI) at PHC's and Sub-centers.

Hospitals/Primary Health Centres (PHCs)

157. The present health infrastructure in the State is insufficient to meet the health care needs of the growing population. Therefore, it has been proposed to establish 100 bedded combined hospitals in newly

created districts and also to establish T.B. Clinic, Blood Bank, Mortuaries, I.C.C.U. Plastic Surgery/Burn Unite, trauma centre at high-ways in district Faizabad and Basti, patient elative shelter home in district female hospital of Ballia, Gorakhpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Meerat and Bareily. To provide super specialty services in district male /female hospitals, the Hi-Tech medical equipments are provided in these hospitals and bed strength of the hospitals to be increased as per needs.

158. The Trauma centers with ambulance net- working, establishment of 100 bedded children hospitals, 300 bedded combined hospital at divisional level where there are no medical colleges are proposed. One super specialty hospital has been Established in 2008 at RML institute in Lucknow. Telemedicine centre are also being established at district hospitals.

159. Bed occupancy rate in district male hospitals shows increasing trend. In 2005 it was 51% while in 2006 and 2007 it increased upto52% and 62.93% respectively. Similar increasing trend is seen in female district hospitals. Bed occupancy rate in district female hospitals was 48.31% in 2005 which increased upto 49.49% in 2006 and in 2007 it was 47.46%.

Rural Health Care Infrastructure:

160. To provide speciality medical care to rural population at the nearest place of their dwelling, it is important to establish 700 bedded combined hospitals at Milkypur District Faizabad, Tarwa District Azamgarh, Vrindavan District Mathura, Atrauli District Aligarh, Diwai District Buland Sahar, Sirauli Gauspur District Barabanki, District Farukhabad and 50 bedded hospital at Bachhrau Mandi Dhanaura District J.P. Nagar, and to upgrade the CHC at those tehsil having population more than one lakh.

161. About 3692 PHC have been established, whereas as per the prevailing norms (2001 census), 4390 are required. Therefore there is a gap of 698 PHCs which is to be established in the 11th Plan. At present, 2571 PHC are functioning in Govt. buildings and 1146 PHC buildings are under construction.

Construction and Establishment of Community Health Centres

162. In order to develop an effective referral system so as to provide specialized treatment facilities to the rural masses, the establishment of Community Health Centers at block level was taken up. As many as 823 block level PHCs were to be converted into CHC. 515 have presently been established through such conversions and are functional. At present 207 CHC buildings are under construction and 31 CHC have been sanctioned during 2008-09. In the year 2009-10, a target of constriction of 53 CHC is being proposed. Similarly, 89 CHC have been established in 2008-09 and 140 CHCs are proposed to be established during. 2009-10.

New Initiatives:-

- PPP-Establishment of 7 medical colleges through partnership with the private sector
- FDA-Food and Drug Administration has been established to strengthen the enforcement capacity.

- Outsourcing Services like gardening, security and cleaning of hospitals are being contracted.
- ▶ ISM lady doctors/Nursing midwives hired at BPHCs on pilot bases to provide 24x7 institutional delivery services.
- Village Health Index registers developed for the first time.
- To address the need of urban slums, 225 Health posts created.
- Establishment of Drug and Equipment Procurement Corporation.

National Rural Health Mission(NRHM)

- Under Janani Suraksha Yojna the annual target is of 15 lakhs and it is expected that the target will be achieved during the year.
- Under Family Welfare Programme 4365 male sterilizations and 70472 female sterilizations have been achieved
- Against the target of 1,34,000 ASHAs, 86300 ASHAs have been trained in the IInd phase.
- Against the target of 140 health units in the year 2008-09, this year 108 health units have been upgraded as first referral units.
- Against the target of 823 units functioning as 24x7, in the year 2008-09, 615 units have been made functional.
- Under the Village Health and Sanitation Committee, bank accounts of 47299 gram sabhas are opened.
- In view of providing Health and Nutrition services at one place Village Heath and Nutrition days are being organized on fix days in the villages..
- ▶ To encourage institutional deliveries private nursing have been taken into the force of 'Saubhagwati Yojna'. Under this scheme, so far 133 nursing home have been accredited. These nursing homes have conducted 2230 normal deliveries and 305 deliveries through operation (Caesarian).
- ▶ For conservation of child health, a school health programme "Aashirwaad School Health Programme" have been started on 30th September, 2008. Under this programme, it is proposed to cover 50 lakh school children in 32,000 school.
- For emergency obstetrics care medical officers are being given training in selected medical colleges of the state. For anesthesia 18 weeks training and for caesarian operation 16 weeks training courses are being organized. So far, 16 female doctors have been trained for caesarian operation and 14 doctors have been trained in Anesthesia. It is proposed to train 28 doctors in Anesthesia and 32 doctors for Caesarian operations.
- Skilled Birth attendant (SBA) training has been started in 37 selected districts of the state.
- Comprehensive Child Survival Programme (CCSP) is being run in 17 selected districts of the state. Under the programme, 458 medical officers, 812 ANMs/LHVs and 4068 ASHAs' have been trained. Against a target of 114, a total of 96 medical officers/staff nurses have been trained for facility based new born care. Sick newborn care unit (SNCU) has been opened in

the district female hospital of Lalitpur. In the year 2008-09, 5 more such units are planned to establish in different districts.

- In order to provide life skill education to adolescents, a new project with the name of 'SACH' (Scheme for Adolescent Counseling for Health) has been started in 18 selected districts of the State. Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish counseling and information center at district and block levels.
- Saloni-Swastha Kishori Yojna has been started on 8th Dec, 08 all over the State with an aim to provide weekly Iron Folic Acid Tablets and biannual de-worming tablets to approximately 10 lakhs school going and 5 lakhs non school going adolescent girls. Under the scheme counseling for personal hygiene, nutrition and general health education is being imparted.
- Under Public Private Partnership Mobile Medical Unit and Ambulance services will be made functional very soon.
- Construction of sub-centre building is necessary for providing health and family welfare services in rural areas. At present 20521 sub centres are established, out of which 8083 are in Government buildings and 5215 are under construction. Remaining 7223 are running in rented buildings. It is proposed to construct 1765 buildings during 2009-10.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

163. The aim of the State Government is that the medical education, medical treatment and paramedical education and facilities in Uttar Pradesh be of international standards to fulfill the needs of the State and the country. To augment the health faculties, education and employment in Western Uttar Pradesh a state medical college- Rural Institute of Medical Sciences has been established in Safai, Etawah and a Para Medical College is being established at Safai for degree courses in various para-medical disciplines including Pharmacy and Nursing. Moreover six new state medical colleges are under construction at Kannauj, Orai (Jalaun), Azamgarh, Ambedkarnagar, Saharanpur and Banda.

164. The college and hospital buildings are almost constructed at Kannauj, Orai (Jalaun) and Azamgarh. The State Government has urged the Government of India for permission to start the admission from next academic year, 2009-10. The OPD in the super specialty hospital and teaching, has already started in P.G. Institute, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Institute of Medical sciences Society, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.

165. In order to provide relief to the poor population of eastern U.P., suffering from the deadly epidemic of Encephalitis, a research centre and an epidemic ward has been established in state medical college Gorakhpur.

166. Para-medical college at Gorakhpur and Jhansi for imparting degree in Para-medical courses including Pharmacy and Nursing are also being established.

Strategy to improve Medical Education

- Creation of new posts for fulfilling Medical Council of India (MCI) norms
- Up-gradation of state medical colleges
- Up-gradation of Diploma Pharmacy courses
- Establishment of new medical colleges
- Public-Private Partnership
- Establishment of paramedical colleges

Social Security

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

167. In Uttar Pradesh, there are 13179 villages having 30 - 40% scheduled castes population, 7349 villages having 30 - 40%, 8148 villages having 50 - 90%, 784 villages between 90 - 100% and 442 villages having exactly 100% scheduled caste population. Out of 97942 villages in the State, 47200 (48.19%) have more than 21.2% scheduled castes population.

168. Out of total population of India, the Scheduled Castes population accounts for only 16.23 per-cent while Uttar Pradesh has 21.15 per-cent Scheduled Castes population.

Economic Status

169. Majority of the Scheduled Castes live in rural areas. The poverty ratio, size of the land holding, occupational classification and number of main workers and pattern are important parameters to judge the rural economy. Most of the SC families are still living below the poverty line and also majority of them are engaged in low wages and even obnoxious and degraded occupations like sweeping and scavenging. 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.

	States	1993-94			1999-2000				
		Rural	tural Urban		Rural		Urban		
		SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total
1	Uttar Pradesh	58.99	42.28	58.02	35.39	43.65	31.22	43.51	30.90
2	All India	48.11	37.27	49.48	32.36	36.25	27.11	38.47	23.65

Percentage of Population below poverty line for 1993-94 & 1999-2000

Literacy

170. According to 2001 census, the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes population in Uttar Pradesh was 46.3% as compared to 56.3 % among total population. However, literacy among Scheduled Castes females is low. As compared to 42.2% literacy among total females, only 30.5 % Scheduled Caste females are literate.

Occupational Classification

171. 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.

Industrial Classification	Total Main Workers	SC 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

Per-centage of Scheduled Caste's main workers (2001 census)

Occupational Pattern (Census 2001)

(Workers in Lakh)

Category	Total Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	General Workers
1. Cultivators	184.80 (46.98 %)	31.43 (39.54%)	153.21 (48.86%)
2. Agricultural Labourers	59.57 (15.14%)	23.86 (30.02%)	35.63 (11.36%)
3. Non-agricultural Labourers	149.01 (37.88%)	24.20 (30.44%)	124.75 (39.78%)
Total Main Workers	393.38 (100 %)	79.49 (100%)	313.59 (100%)

172. As per existing policy, the outlays for Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plans 2007-08,2008-09 and 2009-10 for the State and their corresponding share in Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan in proportion to Scheduled Caste population are proposed as given below:-

		<u>(Rs</u>	. in crore)
Period	Total Outlay of Uttar Pradesh	Outlay earmarked for SCSP	Per-cent SCSP Outlay against State Outlay
Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12	181094.00	38067.00	21.15
Annual Plan 2007-08	25000.00	5287.00	21.15
Annual Plan 2008-09	35000.00	7403.00	21.15
Annual Plan 2009-10	36000.00	7614.00	21.15
(Proposed)			

State Plan Outlays and Outlays under SCSP

Strategy

173. In order to achieve the objectives, the State Government brought about significant policy changes for the implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan during the Ninth Five Year Plan, according to which, the Planning Department has been providing outlays under the SCSP in proportion to Scheduled Castes population in the State. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as the nodal department for formulation, co-ordination and monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan. In order that the funds allocated under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan are not divertible, a separate budget grant No. 83 has been provided. The budgeting has further been strengthened by creating a minor head-789 under grant No. 83 with a view to ensure proper coordination, a committee under the Chairmanship of Social Welfare Commissioner has also been setup comprising of Principal Secretaries of Finance, Social Welfare and Planning departments.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Population

174. The Scheduled Tribes population of Uttar Pradesh was 1.99 lakh in 1971 which increased to 2.33 lakh in 1981 and further to 2.88 lakh in 1991. The compound annual rate of growth in their population was 1.6 percent during 1971-81 which increased to 2.1 percent during 1981-91. Due to formation of Uttarkhand, few districts having Scheduled Tribes population were transferred to UttaraKhand. Thus, The Scheduled Tribes population of Uttar Pradesh is 107,963 as per 2001, constituting 0.06 % of the total population (166,197,921) of the State.

Poverty

175. The poverty ratio of STs population and total population at nation and state level is given below:-

Year		U.P.		India		
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1993-1994	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	

Scheduled Tribes Population below Poverty Lin

Literacy

176. According to 2001 census, the literacy rate of STs Male and Female (48.4 % and 20.7%) are lower in comparison to those recorded for all STs (59.2 % and 34.8 %) at the nation level. As per existing policy, the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 outlays for the State and their share in Tribal Sub-Plan in proportion to Scheduled Tribes population are proposed as given below :-

State Plan Outlays and Outlays Under TSP

(Rs. in Crore)

			(Its. III croic)
Period	Total State Plan Outlay	Outlay earmarked for TSP	Per-cent TSP Outlay against State Outlay
Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12	181094.00	140.00	0.08
Annual Plan2007-08	25000.00	20.00	0.08
Annual Plan2008-09	35000.00	27.00	0.08
Annual Plan 2009-10 (Proposed)	36000.00	26.00	0.07

Strategy

177. 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. 81 has been provided. With a view to ensure proper coordination, a committee under the Chairmanship of Social Welfare Commissioner has also been setup comprising of Principal Secretaries of Finance, Social Welfare and Planning departments.

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

National Old Age Pension

178. Under National Social Assistance programme, the pension is being provided to those aged persons who are above 65 years of age.

179. At present, the government of India has declared this scheme as "Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Vriddhawastha 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 Vriddhawastha Pension. Pension will be provided at the rate of 300/- p.m., out of which, Government of India will provide Rs.200/- whereas, State Government will contribute Rs.100/- per beneficiary per month. Under this scheme, all eligible old aged persons who are between 60 to 65 years of age, the State Government is providing pension at the rate of 300/- p.m. per person. An outlay Rs. 1,32,826.00 lakh has been proposed for the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Vriddhawastha Pension to benefit. 36,89,611 persons for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

National Family Benefit Programme

180. To assist the aggrieved family after their earning member's death in the age group of 18-64 years of age, who are living below poverty line, a lump-sum grant of Rs. 10,000/- per family was provided in the Annual Plan 2007-08. An outlay of Rs. 7,800.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2009-10 to benefit 39,000 persons/families at the rate of Rs.20,000/- per person as lump-sum grant.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASS

181. 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. Keeping this in view top priority is accorded to raise their literacy rate along with social and economic status.

182. A large number of schemes have been launched and run to raise the educational status of Backward Classes which included the schemes of providing pre-matric and post-matric scholarships and construction of hostel accommodation compensating the admission fee in post matric classes, providing assistance for the marriage of the daughter of poor families, assistance for sickness and providing computer training to the unemployed youth, both male and female.

183. About 66.54 lakh OBC students were provided scholarships to the tune of the Rs. 30052.09 lakh including central share during 2007-08. In the following year 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 26816.82 lakh is expected to be disbursed as scholarship among 54.61 lakh OBC students. Further, for the Annual Plan 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 37275.00 lakh is proposed to be disbursed among 56.66 lakh OBC students.

WELFARE OF MINORITIES

184. 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 minorities by making special provisions under different Articles.

185. Six religious groups viz. Muslims. Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists Parsis and Jain's come under the category of religious minorities. According to 2001 census, in 21 districts of the state, the population of minority communities is more than 20% of the total population. These districts have been declared as minority concentration districts. To cater the needs of the above groups, a separate department under the name of Minorities Welfare & Waqf was created by the state government in the year 1995-96. The Schemes relating to welfare of minorities, which were previously being looked after by the different departments, have been brought under the purview of this department as Pre-matric Scholarship,Post matric scholarship,Share Capital to UPWDC,Grant for Arabi-Farsi Madarasas,Opening of Mini ITI in Madarsas.

Some Important Schemes

- Multi Sectoral Plan
- Modernization of Madarasas
- Construction of School buildings
- Merit Cum Means and Pre-Post Matric Meritorious Scholarship Scheme
- Fees Re-imbursement to Graduation Level Students
- Pre-Examination Coaching for Employment based Competitive Examinations
- Creation of "HELP-LINE " for departmental activities (Schemes and Programmes) under the E- Governance
- Manyavar Shri Kashiram Ji Urban Development
- Computer education in Madarsas/Mini I.T.I.'s
- Construction of Haj Houses

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED

186. The basic objectives of this sector are to adhere to national commitment for equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of disabled persons without any discrimination in any field of human activity. The Government's top priority is to provide educational, training and rehabilitation facilities to all categories of disabled persons. The State Government is running the following schemes to provide a better life to the handicapped persons.

66

Grant-in-aid for maintenance to destitute handicapped.

- ▶ 13 residential schools are devoted for different types of handicapped children where free education is being provided. Out of the said 13 schools 5 are for the visually handicapped, 4 for the hearing handicapped, 2 for the physically handicapped and 2 for the mentally retarded children. An university is also being established in lucknow.
- 9 sheltered workshop-cum-production centers are imparting free vocational training with free boarding and lodging facilities to the handicapped.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Socio-Economic Condition of Women

187. 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

188. Female literacy rate has increased by 19 percent between 1991 (24%) and 2001 (43%), 80% girls are married below the age of 18, 50% are married by the age of 15 years, 88% of married women need permission to visit friends and relatives – highest in the country, 49% of women have access to money in the house hold below Bihar (67%) and Haryana (71%), Female IMR is 90 as compared to 72 India and 77 in Bihar.

Mahamaya Garib Balika Aasheervad Yojana

189. A new scheme namely Mahamaya Garib Balika Aasheervad Yojana was launched in 2008-09. Targeted beneficiaries under this scheme are girl child born on or after 15th January, 2009 in the families living below the poverty line and whose parents are permanent residents of Uttar Pradesh. An amount of Rs 20,000/- is given in the form of fixed deposit receipt to the parents. This amount will mature to Rs 1 lakh after 18 years which will be given to the girl if she remains unmarried till the age of 18 years.

Self Help Groups

190. NFHS-III (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, the State has decided to form women Self Help Groups. The formation of these WSHGs has brought a significant change in many villages. These groups are infact making significant inroads in the direction of organising women, men and community in general, providing them a common platform to enhance their understanding of development issues. Besides economic programmes the State Government has also decided to link them with social sector programs like Mid day meal scheme, Nutrition Programme, Health

and Family Welfare Programmes etc. At present there are approximately 3.97 lakh Self Help Groups formed by various agencies of State Government of which more than one lakh SHGs are WSHGS.

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 the right of women mentioned in the constitution of India.
- To ensure the participation of women in the society and decision making process.
- To develop self confidence and ensure a more respectable position in the society.
- To ensure the development of women in such a way that they are able to utilize the resources to the best of their capabilities.
- To take steps to bring about a change in the attitude of the society towards participation of women in economic decisions.
- To prevent the violence and torture against women in the society.
- To ensure the empowerment of women, protection against violence and mainstreaming them with the society:
- Strengthening of self-help groups

191. "Empowerment of Women" being one of the primary objectives of the Plan, efforts are being made to create an enabling environment where women can freely exercise their rights both within and outside home, as equal partners along with men.

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

POVERTY

192. According to the 61st round of National Sample Survey (2004-05), the percentage of population below the poverty line stood at 32.80 or 590.03 lakh in U.P. against national average of 27.50% or 3017.20 lakh. Of the total, 33.40 percent or 473.00 lakh belonged to rural areas of U.P.

193. According to the 61st round monthly per capita expenditure or cut off points for estimation of population below poverty line in rural and urban areas worked out to Rs. 365.84 and Rs. 483.26 respectively. On the basis of this, a family of five members may be considered as below poverty line if its annual income is less than Rs. 21950.00 in rural areas and below Rs. 28995.00 in urban areas.

194. 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 viz. NREGP.

Region wise Status

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

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

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

Employment

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

Percentage distribution of workers by category of employment (Figures in lakh)

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

Note: percentage is shown in bracket

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

Employment in Organised Sector

198. The following table reveals that the employment opportunities are continuously declining in public as well as private sector till 2003. There is a marginal increase in public sector in 2004 but overall there is continuous decreasing trend visible in the organised sector. Nearly 80 per cent of organized sector workers are in the public sector and remaining 20 per cent in the private sector.

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1991	,21.41	5.36	26.77
2001	17.58	4.66	22.24
2002	17.18	4.56	21.74
2003	16.72	4.51	21.43
2004	16.80	4.45	21.35
2005	16.50	4.38	20.88
2006	16.36	4.54	20.90
2007	16.30	4.83	21.13
2008	16.23	5.13	21.36

Source: Directorate of Training & Employment (EMI data)

Unemployment

199. According to 61^{st} round of NSS, the current daily status approach yielded the rate of 4.61 per cent of the labour force in the age group of 15-59 years. This rate has been applied for estimating the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan (2009-10). On the basis of this rate, backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Annual Plan (2009-10) is estimated at about 31.50 lakh person.

Under Employment

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

201. The economic backwardness, illiteracy and limited mobilisation are the main reasons to force the rural people to live below the poverty line, though they are treated as employed according to the definitions of Census and National Sample Surveys. It is the general observation that there is no work for more than about 100 days in rural areas. There are 147 lakh marginal workers out of which 112 lakh are engaged in

agriculture sectors who are defined as under employed. On this basis, the total under employed in the State would be about 112 lakh. It may be stated here that for all practical purposes, there is, in fact, no distinction between unemployed and severely under employed.

Strategy

202. It has been targeted to reduce poverty to 15 percent by the end of Eleventh Plan. The State Government proposes to take active steps to achieve the goal of providing employment to 125 lakh persons during the Eleventh Plan. This would involve a mix of employment in self employment programmes such as SGSY, PMRY etc., wage employment schemes such as NREGP, filling up of vacancies in Government sectors especially Health, Education, PWD, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry etc.

Governance Reforms

203. Development is a function of a large number of inputs. One of the key input is good governance. Good Governance may broadly be defined to cover all aspects of the interface between individuals and businesses on the one hand and government on the other. The Eleventh Plan must build on the initiatives already taken and seek to achieve a decisive improvement in governance in the plan period. Some of the major challenges of good governance are:

- The plan accords priority to providing access to quality health care and education, particularly in the rural areas and for girls, minorities, SCs and STs, backward classes and BPL families. It also emphasizes programmes of employment under the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. Access to clean and good quality water, sanitation, housing and electricity are also critical. These services are delivered at the local level and this calls for both empowerment and accountability of the relevant authorities and effective monitoring of service delivery, particularly for low income groups.
- Effective administration of the rule of law resulting in efficient criminal and civil justice system delivering swift decisions and, particularly, ensuring access to the poor is of extreme importance. An effective security and policing system is required for Naxalite affected and communally sensitive areas.
- The Plan relies heavily on a dynamic private sector to expand investment and create new employment opportunities. This requires developing a business-friendly environment, enabling setting up and exiting of business and promoting efficiency, matching world standards.
- Space must be provided to voluntary organizations (VOs) for developing citizen initiatives, acting as a watchdog on government systems and strengthening group initiatives. This can only be done if full transparency is assured.

204. Finally, it is necessary to tackle the problem of corruption which is widely perceived as being all pervasive and is a major source of complaint about the quality of governance.

205. 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 include Transparency in Treasury System (Koshvani), Modernisation of Computer, Kisan call centre, On line tendering, Promotion for construction of Multiplexes for entertainment, Transparency in programme/ Scheme Implementation, Kisan Hit Yojna, Sprinkler/Drip Irrigation in Bundelkhund, To manage proper distribution of water amongst cultivators of the command, the formation of "Jal Prabandhan Samiti" of water users from all the sections of the society is in process, Feeder wise energy accounting and transformer level metering to improve the energy accounting and auditing, Girls Colleges in Asevit (unserved)Block, Opening of 2 Private Universities, Improvement of academics and infrastructure in Universities, Opening of Model College with Central Assistance-Learning and On-Line Education in Government Colleges, "Prayas", Sanket", "Mamta" and "Sparsh" schools are run for Handicapped, Online Management and Monitoring system for scholarships, GIS Infrastructure and Development of GIS Applications in Planning Department, Increasing travel demand requires substantial increase in the number of buses, and this provides immense potential for the organized private operators to enter the transport sector in the state, U.P. Council of Sugarcane Research, Shahjahanpur has developed new "Modified Trench Planting Method".

Local Self Governance

Panchayati Raj Institutions

206. In 1947, U.P Panchayati Raj Act established Gram Panchayats and in 1961 Kshetra Panchayats & Zila Panchayats were added by the U.P Kshetra Panchayat & Zila Panchayat Acts. Further, in accordance to the provision of the Article 243 of the Constitution of India, brought in by the 73rd Constitution amendment Act, it was amended accordingly, that made PRIs stronger & effective than ever before

Status of Decentralization in Uttar Pradesh

207. The State Government has taken the following steps in conformity to the mandatory provisions of the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act.

- Three Tier Panchayati Raj System
- Gram Panchayat at village level
- Kshetra Panchayat at intermediate level
- Zila Panchayat at District level
- Constitution of State Election Commission and State Finance Commission
- Division of Panchayats into territorial constituencies and one member directly elected from each ward.
- Not less than $1/3^{rd}$ seats reserved for women.
- Panchayats have a mandatory term of five years.
- Any panchayat if dissolved before the expiry of its term, fresh elections within six months.

- Indirect elections of chairpersons of Intermediary and District Panchayats.
- The State Government has also, in addition, taken the following measures to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State :
- Transfer of funds, functions and functionaries, to PRIs.
- Powers and functions to Gram Sabha.
- Direct election of chairperson of a panchayat at village level.
- Reservation of OBCs.
- Determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which a Panchayat can levy
- Provision for maintenance of accounts and auditing of Panchayats.

	Name of PRIs	No. of PRIs	No. of chair Person	No. of Members
1	Gram Panchayat	52000	52000	7,06,600
2	Kshetra Panchayat	820	820	65,004
3	Zila Panchayat	71	71	2631
	Total	52891	52891	7,74,235

Status of Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh

Devolution of Finances to PRIs

208. The 1st 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 has also been constituted under the chairpersonship of Shri S.A.T. Rizvi. Report of the Third State Finance Commission has been submitted to government in Sept. 2008.

Transfer of Untied Funds

209. So far under State Finance Commission an amount of Rs. 6671.81 crore and an amount of Rs. 3444.72 crore under Central Finance Commission since 1996-97 have been transferred to Panchayats in the State.

Utilization of 12th Finance Commission Grants

210. An amount of Rs 2928 crores has been sanctioned for the period 2005-10, by the GOI for PRIs to be utilized to improve the service delivery by the panchayats taking water supply and sanitation as first charge. Under the Pipe Water Supply schemes 41 schemes created under SWAJAL, 169 under Sector Reform Project and 60 by Jal Nigam, most of the schemes have already been transferred to Gram Panchayats.

	Status of Devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries								
Subjects transferred	Activity Transferred								
Functions/ Powers	Operation & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply schemes.								
Powers	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. C MOs of CHCs & PHCs								
	respectively, by Kshettra Panchayat Pramukhs and Gram Panchayat Pradhans respectively.								
	 Minor irrigation-selection of beneficiaries 								
	 Maintenance of assets created under sodic Land Reclamation Projects 								
	 Maintenance of seed stores, etc. to Kshettra Panchayats. 								
Resources/	Poverty alleviation programme								
Funds	 Rural Water Supply-Operation & Maintenance 								
4	Construction and maintenance of Rural Markets & fairs								
	Rural Sanitation Program								
	Social Welfare-Distribution of Scholarships								
	Maintenance of assets created under different schemes								
	Rural Library								
	Youth Welfare Program								
	Mid day meal								
	Maintenance of rural lamp posts [Electric lamp Post]								

Role of Gram Panchayats in Development process

211. 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.

212. 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.
- Funds from Backward Region Grant Fund.

Urban Local Bodies

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.
- ▶ 30% of total seats have been reserved for women in all categories.

Expanding functional Domains of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

213. Out of the 18 functions listed in the XIIth Schedule, 12 are traditional ones being already performed by ULBs. The revised laws incorporate six new functions for ULBs.

- Planning for economic and social development;
- Construction and maintenance of parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences;
- Promoting urban forestry and ecological aspects and protection of environment;
- Safeguarding the interest of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded;
- Slum improvement and upgradation;
- Urban poverty alleviation.

Transparency in Urban Local Bodies

- Under the Right to Information Act 2005 Public Information Officers (PIOs) have been appointed in all the urban local bodies.
- Any information/documents can be obtained by the citizens after paying the prescribed fees under RTI Act
- Provision for Public Discloser Law has been made in all urban local bodies.

Disaster Management

214. Uttar Pradesh is prone to diverse kind of disasters such as flood, drought, fire, and earthquake. In the recent past, many areas in the state have become vulnerable to industrial and chemical disasters due to rise of industrialization. Moreover, few incidences of man made disasters like bomb blast, terrorists attack etc. have posed new areas of disaster.

Initiatives taken by the State Government

215. Traditional framework For Disaster Management in UP has been orientation towards natural hazards and civil disturbances with Revenue, Police personnel and fire services as primary emergency responders in which focus has been more on immediate relief and recovery. With increase in frequency of disasters, the emerging context is rising levels of vulnerability and escalating cost of disasters and narrowing differences between natural and manmade disasters. Thus a paradigm shift in approach to Disaster Management is the need of the hour, from reactive, relief & rehabilitation to preventive pro-active mitigation of disasters.

216. Keeping in view the above guidelines, recently the Govt. of UP has initiated major steps towards disaster preparedness.

Disaster Management Road Map Of U.P.

- ▶ The State Authority clearly allocates responsibilities among various stakeholders and is primarily responsible for the following:-
 - Promoting an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management and acts as a central planning, coordinating & monitoring body for disaster management and post disaster reconstruction, rehabilitation, evaluation and assessment as well as promoting general awareness /education.
 - Evolving a total Disaster Management Support System by making use of Satellite Remote Sensing and imagery data, GIS. The UP Remote Sensing Agency, Lucknow has been designated as the special Advisor to the Authority.
 - Allocation of responsibilities to the various stakeholders and coordination in carrying out their responsibilities.
 - Acting as repository of information concerning disasters & disaster management
 - Ensuring establishment of communication links and setting up of emergency communication and early warning systems in the State
 - Developing guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans at all levels -state, district, block & village level.

- Dissemination of information and awareness building among the public.
- Crisis Management Group being set up shortly to:
 - 1. Ensuring effective interface between all agencies.
 - 2. Post disaster management operations, viz-coordinating operations& relief work, advising Govt.
- District Disaster Management Committee is headed by the District Magistrate
- Supervising state of preparedness
- Laying down guidelines for subordinate plans
- Establishing disaster management information systems
- 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
- State fire institute Unnao has developed new area and module of S & R training
 - Fire
 - Air crash
 - Rail accident
 - High rise building hazard
 - Chemical hazard
 - Industrial hazard
- State Emergency Response Force on the line of National Emergency Response Force is under the process of constitution.
- GIS based database for Disaster Management
- Disaster management in school curriculum, engineering courses, certification for practicing engineers, builders, architects
- Hospital Preparedness and Emergency Health Management in Medical Education
- Trauma and Mass Casualty Management by the State Medical Health Department.
- Public awareness material and manual publication for the community.
- A task force in all villages of Uttar Pradesh under constitution with the name of Apda Rahat Toli headed by Apda Rahat Mitra for response and rescue of the hazard as a first responder.
- Community Awareness Generation: Through regular Folk Songs, Street Plays, Puppet Shows etc.

Annexure-1

Major Heads	Fiv	e Year Plans		3 Annual	nual Five Year Plans		Annual
	I	II	III	Plans	IV	V	Plan
1. Agriculture and Allied	2487.00	2825.00	5789.00	3224.00	9921.00	16350.00	5842.00
-	16%	12%	10%	7%	9%	6%	7%
2. Rural Development	851.00	2764.00	4876.00	2251.00	3367.00	10927.00	4273.00
	6%	12%	9%	5%	3%	4%	5%
3.Economic Infrastructure	6888.00	11304.00	30425.00	32317.00	81777.00	207552.00	56140.00
	45%	48%	54%	71%	71%	72%	68%
1.1 Power	2331.00	5675.00	15701.00	17536.00	44651.00	112023.00	25047.00
	15%	24%	28%	39%	39%	39%	30%
1.2 Irrigation	3871.00	4110.00	11917.00	13095.00	29381.00	71522.00	22672.00
	25%	18%	21%	29%	25%	25%	27%
1.3 Transport	686.00	1519.00	2807.00	1686.00	7745.00	24007.00	8421.00
	4%	7%	5%	4%	7%	8%	10%
4. Social Infrastructure	3266.00	2980.00	8925.00	4331.00	11752.00	25814.00	8104.00
	21%	13%	16%	10%	10%	9%	10%
2.1 Education	1957.00	1747.00	5288.00	1713.00	6506.00	10797.00	1873.00
	13%	7%	9%	4%	6%	4%	2%
2.2 Medical & Public Health	1309.00	983.00	2470.00	1535.00	3244.00	3774.00	1342.00
	9%	4%	4%	3%	3%	1%	2%
2.3 Water Supply & Sanitation		250.00	1167.00	1083.00	2002.00	11243.00	4889.00
	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	6%
5. Others	1845.00	3463.00	6048.00	3409.00	9107.00	26475.00	8193.00
	12%	15%	11%	7%	8%	9%	10%
Total	15337.00	23336.00	56063.00	45532.00	115924.00	287118.00	82552.00
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Plan Expenditure in Uttar Pradesh (1951-52 to 2006-2007)

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Annexure-1

Plan Expenditure in Uttar Pradesh (1951-52 to 2006-2007)

(Lakh Rs.)

Major Heads	Five Yea	r Plans	2 Annual	Fi	ve Year Plans		TOTAL
	VI	VII	Plans	VIII	IX	X	I-X
1. Agriculture and Allied	44307.00	122678.00	74175.00	206116.00	274375.13	425125.72	1193214.85
	7%	10%	10%	10%	10%	8%	9%
2. Rural Development	45800.00	106198.00	49733.00	231325.00	407315.44	503234.47	1372914.91
	7%	9%	7%	11%	14%	9%	10%
3.Economic Infrastructure	393258.00	552446.00	422830.00	1063423.00	1239996.44	2105229.90	6203586.34
	61%	46%	60%	49%	44%	38%	45%
1.1 Power	185886.00	280353.00	280887.00	581340.00	490316.59	573933.24	2615679.83
	29%	23%	40%	27%	17%	10%	19%
1.2 Irrigation	139582.00	209456.00	80044.00	232940.00	359685.33	665908.21	1844183.54
	22%	18%	11%	11%	13%	12%	14%
1.3 Transport	67790.00	62637.00	61899.00	249143.00	389994.52	865388.45	1743722.97
	11%	5%	9%	12%	14%	16%	13%
4. Social Infrastructure	78317.00	146035.00	82621.00	335637.00	435524.88	1135117.44	2278424.32
	12%	12%	12%	16%	15%	21%	17%
2.1 Education	25581.00	54693.00	40324.00	184457.00	203967.17	520509.55	1059412.72
	4%	5%	6%	9%	7%	9%	8%
2.2 Medical & Public Health	19079.00	45767.00	18258.00	56072.00	65569.06	373814.85	593216.91
	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	7%	4%
2.3 Water Supply & Sanitation	33657.00	45575.00	24039.00	95108.00	165988.65	240793.04	625794.69
	5%	4%	3%	4%	. 6%	4%	5%
5. Others	83630.00	267515.00	78500.00	327745.00	473706.21	1316863.26	2606499.47
	13%	22%	11%	15%	17%	24%	19%
Total	645312.00	1194872.00	707859.00	2164246.00	2830918.10	5485570.79	13654639.89
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Annexure-2

Plan Expenditure in Five Year Plans

(Cr.Rs.)

Plan Period	All India	All States	Uttar Pradesh				
	-		Expenditure	% to All India	% to All States		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Ist Five Year Plan (1951-56)	1960.00	1245.00	153.37	7.8	12.3		
IInd Five Year Plan (1956-61)	4672.00	2115.00	233.36	5.0	11.0		
IIIrd Five Year Plan (1961-66)	8577.00	4227.00	560.63	6.5	13.3		
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	6625.00	3118.00	455.32	6.9	14.6		
IVth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	15779.00	7675.00	1159.24	7.3	15.1		
Vth Five Year Plan (1974-79)	39426.00	20015.00	2871.18	7.3	14.3		
Annual Plans (1979-80)	12176.00	6291.00	825.52	6.8	13.1		
VIth Five Year Plan (1981-85)	109292.00	49458.00	6453.12	5.9	13.0		
VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90)	218729.70	87492.40	11948.72	5.5	13.7		
Two Annual Plans (1990-92)	123120.50	28056.20	7078.59	5.7	25.2		
VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	485457.31	187937.50	21642.46	4.5	11.5		
IXth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	859200.00	369839.00	41910.00*	5.4	12.5		
IXth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	705818.00	299131.00	28309.18	4.01	9.46		
Xth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)	1618460.00	673132.00	54855.70	3.4	8.1		
XIth Five Year Plan (2007-12) Outlay	3644718.00	1488147.00	181094.00	5.0	12.2		

* Excluding Uttaranchal

Annexure-3 Per Capita Plan Expenditure in Five Year Plans (**R**s.) Percentage of U.P to All **Plan Period** U.P **All States** States 1 2 3 4 1st Five Year Plan 25 38 65.8 (1951-56) IInd Five Year Plan 32 51 62.7 (1956-61)IIIrd Five Year Plan 72 92 78.3 (1961-66)**Annual Plans** 53 61 86.9 (1966-69)IVth Five Year Plan 132 142 93.0 (1969-74) Vth Five Year Plan 329 361 91.1 (1974-79)VIth Five Year Plan 588 718 81.9 (1981-85)VIIth Five Year Plan 1077 1270 84.8 (1985-90)VIIIth Five Year Plan 1559 2205 70.7 (1992-97)

1704

3430

10896

3421

6544

14468

49.8

52.4

75.3

IXth Five Year Plan

Xth Five Year Plan

XIth Five Year Plan(outlay)

(1997-2002)

(2002-07)

(2007-12)

Annexure-4

					(R s.)			_				
	Five Year Plan											
State	Fourth (1969-74)	Fifth (1974-79)	Sixth (1981-85)	Seventh (1985-90)	Eighth (1992-97)	Ninth (1997-02	Tenth (2002-07)	Eleventh (2007-12) Outlay				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
All States	142	361	718	1270	2205	3421	6544	14468				
Uttar Pradesh	132	329	588	1077	1559	1704	3430	10896				
% to all states	93.0	91.1	81.9	84.8	70.7	49.8	52.4	75.3				
Punjab	316	691	1126	2113	3342	4040	7678	11873				
Haryana	358	671	1216	1965	2987	3785	4874	15783				
Maharashtra	199	518	1038	1724	3152	4613	6883	13164				
Gujarat	204	515	1138	1596	2855	4873	7907	21100				
Andhra Pradesh	98	333	601	1129	1977	3756	6158	19341				
Karnataka	128	355	718	1060	2697	5906	8265	19236				
Tamilnadu	134	277	740	1288	2492	4032	6441	13676				
Kerala	156	310	645	903	2336	4566	7547	13172				
West Bengal	82	278	446	818	1197	2550	3571	7955				
ASSAM	136	297	643	1380	2152	2666	3126	8986				
Rajasthan	120	338	622	907	2703	3457	4844	12694				
Madhya Pradesh	114	333	740	1260	1783	2983	4336	11654				
Orissa	114	292	592	1199	2204	3301	5177	8756				
Bihar	85	210	422	863	624	1197	2533	7305				

Annexure-5

Comparative Levels of Development

	71	 10	n.	uı	C

	Indicators	U.P.	Ind	ia	Some Progressive States		
	I- Per Capita income (Rs.) *						
	(at current prices)						
	2007-08	1	6060	33283	Haryana		49038
	(Other States data for 2006-07)		(14)		Maharashtra		41331
					Punjab		40566
					Gujarat		37532
					Himanchal Pradesh		36657
					Kerala		33609
					Tamil Nadu		32733
[-	Economic Infrastructure				Tanini Hudu		52155
	1. Electricity *						
	i. Per capita consumption of		186	405	Punjab		1009
	electricity (2006-07)		(12)	405	Tamil Nadu		761
	(kwh)		(12)				738
	(KWII)				Gujarat		
					Haryana		716
					Maharashtra		593
					Karnataka		543
	ii. Percentage of electrified		85.3	81.3	Punjab		100.0
				01.5			100.0
	villages (2006-07)		(11)		Haryana		
					Kerala		100.0
					Tamil Nadu		100.0
					Andhra Pradesh		100.0
					Gujarat		99.6
					Karnataka		98.3
					Madhya Pradesh		96.3
	2. Roads Maintained by						
	-						
	PWD (km.)						
	- Length of Surfaced						
	roads (2002-03)						
	i. Per lakh of population		64.9	72.6	Punjab		100.3
			(11)	72.0	Gujarat		136.1
			(11)				
					Rajasthan		121.1
					Haryana		105.2
					Orissa		44.8
					Tamil Nadu		94.3
	ii. Der 100 Se km eree		46.2	22.2	Dunich		49.8
	ii. Per 100 Sq.km area			23.3	Punjab Kerala		49.8 56.5
			(4)				
					Haryana		52.0
					Tamil Nadu		45.8
II-	Agriculture						
	Holdings below 1.0 hect.	7	6.90	63.0	Maharashtra		47.3
	(2000-01)		(12)		Haryana		46.
	·····		()		Karnataka		45.9
					Gujarat		29.4
					-	1	
					Punjab		12.3

Annexure-5

Comparative Levels of Development

Indicators	U.P. In	ıdia	Some Progressive States	
Per Capita Net area sown	0.09	0.13	Rajasthan	0.27
(2004-05) (hect.)	(11)		Madhya Pradesh	0.23
			Gujarat	0.18
			Karnataka	0.19
			Maharashtra	0.17
			Punjab	0.17
			Haryana	0.16
			i nu j unu	0.10
Percentage of net	79.0	41.7	Punjab	95.2
irrigated area to net	(3)		Haryana	83.8
area sown (2004-05)			Bihar	54.5
Cropping Intensity (2004-05)	147.3	134.9	Punjab	190.2
Cropping Intensity (2004-03)		134.9		
	(5)		Haryana	182.2
			West Bengal	177.2
Consumption of	148.4	112.3	Punjab	209.2
fertilizer (kg/hect.) (2006-07)	(5)		Tamil Nadu	186.6
(,	(-)		Andhra Pradesh	185.9
			Haryana	173.0
				11010
Productivity*				
(qtl/hect.)(2006-07)				
- Wheat	27.2	27.1	Punjab	42.10
	(4)		Haryana	42.32
			Rajasthan	27.51
			Gujarat	25.0
- Rice	18.8	21.3	Karnataka	38.70
	(10)		Punjab	38.60
			Haryana	30.5
			Andhra Pradesh	29.4
			Tamil Nadu	25.50
			West Bengal	25.1
	504.0	(00.00	T 7 1	000.00
- Sugarcane	596.3	690.22	Kerala	880.00
	(11)		Tamil Nadu	1051.23
			Karnataka	879.44
			West Bengal	763.07
			Maharashtra	748.98
			Andhra Pradesh	821.67
			Gujarat	730.37
- Potato	218.51	149.03	Gujarat	275.00
- 1 01010	(2)	149.05	West Bengal	123.85
	(2)		west Bengal	125.85
Percentage of area under	21.5	36.9	Kerala	90.20
commercial crops (more				66.20
	()			49.90
				44.00
				43.60
				40.90
com	-	mercial crops (more 21.5)	mercial crops (more 21.5 36.9 (12)	mentage of area under21.536.9Keralamercial crops (more(12)Gujarat



Annexure-5

Comparative Levels of Development

	Indicators	U.P.	India		Some Progressive States	
IV-	Industry*					
1.	Percentage of workers in		5.3	3.9	West Bengal	6.2
	House hold industry (2001)		(2)		Tamil Nadu	5.3
					Andhra Pradesh	4.7
					Orissa	4.2
					Karnataka	4.1
					Madhya Pradesh	3.8
					Maharashtra	2.6
	Per lakh of population		289	696	Tamil Nadu	1196
	average number of workers		(14)		Haryana	1177
	per day in reg. factories (2004-05)				Punjab	754
					Gujarat	2284
					Andhra Pradesh	657
7_	Social Services					
	1. Education*					
	a. Literacy percentage (2001)		56.3	64.8	Kerala	90.9
			(14)		Maharashtra	76.9
					Tamil Nadu	73.5
					Punjab	69.7
					Gujarat	69.1
	b. Number of schools per					
	lakh of population (2004-05)					
	i. J.B.S.		73	70	Madhya Pradesh	149
			(6)	10	Orissa	119
			(0)		Assam	106
					Rajasthan	92
					Andhra Pradesh	78
	ii. S.B.S.		21	25	Madhya Pradesh	53
			(8)		Karnataka	49
					Rajasthan	43
					Gujarat	42
					Orissa	41
			-			
	iii. H.S.S.		7	14	Haryana	23
			(14)		Orissa	23
					Andhra Pradesh	22
					Karnataka	21
					Assam	19

Comparative Levels of Development

Annexure-5

Indicators	U.P.	Ind	ia	Some Progressive States	
2. Medical and Health *					
i. Per lakh of population					
(as on 1.1.2002)					
(a). No. of hospitals and		2.5	3.8	Gujarat (1.1.95)	22.
dispensaries		(8)		Maharashtra (1.1.2000)	9.
				Punjab	6.
				Kerala (1.1.2001)	6.
(b). No. of beds		33.1	69.0	Kerala (1.1.2001)	308.
		(11)		Gujarat (1.1.95)	165.
				Maharashtra (1.1.2000)	111.
				Andhra Pradesh (1.1.98)	95.
				Karnataka (1.1.98)	79.
ii. Vital statistics per thousand					
(2006)*					
- Birth Rate		30.1	23.5	Kerala	14.9
		(15)		Tamil Nadu	16.2
		(/		Punjab	17.8
				West Bengal	18.4
				Maharashtra	18.5
				Andhra Pradesh	18.9
				Karnataka	20.1
					20.
				Haryana	23.5
- Death Rate		8.6	7.5	West Bengal	6.
		(12)		Kerala	6.
				Haryana	6.
				Punjab	6.
				Maharashtra	6.
				Rajsthan	6.
				Karnataka	7.
				Tamil Nadu	7.
- Infant Mortality Rate		71	57	Kerala	1
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		(12)		Maharashtra	3
		(1-)		Tamil Nadu	- 3
				West Bengal	3
				Punjab	4
				Karnataka	4
				Gujarat	5
				Haryana	5
Banking *				палуана	J
Credit Deposit Ratio		44.92	74.16	Tamil Nadu	113.4
(2007-08)		(13)		Maharashtra	94.6
				Andhra Pradesh	91.5
				Rajasthan	82.0
				Karnataka	78.0
				Gujarat	65.1
				Orissa	56.5
				011334	50.5

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Note:

* Figures in bracket indicate the ranking of Uttar Pradesh among 15 major states

Annexure-6

Per Capita Income in Five Year Plans

(At current prices)

Plan Period	India	Uttar Pradesh	Gap (2-3)	Gap as Percentage
Train Tenod	India	Ottai i radeon	Gup (2 0)	of India
1	2	3	4	5
950-51	267	259	8	3.0%
Begning of First Plan)		010	10	40 50/
955-56	255	213	42	16.5%
end of First Plan)	306	252	54	17.6%
960-61 end of Second Plan)	300	202	04	17.0%
965-66	426	373	53	12.4%
end of Thired Plan)	420	5/5	55	12.470
1968-99	552	453	99	17.9%
end of 3 Annual Plans)	001			
973-74	871	669	202	23.2%
end of Fourth Plan)				
978-79	1253	935	318	25.4%
end of Fifth Plan)				
979-80	1338	965	373	27.9%
end of Annual Plan)				
984-85	2504	1784	720	28.8%
end of Sixth Plan)	10.17	0007	1000	00.00/
989-90	4347	3087	1260	29.0%
end of Seventh Plan) 1990-91	4983	3590	1393	28.0%
end of Annual Plan)	4903	3590	1393	20.070
1991-92	5596	4064	1532	27.4%
end of Annual Plan)	0000	1001	TOOL	
Eigth Plan				
1992-93	6234	4345	1889	30.3%
end of Annual Plan)				
1993-94	7690	5066	2624	34.1%
end of Annual Plan)				
1994-95	8857	5767	3090	34.9%
end of Annual Plan)				
995-96	10149	6331	3818	37.6%
end of Annual Plan)	11501	7470	4000	05.40
1996-97	11564	7476	4088	35.4%
end of Annual Plan)				
Ninth Plan	12707	7826	4881	38.4%
997-98 end of Annual Plan)	12707	1020	4001	30.4 /0
1998-99	14396	8470	5926	41.2%
end of Annual Plan)	14000	0110	0010	11.270
1999-2000	15881	9719	6162	38.8%
end of Annual Plan)				
2000-01	16688	9799	6889	41.3%
end of Annual Plan)				
2001-02	17782	9980	7802	43.9%
end of Annual Plan)				
Tenth Plan				
2002-03	18885	10648	8253	43.7%
end of Annual Plan)				
2003-04	20895	11458	9470	45.3%
end of Annual Plan)				
2004-05	23199	12196	11003	47.4%
2005-06	25956	13315	12641	48.7%
2005-06	29642	14663	14979	50.5%
		16060	17239	51.8%
2007-08 @	33299		19870	
2008-09#	38084	18214	19070	52.2%

Advance Estimate

@ Quick Estimate

Annexure-7

Comparative Growth Rates in Income

Plan Period	Annual Growth R Inc	ate of Total	Annual Growth Ra Capita I	
	India	U.P.	India	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5
Ist Five Year Plan (1951-56)	3.6	2.0	1.7	0.5
IInd Five Year Plan (1956-61)	4.0	1.9	1.9	0.3
IIIrd Five Year Plan (1961-66)	2.2	1.6	0.0	-0.2
3 Annual Plans (1966-69)	4.0	0.3	1.8	-1.5
IVth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	3.3	2.3	1.1	0.4
Vth Five Year Plan (1974-79)	5.3	5.7	2.9	3.3
VIth Five Year Plan (1981-85)	5.3	8.7	3.1	6.3
VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90)	5.8	5.7	3.6	3.3
2 Annual Plans (1990-92)	2.5	3.1	0.4	1.1
VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	6.8	3.2	4.9	1.4
IXth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	5.6	2.0	3.6	-0.4
Xth Five Year plan (2002-032006-07)	7.8	5.2	6.1	3.2

Annexure-8

Average Annual Growth Rates : Uttar Pradesh

Period			Main Sectors		State Income
		Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Manu- facturing	Tertiary +]
1		2	3	4	5
1. 1950-51 to 1970-71	*	1.5	3.5	2.8	2.2
2. 1970-71 to 1980-81	*	2.0	5.0	3.6	3.0
3. 1980-81 to 1990-91	\$	3.2	9.6	6.4	5.0
4. 1980-81 to 1997-98	\$	2.5	6.9	5.4	4.0
5. 1993-94 to 2001-02	@	2.3	1.9	4.6	3.6
6 1993-94 to 2002-03		2.2	2.9	5.0	3.9
7. 1993-94 to 2003-04		2.3	3.1	5.1	4.0
8. 1993-94 to 2004-05		2.2	3.4	5.3	4.0
9.1993-94 to 2005-06		2.4	3.5	5.4	4.2
10.1999-00 to 2007-08#		1.5	3.3	5.2	4.6

\$ Based on 1980-81 Series. @ Based on 1993-94 Series.

Rest +

Based on 1999-00 series

Annexure-9

Average Annual Income per Worker : Uttar Pradesh

Period	Agricultlure & Animal	Manufacturing	Others	Total
	Husbandry	0		
1	2	3	4	5
1971				-
Workers (No. in Lakh)	213.19	19.92	40.23	273.34
% Share in Total	78.0	7.3	14.7	100.0
Income (Lakh Rs.)	248597	37925	139128	425650
% Share in Total	58.4	8.9	32.7	100.0
Average Income				
per Worker (Rs.)	1166.08	1903.87	3458.31	1557.22
1981	0.10.10	20.10	50.52	222.05
Workers (No. in Lakh)	243.13	30.12	50.72	323.97
% Share in Total	75.0	9.3	15.7	100.0
Income (Lakh Rs.)	728722	135581	536879	1401182
% Share in Total	52.0	9.7	38.3	100.0
Average Income				
per Worker (Rs.)	2997.25	4501.36	10585.15	4325.04
From 1971 to 1981 Change				
in share of Workers	-2.9	2.0	0.9	
in share of Income	-6.4	0.8	5.6	
1991				
Workers (No. in Lakh)	301.60	32.05	79.96	413.61
% Share in Total	72.9	7.7	19.3	100.0
Income (Lakh Rs.)	2084624	687918	2177082	4949624
% Share in Total	42.1	13.9	44.0	100.0
Average Income				
per Worker (Rs.)	6912	21464	27227	11967
From 1971 to 1991 Change				
in share of Workers	-5.1	0.5	4.6	
in share of Income	-16.3	5.0	11.3	
From 1981 to 1991 Change	1010	0.0		
in share of Workers	-2.1	-1.5	3.7	
in share of Income	-9.9	4.2	5.7	
2001				
Workers (No. in Lakh)	244.37*	20.92**	128.09	393.38
% Share in Total	62.1	5.3	32.6	100.0
Income (Lakh Rs.)	5899394	1691320	8586166	16176880
% Share in Total	36.47	10.46	53.08	100.00
Average Income		+ +		1 2 4 2 4
per Worker (Rs.)	24141.24	80847.04	67032.29	41122.78

* Agriculture Workers Only

** Household Workers Only

Note - Variations in 2001 Census over previous censuses are not possible due to reorganisation of Uttar Pradesh.

Annexure-10

Year-wise Outlay & Expenditure

			(Cr.Rs.)	
Year	Approved	Expenditure	%age	
	Outlay		Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	
Seventh Plan				
1985-86	1750.55	1853.66	105.89%	
1986-87	2150.00	2163.02	100.61%	
1987-88	2629.65	2343.93	89.13%	
1988-89	2690.75	2664.82	99.04%	
1989-90	2970.81	2910.97	97.99%	
Annual Plans				
1990-91	3383.05	3208.22	94.83%	
1991-92	3892.01	3695.54	94.95%	
Eighth Plan				
1992-93	4039.92	3890.44	96.30%	
1993-94	4247.06	3432.78	80.83%	
1994-95	4760.06	4019.74	84.45%	
1995-96	5721.63	4436.25	77.53%	
1996-97	6774.03	5904.35	87.16%	
Reorganised U.P.				
Ninth Plan	41910.00			
1997-98	6486.34	5032.92	77.59%	
1998-99	9234.96	5648.48	61.16%	
1999-2000	10260.00	5837.26	56.89%	
2000-01	8122.00	5906.27	72.72%	
2001-02	8400.00	5884.25	70.05%	
Total, Annual Plans	42503.30	28309.18	66.60%	
Tenth Plan	59708.00			
2002-03	7250.00	6617.65	91.28%	
2003-04	7728.00	6178.60	79.95%	
2004-05	9661.51	8456.04	87.52%	
2005-06	13500.00	13506.51	100.05%	
2006-07	19000.00	20096.90	105.77%	
Total, Annual Plans	57139.51	54855.70	96.00%	
Eleventh Plan	181094.00			
2007-08	25000.00	24296.53	97.19%	
2008-09	35000.00	33981.35	97.09%	

Annexure-11

S.No.	States	% Share in Population	% Share in Land Resources						
		2001	Geographical Area 2001	Forest Area 2004-05	Net Area Sown 2004-05	n Gross Cropped Area 2004-05			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.4	8.4	8.9	7.3	6.6			
2	Bihar	8.1	2.9	0.9	3.9	3.9			
3	Jharkhand	2.6	2.4	3.4	1.3	1.1			
4	Gujarat	4.9	6.0	2.7	7.0	5.8			
5	Haryana	2.1	1.3	0.1	2.5	3.4			
6	Karnataka	5.1	5.8	4.4	7.4	6.7			
7	Kerala	3.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.6			
8	Madhya Pradesh	5.9	9.4	12.5	10.6	10.6			
9	Chattisgarh	2.0	4.1	9.0	3.4	3.0			
10	Maharashtra	9.4	9.4	7.5	12.4	11.7			
11	Orissa	3.6	4.7	8.3	4.1	4.6			
12	Punjab	2.4	1.5	0.4	3.0	4.2			
13	Rajasthan	5.5	10.4	3.8	11.7	11.1			
14	Tamil Nadu	6.1	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.1			
15	Uttar Pradesh	16.2	7.3	2.4	11.8	12.9			
16	Uttaranchal	0.8	1.6	5.0	0.5	0.6			
17	West Bengal	7.8	2.7	1.7	3.8	5.0			
18	Assam	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.0			
_	ALL INDIA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

State wise Shares in Population & Land Resources

Annexure- 12	An	nexure-	- 12
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	Trend in Urban Population 0. State Urban Population %age Percentage share of Percentage share									
S.No.	State		Urban Population ('000)		Urban Po	ge share of pulation to pulation		tage share Country		
		2001	1991	1991-2001	2001	1991	2001	1991		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	Andhra Pradesh	20809	17887	16.30	27.30	26.89	7.30	8.20		
2	Bihar (including	8682	11353	29.30	10.50	13.14	3.00	5.20		
	Jharkhand)	5994	-		22.20		2.10			
3	Gujarat	18930	14246	32.90	37.40	34.49	6.60	6.50		
4	Haryana	6115	4055	50.80	28.90	24.63	2.10	1.80		
5	Karnataka	17962	13908	29.10	34.00	30.92	6.30	6.40		
6	Kerala	8267	7680	7.60	26.00	26.39	2.90	3.50		
7	Madhya Pradesh	15967	15339	31.40	26.50	23.18	5.60	7.00		
	(including Chattisgarh)	4186	-		20.10		1.50			
8	Maharashtra	41101	30542	34.60	42.40	38.69	14.40	14.00		
9	Orissa	5517	4235	30.30	15.00	13.38	1.90	1.90		
10	Punjab	8263	5993	37.90	33.90	29.55	2.90	2.80		
11	Rajasthan	13214	10067	31.30	23.40	22.88	4.60	4.60		
12	Tamil Nadu	27484	19078	44.10	44.00	34.15	9.60	8.80		
13	Uttar Pradesh	34540	25972	33.00	20.80	19.84	12.10	11.90		
14	Uttarakhand	2179	1634	33.40	25.70	-	0.80	0.80		
15	West Bengal	22427	18708	19.90	28.00	27.48	7.80	8.60		
16	Assam	3439	2488	38.20	12.90	11.10	1.20	1.10		
_	ALL INDIA	286120	217611	31.50	27.80	25.71	100.00	100.00		

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	Annexure-13 Population Details											
S.No.	States	Population	Population	Sex	% of	% of total	% of Scheduled	Annual	Growth			
		(Lakh)	density	Ratio	Urban	Workers in	Castes Population	rate	es of			
		2001	(persons/ sq.km.)	2001	Population	Population	in total Population	Рори	lation			
			2001		2001*	2001	2001	1981-91	1991-01			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1	Andhra Pradesh	762	277	978	27.3	45.8	16.2	2.17	1.36			
2	Bihar	830	881	919	10.5	33.7	15.7	2.11	2.53			
3	Jharkhand	269	338	941	22.2	37.5	11.8	@	2.11			
4	Gujarat	507	258	920	37.4	41.9	7.1	1.92	1.59			
5	Haryana	211	478	861	28.9	39.6	19.3	2.42	2.50			
6	Karnataka	529	276	965	34.0	44.5	16.2	1.92	1.60			
7	Kerala	318	819	1058	26.0	32.3	9.8	1.34	0.90			
8	Madhya Pradesh	603	196	919	26.5	42.7	15.2	2.38	2.18			
9	Chattisgarh	208	154	989	20.1	46.5	11.6	@	1.68			
10	Maharashtra	969	315	922	42.4	42.5	10.2	2.29	2.06			
11	Orissa	368	236	972	15.0	37.8	16.5	1.83	1.49			
12	Punjab	244	484	876	33.9	37.5	28.9	1.89	1.83			
13	Rajasthan	565	165	921	23.4	42.1	17.2	2.50	2.53			
14	Tamil Nadu	624	480	987	44.0	44.6	19.0	1.43	1.07			
15	Uttar Pradesh	1662	690	898	20.8	32.5	21.1	2.27	2.33			
16	Uttarakhand	85	159	962	25.7	36.9	17.9	@	1.78			
17	West Bengal	802	903	934	28.0	36.8	23.0	2.21	1.65			
18	Assam	267	340	935	12.9	35.8	6.9	2.17	1.74			
	ALL INDIA	10287 *	325	933	27.8	39.1	16.2	2.14	1.94			

Annexure-13

* Revised

@ Included in parental state

Annexure-14

Estimates Of State(NSDP) and National Income(NNP)

(In Crore Rs.)

Year	A- New Series (A State Income (NSDP)	National Income (NNP)	State's contribution to National
1	2	3	4
1999-2000	156809	1589673	9.9
2000-2001	161769	1700466	9.5
2001-2002	168370	1849361	9.1
2002-2003	182652	1994217	9.2
2003-2004	200463	2237414	9.0
2004-2005	217577	2526285	8.6
2005-2006	242156	2875958	8.4
2006-2007	271750	3312569	8.2
2007-2008*	303228	3787596	8.0
2008-2009\$	350297	4394913	8.0

B- New Series At constant(1999-2000) Prices

Year	State Income (NSDP)	National Income (NNP)	State"s contribution to National Income(%)
1	2	3	4
1999-2000	156809	1589673	9.9
2000-2001	160015	1648018	9.7
2001-2002	162926	1743998	9.3
2002-2003	168198	1806734	9.3
2003-2004	177054	1961817	9.0
2004-2005	185920	2105184	8.8
2005-2006	195661	2308015	8.5
2006-2007	210044	2533450	8.3
2007-2008*	225413	2764795	8.2
2008-2009\$	240039	2961249	8.1
* Prov	isional Estimates		\$ Quick Estimates

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Annexure-15

Estimates Of State(GSDP) and National Income(GDP)

(In Crore Rs.)

	A- New Series (A	(current Prices)	1
Year	State Income (GSDP)	National Income (GDP)	State's contribution to National
1	2	3	4
1999-2000	175159	1786526	9.8
2000-2001	181512	1925017	9.4
2001-2002	190269	2097726	9.1
2002-2003	206855	2261415	9.1
2003-2004	226972	2538170	8.9
2004-2005	248851	2871701	8.7
2005-2006	276969	3282385	8.4
2006-2007	309834	3779385	8.2
2007-2008*	344346	4320892	8.0
2008-2009\$	398732	4989804	8.0

B- New Series At constant(1999-2000) Prices

Year	State Income (GSDP)	National Income (GDP)	State"s contribution to National Income(%)
1	2	3	4
1999-2000	175159	1786526	9.8
2000-2001	178997	1864301	9.6
2001-2002	182885	1972606	9.3
2002-2003	189682	2048286	9.3
2003-2004	199682	2222758	9.0
2004-2005	210462	2388768	8.8
2005-2006	221510	2616101	8.5
2006-2007	237420	2871118	8.3
2007-2008*	254422	3129717	8.1
2008-2009\$	270850	3351653	8.1
* Pro	visional Estimates		\$ Quick Estimates

Annexure-16

Per Capita State(NSDP) and National Income(NNP)

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Year	Per Capita	Income(Rs.)	Gap	% shortfall in up		
	U P(NSDP)	India(NNP)	Rs.	Against India		
1	2	3	4	5		
1999-2000	9749	15881	6132	38.6		
2000-2001	9828	16688	6860	41.1		
2001-2002	9995	17782	7787	43.8		
2002-2003	10648	18885	8237	43.6		
2003-2004	11458	20871	9413	45.1		
2004-2005	12196	23198	11002	47.4		
2005-2006	13315	26003	12688	48.8		
2006-2007	14663	29524	14861	50.3		
2007-2008*	16060	33283	17223	51.7		
2008-2009\$	18214	38084	19870	52.2		

B- New Series At constant (1999-2000) Prices

Year	Per Capita	Income(Rs.)	Gap	% shortfall in up Against India	
	U P(NSDP)	India(NNP)	Rs.		
1	2	3	4	5	
1999-2000	9749	15881	6132	38.6	
2000-2001	9721	16173	6452	39.9	
2001-2002	9672	16769	7097	42.3	
2002-2003	9806	17109	7303	42.7	
2003-2004	10120	18301	8181	44.7	
2004-2005	10421	19331	8910	46.1	
2005-2006	10758	20868	10110	48.4	
2006-2007	11334	22580	11246	49.8	
2007-2008*	11939	24295	12356	50.9	
2008-2009\$	12481	25661	13180	51.4	
* Provision	nal Estimates		\$ Qu	ick Estimates	

Annexure-17

Sectoral Distribution of State(NSDP) and National Income(NDP)

						es (At curi	rent Prices)					
		Little - D	a da a b	Sectoral I	Distribution		alta	State % c	ontribution to		Income	
Year	Primary	Uttar Pi Secondry		Total	Drimonu	Secondry	Idia Tertiary	Total	Primary	in different Secondry	Tertiary	Tota
	Phimary	Secondry]		TOtal	Philialy		DP	TOtal	Frinary	Secondry	rentiary	TUtal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1999-2000	59133	29365	68312	156810	457953	330770	816381	1605104				
	37.7	18.7	43.6	100.0	28.5	20.6	50.9	100.0	12.9	8.9	8.4	9.8
2000-2001	60663	29092	72014	161769	463191	368609	891399	1723199				
	37.5	18.0	44.5	100.0	26.9	21.4	51.7	100.0	13.1	7.9	8.1	9.4
2001-2002	62332	28319	77719	168370	498707	383192	987530	1869429				
	37.0	16.8	46.2	100.0	26.7	20.5	52.8	100.0	12.5	7.4	7.9	9.0
2002-2003	66068	31496	85088	182652	496109	426688	1088110	2010907				
	36.2	17.2	46.6	100.0	24.7	21.2	54.1	100.0	13.3	7.4	7.8	9.1
2003-2004	71156	34626	94680	200462	554153	480317	1223652	2258122				
	35.5	17.3	47.2	100.0	24.5	21.3	54.2	100.0	12.8	7.2	7.7	8.9
2004-2005	74291	40409	102877	217577	589108	583189	1376363	2548660				
	34.1	18.6	47.3	100.0	23.1	22.9	54.0	100.0	12.6	6.9	7.5	8.5
2005-2006	80795	49644	111718	242157	666610	681775	1553669	2902054				
	33.4	20.5	46.1	100.0	23.0	23.5	53.5	100.0	12.1	7.3	7.2	8.3
2006-2007	87295	58271	126184	271750	732804	810759	1798784	3342347				
	32.1	21.4	46.4	100.0	21.9	24.3	53.8	100.0	11.9	7.2	7.0	8.1
2007-2008*	96264	67265	139699	303228	833261	925189	2052991	3811441				
	31.7	22.2	46.1	100.0	21.9	24.3	53.9	100.0	11.6	7.3	6.8	8.0
2008-2009\$	108491	80384	161422	350297	NA	NA	NA	NA				
	31.0	22.9	46.1	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

			Sec	toral Distribu	ution				State % c	ontribution to	National	Income
Year		Uttar Pi	radesh			tr	ndia			in different	Sectors	
	Primary	Secondry	Tertiary	Totai	Primary	Secondry	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondry	Tertiary	Tota
		NSDP				NDP						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1999-2000	59133	29365	68312	156810	457953	330770_	816381	1605104				
	37.7	18.7	43.6	100.0	28.5	20.6	50.9	100.0	12.9	8.9	8.4	9.8
2000-2001	59298	30057	70660	160015	456574	352625	861247	1670446				
	37.1	18.8	44.2	100.0	27.3	21.1	51.6	100.0	13.0	8.5	8.2	9.6
2001-2002	59770	29890	73266	162926	483253	359566	921318	1764137				
	36.7	18.3	45.0	100.0	27.4	20.4	52.2	100.0	12.4	8.3	8.0	9.2
2002-2003	60290	31649	76259	168198	451107	384652	988842	1824601				
	35.8	18.8	45.3	100.0	24.7	21.1	54.2	100.0	13.4	8.2	7.7	9.2
2003-2004	62336	34007	80711	177054	494443	414520	1072354	1981317				
	35.2	19.2	45.6	100.0	25.0	20.9	54.1	100.0	12.6	8.2	7.5	8.9
2004-2005	61603	40121	84196	185920	496429	459493	1170347	2126269				
	33.1	21.6	45.3	100.0	23.3	21.6	55.0	100.0	12.4	8.7	7.2	8.7
2005-2006	62547	45224	87890	195661	524987	508204	1295484	2328675				
	32.0	23.1	44.9	100.0	22.5	21.8	55.6	100.0	11.9	8.9	6.8	8.4
2006-2007	65492	50128	94424	210044	547608	563986	1443118	2554712				
	31.2	23.9	45.0	100.0	21.4	22.1	56.5	100.0	12.0	8.9	6.5	8.2
2007-2008*	67753	55362	102298	225413	572815	606553	1600280	2779648				
	30.1	24.6	45.4	100.0	20.6	21.8	57.6	100.0	11.8	9.1	6.4	8.1
2008-2009\$	70520	59105	110414	240039	NA	NA	NA	NA				
	29.4	24.6	46.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Provisional Estimates

\$ Quick Estimates

Sectoral Distribution of State(CSDD) and National Income(CDD)

Annexure-18

				1	A- New Ser	ries (At cur	rent Prices)				(Cr. Rs.	
				Sectoral I	Distribution				State % contribution to National Income				
Year		Uttar Pradesh					ndia			in differe			
	Primary	· · · ·	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondry	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondry	Tertiary	Tota	
		GSDP				GDP							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1999-2000	62097	38165	74897	175159	488109	410646	887771	1786526					
	35.5	21.8	42.7	100.0	27.3	23.0	49.7	100.0	12.7	9.3	8.4	9.8	
2000-2001	63887	38279	79346	181512	495271	458431	971315	1925017					
	35.2	21.1	43.7	100.0	25.7	23.8	50.5	100.0	12.9	8.4	8.2	9.4	
2001-2002	66006	38198	86065	190269	534488	483661	1079577	2097726					
	34.7	20.1	45.2	100.0	25.5	23.1	51.4	100.0	12.3	7.9	8.0	9.1	
2002-2003	70058	42095	94702	206855	534802	535732	1190881	2261415					
	33.9	20.4	45.9	100.0	23.6	23.7	52.7	100.0	13.1	7.9	8.0	9.1	
2003-2004	75477	45962	105533	226972	596224	602030	1339916	2538170					
	33.3	20.3	46.6	100.0	23.5	23.7	52.8	100.0	12.7	7.6	7.9	8.9	
2004-2005	79194	53741	115916	248851	637198	726302	1514201	2877701					
	31.8	21.6	46.6	100.0	22.1	25.2	52.7	100.0	12.4	7.4	7.7	8.6	
2005-2006	86366	63635	126968	276969	720168	849421	1712796	3282385					
	31.2	23.0	45.8	100.0	21.9	25.9	52.2	100.0	12.0	7.5	7.4	8.4	
2006-2007	93260	73186	143388	309834	792069	1007283	1980033	3779385					
	30.1	23.6	46.3	100.0	21.0	26.7	52.4	100.0	11.8	7.3	7.2	8.2	
2007-2008*	101776	83397	159173	344346	900028	1157462	2263402	4320892					
	29.6	24.2	46.2	100.0	20.8	26.8	52.4	100.0	11.3	7.2	7.0	8.0	
2008-2009\$	115844	99207	183681	398732	1006234	1317721	2665850	4989805					
	29.1	24.9	46.1	100.0	20.2	26.4	53.4	100.0	11.5	7.5	6.9	8.0	

A- New Series At constant(1999-2000) Prices Cr. Rs. State % contribution to National Sectoral Distribution Income Year Uttar Pradesh India in different Sectors Tertiary Total Total Primary Secondry Tertiary Total Primary Secondry Primary Secondry Tertiary GSDP GDP 9 5 2 3 4 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 1 38165 74897 175159 488109 410646 1999-2000 62097 887771 1786526 35.5 21.8 42.7 100.0 27.3 23.0 49.7 100.0 12.7 9.3 8.4 9.8 487992 38836 178997 438372 937937 1864301 2000-2001 62456 77705 34.9 21.7 43.4 100.0 26.2 23.5 50.3 100.0 12.8 8.9 8.3 9.6 38854 80851 182885 516584 450723 1005299 1972606 2001-2002 63180 21.2 9.3 34.5 44.3 100.0 26.2 22.8 51.0 100.0 12.2 8.6 8.0 2002-2003 63883 41085 84714 189682 486134 481758 1080394 2048286 21.7 44.7 23.7 100.0 8.5 7.8 9.3 33.7 100.0 23.5 52.8 13.1 43756 89823 199682 531302 519322 1172134 2222758 2003-2004 66103 21.9 7.7 9.0 33.1 45.0 100.0 23.9 23.4 52.7 100.0 12.4 8.4 65541 210462 535501 574072 1279195 2388768 2004-2005 50774 94147 31.1 24.1 44.7 100.0 22.4 24.0 53.6 100.0 12.2 8.8 7.4 8.8 2005-2006 66775 55959 98776 221510 566278 635223 1414600 2616101 30.1 25.3 44.6 100.0 21.6 24.3 54.1 100.0 11.8 8.8 7.0 8.5 61778 105749 237420 591353 706280 1573485 2871118 2006-2007 69893 8.3 29.4 26.0 44.5 100.0 20.6 24.6 54.8 100.0 11.8 8.7 6.7 2007-2008* 72278 67943 114201 254422 619121 766358 1744238 3129717 8.9 28.4 26.7 45.1 100.0 19.8 24.5 55.7 100.0 11.7 6.5 8.1 75276 72313 123261 270850 636559 803422 1911672 3351653 2008-2009\$ 27.8 26.7 45.1 100.0 19.0 24.0 57.0 100.0 11.8 9.0 6.4 8.1

* Provisional Estimates

\$ Quick Estimates

Annexure-19

Sectoral Distribution of State(NSDP) and National Income(NDP) A- New Series (At current Prices)

-					A	- New Seri		ent l'ites	· /				
			Litton	Pradesh		Sectoral D	India						
Year	Agri. & AH	Primary			Tertiary	Total	Agri. & AH	Primary		Secondry	Tertiary	Tota	
	1		NS	DP				I	NE)P			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1999-2000	55676	59133	17383	29365	68311	156809	390591	457953	207186	330770	816381	1605104	
	35.5	37.7	11.1	18.7	43.6	100.0	24.3	28.5	12.9	20.6	50.9	100.0	
2000-2001	56643	60663	16913	29092	72014	161769	388831	463191	235714	368609	891399	1723199	
	35.0	37.5	10.5	18.0	44.5	100.0	22.6	26.9	13.7	21.4	51.7	100.0	
2001-2002	58930	62332	16474	28319	77719	168370	420144	498707	243115	383192	987530	1869429	
	35.0	37.0	9.8	16.8	46.2	100.0	22.5	26.7	13.0	20.5	52.8	100.0	
2002-2003	61565	66068	18216	31496	85088	182652	401295	496109	267596	426688	1088110	2010907	
	33.7	36.2	10.0	17.2	46.6	100.0	20.0	24.7	13.3	21.2	54.1	100.0	
2003-2004	66628	71157	19941	34626	94680	200463	456831	554153	300647	480317	1223652	2258122	
	33.2	35.5	9.9	17.3	47.2	100.0	20.2	24.5	13.3	21.3	54.2	100.0	
2004-2005	69135	74291	21978	40409	102877	217577	471876	589108	349181	583189	1376363	2548660	
	31.8	34.1	10.1	18.6	47.3	100.0	18.5	23.1	13.7	22.9	54.0	100.0	
2005-2006	74512	80795	24232	49643	111718	242156	535113	666610	396013	681795	1553669	2902074	
	30.8	33.4	10.0	20.5	46.1	100.0	18.4	23.0	13.6	23.5	53.9	100.0	
2006-2007	80417	87295	27038	58271	126184	271750	588793	732804	470803	810759	1798784	3342347	
	29.6	32.1	9.9	21.4	46.4	100.0	17.6	21.9	14.1	24.3	53.8	100.0	
2007-2008*	89276	96264	30197	67265	139699	303228	676816	833261	529864	925189	2052991	3811441	
	29.4	31.7	10.0	22.2	46.1	100.0	17.8	21.9	13.9	24.3	53.9	100.0	
2008-2009\$	100971	108491	35426	80384	161422	350297	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	28.8	31.0	10.1	22.9	46.1	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

		A-New	Series At	constant(1999-2000)	Prices
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						Sectoral D	istribution					
Veen			Uttar I	Pradesh					Inc	lia		
Year	Agri. & AH	Primary	Manufac turing	Secondry	Tertiary	Total	Agri. & AH	Primary	Manufac turing	Secondry	Tertiary	Tota
	NSDP								NE)P		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1999-2000	55676	59133	17383	29365	68311	156809	390591	457953	207186	330770	816381	1605104
	35.5	37.7	11.1	18.7	43.6	100.0	24.3	28.5	12.9	20.6	50.9	100.0
2000-2001	55799	59298	16416	30057	70660	160015	387365	456574	223086	352625	861247	1670446
	34.9	37.1	10.3	18.8	44.2	100.0	23.2	27.3	13.4	21.1	51.6	100.0
2001-2002	56418	59770	15979	29890	73266	162926	412457	483253	226460	359566	921318	1764137
	34.6	36.7	9.8	18.3	45.0	100.0	23.4	27.4	12.8	20.4	52.2	100.0
2002-2003	56189	60290	17222	31649	76259	168198	376116	451107	241858	384652	988842	1824601
	33.4	35.8	10.2	18.8	45.3	100.0	20.6	24.7	13.3	21.1	54.2	100.0
2003-2004	58337	62336	17735	34007	80711	177054	418264	494443	256771	414520	1072354	1981317
	32.9	35.2	10.0	19.2	45.6	100.0	21.1	25.0	13.0	20.9	54.1	100.0
2004-2005	57377	61603	18632	40121	84196	185920	417493	496429	277554	459493	1170347	2126269
	30.9	33.1	10.0	21.6	45.3	100.0	19.6	23.3	13.1	21.6	55.0	100.0
2005-2006	57836	62547	19833	45224	87890	195661	442629	524987	300110	508204	1295484	2328675
	29.6	32.0	10.1	23.1	44.9	100.0	19.0	22.5	12.9	21.8	55.6	100.0
2006-2007	60565	65492	21190	50128	94424	210044	460244	547608	333917	563986	1443118	2554712
	28.8	31.2	10.1	23.9	45.0	100.0	18.0	21.4	13.1	22.1	56.5	100.0
2007-2008*	62891	67753	22540	55362	102298	225413	483067	572815	355367	606553	1600280	2779648
	27.9	30.1	10.0	24.6	45.4	100.0	17.4	20.6	12.8	21.8	57.6	100.0
2008-2009\$	65559	70520	23658	59105	110414	240039	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	27.3	29.4	9.9	24.6	46.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Provisional Estimates

\$ Quick Estimates

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Annexure-20

Sectoral Distribution of State(GSDP) and National Income(GDP)

	A- New Series (At current Prices)											
	Sectoral Distribution											
Year	Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Primary Manufactur Secondry Tertiary Total					India						
	Agriculture &AH	Primary	ing		Tertiary	Total	Agriculture &AH	Primary	Manufactur ing	Secondry	Tertiary	Total
				SDP						GDP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1999-2000	58132	62097	22953	38165	74897	175159	409660	488109	264113	410646	887771	1786526
	33.2	35.5	13.1	21.8	42.8	100.0	22.9	27.3	14.8	23.0	49.7	100.0
2000-2001	59305	63887	23242	38279	79346	181512	408932	495271	300392	458431	971315	1925017
	32.7	35.2	12.8	21.1	43.7	100.0	21.2	25.7	15.6	23.8	50.5	100.0
2001-2002	61982	66006	23535	38198	86065	190269	442464	534488	315314	483661	1079577	2097726
	32.6	34.7	12.4	20.1	45.2	100.0	21.1	25.5	15.0	23.1	51.5	100.0
2002-2003	64936	70058	25876	42095	94702	206855	425521	534802	346029	535732	1190881	2261415
	31.4	33.9	12.5	20.4	45.8	100.0	18.8	23.6	15.3	23.7	52.7	100.0
2003-2004	70318	75478	28522	45962	105532	226972	483030	596224	388549	602030	1339916	2538170
	31.0	33.3	12.6	20.3	46.5	100.0	19.0	23.5	15.3	23.7	52.8	100.0
2004-2005	73353	79194	32173	53741	115916	248851	501415	637198	453603	726302	1514201	2877701
	29.5	31.8	12.9	21.6	46.6	100.0	17.4	22.1	15.8	25.2	52.6	100.0
2005-2006	79273	86366	35442	63635	126968	276969	567897	720168	519743	849421	1712796	3282385
	28.6	31.2	12.8	23.0	45.8	100.0	17.3	21.9	15.8	25.9	52.2	100.0
2006-2007	85555	93260	39635	73186	143388	309834	625161	792069	617648	1007283	1980033	3779385
	27.6	30.1	12.8	23.6	46.3	100.0	16.5	21.0	16.3	26.7	52.4	100.0
2007-2008*	93980	101776	44312	83397	159173	344346	718278	900028	705130	1157462	2263402	4320892
	27.3	29.6	12.9	24.2	46.2	100.0	16.6	20.8	16.3	26.8	52.4	100.0
2008-2009\$	107422	115894	51985	99207	183681	398782	807392	1006234	799513	1317721	2665850	4989805
	26.9	29.1	13.0	24.9	46.1	100.0		20.2		26.4	53.4	100.0

A- New Series At constant(1999-2000) Prices

	Sectoral Distribution											
Year	Uttar Pradesh						India					
i cai	Agriculture		Manufactur				Agriculture		Manufactu			
	&AH	Primary	ing	Secondry	Tertiary	Total	&AH	Primary	ing	Secondry	Tertiary	Total
			-	SDP				_		GDP		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1999-2000	58132	62097	22953	38165	74897	175159	409660	488109	264113	410646	887771	1786526
	33.2	35.5	13.1	21.8	42.8	100.0	22.9	27.3	14.8	23.0	49.7	100.0
2000-2001	58411	62456	22434	38836	77705	178997	407176	487992	284571	438372	937937	1864301
	32.6	34.9	12.5	21.7	43.4	100.0	21.8	26.2	15.3	23.5	50.3	100.0
2001-2002	59257	63180	22370	38854	80851	182885	433475	516584	291803	450723	1005299	1972606
	32.4	34.5	12.2	21.2	44.2	100.0	22.0	26.2	14.8	22.8	51.0	100.0
2002-2003	59228	63883	24039	41085	84714	189682	398206	486134	311685	481758	1080394	2048286
	31.2	33.7	12.7	21.7	44.7	100.0	19.4	23.7	15.2	23.5	52.7	100.0
2003-2004	61556	66103	25105	43756	89823	199682	441360	531302	332363	519322	1172134	2222758
	30.8	33.1	12.6	21.9	45.0	100.0	19.9	23.9	15.0	23.4	52.7	100.0
2004-2005	60763	65541	26771	50774	94147	210462	441647	535501	361115	574072	1279195	2388768
	28.9	31.1	12.7	24.1	44.7	100.0	18.5	22.4	15.1	24.0	53.6	100.0
2005-2006	61441	66775	28452	55959	98776	221510	467984	566278	393842	635223	1414600	2616101
	27.7	30.1	12.8	25.3	44.6	100.0	17.9	21.6	15.1	24.3	54.1	100.0
2006-2007	64341	69893	30471	61778	105749	237420	487010	591353	440193	706280	1573485	2871118
	27.1	29.4	12.8	26.0	44.5	100.0	17.0	20.6	15.3	24.6	54.8	100.0
2007-2008*	66812	72278	32447	67943	114201	254422	511274	619121	476303	766358	1744238	3129717
	26.3	28.4	12.8	26.7	44.9	100.0	16.3	19.8	15.2	24.5	55.7	100.0
2008-2009\$	69701	75276	34057	72313	123261	270850	524019	636559	496017	803422	1911672	3351653
	25.7 isional Estimates	27.8	12.6	26.7	45.5	100.0		19.0	Ouick Estim	24.0	57.0	100.0

* Provisional Estimates

\$ Quick Estimates

Annexure-21

Sector Wise growth rate in Percentage

	(At Current Prices)											
	Prin	nary	Secon	dary	Ter	tiary	Тс	otal				
Year	India	UP	India	UP	India	UP	India	UP				
	NDP	NSDP	NDP	NSDP	NDP	NSDP	NDP	NSDP				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1999-2000	-	-	-	-		-		-				
2000-2001	1.1	2.6	11.4	-0.9	9.2	5.4	7.4	3.2				
2001-2002	7.7	2.8	4.0	-2.7	10.8	7.9	8.5	4.1				
2002-2003	-0.5	6.0	11.4	11.2	10.2	9.5	7.6	8.5				
2003-2004	11.7	7.7	12.6	9.9	12.5	11.3	12.3	9.8				
2004-2005	6.3	4.4	21.4	16.7	12.5	8.7	12.9	8.5				
2005-2006	13.2	8.8	16.9	22.9	12.9	8.6	13.9	11.3				
2006-2007	9.9	8.0	18.9	17.4	15.8	12.9	15.2	12.2				
2007-2008*	13.7	10.3	14.1	15.4	14.1	10.7	14.0	11.6				
2008-2009\$	NA	12.7	NA	19.5	NA	15.5	NA	15.5				

At Constant(1999-2000) Prices

	Prin	nary	Secon	dary	Тег	tiary	Total	
Veen	India	UP NSDP	India	UP	India	UP	India	UP
Year	NDP		NDP	NSDP	NDP	NSDP	NDP	NSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1999-2000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
2000-2001	-0.3	0.3	6.6	2.4	5.5	3.4	4.1	2.0
2001-2002	5.8	0.8	2.0	-0.6	7.0	3.7	5.6	1.8
2002-2003	-6.7	0.9	7.0	5.9	7.3	4.1	3.4	3.2
2003-2004	9.6	3.4	7.8	7.5	8.4	5.8	8.6	5.3
2004-2005	0.4	-1.2	10.8	18.0	9.1	4.3	7.3	5.0
2005-2006	5.8	1.5	10.6	12.7	10.7	4.4	9.5	5.2
2006-2007	4.3	4.7	11.0	10.8	11.4	7.4	9.7	7.4
2007-2008*	4.6	3.5	7.5	10.4	10.9	8.3	8.8	7.3
2008-2009\$	NA	4.1	NA	6.8	NA	7.9	NA	6.5

Provisional Estimates

\$ Quick Estimates

Annexure-22

Per Capita Investment

	State	Total	Population	Per capita
		Investment	in	investment
		in crore Rs.	Lakh No.	in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	128819.06	762.1	16903.17
2	Assam	12711.83	266.56	4768.84
3	Bihar	28172.41	829.99	3394.31
4	Delhi	16957.3	138.51	12242.65
5	Gujarat	129266.69	506.71	25510.98
6	Haryana	28798.4	211.45	13619.48
7	Himanchal Pradesh	36688.77	60.78	60363.23
8	Jharkhand	31095.55	269.46	11539.95
9	Karnataka	112566.24	528.51	21298.79
10	Kerala	56224.47	318.41	17657.88
11	Madhya Pradesh	48069.28	603.48	7965.35
12	Maharashtra	167190.35	968.79	17257.65
13	Orissa	75075.9	368.05	20398.29
14	Punjab	23985.02	243.59	9846.47
15	Rajasthan	29048.32	565.07	5140.66
16	Tamil Nadu	134332.66	624.06	21525.6
17	Uttar Pradesh	65457.25	1661.97	3938.53
18	Uttranchal	22931.54	84.89	27013.24
19	West Bengal	65107.95	801.76	8120.63

Note: Total public and private investment has been taken from CMIE data base for January,2004.

Annexure- 23

Percentage Distribution of Rural	Population
According to Village Size in 2001	Population

	States		Village size category							
		>500	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000 & Above				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.7	6	17	38.7	35.7				
2	Assam	1.1	19.5	32.8	30.5	6.2				
3	Bihar	3.1	8.4	19.5	35.4	33.6				
4	Gujarat	2.9	9.9	25.5	38.7	23				
5	Haryana	1.6	6.1	20.2	41.5	30.6				
16	Karnataka	6.5	15.4	25.7	34.2	18.3				
7	Kerala	0	0	0.1	1	98.9				
8	Madhya Pradesh	13	26.3	32.3	22.7	5.7				
9	Maharashtra	5.3	15.8	29.2	30.6	19.1				
10	Orissa	19.1	25.8	29.8	21.4	3.2				
11	Punjab	5.4	15.5	29.7	36.2	13.3				
12	Rajasthan	8.6	18.4	28.4	31.5	13.1				
13	Tamil Nadu	1.5	6	18.8	43.4	30.3				
14	Uttar Pradesh	5.2	14.3	29.3	37	14.2				
15	West Bengal	5.3	11.2	20.9	36	26.5				
	ALL INDIA	7.2	14.2	24.7	32.2	21.8				

Annexure-24

Total Income of India and Uttar Pradesh

Year	At current prices Net Income (Cr. Rs.)		%age of Uttar Pradesh		Prices (1999 e (Cr. Rs.)	%age of Uttar	Percentage previous ye		Growth in Total Income at current	
				· · · ·		Pradesh to	2000 prices		prices	
	India	Uttar Pradesh		India	Uttar Pradesh	India	India	Uttar Pradesh	India	Uttar Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1999-2000	1589673	156809	9.9	1589673	156809	9.9	-	-	~	
2000-01	1700466	161769	9.5	1648018	160015	9.7	3.7	2.0	7.0	3.2
2001-02	1849361	168370	9.1	1743998	162926	9.3	5.8	1.8	8.8	4.1
2002-03	1994217	182652	9.2	1806734	168198	9.3	3.6	3.2	7.8	8.5
2003-04	2237414	200463	9.0	1961817	177054	9.0	8.6	5.3	12.2	9.8
2004-05	2526285	217577	8.6	2105184	185920	8.8	7.3	5.0	12.9	8.5
2005-06	2875958	242156	8.4	2308015	195661	8.5	9.6	5.2	13.8	11.3
2006-07	2312569	271750	8.2	2533450	210044	8.3	9.8	7.4	15.2	12.2
2007-08*	3787596	303228	8.0	2764795	225413	8.2	9.1	7.3	14.3	11.6
2008-09\$	4394913	350297	8.0	2961249	240039	8.1	7.1	6.5	16.0	15.5

estimates

\$ Quick estimates

Per capita Income of India and Uttar Pradesh

Year	At current pri	At current prices		to India Net Income(Rs.)		%age of Uttar	Percentage increase to previous year at 1999- 2000 prices		Growth in Per Capita Income at current prices	
	Net Income(Rs.)		to India (GAP)			Pradesh to India				
	India	Uttar Pradesh	(UAF)	India	Uttar Pradesh		India	Uttar Pradesh	India	Uttar Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1999-2000	15881	9749	61.4	15881	9749	61.4	-	-	-	-
2000-01	16688	9828	58.9	16172	9721	60.1	1.8	-0.3	5.1	0.8
2001-02	17782	9995	56.2	16769	9672	57.7	3.7	-0.5	6.6	1.7
2002-03	18885	10648	56.4	17109	9806	57.3	2.0	1.4	6.2	6.5
2003-04	20871	11458	54.9	18301	10120	55.3	7.0	3.2	10.5	7.6
2004-05	23198	12196	52.6	19331	10421	53.9	5.6	3.0	11.1	6.4
2005-06	26003	13315	51.2	20868	10758	51.6	8.0	3.2	12.1	9.2
2006-07	29524	14663	49.7	22580	11334	50.2	8.2	5.4	13.5	10.1
2007-08*	33283	16060	48.3	24295	11939	49.1	7.6	5.3	12.7	9.5
2008-09\$	38084	18214	47.8	25661	12481	48.6	5.6	4.5	14.4	13.4

* Provisional estimates

\$ Quick estimates

Project/Scheme				2007-	08	
	App	proved Outlay		Actual Exp	oenditure	
	Total	State Share	Central share/ central assistance Content	Total	State (Share	Central share central assistance Conten
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Bharat Nirman	657233.00	142147.50	515085.50	405656.90	134295.16	271361.74
a Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	99793.00	79947.50	19845.50	97908.80	76120.83	21787.97
b Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	167200.00		167200.00	118587.00		118587.00
c Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana	233968.00		233968.00	38028.27		38028.27
d Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	64000.00	16000.00	48000.00	62592.84	15871.85	46720.99
e Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	92272.00	46200.00	46072.00	88539.99	42302.48	46237.51
2 National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	200000.00	20000.00	180000.00	187322.89	20000.00	167322.89
3 National Rural Health Mission	145942.48		145942.48	92361.54		92361.54
4 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	122256.80	42350.00	79906.80	112244.17	37707.84	74536.33
5 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	344776.74	140018.04	204758.70	318899.26	114139.26	204760.00
6 Mid-day-Meal	94279.00		94279.00	94279.00		94279.0
7 Total Sanitation Compaign (TSC)	27931.49	7470.05	20461.44	22484.55	7399.44	15085.1
8 National Social Assistance Programme	83956.00		83956.00	84274.33		84274.33
9 Backward Region Grant Funds (BRGF)	63471.00		63471.00	14121.00		14121.00
10 Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	73688.00	18432.84	55255.16	57458.44	13422.33	44036.1
11 National Horticulture Mission	12478.05	2495.61	9982.44	11527.08	2074.15	9452.93
12 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	28292.55		28292.55			
13 National Food Security Mission	9062.00		9062.00	5059.00		5059.0
14 National E-Governance Action Plan	3550.00		3550.00	201.90		201.9
15 Multi sectoral Plan						
Total						1076851.8

Annexure-25

Outlay/Expenditure (Lakh Rs.) 2008-09 2008-09 2009-10 **Proposed Outlay** Approved Outlay Anticipated Expenditure Total State Central share/ Total State Central share/ Total State Central share/ Share Share central Share central central assistance assistance assistance Content Content Content 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 705085.00 159775.00 545310.00 648638.82 169114.83 479523.99 892829.07 190384.58 702444.49 27885.00 126135.00 98250.00 27885.00 140174.07 119595.58 20578.49 126135.00 98250.00 300000.00 231585.00 231585.00 241500.00 241500.00 300000.00 250000.00 165000.00 165000.00 89300.00 89300.00 250000.00 20000.00 22288.33 66864.99 89155.00 22289.00 66866.00 86866.00 66866.00 89153.32 48500.00 65000.00 95499.00 41525.00 53974.00 102550.50 48576.50 53974.00 113500.00 470500.00 30000.00 440500.00 470500.00 30000.00 440500.00 630000.00 30000.00 600000.00 208207.00 23520.00 184687.00 214931.52 23520.00 191411.52 246246.39 30000.00 216246.39 110854.92 77254.92 110854.92 33600.00 77254.92 133285.12 39973.41 93311.71 33600.00 400000.00 240000.00 393705.94 150000.00 243705.94 327632.00 114526.00 213106.00 160000.00 88413.00 78798.17 78798.17 92706.00 92706.00 88413.00 11000.00 14427.96 47473.50 16550.50 30923.00 41421.96 26994.00 37994.00 26994.00 141556.00 141556.00 141556.00 141556.00 140626.00 140626.00 70000.00 70000.00 70000.00 70000.00 70000.00 70000.00 81056.00 17999.33 63056.67 108997.00 28614.00 80383.00 89180.00 21179.78 68000.22 16638.10 2495.80 14142.30 16638.10 2495.80 14142.30 16440.00 2466.00 13974.00 60000.00 55390.00 55390.00 55390.00 55390.00 60000.00 20000.00 20934.19 20934.19 20934.19 20934.19 20000.00 3000.00 3100.00 3100.00 3000.00 3000.00 3000.00 65000.00 50000.00 50000.00 50000.00 50000.00 65000.00 2453334.15 428390.13 2024944.02 2359292.68 416298.59 1942994.09 2906886.08 490554.27 2416331.81

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SUB-MAJOR HEADWISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

	Project/Scheme		Plan(2007-12)	2007-	-08
Code No.		0	d Outlay _ 6-07 Prices	Approved	Outlay
		Total	Of	Total	0
			Which		Which
			Capital Content		Capita Conten
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	2	
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Economic Services	11582644.64	8703377.45	1515533.44	1283127.63
101000000000000000000000000000000000000	I- Agri. & Allied Activities	1914637.31	728895.32	199803.89	89886.86
101240100000000000	Crop Husbandry :	767243.79	201763.72	86517.82	28731.3
101240101000000000	Agriculture	335037.57	2026.00	38916.82	1218.00
10124010400000000	Coordination deptt.(UPDASP)	86916.00	69532.00	10000.00	8268.35
101240105000000000	Horticulture	75871.00	50.00	8997.00	15.00
10124010600000000	Food Processing	77143.50	530.00	541.00	94.00
10124010300000000	Cane Development	128250.00	65600.00	22060.00	13133.0
101240102115000000	Small Marginal Farmer Programme(SMFP)	64025.72	64025.72	6003.00	6003.00
1012402000000000000	Soil & Water Conservation	219109.00		27193.65	
101240200000000000000000000000000000000	Animal Husbandry	99345.00	52485.87	11752.00	5941.69
101240300000000000	Dairy Development	197071.93	79512.00	11918.53	5421.9
101240400000000000000000000000000000000	Fisheries	15873.00	3281.00	1448.00	656.0
		226825.59	151302.73	22848.00	20995.8
10124060000000000	Forestry & Wild Life				
10124150000000000	Agri.Research & Education	188700.00	126125.00	8106.39	5553.9
10124160000000000	Agri.Financial Institutions	14000.00	14000.00	2547.00	2547.0
10124350000000000 101242500000000000	Other Agri.Programmes (Mandi Parishad) Cooperation	100000.00 86469.00	100000.00 425.00	20000.00 7472.50	20000.00 39.00
10200000000000000000	II- Rural Development	765800.00	472544.00	169870.00	109429.00
102250100000000000	Special Programmes :	101000.00	15000.00	20759.00	2000.00
		50000.00		0(0(00	
102250101800010100	Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana	50000.00		9626.00	
102250101800000200	DRDA	6000.00		1038.00	
102250103800010100	DPAP	7500.00		1695.00	
102250105101010100	IWDP	2500.00		700.00	
102250105101010200	IWMP				
10225010400000000	IREP	5000.00		700.00	
102250101800000100	Community Hall	15000.00	15000.00	2000.00	2000.00
102250101800000200	Adarsh Jalashya Yojna	15000.00		5000.00	
102250500000000000	Rural Employment :	204626.00		40974.00	
102250560800000100	Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana (RD)	10000.00		1964.00	
102250560800000200	Rural Employment Centre			20.00	
102250560800010100	Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojna	90000.00		18990.00	
102250560800010200	NREGP	104626.00		20000.00	
102250600000000000	Land Reforms	1630.00		708.00	
102251500000000000	Other Rural Dev. Prog. :	458544.00	457544.00	107429.00	107429.00
102251501000000000	Panchayati Raj	96044.00	96044.00	42429.00	42429.00
10225150200000000	Community Development	15000.00	15000.00	2000.00	2000.00
102251560800010100	Vidhayak Nidhi	346500.00	346500.00	63000.00	63000.00
102251560800010200	Rural Roads Development Authority	1000.00	5.0500.00	00000.00	000000
102251560800010200	National Health Insurance	1000.00			

Annexure-26

10	2009-1		09	2008-		7-08	200
Outlay	Proposed	enditure	Anticipated Expe	tlay	Approved Ou	kpenditure	Actual Ex
Of Which Capital Content	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total
14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
1766619.38	2211824.78	1830362.45	2074484.83	1766075.61	2228453.39	1405942.69	1585298.86
131006.28	296156.17	126510.67	290607.22	139817.60	341381.88	96410.70	195636.10
42165.00	116962.53	40247.93	116402.35	52033.93	142789.93	31470.62	72693.71
31500.00	95039.53	29496.43	95155.53	30096.43	109490.93	784.15	24088.58
	1800.00		865.82	11186.00	12918.00	4136.18	5000.00
15.00	8558.00	15.00	8602.00	15.00	8602.00	11.36	7825.40
15.00	455.00	62.50	583.00	62.50	583.00	54.93	399.65
2400.00	2860.00	2400.00	2922.00	2400.00	2922.00	13700.00	22596.08
8250.00	8250.00	8274.00	8274.00	8274.00	8274.00	12784.00	12784.00
	61678.45		56178.91		58978.91		41874.97
5277.68	12928.90	5815.75	12918.33	5549.75	12972.01	5699.20	8479.48
6300.00	10898.00	5200.00	12439.80	5200.01	32439.81	5300.73	11702.51
750.00	1218.29	400.00	957.34	656.00	1659.71	165.50	335.23
23810.74	30574.00	25254.05	29074.42	26253.57	30074.00	21034.04	22760.73
21612.86	23000.00	12552.94	17771.34	18084.34	22602.78	6115.01	6150.54
1050.00	1050.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2547.00	2547.00
30000.00	30000.00	35000.00	35000.00	30000.00	30000.00	24040.00	24040.00
40.00	7846.00	40.00	7864.73	40.00	7864.73	38.60	5051.93
185923.50	248267.00	260874.65	311095.47	180431.05	229323.05	125130.78	175223.17
500.00	16757.00	2000.00	18283.16	2000.00	18257.00	2000.00	20290.72
					10101100		
	12445.00		12445.00		12445.00		10256.25
	1145.00		1171.03		1145.00		963.07
	1534.00		1992.13		1992.00		1679.91
	535.00		675.00		675.00		482.74
	598.00						
500.00	500.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00 4908. 75
	32200.00		32200.00		32250.00		31074.30
	2200.00		2200.00		2200.00 50.00		1696.75
	30000.00		30000.00		30000.00		9377.55 20000.00
	30000.00		50000.00		5000.00		20000.00
	710.00		731.00		10.00		727.37
185423.50	198600.00	258874.65	259881.31	178431.05	178806.05	123130.78	123130.78
119923.50 1500.00	120000.00 1500.00	195874.65	196506.31	115431.05	115431.05	59383.00 872.78	59383.00 872.78
63000.00 1000.00	63000.00 1000.00	63000.00	63000.00	63000.00	63000.00	62875.00	62875.00
	13100.00		375.00		375.00		

	Project/Scheme		Plan(2007-12)	2007-0	08
Code			d Outlay _	A	
No.		at 2000	6-07 Prices	Approved C	Jutiay
		Total	Of	Total	Of
			Which		Which
			Capital		Capital
			Content		Content
1	2	3	4	5	6
1032575000000000000	III-Special Area Programmes :	453439.00	453239.00	93941.00	93340.84
10005550000000000000000					
103257502800010100	Special Package	20000.00	20000.00	5000.00	5000.00
103257502800000100	Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi/Package	30000.00	30000.00	5000.00	17000.00
103257502800000200	Purvanchal Vikas Nidhi	100000.00	100000.00	17000.00	
103257502800010200	Border Area Development Programme	15000.00	15000.00	2523.00	2369.84
103257560800010300	Article 275 (1) (Social Welfare Deptt.)	200.00		447.00	5500.00
103257560800010400	Twarit Arthik Vikas Yojna	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00
103257560800010500	Backward Region Grant Fund	302739.00	302739.00	63471.00	63471.00
103257502800000300	Capital works in Bundelkhand and other drought prone areas				
10400000000000000000	IV-Irrigation & Flood Control	1633821.75	1529407.00	242071.67	225411.41
1042701000000000000	Major & Medium Irrigation	1350692.00	1350692.00	171419.00	171419.00
10.2.0100000000000000000000000000000000					
104270200000000000	Minor Irrigation :	192329.75	127915.00	32127.67	20913.41
104270203000000000	Ground Water Survey Org.	6321.25		1382.35	
104270202000000000	Private Minor Irrigation	61508.50	3415.00	10080.00	248.09
104270201000000000	State Minor Irrigation	124500.00	124500.00	20665.32	20665.32
1042705000000000000	Command Area Development	40000.00		5446.00	
104271100000000000	Flood Control	50800.00	50800.00	33079.00	33079.00
105000000000000000000000000000000000000	V-Energy	2637103.13	2633159.13	317784.62	317594.52
1052801000000000000	Power	2633159.13	2633159.13	317594.52	317594.52
105281000000000000	Non-Conven. Sources of Energy	3944.00	2000107110	190.10	
106000000000000000000	VI-Industry & Minerals	234709.79	64030.00	22376.21	13421.00
1062851000000000000	Village & Small Industries :	85156.79	9325.00	8026.21	1071.00
106285103000000000	Khadi	18995.00		2783.00	
10628510300000000	Sericulture	8276.79		500.21	
106285101000000000	Small Industries	38417.00	9325.00	2623.00	1071.00
10628510200000000	Handloom	19468.00	<i>JJLJ</i> .00	2120.00	1071100
10/30/2000000000000000000000000000000000	Industries	110152.00	19105.00	10800.00	8800.00
10628520000000000	Industries	110153.00		3550.00	3550.00
10628520700000000 10628530000000000	Electronics Mining	38060.00 1340.00	35600.00	3330.00	3550.00
10700000000000000000	VII-Transport	2732864.00	2730461.00	420755.00	420615.00
100000000000000000000000000000000000000		25000.00	25000.00	4007.00	4007.00
107305300000000000	Civil Aviation	25000.00	25000.00	4087.00	4087.00
107305400000000000	Roads & Bridges :	2479618.00	2479618.00	392944.00	392944.00

Annexure-26

0	2009-1)9	2008-		7-08	2007
Dutlay	Proposed (enditure	Anticipated Expe	lay	Approved Out	penditure	Actual Ex
O Whic Capita Conter	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total
1	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
112720.0	113261.00	127783.05	128306.57	123668.50	124192.00	42425.51	45702.78
11400.0	11400.00	17100.00	17100.00	15600.00	1.5.000.000		
11400.0	11400.00	17100.00	17100.00	15600.00	15600.00	10000.00	10000.00
27600.0	27600.00	27600.00	27600.00	25600.00	25600.00	16293.04	16293.04
2720.0	2720.00	3083.05	3114.57	2468.50	2500.00	2092.47	2131.04
	541.00		492.00		492.00		367.70
						2790.00	2790.00
70000.0	70000.00	70000.00	70000.00	70000.00	70000.00	11250.00	14121.00
1000.0	1000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00		
263343.8	279661.00	258016.02	274205.54	257507.23	273960.00	219650.11	235422.24
199100.0	199100.00	199360.00	199360.00	199360.00	199360.00	169515.78	169515.78
33618.8	42936.00	25093.02	35095.54	24584.23	34850.00	20021.49	30374.62
	1100,00		1076.02		1577.00		1177.01
2137.8	10355.00	1440.00	10366.50	1778.00	10466.77	707.95	9884.07
31481.0	31481.00	23653.02	23653.02	22806.23	22806.23	19313.54	19313.54
	7000.00		6187.00		6187.00		5419.00
30625.0	30625.00	33563.00	33563.00	33563.00	33563.00	30112.84	30112.84
549643.0	549843.00	512484.50	512689.20	537070.00	537275.00	455182.13	455280.91
549643.0	549643.00	512484.50	512484.50	537070.00	537070.00	455182.13	455182.13
	200.00	515101000	204.70	557070.00	205.00	455162.15	98.78
14359.0	34030.00	13557.72	20590.49	14059.00	36435.57	4825.28	10633.96
1184.0	8830.00	889.00	7881.77	889.00	7725.57	647.96	6321.64
	2200.00		2407.00		2407.00		0500.00
	3200.00		2497.00		2497.00		2529.00
1104.0	840.00	000.00	910.40	000.00	754.20		717.05
1184.0	3000.00 1790.00	889.00	2662.00	889.00	2662.00	647.96	1628.72
	1790.00		1812.37		1812.37		1446.87
10000.0	22000.00	9498.72	9498.72	10000.00	25500.00	3600.00	3700.00
3175.0	3200.00	3170.00	3210.00	3170.00	3210.00	577.32	612.32
502847.4	503217.00	523387.02	523676.69	502262.33	502554.00	454003.85	454137.23
4500.0	4500.00	4680.70	4691 70	4500.00	4500.00	4000.00	4002.00
4500.0			4681.70	4500.00	4500.00	4092.08	4092.08
477914.0	477914.00	490995.00	490995.00	480495.00	480495.00	439535.00	439535.00

Code	Project/Scheme		Plan(2007-12) d Outlay	2007-	08
No.		-	6-07 Prices	Approved (Dutlay
		Total	Of	Total	0
			Which		Whic
			Capital Content		Capita Conter
			Content		Conter
I	2	3	4	5	
107305500000000000	Road Transport :	228234.00	225843.00	23724.00	23584.0
10730551000000000	Non-Roadways	6864.00	4473.00	620.00	480.0
10730552000000000	U.P.S.R.T.C.	221370.00	221370.00	23104.00	23104.0
107305600000000000	Inland Water Transport	12.00			
10900000000000000000	IX-Science, Technology & Environment	30393.15	11242.00	7657.00	6048.0
		00070120	112-12-00		001010
10934250000000000	Scientific Research (incl.S&T)	9109.15	2058.00	2885.00	2048.0
109343500000000000	Ecology & Environment	21284.00	9184.00	4772.00	4000.0
110000000000000000	X- Gen.Economic Services	1179876.51	80400.00	41274.05	7381.0
110345100000000000	Secretariat Economic Services :	155925.00	500.00	6776.17	3500.0
110345100101000100	State Planning Commission	400.00			
110345100101000200	Land Use Board	200.00		1.00	
110345100092000500	Stationery (SAD)	25.00			
110345100092000300	Planning Reasearch & Action Divi.(PRAD)	300.00			
110345100092000702	Evaluation Division	300.00			
110345100092000701	Training Division	300.00		128.00	
110345100092000703	State Planning Institute	600.00			
110345100092000800	Planning Department (Dev. Institutes)	650.00		38.00	
110345100092000600	Institutional Finance	500.00	500.00		
110345100092000309	State Planning Institute (Bioenergy cell)	152650.00	00000	3109.17	
110345100101010300	Untied Fudns for districts (Planning)	10=000100		3500.00	3500.0
110345100092000100	EAP Department			5000.00	2200.0
110345100092000800	Administrative Reforms Department				
1103452000000000000	Tourism	81900.00	79900.00	4063.00	3881.0
1103454000000000000	Survey & Statistics	22951.60	17700.00	2930.12	5001.0
110347500800000100	New EAP & CSS schemes	919099.91		27504.76	
2000000000000000000000	II- SOCIAL SERVICES	6482085.36	3877259.97	967850.75	534600.7
2210000000000000000	Education	1885083.23	652286.68	201979.65	62921.1
2212202000000000000	General Education	1645702.23	460549.62	176973.76	42853.6
	Elementary Education (including SCERT)	1200942.00	374671.94	153758.00	31088.8
221220201000000000	Elementary Education	1200942.00	374671.94	153748.00	31083.8
22122028000000000	SCERT	100.00	J, 10/1./T	10.00	51085.8
22122020000000000		349387.78	61377.68	8343.31	2104.8
221220204000000000		3000.00	01077,00	400.00	2104.0
221220205000000000		500.00		20.00	
221220203000000000	0	91872.45	24500.00	14452.45	9660.0
2212203000000000000	Technical Education	199200.00	161600.00	12272.21	9020.9

Annexure-26

0	2009-1		09	2008-		7-08	200
Dutlay	Proposed	enditure	Anticipated Expe	tlay	Approved Ou	spenditure	Actual Ex
C	Total	Of	Total	Of	Total	Of	Total
Whic		Which		Which		Which	
Capita		Capital		Capital		Capital	
Conter		Content		Content		Content	
1	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
20433.4	20800.00	27711.32	27999.99	17267.33	17556.00	10376.77	10510.15
233.4	600.00	611.32	899.99	611.33	900.00	476.77	610.15
20200.0	20200.00	27100.00	27100.00	16656.00	16656.00	9900.00	9900.00
	3.00				3.00		
60.0	2147.00	34.00	1655.00	4034.00	5655.00	2048.00	3075.96
60.0	1000.00	34.00	1200.00	34.00	1200.00	2048.00	2885.00
00.0	1147.00	0.1100	455.00	4000.00	4455.00		190.96
6716.2	185242.61	7714.82	11658.65	7225.90	177676.89	6266.33	10186.51
4050.0	5070.00	3750.00	6894.75	3500.00	6976.17	3500.00	6725.61
1020.0	100.00	570000			100.00		
	4.00		5.07		51.00		0.93
	5.00		0.07		5.00		
	25.00		19.51		50.00		
	100.00		17.51		50.00		
	25.00				50.00		111.50
	250.00				50.00		111.50
			11.00		11.00		10.00
	11.00		11.00		11.00		
3550.0	500.00 3550.00	3500.00	3109.17 3500.00	3500.00	3109.17 3500.00	3500.00	3103.18 3500.00
5550.0	5550.00	5500.00	3300.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00
500.0	500.00	250.00	250.00				
2075.0	3923.00	3964.82	4685.92	3725.90	4201.00	2766.33	2833.33
591.2	1488.64		77.98		200.00		627.57
	174760.97				166299.72		
731122.6	1365275.22	788268.07	1300735.99	707902.63	1238482.56	487143.59	825589.05
68555.7	253096.80	81478.40	176832.57	77968.28	210183.32	70979.92	167002.91
48378.4	223494.80	49535.27	138528.57	45870.22	171602.97	43059.25	137652.37
40226.8	160910.00	37993.65	115859.60	36328.60	151334.00	31067.08	117740.34
40221.8	160900.00	37988.65	115849.60	36323.60	151324.00	31062.08	117730.34
5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00
2351.5	48447.80	3950.92	9290.23	1950.92	6690.23	1975.27	6157.74
	1000.00		200.00		400.00		166.38
	20.00		20.00		20.00		16.89
5800.0	13117.00	7590.70	13158.74	7590.70	13158.74	10016.90	13571.02
						8531.66	

Code	Project/Scheme		Plan(2007-12) d Outlay	2007-08		
No.		0	6-07 Prices	Approved C	outlay	
		Total	Of	Total	Of	
			Which		Which	
			Capital		Capital	
			Content		Content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
221220400000000000	Sports & Youth Services :	24470.00	19673.06	6372.68	5452.00	
22122040200000000	Sports Department	19700.00	17732.91	5195.00	4671.00	
22122040100000000	Youth Welfare	4770.00	1940.15	1177.68	781.00	
221220500000000000	Art & Culture	15711.00	10464.00	6361.00	5594.52	
22222100000000000000	Medical & Public Health	1319405.00	1090497.00	171417.17	141815.38	
		492522.00	220208.00	04407.21	75220 62	
22222101000000000	Allopathy	482522.00	339288.00	84497.31	75230.63	
22222102000000000	Family Welfare	154021.00	154021.00	8800.00	8800.00	
22222106000000000	Medical Education	639307.00	573418.00	72600.00	54687.00	
222221060101000000	Medical Colleges/Medical University	567607.00	510918.00	59600.00	47187.00	
222221060104000000	S.G.P.G.I.	71700.00	62500.00	13000.00	7500.00	
22222104000000000	Ayurvedic & Unani	23400.00	13500.00	3152.86	1600.09	
22222105000000000	Homeopathy	20105.00	10235.00	2366.00	1497.66	
22222103000000000	E.S.I.	50.00	35.00	1.00		
223221500000000000	Water Supply & Sanitation	536733.93	486132.79	82939.33	65015.00	
223221510000000000	Urban Development	204890.79	204890.79	24860.00	24860.00	
223221520000000000	Rural Development	281242.00	281242.00	46200.00	40155.00	
223221530000000000	Rural Sanitation (Panchayati)	50601.14		11879.33		
2232216000000000000	Housing	282406.00	282406.00	40588.96	40588.96	
223221601000000000	Residential Buildings :	282206.00	282206.00	40518.96	40518.96	
223221603800010200	Indira Awas Yojna (Rural Dev. Deptt)	76706.00	76706.00	16000.00	16000.00	
223221603800000100	Mahamaya Awas Yojana	187500.00	187500.00	20000.00	20000.00	
223221601106000000	Pooled Housing-PWD	10000.00	10000.00	2000.00	2000.00	
223221601107000100	Estate Department	3500.00	3500.00	1768.96	1768.96	
223221601107010100	Judicial Department	4500.00	4500.00	750.00	750.00	
223221603800010200	Mahamaya Sarva Jan Awas Yojama					
22322160200000000	Urban Housing					
223221603102000000	Rural Housing :(Revenue Department)	200.00	200.00	70.00	70.00	
2232217000000000000	Urban Development	1091317.05	1072562.00	219292.00	207659.59	
223221701000000000	Housing Department	42562.00	42562.00	45547.00	45547.00	
22322170200000000	Urban Development Department	1030162.05	1030000.00	162145.00	162112.59	
22322170300000000	Urban Emp.& Poverty Eradication	18593.00		11600.00		
22422200000000000000	Information & Publicity	630.00	460.00	54.00		

Annexure-26

0	2009-1)9	2008-		7-08	2007
Outlay	Proposed (nditure	Anticipated Expe	lay	Approved Out	penditure	Actual Ex
C Whic Capit Conter	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total
1	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
4467.0	6102.00	6491.28	7448.29	5088.03	6045.04	4940.63	5336.78
3025.6	4000.00	4932.00	5138.00	4932.00	5138.00	4160.02	4160.02
1441.3	2102.00	1559.28	2310.29	156.03	907.04	780.61	1176.76
2302.2	3500.00	11060.39	11417.33	11060.39	11417.33	14448.38	15087.11
180732.9	227502.00	188057.23	221615.01	192075.34	238801.05	145171.45	149360.46
		_					
69100.0	77500.00	62173.41	64569.36	54987.86	63671.00	73566.16	76123.59
14000.0	44000.00	19995.17	43515.17	20000.00	43520.00	8765.46	8765.46
95199.8	101000.00	102954.87	108072.43	114153.70	126152.00	59825.52	61035.62
84199.8	90000.00	89954.87	95072.43	101153.70	113152.00	42331.52	43541.62
11000.0	11000.00	13000.00	13000.00	13000.00	13000.00	17494.00	17494.00
800.0	2800.00	1000.00	3096.05	1000.00	3096.05	1517.75	1551.02
1633.0	2200.00	1933.78	2360.00	1933.78	2360.00	1496.56	1883.45
1055.0	2.00	1755.10	2.00	1755.76	2.00	1470.50	1.32
77208.0	116533.00	71016.63	112622.98	63258.85	82513.00	55566.87	73178.02
34033.0	34033.00	28917.00	30042.00	27153.00	27153.00	19187.24	19187.24
43175.0	48500.00	42099.63	48576.50	36105.85	41525.00	36379.63	42302.48
15115.0	34000.00	12077.05	34004.48	50105.05	13835.00	30317.03	11688.30
55839.0	55839.00	67084.33	67084.33	44596.00	44596.00	39765.66	39765.66
55839.0	55839.00	67084.33	67084.33	44596.00	44596.00	39739.28	39739.28
22289.0	22289.00	22288.33	22288.33	20000.00	20000.00	15871.85	15871.85
20000.0	20000.00	30000.00	30000.00	20000.00	20000.00	19746.93	19746.93
1500.0	1500.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
2300.0	2300.00	3046.00	3046.00	1846.00	1846.00	1872.26	1872.26
750.0 9000.0	750.00 9000.00	750.00 9000.00	750.00 9000.00	750.00	750.00	248.24	248.24
2000.0	7000.00	7000.00	2000.00				
						26.38	26.38
332280.0	344380.00	361986.00	373536.00	312404.00	324004.00	162870.44	175336.12
43000.0	43000.00	96194.00	96194.00	70932.00	70932.00	82412.00	82412.00
289280.0	289380.00	265792.00	265842.00	241472.00	241572.00	80458.44	80505.43
209200.0	12000.00	203792.00	11500.00	2414/2.00	11500.00	004,00.44	12418.69
	12000.00		11500.00		11500.00		12416.09
	60.00		60.00		60.00		16.64

	Project/Scheme		Plan(2007-12)	2007	-08
Code		U	ed Outlay _	<u> </u>	
No.		at 200	6-07 Prices	Approved	Outlay
		Total	Of	Total	Ot
		Total	Which	1 Out	Which
			Capital		Capita
			Content		Conten
1	2	3	4	5	6
22522250000000000	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	523885.12	199345.00	79574.89	11601.77
225222501000000000	Welfare of S.C. & others	375468.37	194275.00	34936.00	10733.51
22522250300000000	Welfare of Backward Classes	124367.00	570.00	29042.89	428.26
22522250500000000	Welfare of Minorities	11411.75	2000.00	858.00	
22522250200000000	Tribal Welfare	3488.00	2500.00	1098.00	440.00
225222502003010000	Training Institute	250.00		10.00	
22522258000000000	Other Classes	8900.00		13630.00	
226223000000000000	Labour & Employment	25448.50	7500.00	6041.63	3223.46
226223001000000000	Labour Welfare	254.50		34.40	
22622300300000000	Craftsman Training	25000.00	7500.00	5900.00	3177.46
22622300200000000	Employment	194.00		107.23	46.00
227223500000000000	Social Security & Welfare	406875.03	1956.50	118019.12	487.51
227223502104000000	Social Welfare (NSAP)	314559.00		83956.00	
227223502101000000	Welfare of Handicapped	4394.00	1287.00	10808.47	223.50
227223502200000000	Sainik Kalyan	495.00	400.00	100.00	80.00
227223502103000000	Women & Child Welfare	87427.03	269.50	23154.65	184.01
227223600000000000	Nutrition (Bal Kalyan)	410301.50	84114.00	47944.00	1288.00
3000000000000000000	III- GENERAL SERVICES	44670.00	44670.00	16615.81	16615.81
342205800000000000	Stationery & Printing	2500.00	2500.00	740.00	740.00
342205900000000000	Public Works :	42170.00	42170.00	15875.81	15875.81
342205901800000100	Estate Department	7400.00	7400.00	2892.81	2892.81
342205901800010100	Judicial Department	4500.00	4500.00	750.00	750.00
342205901800000200	Revenue	30270.00	30270.00	12233.00	12233.00
9999999999000000000	GRAND TOTAL	18109400,00	12625307.42	2500000.00	1834344.22

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SUB-MAJOR HEADWISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Annexure-26

10	2009-		09	2008-		07-08	200
Outlay	Proposed	enditure	Approved Outlay Anticipated Expenditure		xpenditure	Actual E	
O Which Capita Conten	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total	Of Which Capital Content	Total
14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
10160.20	102200.42	10508.43	90087.77	10508.43	81774.58	6964.63	57379.92
9481.00	36338.00	9879.17	24269.19	9879.17	36150.00	6507.84	16440.08
408.26	48108.00	358.26	48504.08	358.26	29675.08	451.79	29832.42
406.20		338.20		550.20	1250.08	4,11.77	1011.55
271.00	3000.00	371.00	2615.08 1062.00	271.00	1062.00	5.00	521.66
271.00	1117.00	271.00		271.00	7.00	5.00	521.00
	7.00		7.00				0574.01
	13630.42		13630.42		13630.42		9574.21
1552.66	5334.00	1807.30	7144.99	761.98	4798.27	3161.13	4118.67
	35.00		35.00		35.00		31.36
1492.66	5138.00	1717.30	6948.79	671.98	4602.07	3115.13	4006.48
60.00	161.00	90.00	161.20	90.00	161.20	46.00	80.83
4794.09	216350.00	786.75	207772.34	786.75	207772.34	338.49	115459.18
630.00	141556.00		141556.00		141556.00		84274.33
4019.58	30400.00	587.25	22068.34	587.25	22068.34	188.24	9679.96
80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	89.97	109.97
64.51	44294.00	119.50	44048.00	119.50	44048.00	60.28	21394.92
	43980.00	5543.00	43980.00	5543.00	43980.00	2325.00	43971.47
22900.00	22900.00	22914.05	22914.05	33064.05	33064.05	18764.76	18764.76
150.00	150.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	700.00	700.00
22750.00	22750.00	22314.05	22314.05	32464.05	32464.05	18064.76	18064.76
5500.00	5500.00	9331.05	9331.05	8414.05	8414.05	5407.65	5407.65
3250.00	3250.00	750.00	750.00	9050.00	9050.00	609.60	609.60
14000.00	14000.00	12233.00	12233.00	15000.00	15000.00	12047.51	12047.51
2520642.05	360000.00	2641544.57	3398134.87	2507042.29	350000.00	1911851.04	2429652.67

	Major head of development	Eleventh Plan	2007-08	
de		Agreed		
).		Outlay	Approved	Actu
			Outlay	Expenditu
	2	3	5	
10000000000000000000	Economic Services	11582644.64	1515533.44	1585298.8
101000000000000000000	I- Agri. & Allied Activities	1914637.31	199803.89	195636.1
101240100000000000	Crop Husbandry :	614229.29	76979.82	64468.0
101240105000000000	Horticulture	75871.00	8997.00	7825.
101240106000000000	Food Processing	77143.50	541.00	399.
101240200000000000	Soil & Water Conservation	219109.00	27193.65	41874.
101240300000000000	Animal Husbandry	99345.00	11752.00	8479.
101240400000000000	Dairy Development	197071.93	11918.53	11702.
1012405000000000000	Fisheries	15873.00	1448.00	335.
1012406000000000000	Forestry & Wild Life	226825.59	22848.00	22760.
101241500000000000000	Agri.Research & Education	188700.00	8106.39	6150
1012416000000000000000000000000000000000	Agri.Financial Institutions	14000.00	2547.00	2547.
1012435000000000000	Other Agri. Programmes (Mandi Parishad)	100000.00	20000.00	24040
101242500000000000	Cooperation	86469.00	7472.50	5051
102000000000000000000	II- Rural Development	765800.00	169870.00	175223
102250100000000000	Special Programmes :	101000.00	20759.00	20290
102250101800010100	Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana	50000.00	9626.00	10256
102250101800000200	DRDA	6000.00	1038.00	963
02250101800000200	DPAP	7500.00	1695.00	1679
102250105101010100	IWDP	2500.00	700.00	482
102250105101010100	IWMP	2500.00	700.00	402
	IREP	5000.00	700.00	
10225010400000000		15000.00	2000.00	2000
102250101800000100 102250101800000200	Community Hall Adarsh Jalashya Yojna	15000.00	5000.00	4908
1022505000000000000	Rural Employment :	204626.00	40974.00	31074
102250560800000100	Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana (RD)	10000.00	1964.00	1696
102250560800000100	Rural Employment Centre	10000.00	20.00	10/0
		90000.00	18990.00	9377
102250560800010100 102250560800010200	Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojna NREGP	104626.00	20000.00	20000
1022506000000000000	Land Reforms	1630.00	708.00	727
1022515000000000000	Other Rural Dev. Prog. :	458544.00	107429.00	123130
		0/044.00	42420.00	50303
10225150100000000	Panchayati Raj	96044.00	42429.00	59383
10225150200000000	Community Development	15000.00	2000.00	872
102251560800010100	Vidhayak Nidhi	346500.00	63000.00	62875
102251560800010200	Rural Roads Development Authority	1000.00		

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SUB-MAJOR HEADWISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Annexure-27

(Financial In Lakh Rs.)					
2008-09		2009-10	%age increase ov	er	
		Proposed	2008-09		
Approved	Anticipated	Outlay	Outlay	Anticipated	
Outlay	Expenditure			expenditure	
9	11	13	14	15	
2228453.39	2074484.83	2211824.78	-0.75%	6.21%	
341381.88	290607.22	296156.17	-15.27%	1.87%	
133604.93	107217.35	107949.53	-23.77%	0.68%	
8602.00	8602.00	8558.00	-0.51%	-0.51%	
583.00	583.00	455.00	-28.13%	-28.13%	
58978.91	56178.91	61678.45	4.38%	8.92%	
12972.01	12918.33	12928.90	-0.33%	0.08%	
32439.81	12439.80	10898.00	-197.67%	-14.15%	
1659.71	957.34	1218.29	-36.23%	21.42%	
30074.00	29074.42	30574.00	1.64%	4.90%	
22602.78	17771.34	23000.00	1.73%	22.73%	
2000.00	2000.00	1050.00	-90.48%	-90.48%	
30000.00	35000.00	30000.00	-90.40 %	-16.67%	
			0.240%	-0.24%	
7864.73	7864.73	7846.00	-0.24%	-0.24%	
229323.05	311095.47	248267.00	7.63%	-25.31%	
18257.00	18283.16	16757.00	-8.95%	-9.11%	
12445.00	12445.00	12445.00			
1145.00	1171.03	1145.00		-2.27%	
1992.00	1992.13	1534.00	-29.86%	-29.87%	
675.00	675.00	535.00	-26.17%	-26.17%	
015.00	015.00	598.00	100.00%	100.00%	
2000.00	2000.00	500.00	-300.00%	-300.00%	
32250.00	32200.00	32200.00	-0.16%		
	52200.00	54400.00	0.10 %		
2200.00	2200.00	2200.00			
50.00					
30000.00	30000.00	30000.00			
10.00	731.00	710.00	98.59%	-2.96%	
178806.05	259881.31	198600.00	9.97%	-30.86%	
115431.05	196506.31	120000.00	3.81%	-63.76%	
113451105	1,000001	1500.00	100.00%	100.00%	
62000.00	63000.00	63000.00	100.0070	100.00 /	
63000.00	03000.00	1000.00	100.00%	100.009	
085.00	375.00	13100.00	97.14%	97.14%	
375.00	375.00	13100.00	91.14%	97.14%	

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SUB-MAJOR HEADWISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

	Major head of development	Eleventh Plan	2007-08	
lode		Agreed		
ю.		Outlay	Approved	Actu
			Outlay	Expenditu
	2	3	5	
103257500000000000	III-Special Area Programmes :	453439.00	93941.00	45702.7
103257502800000100	Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi/Package	30000.00	5000.00	10000.0
103257502800000200	Purvanchal Vikas Nidhi	100000.00	17000.00	16293.0
103257502800010200	Border Area Development Programme	15000.00	2523.00	2131.0
103257560800010300	Article 275 (1) (Social Welfare Deptt.)	200.00	447.00	367.7
103257560800010400	Twarit Arthik Vikas Yojna	5500.00	5500.00	2790.0
103257560800010500	Backward Region Grant Fund	302739.00	63471.00	14121.0
103257502800000300	Capital works in Bundelkhand and other			
	drought prone areas			
104000000000000000000000000000000000000	IV-Irrigation & Flood Control	1633821.75	242071.67	235422.2
104270100000000000	Major & Medium Irrigation	1350692.00	171419.00	169515.7
104270200000000000	Minor Irrigation :	192329.75	32127.67	30374.0
104270203000000000	Ground Water Survey Org.	6321.25	1382.35	1177.0
104270202000000000	Private Minor Irrigation	61508.50	10080.00	9884.0
104270201000000000	State Minor Irrigation	124500.00	20665.32	19313.5
1042705000000000000	Command Area Development	40000.00	5446.00	5419.0
104271100000000000	Flood Control	50800.00	33079.00	30112.8
105000000000000000000000000000000000000	V-Energy	2637103.13	317784.62	455280.9
105280100000000000	Power	2633159.13	317594.52	455182.1
105281000000000000	Non-Conven. Sources of Energy	3944.00	190.10	98.7
10600000000000000000	VI-Industry & Minerals	234709.79	22376.21	10633.9
106285100000000000	Village & Small Industries :	85156.79	8026.21	6321.0
106285103000000000	Khadi	18995.00	2783.00	2529.0
10628510400000000	Sericulture	8276.79	500.21	717.0
10628510100000000	Small Industries	38417.00	2623.00	1628.3
106285102000000000	Handloom	19468.00	2120.00	1446.
1062852000000000000	Industries	110153.00	10800.00	3700.0
106285207000000000	Electronics	38060.00	3550.00	612.3
106285300000000000	Mining	1340.00		

120

2008-09 2009-10 %age increase over 2008-09 Proposed Outlay Approved Anticipated Outlay Anticipated Outlay Expenditure expenditure 9 14 15 11 13 124192.00 128306.57 113261.00 -9.65% -13.28% 15600.00 17100.00 11400.00 -36.84% -50.00% 25600.00 27600.00 27600.00 7.25% 2500.00 3114.57 2720.00 8.09% -14.51% 492.00 492.00 541.00 9.06% 9.06% 70000.00 70000.00 70000.00 10000.00 10000.00 1000.00 -900.00% -900.00% 273960.00 274205.54 279661.00 2.04% 1.95% 199360.00 199360.00 199100.00 -0.13% -0.13% 34850.00 35095.54 42936.00 18.83% 18.26% 1577.00 1076.02 1100.00 -43.36% 2.18% 10466.77 10366.50 10355.00 -1.08% -0.11% 31481.00 22806.23 23653.02 27.56% 24.87% 6187.00 6187.00 7000.00 11.61% 11.61% 33563.00 33563.00 30625.00 -9.59% -9.59% 537275.00 512689.20 549843.00 2.29% 6.76% 537070.00 512484.50 549643.00 2.29% 6.76% 205.00 204.70 200.00 -2.50% -2.35% 36435.57 20590.49 34030.00 -7.07% 39.49% 7725.57 7881.77 8830.00 12.51% 10.74% 2497.00 2497.00 3200.00 21.97% 21.97% 754.20 910.40 840.00 10.21% -8.38% 2662.00 2662.00 3000.00 11.27% 11.27% 1812.37 1812.37 1790.00 -1.25% -1.25% 25500.00 9498.72 22000.00 -15.91% 56.82% 3210.00 3210.00 3200.00 -0.31% -0.31%

(Financial In Lakh Rs.)

Annexure-27

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SUB-MAJOR HEADWISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Code	Major head of development	Eleventh Plan Agreed	2007-08	
No.		Outlay	Approved	Actua
			Outlay	Expenditure
	2	3	5	7
10700000000000000000	VII-Transport	2732864.00	420755.00	454137.23
107305300000000000	Civil Aviation	25000.00	4087.00	4092.08
107305400000000000	Roads & Bridges :	2479618.00	392944.00	439535.00
107305500000000000	Road Transport :	228234.00	23724.00	10510.15
10730551000000000	Non-Roadways	6864.00	620.00	610.15
10730552000000000	U.P.S.R.T.C.	221370.00	23104.00	9900.00
1073056000000000000	Inland Water Transport	12.00		
109000000000000000000000000000000000000	IX-Science, Technology & Environment	30393.15	7657.00	3075.96
109342500000000000	Scientific Research (incl.S&T)	9109.15	2885.00	2885.00
109343500000000000	Ecology & Environment	21284.00	4772.00	190.96
110000000000000000000	X- Gen.Economic Services	1179876.51	41274.05	10186.51
110345100000000000	Secretariat Economic Services :	155925.00	6776.17	6725.61
110345200000000000	Tourism	81900.00	4063.00	2833.33
110345400000000000	Survey & Statistics	22951.60	2930.12	627.57
110347500800000100	New EAP & CSS schemes	919099.91	27504.76	
20000000000000000000	II- SOCIAL SERVICES	6482085.36	967850.75	825589.05
******		1005002 32	201070 65	167002.01
221000000000000000	Education	1885083.23	201979.65	167002.91
22122020000000000	General Education	1645702.23	176973.76	137652.37
	Elementary Education (including SCERT)	1200942.00	153758.00	117740.34
22122020400000000	Adult Education	3000.00	400.00	166.38
221220202000000000	Secondary Education	349387.78	8343.31	6157.74
22122020500000000	Bhasha Vibhag	500.00	20.00	16.89
22122020300000000	Higher Education	91872.45	14452.45	13571.02
221220300000000000	Technical Education	199200.00	12272.21	8926.65
221220400000000000	Sports & Youth Services :	24470.00	6372.68	5336.78
22122040200000000	Sports Department	19700.00	5195.00	4160.02
22122040100000000	Youth Welfare	4770.00	1177.68	1176.76
22122040100000000	rodui wenate	1110.00	111100	
221220500000000000	Art & Culture	15711.00	6361.00	15087.11
222221000000000000	Medical & Public Health	1319405.00	171417.17	149360.46
22322150000000000	Water Supply & Sanitation	536733.93	82939.33	73178.02
22322160000000000	Housing	282406.00	40588.96	39765.66



A	ПП	exu	re-27

	Annexure-27	ncial In Lakh Rs.)	(Fina	
ver	%age increase o	2009-10		2008-09
	2008-09	Proposed		
Anticipated	Outlay	Outlay	Anticipated	Approved
expenditure			Expenditure	Outlay
15	14	13		9
-4.07%	0.13%	503217.00	523676.69	502554.00
-4.04%		4500.00	4691 70	4500.00
	-0.54%	4500.00	4681.70	4500.00
-2.74%	-0.34%	477914.00	490995.00	480495.00
-34.62%	15.60%	20800.00	27999.99	17556.00
-50.00%	-50.00%	600.00	899.99	900.00
-34.16%	17.54%	20200.00	27100.00	16656.00
100.00%		3.00		3.00
22.92%	-163.39%	2147.00	1655.00	5655.00
-20.00%	-20.00%	1000.00	1200.00	1200.00
60.33%	-288.40%	1147.00	455.00	4455.00
93.71%	4.08%	185242.61	11658.65	177676.89
25.00/7	27 (07)	6070.00	(004.55	(00/ 15
-35.99%	-37.60%	5070.00	6894.75	6976.17
-19.45%	-7.09%	3923.00	4685.92	4201.00
94.76%	86.56%	1488.64	77.98	200.00
100.00%	4.84%	174760.97		166299.72
4.73%	9.29%	1365275.22	1300735.99	1238482.56
30.13%	16.96%	253096.80	176832.57	210183.32
38.02%	23.22%	223494.80	138528.57	171602.97
28.007	5.05.07	1/0010.00	115050 (0	151224.00
28.00%	5.95%	160910.00	115859.60	151334.00
80.00%	60.00%	1000.00	200.00	400.00
80.82%	86.19%	48447.80	9290.23	6690.23
		20.00	20.00	20.00
-0.32%	-0.32%	13117.00	13158.74	13158.74
2.81%	-5.59%	20000.00	19438.38	21117.98
-22.06%	0.93%	6102.00	7448.29	6045.04
-28.45%	-28.45%	4000.00	5138.00	5138.00
-9.91%	56.85%	2102.00	2310.29	907.04
-226.21%	-226.21%	3500.00	11417.33	11417.33
2.59%	-4.97%	227502.00	221615.01	238801.05
3.36%	29.19%	116533.00	112622.98	82513.00
				02313.00
-20.14%	20.13%	55839.00	67084.33	44596.00

	Major head of development	Eleventh Plan	2007-08	
Code		Agreed	14.0	
No.		Outlay	Approved	Actual
			Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	5	7
223221700000000000	Urban Development	1091317.05	219292.00	175336.12
2242220000000000000	Information & Publicity	630.00	54.00	16.64
225222500000000000	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	523885.12	79574.89	57379.92
2262230000000000000	Labour & Employment	25448.50	6041.63	4118.67
227223500000000000	Social Security & Welfare	406875.03	118019.12	115459.18
227223600000000000	Nutrition (Bal Kalyan)	410301.50	47944.00	43971.47
300000000000000000000000000000000000000	III- GENERAL SERVICES	44670.00	16615.81	18764.76
342205800000000000	Stationery & Printing	2500.00	740.00	700.00
3422059000000000000	Public Works :	42170.00	15875.81	18064.76
999999999900000000	GRAND TOTAL	18109400.00	2500000.00	2429652.67

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SUB-MAJOR HEADWISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

	(Financial In Lakh Rs.)				
2008-09	2008-09		%age increase ov 2008-09	/er	
Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
9	11	13	14	15	
324004.00	373536.00	344380.00	5.92%	-8.47%	
60.00	60.00	60.00			
81774.58	90087.77	102200.42	19.99%	11.85%	
4798.27	7144.99	5334.00	10.04%	-33.95%	
207772.34	207772.34	216350.00	3.96%	3.96%	
43980.00	43980.00	43980.00			
33064.05	22914.05	22900.00	-44.38%	-0.06%	
600.00	600.00	150.00	-300.00%	-300.00%	
32464.05	22314.05	22750.00	-42.70%	1.92%	
350000.00	3398134.87	3600000.00	2.78%	5.61%	

Annexure-27

Annexure-28

Scheme of Financing for Annual Plans

Item		Eleventh Plan	2007-08	2008-09
		As agreed	As agreed	As agreed
		by PC	by PC	by PC
1		2	3	4
A- State's Own	Resources (1 to 12)	155436.30	21404.57	30470.93
1 Balance from	Current Revenue (BCR)	89608.56	11664.34	18746.08
2 Adjustment o	f opening Balance		2500.00	1200.00
3 Contribution	of Public Enterprises	3182.57	304.62	263.85
(i) State Elec	tricity Corporations	0.00	73.58	107.29
- UPF	PCL		58.43	87.59
- UPF	RVUNL		14.65	18.70
- UPJ	VNL		0.50	1.00
(ii) State Road	d Transport Corporation (SRTC)		231.04	156.56
4 State Provide:	nt Funds	20630.02	1622.37	2278.14
5 Misc. Capital	Receipts	1060.77	-1779.13.	2183.09
	grants for capital works	751.28	216.50	216.50
7 Grant for Loc		0.00	0.00	0.00
8 Loans against	Small Savings	41574.48	2500.00	2525.91
_	orrowings (SLR Based)	24386.98	4702.52	4702.52
	oans and Other Finance	4614.66	783.97	730.66
-	back Assistance	2500.00		500.00
12 Others				2.65
12 Repayments		-32873.02	-1110.62	-2878.47
B- Central Assis	stance (13 to 15)	25657.70	3595.43	4529.07
13 Normal Centr	al Assistance	9692.52	1291.85	1438.92
14 Additional Ce	entral Assistance for EAP's	1067.18	248.80	385.20
15 Others (a) to	(c)	14898.00	2054.78	2704.95
(a) Special Centr	al Assistance	0.00	34.16	35.11
(i) Border Ar	ea Development Programme (BADP)		24.73	24.73
(iii) Tribal Su	b-Plan		4.96	5.46
(iv) Grant und	ler Art.275 (1)		4.47	4.92
(b) ACA for Spe	cific Projects	0.00	2020.62	2594.84
(i) Accelarat	ed Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)		140.00	175.00
(ii) APDRP			40.87	20.09
(iii) Backwar	d Region Grant Fund(BRGF)/		634.71	636.09
(iv) NSAP			504.33	554.76
(v) Roads &	Bridges (CRF)		143.11	145.54
(vi) NPAG			6.01	6.61
(vii) JNNUR	M		526.34	578.97
(viii) NEGA			25.25	27.78
	a Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			450.00
(c) One time AC	A for Specific Projects	0.00	0.00	75.00
C- Aggreegate	Core Plan Resources (A+B)	181094.00	25000.00	35000.00
D- Approved Pl	an Outlay	181094.00	25000.00	35000.00

Annexure-29

		(No. in	(000)
Category	1981	1991	2001
1- Agriculture	24135	29864	24437
	(74-50)	(-72.2)	(-62.12)
2- Household Industry	1200	997	2092
	(-3.7)	(-2.41)	(-5.32)
3- Others	7062	10500	12809
	(-21.8)	(-25.39)	(-32.56)
4- Total	32397	41361	39338
	(-100)	(-100)	(-100)

Workers as per census of Uttar Pradesh

Figures in brackets are Percentage to total main workers .

Annexure-30

Important Goals for Eleventh Plan

State Economy

- ➢ Growth rate of at least 10 percent
- > Reduction in per capita income gap between the State and the country
- Improvement in Human Development Index
- > Positive steps for attainment of Millennium Development Goals

Farm Sector

- > Double the income of farmer from that in 2007 by 2012
- Develop viable 'farm models' for different categories of farms in different agroclimatic zones of the State
- > Ensure easy availability of cheap agriculture credit to farmers
- Achieve 10 percent + growth in Dairy, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Horticulture sectors
- Raise surface water irrigation level (canal irrigation) from 21 percent in 2007 to 33 percent in 2012
- Provide adequate funds to Agriculture universities and Veterinary colleges for agriculture and livestock research in the State
- Reforms in APMC Act
- Provide training and employment to 2 lakh 'Rural Knowledge Workers' through National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) during Eleventh Plan

Poverty Alleviation

- Reduction in poverty from about 32.80 per cent to 15 percent by end of Eleventh Plan
- Decline in absolute number of poor from about 5.90 crore in 2004-05 to about 3 crore by 2012
- Improving credit linkage of Self Help Groups from existing 33 percent to 80 percent by 2012
- > Establishing federation of all Self Help Groups at State / District level
- Work for 'financial inclusion' and extend the reach of microfinance in the State to meet credit needs of approximately 80 percent of the population not directly reached by banks.

Employment Generation

- Create 1.25 crore employment opportunities during Eleventh Five Year Plan
- Imparting of appropriate skills to students as per market requirements after completion of Basic Education (Class VIII, Class X and Class XII)
- Improve 'employability' of workers
- Set up Board of Vocational Education to frame curricula, grant affiliation and conduct test and award certificates to youths trained in vocational skills for both organized and unorganized sector

Physical Infrastructure

Road Connectivity

- Provide all weather road connectivity to all habitations with population of 500 persons and above as per 2001 census
- > Maintain proper 'riding quality' of all types of roads constituting the 'core network'
- Double-laning of all State Highways / Major District Roads as per criteria laid down by the Indian Roads Congress
- Four-laning of selected key State Highways
- > Development of an Expressway between Kanpur and Lucknow as a PPP project

Energy

- Provide metered domestic electric connection to at least 50 percent of rural households and 90 percent of urban households by 2012
- > Provide 24 hour quality electric supply to all 'industrial connections' in the State
- Ensure that at least 60 percent of all private tube wells in the State have electric connection by 2012 up from 28 percent in 2007
- ▶ Improve PLF from 60 percent to 85 percent by 2012
- Reduce AT& C losses from 38 percent to 15 percent
- > Add at least 4000 MW from State resources during Eleventh Plan
- Promotion of Bio-diesel in the State by cultivating jetropha plantation in at least 10 lakh hectares of waste lands through PPP model
- Supply of piped / bottled methane gas as 'cooking fuel' in at least 10,000 villages

Drinking Water and Sanitation

- Piped safe drinking water supply to be provided to all rural habitations with population of 5000 persons and above (as per 2001 census) by 2012
- > Piped safe drinking water supply in all urban areas to be provided by 2012

- State to be declared 'open defecation free' by 2012
- All urban & rural areas to have integrated solid and liquid waste disposal mechanism in place by 2012

Housing

- > Promotion of appropriate low cost housing in rural areas
- > Provision of appropriate dwellings to all notified slum dwellers in urban areas
- > To provide pucca houses to all 17.5 lakh SC/ST families living in kuccha houses

Human Development Index

Education

- Achieve full literacy by 2012
- Gender gap in literacy rate to be reduced from 26.6 percent in 2001 to 10.0 percent in 2012.
- > Universal enrolment and completion of education up to Class VIII by all children
- > Drop out ratio in Elementary Education to be reduced to 5.0 percent by 2012.
- Appoint 137000 'Shiksha Sahelis' in all Anganwadis to give pre-school education to children in the age group of 3-6 years
- > Computerized tracking of all students studying in classes 1 to 8.
- Improving the rank of Uttar Pradesh from the present 29th position among all States and UTs to among top ten States/ UTs by 2012 on the Education Development Index.

Health and Nutrition

- > IMR to be reduced from 72 per 1000 to 35 per 1000 by 2012
- > MMR to be reduced from 517 per 100,000 in 2001-03 to 100 per 100,000 by 2012
- > Full immunization of children from six deadly diseases
- ▶ Total Fertility Rate to be reduced to 2.8 by 2012
- Percentage malnutrition among women & children to be reduced to less than 10 percent by 2012
- Malnutrition of children below 3 years to be reduced from current level of 51.7 percent to 23.5 percent by 2012
- Anaemia among women (15 -49 years) to be reduced from current level of 48.7 to 20.0 percent by 2012
- Sex ratio (0-6 years) to be improved from current level of 916 to 924 by 2012.
- > Focus on Public Health Preventive aspects rather than only on Curative aspects

Social Security

- Universal coverage of all eligible to receive old age pension, widow pension, handicapped pension
- > Online management and monitoring system for all scholarship and pension schemes
- Establishment of Women's Hostels for working women, Old Age Homes, Children Homes as public-private partnership projects
- > Providing security, safeguarding human rights of street children
- Abolition of hunger

Governance

- Implementing 'decentralised planning' in letter and spirit setting up the District Planning Committee as envisaged by Article 243 ZD and 243 ZE of the Constitution
- > Empowering local bodies through transfer of funds, functions and functionaries
- Curbing corruption in public service
- > Promote transparency and accountability in civil service
- > Focus on 'outcomes' rather than 'expenditure'

योजना अ गरी ग Planning Commission प्रादित सं Acc. No

